Khandesh ollectorate.
i. Jalaan Taluka. $(\underset{C N}{(E)} 1892 . \quad$ pp. 1-32. $\times 723.23172\}(E, C 2$
2. rachora ?aluñ. (3 18) Ep. 33-73.
3. Gnopada Taluka. (ㄴ) 1893. ( $\left.\begin{array}{l}x 72=-23172 \mathrm{CHO} \\ \text { Sindried Taluka. }\end{array} \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{K}\right) 1893$.
$\times 723.2317151$
5. Ajanti Cudrua in the (Enowa Taluia. 1894. $X>23.2372 C H O$ C4 pr.136-139.
6. Nandurbar Taluka ( $1 ; 1896$

Chariscaon raluka ( $1 . \cdots \quad C b$
7. Thalisuan raluka. $\mathrm{CH}, \mathrm{CH} \quad 1096 \mathrm{Cb}$
2. Ohopda Taluka. $(E, k) 1898$.
9. Bhirpur Taluka. (V.N, pp.244-291.
$x \rightarrow 1 / C H \mid<C$
10. Thulia Taluka.

$$
\times 723.7271 \mathrm{DH}(1, \ldots, 18
$$

 X72, $\quad$ pe.386-425. $\times 72.23171 T \quad \therefore$.
$\checkmark$ 13. Taloia Taluka (42 villajes) 1903. pp.426-444. $\forall 72, \quad \because \quad$ (W, K
-14. Fimpalner Taluka. ( $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{A}$ 1904. pp.445-515.
$\checkmark 15.148,17,11$ fort. Villajes of the Nandurbar "aluka (inciuding lavapur Petha), Shirpur and Shahada resyectively. 1904.

16. Villace or Ranala in the Nandurbar Taluka.
1904.
pp.578-581.


## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXII.-Nev Series.


RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF TEE
JaLGAON TáLUKA

OF TBE
KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.
gonban:
PRINTED AT THE GUVERNMENY CENTRAL PRESS. 1892.

## INDFX TO TI , RRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THERE survey flemest of the jalgaon táleka o KHANDE \& COLLECTORATE




## No. 75 of 1892.

From

## W. M. FLETCHER, Esquire,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;
To
The COLLECTOR of KHA'NDESH.

## Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Poona, 15th January 1892.

## Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the revision settlement of the 110 Government villages comprised in the Jalgaon Táluka of your Collectorate.
2. The subjoined statement shows the former distribution of these villages torether with the dates of and anthority for the settlements now in force. The bulk of the villages, it will be seen, formed the old Nasirábad Táluka:-

3. The re-measurement operations have been done under the now usual partial system, and have utilized the old work to the fullest extent possible. The separate measurement of existing oecupancies, the breaking up of block numbers, and general correction II: to date of all boundaries bave resulted as follows:-

| Old uambera. | Ohl acrus. |  | New aumbers |  | Aores. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.337 | 67,1®3 re-measure | ecome |  | 8,264 | 75,818 |
| 8,979 | 1,26,6:30 contirmed | ... | ... | 8,979 | 1,26,630 |
| 14:16 | 1,93,753 |  |  | 17,243 | 2,03,448 |

4. The differences found in the course of these operations between the old and new areas are tabulated below:-


The 117 numbers, in which a difference of over 15 per cent. was find, repersent a percentage of only 08 on the total old numbers. These cases of larger difference are firund to be accounted for as shown in the subjoined table:-

| Total old numbers in which difforenoe exceoded 15 per cent. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Allavion or diluvion. | Alterations in roadr. | Mintaket in old work. | Other reatina. |
| 117 | 41 | 37 | 6 | 33 |

5. The old classification has been accepted in its entirety as in the Tilukas

Ro-classification. most recently revised. It was necessary, bowever, to class those lands to which no classification had hitherto been applied, and re-classification was necessary in certain other cases where the old worls had become obsolete from variohs causes. In all, however, only 355 survey numbers and 9,146 acres were classed in the field, that is to say, a percentage of 3.2 and 4.7 respectively on the total numbers and acres. In addition to the above work the General Position Class was applied to all numbers, whether of new or old classification.
6. In the subjoined table the area by the revision

Area. survey is contrasted with the old record under heads of cultivation :-


The total difference between the two records is but 171 acres, which calls for no comment. Both dry-crop and irrigated heads have somewhat increased; irrigation, which however has no importance in this Táluka, has extended presumably to some lands formerly cultivated as dry-crop, while there has been a corresponding encroachment on the unassessed waste, but in neither case is the area important.
7. The Táluka is of irregular shape; beyond the Tapti which bounds it ons Position. the North in the Talukas of Chopda and Sávda, on the East the Girna divides it from Erandol, on the South are the Páchora and Jámner Tálukas and to the East the Táluka of Bhusíval, the

Physical features. boundary here being formed by the small river Vághur. boundary here being formed by the small river Vaghur.
With the exception of some low hills in the South-East the face of the country is flat and open; the Northern half contains a large area of rich black soil, the villages in the long narrow delta between the T'apti and Girna being specially fertile. In the South-Eastern villages the soil is liyht and often rocky, but deeper and more fertile in the Southern corner, especially along the banks of the Girna Embraced as it is on these sides by rivers, the Táluka under report enjoys special advantages in its water supply; even in the higher lying villages of the SouthEastern portion water is easily reached by wells, and the smaller streams hold water for many months of the year.
8. The rainfall is most favourable for the best dry-crop cultivation and Climate. averages, as will be seen, for the last 15 years $32 \cdot 4$ $\Delta$ ppendix $\Delta$. inches. There is no material difference in the rainfall of different parts of the Taluka, though perhaps the Northern portion, where the rivers converge, may have some slight advantage.
9. In Appendix B attached to this report will be Crops. $\quad$ Iound details of cultivation compiled from the village Appondix B. returns in average of five years. I give a summary below:-


It will be seen that the preponderance of valuable crops grown for export is remarkable ; cotton, wheat, linseed, Til and coriander make up a total proportion of 5 A' $^{\prime}$ per cent. Jowári and Bajji are grown mainly for the fodder they afford and for the sake of rotation.
10. Traversed through its centre by the railway, which is accessible Commanications.

1 Mhasarad. 3 Jalgann.
2 Shirsoli. 4 Bhadil.
throughout the year and has four stations within the limits of the Taluka, Jalgaon is perhaps better off for communications than any Taluka of Khándesh. The country is, moreover, everywhere level and easy to

Made roada vithin the taluka limite, col. verted and bridged, in charge of Pablio Worke Departmert:-

| 矿 |  | Mrlen, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jalgana-Dharangaon road | $\cdots$ | 34 |
| Jaluan-Neri ruad ... | ... | 14 |
| Nasirabad-Bháli Station | ... | 11 |
| Mhasg vad-Dhuha road... |  |  |

travel and good cart tracts are numerous. The made roads are those shown in the margin. The only one of any length is that which comes from Jámner across the Southern border to the Jalgaon Railway Station. Neither this nor any other made road existed at the time of the first settlement, since which time also many other main lines of cart traffic have been
*Local Fund routs in charge of :Táluks Buard, baving road improved; but the great addidama acryas the Nialts :-
 tion to communications made since settlement consists in the completion of the railway towards the East, both through Jabalpur and through Nágpur. Eacilities for tra le have also greatly increased with the establishment on the spot of
 ginning factories and presses for cotton by Bombay firms, whose numerous agents com. pete with each other in purchasing the produce of the land.
11. Weekis markets are held at nine towns in the Taluka, and a reference to the appendix noted in the margin will show their relative importance. Jalgaon ranks first and Nasirabind next as depots both for exports and imports, ainl Muabivad comes third in the list; the remainder are minom markets useful to
the rillages in their immediate neighbourhood. It is to be noted bere that the export trade of the Taluka hardly appears in its markets, being conducted almost entirely by agents who travel from village to village and make their purchases on the spot. The growth of the town of Jalgaon is worthy of notice. In the year of settlement (1859) it numbered but 4,073 inhabitants, though even then it is spoken of as being the most important commercial town in Khandesh, and a centre from which Bombay firms purchased produce. Its population has now risen to 11,683 , while all other heads show corresponding increase. Four ginning mills and four steam presses have been erected here, and during the cotton season afford occupation to upwards of nine hundred persons. There is, moreover, a spinning and weaving manufactory, where about 750 people find permanent employment.
12. In the subjoined table are given figures for the year of settlement, taken from the old survey census, contrasted with figures now furnished by the Collector's Department as the result of a special census taken this year. The $\Delta$ ppendicea $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}, \mathrm{J}$. condition of the táluka at the two different periods is thus contrasted in detail :-

13. The increase in frpulation amounts to 561 per cent. and the high Popolation. density of 244 souls to the square mile has now been Honse日, attained. Houses, notithly of the better sort, have increased in a more than corresponding proportion, viz., 77.6 per cent., the increase among the better kinds being 119.8 per cent.

Cattle.

14. Agricultural cattle are more numerous by 21.2 per cent. and now lear the high proportion of 1 pair to every $14^{*}$ acres under cultivation. Other cattle, viz., cows, buffaloes and their young, have also increased in number by 10.2 per cent.
15. Though carts were numerous at the time of the first settlement, being Carts. even equivalent to an average of 31 per villare, the increase in this head is very considerable, viz., 77.4 per cent., thus showing that the effect of the railway in superseding carts for long

Horsee and Ponies. transit has bern to increase the demand for them on the whole. Horses and ponies have incrcased by $21 \cdot 3$ per cent.
16. Wells and Budkis show an increase of 18.8 per cent. The old record

Wella and Badkie. does not distinguish betwern wells denigned for different uses, but of the total number now in existance 847 were sunk for the parpose of irrigation, and of these 622 are now in working order.
17. The tables now suljoined give the same figures which have been given sbove forthe whole Taluka re-arranged in three groups of villages representing the different rates of the old asseasment. As the"old groupigg, however, conprised a
large number of maximum rates, I have for simplicity's sake arranged these in

- ride map three groups* only, which will illustrate sufficiently
Group I-Red. well the respective progress made by villages under Do. II-Blae Do. III-Green. en hion low of the higher and lower rates of assessment during the last thirty years :-





## 25 villages ruted at $\mathrm{R} ; 1$, 12-0 maximum.


15. As the old rating appears to have been graduated mainly in accordance. with the material state of the villages at the time of

| ${ }^{\text {Group }}$. | Inhabitanta per mquar |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1659. | 1891. |
|  | 212 | 325 |
| II ... | 129 | 192 |
| III ... | 46 | 92 | settlement," it is natural perhaps that progress should appear most striking in the villages then mont barkward; and this is seen to be the caso, though in all the groups there is shown a most material advance in all respeots. With regard to cattle, it may be explained that in the third group the increase under this head seemis disproportionately small, partly because these villages, which occupy the light soil country in the South-East of the Taluka, were formerly much used for grazing by Wanjáris who kept many pack-bullocks, and partly because the lighter soil of the tract requires a smaller proportion of oxen to till it.

19. The figures given in Appendix H. are furnished for Government schools

> Education.
> Appendix H . in tablishment. There are 20 Government boys' schools an average attendance of 1,801 boys. The Muncipalities have six boys' schools at which 452 boys attend on the average, while 34 girls attend the girls' school at Jalgaon. There are besides two private schools attended by 37 boys.
20. The usual information regarding sub-tenures is given in Appendix I. It appears that 83 per cent. of the fields in the Taluka

## Sub-tenures.

Appendia $I$. are tilled either in whole or in part by the men in whose: names they stand, while 9.5 per cent. are sublet for money rents and 2.3 per cent. for a share of the produce.
21. Information regarding the value of land has been furnished by the

Value of land. Appendices $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}$. Rexistrar General's Department and is shown in the three appendices marginally noted. The information embraces all transactions in land registered in the last five years, except that in compiling it care has been taken to exclude all cases in which other property than land was involved. While it is of course impossible t., know what extent undeclared considerations may have iufluenced the prices paid in the land transactions here compiled, there seems no reason to believe that such considerations have been more influential here than elsewhere, and the figures supplied by the Registration Department may therefore be taken as a fair groums of comparison between the Táluka now under discussion and others already reported on. To compare, then, Jalgaon with Bhusíval Tiluka, which was settled last year, we find that the sales of land in Lhusával showed an average of 17 years' purchase of the Government assessment, the corresponding figur. in Jalgaon being 24. Lands were sublet in Bhusíval for 5.3 times the Government assessment, while the average in Jalgaon appears to be 11 times. The latter figure I an not inclined to accept without further enquiry, yet it is thit the result, as at first sight I supposed possible, of an undue propurtion of cases having come from villages close to the railway stations, for lfind that in 15 sclected most distant villages the average comes to 9 times the assessment.

On the whole I am not disposed to dismiss the evidence which is to be obtained from the Registrar's offices as of no practical weight. It appoars to me that when a man sublets or sells his land, whether it be to his creditor or his debtor, he does not willingly do so for less consideration than the land is worth, and he may in the average of cases be trusted to see that the consideration is properly described in the lease or deed of sale. If that consideration is other than money, or if any other consideration besides land is given on his part, in exchange for the money consideration described, the case would be rejected as not suitable for compilation. It may be said, of course, truly of all business transactions not only in this country that they are influenced by circumstances not shown in the agreement, for no one can tell what undeclared motives may not exist with either party; still this is no reason for rejecting the evidence of average realizations, provided due care is taken in preparing the material from which they are com-
piled : and it is the case that in some parts of India settlements are made to rest mainly on evidence of this description. It must be admitted, however, that information of the kind in question is shown in our reports in a merely general form, and it must be accepted, therefore, in that sense, as probably liable to some modification if further elaborated.
22. In the matter of prices it has been impracticable to obtain local information for the earlier years; it seems best, therefore, to rely on the prices quoted for Dhulia in the Khandesh volume of the Gazetteer, and these are accordingly given for jowari and wheat in Appendix N. For cotton I have quoted down to 1860, the prices given in the Collector's letter* which is among the correspondence on the original settlement; for the
-No. 459 of 22nd March 1860. years subsequent to 1860 the Government Gazette is my authority : thus the prices here quoted are practically the same as those given by the Survey Commissioner in his remarks on the Junter Revisim Settlement last year. The following table is a précis of the appendix, and shows the course of prices since 10 years before settlement in a concise form:-


The rise in prices here shown to have taken place since the settlement is greater than appeared in the Júmner Revision Settlement just alluded to, because, as will be noted, the settlement now under revision came in force some 4 or 5 years earlier than that of Jamner. In the prices of each kind of produce, the rise took place in the first ten years of the lease, and has since then been practically maintained with respect to jowari and wheat, though the prices of cotton have somewhat receded.
23. The revenue history of the Taluka will be found in yearly detail in the

Revenue listory.
$\dagger$ Appendices 0 (1), (2), (3).

Appendix $O$ (1). of about 1 Ls. 0,000 or of about 4 per cent. on the assessment of the preceding year. Cultivation at once began to inorease and by the sixth year of the lease more than half of the available 46,710 acres of cultivable waste had been taken up, From this year progress was steady, but more gradual till 1871-72, in which year the available waste had been reduced to 9,529 acres. The next suven years show the slight reaction which followed the close of the American War, and during this period nearly 3,000 acres reverted to the unoccupied head. From $1878-79$ up till the present yoar, however, there has been a steady increase of cultivated area, which now stands $4: 3$ per cent. higher than at the commencement of the lease, while but B,673 acres of waste remained unabsorbed. With regard to remissions it will be

Reuisaions. seen that in this Taluka in common with several ethers consiciable sum was writteil off in
 questionalule Remissions also are shown in 1874.75 and $1876-77$, amounting respetively to $\bar{j}$ intr cent, and 2 per cent. of the revenue, which are sad to lave becon granted on account of a failure of ran.

The suhjoined table suppliod by the Mamlatdár shows the ease with which the revenue is collected:-

Statement showing the number af notices issued during the past three years for payment of land revenue and the number of cases in which distraint ivas resorted to.

| Year. | Number of villagea. | Notices. | Cases io which diatraint was resorted to. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1888-89 | 31 | 74 | ...... |
| 1889-90 ... | 31 | 80 | ...... |
| 1880-91 | 26 | 101 | ...... |
| Total | 88 | 255 | $\ldots$ |

24. Glancing back over the whole of the information brought together in this report no doubt will be felt as to the high degree of prosperity which has prevailed throughout the lease which is now expiring. The very favourable position of the Taluka for trade, moderate rates of assessment, improved communications and enhanced prices have had their natural effect. The people have increased greatly both in numbers and in wealth, and their prosperity has every appearance of being founded on a permanent basis.
25. It will be seen from the original correspondence printed as an Appendix S* $^{*}$

Old rates of assessment.
*Appendix S. to this report that a considerable discussion took place at that time on the subject of the pitch of the new survey rates. The Superintendent had proposed that the settlement should be postponed for a period in order that the effect of the newly made railway might be observed. The Collector and Revenue Commissioner saw no reason for postponement, but considered that any influence on prices already observable might well be taken into account in fixing the new rates, though "it would not be just to regulate the new rates in Nasirábád in anticipation of a rise of prices likely to

Tide para. 17 of Mr. David son's report. follow the expected facilities of transport, when the Tálukas bordering upon that district have already been revised independent of a consideration of this circumstance." Mr. Davidson was understood to contend to the contrary, and he indeed does state that in framing

Para. 17 of his report. rates for Chopda and Erandol he had given the consideration of the future effect of the railway " a certain weight." The only point, however, of special importance for us to ascertain now is whether the rates which were adopted in accordance with Mr. Davidson's report can be said, as a matter of fact, to have been given a higher pitch, in consideration of a prospective rise in prices, or whether they were merely such as the then circumstances of the Taluka warranted irrespective of the future. A perusal of Mr. A. D. Robertson's letter commenting on Mr. Davidson's report makes it clear I think, that the latter conclusion is the true one. In a Taluka possessing a special advantage of position over those already settled,

Vide para. 18 of Mr. Robert$\operatorname{son}^{2}$ s report.

Fide para. 17 of the same. and where a revenue larger than that given by Mr. Davidson's proposals had been already collected with great ease, for the past ten years, even under the old, unequal system of rating, there could be no reason for adopting lower rates than those proposed, putting the subject of a prospective rise in prices altogether on one side. Our conclusion therefore, must be that, whatever may have been Mr. Davidson's real opinion on, the point discussed, the rates he thought fit to propose were merely such as were easily justifiable on ordinary grounds.
26. In the Jalgaon Taluka, as in others of Khándesh recently revised, the

Former grouping and distribution of rates.

Parac. 18 and 19 of his report. distribution of the maximum rates at first settlement appears anomalous; but it is plain from Mr. Davidson's remarks that the less developed villages, which were naturally those of poorer soil, were put in the lower classes of rates; in short, the fact that they were with regard to communications and climate in no way
inferior to the rest was purposely disregarded with the olject of accelerating their developement. This object, it may be admitted, has been secured though the method adopted would not now meet with approval. There exists no justification for placing the Southern part of the Taluka under a lower maximum rate than the Northern, but it is the case, as will be explained later on, that the effect of the General Position Class now applied to the classification values will be to place a somewhat greater proportion of the new assessment on the low-lying Northern villag's than the superionity of their soil alone would account for.
27. As has been explained in the above discussion there is no difference with regard to climate or communications between different parts of the Tiluka which calls for recognition in the revised assessment, and I propose therefore now to place the whole of the villages under one maximum dry-crop rate. It will probably be admitted that the condition of the district and the enhanced advantages which have accrued during the lease are such as may safely be taken to warrant the full increase of assessment which standing orders permit, and a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-4-0, which it is found will give an approximate increase of 31 per cent. on the present assessment, seems suitahle. This rate, it will be seen, also fits in well with those of the adjoining Talukas already revised. To the East Bhusíval, whose circumstances closely resemble those of this Taluka, already bears the same rate, and on the South Jamner, which is somewhat further from the railway, has a maximum rate in its Northern portion of Rs. 3. Erandol Talluka, between which and the railway the Girna obstructs communication for some part of the year,

For the success of the rates in these arljoining Talukas, rine Aprerindices ${ }^{\mathrm{P}}(1), \mathrm{P}(2)$, $P$ (3) and $P(4)$.
is rated at Rs. 2-10-0 only, but this rate would have been somewhat higher but for the limit set to revision increases ; and the same remark applies to the Chopda and Sávda Tálukas which adjuin on the North.
28. The garden area recorded at first settlement amounted in all to 1,417 acres, of which 1,355 acres represented the Government portion and were assessed at Rs. 3,447 or Rs. 2-8.8 per acre. The area now irrigated is 2,915 acres in all, of which the Government fortion amounts to 2,831 acres assessed under the proposed rates at Rs. 7,145 or 1is. 2-8-5 per acre. This is divided into Motasthal and Paitasthal as below :-

| Descriptiou |  |  |  | Acres. | Rupees. | Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | . | Rs. a. p. |
| Mutasthal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,809 | 7,015 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ |
| I'atusthal | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 22 | 100 | 488 |

As in all uther revisions of settlement in Khandesh no assessment on account of irrigation from wells has been imposed. The Pitasthal area has been assessed on the same maximum as approved for the Amalner 'Taluka, viz., Rs. 14 . The arra is quite unimportant, and the water-supply, as may be inferred from the low average rate, is not of a high order.
29. With a view to illustrating the way in which the application of the


In thix atatemant Phtantial aran and usoament are omittod.

- 1341-9 '(ieneral Position Class' affects the assessment, I give in the margin tigures showing in each of the three groups referred to in para. 17 alove the occupied Government area, total revision assessment, and the proportion of that assessment, which is due to Position Class. It is the case, as explained in the original settlement repurt, that the first of these groups compriser the whole of the low-lyi: , level plain which stretche- between the Tapti and the Girna in the

North of the Taluka, while the villages of the Southern portion, where there are small hills and much of the land is high-lying, fall into the other two groups. In this Taluka as elsewhere it is a general fact that in a majority of instances the richest soils will be found low-lying, and as the scale of increase apphied for 'Position' is graduated, first in proportion to the command and retention of drainage moisture (that is, ' Position'), and secondly in proportion to the quality of the soil itandf, it comes about that on the average the richer soils get a much larger share of the increase than the poorer, which are on the average higher lying also.
30. The figures given illustrate this very plainly, for it will be seen that the increase for 'Position' amounts to $9 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the assessment in Group 1, where the assessment averages Rs. $2 \cdot 5.5$ per acre, to 63 per cent. in Group 2 , where the average assessment is Rs. 1-6-3, and to 4.7 per cent. only in Group 3 where the average assessment is Rs. 1-3-2 per acre. A reference to the detailed figures which are given in full in the Appendix $R$ (together with the scale of additions made to the classification annas) will show the working of the scheme, and the areas and amounts of increase under each class of 'Position' and each description of soil. A general result of the operation, while, taking into account the relative advantages possessed by each field in respect to 'Position', is to effect an improvement in the distribution of the assessment by making it fall more lightly than it would otherwise on the poorer soils.
31. The subjoined table shows the estimated result of the proposed rates:-


The total increase, it will be seen, amounts to K8. 60,635 or 30.7 on the present revenue.
32. In the circumstances of the revision settlement exphained ahove, where

| No. in App. $Q$. | Name of Village |  | Y'er ceart. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | Dhánora Budrok |  | $70 \cdot 1$ |
| 84 | Nágzari ... | - | 75.5 |
| 80 | Umala ... |  | $77 \cdot 6$ |
| 87 | Kandari ... | ... | 94.3 |
| 88 | Dhánvad •... |  | $80 \cdot 2$ |
| 89 | Chincheli ... | ... | 89.8 |
| 90 | Kusambe Khurd |  | 76.6 |
| 41 | Sirsoli Nasirábád | ... | 80.8 |
| 92 | Kharg ... | $\cdots$ | $103 \cdot 6$ |
| 93 | Devhári ... | $\cdots$ | 83.1 |
| 94 | Pimpla . | $\ldots$ | 83.9 |
| 95 | Nimizan Budruk | .. | $81 \cdot 3$ |
| 96 | Naigana do. | ... | $83 \cdot 3$ |
| 97 | Kusumba do. | $\cdots$ | $76 \cdot 7$ |
| 98 | Naigaon Khard | $\cdot \cdot$ | $83 \cdot 9$ |
| 99 | Hingona do. | ... | 4-n |
| 100 | Bhágpar ... | $\ldots$ | 80.1 |
| 101 | Raipme ... | $\cdots$ | 93.3 |
| 102 | Dinersir ... | $\ldots$ | $8: 3 \cdots$ |
| 103 | Mohadi ... | ... | 79.9 |
| 104 | Muradpar ... | $\ldots$ | 88.1 |
| 10. | Nehara Budruk | $\ldots$ | -s. 4 |
| 106 | Thákla ... | $\cdots$ | 79.9 |
| 108 | Nehara Kburd |  | $74 \cdot$ |
| 109 | Bámkheda ... | $\cdots$ | 84.7 |
| 110 | Sirsoli Bornar | ... | $8 \cdot 1.1$ | the uniform advantages of the whole Táluka demand one uniform maximum rate, in succession to a large number of different rates imposed for a temporary purpose, it is unavoidalle that the villages formerly most lowly assessed should now show high increases, and thus it has come about that in those noted in the margin the regulation limit of 66 per cent. has been exceeded. As the difference between the old and proposed maximum rate is in each case the only cause of the increase, further comment is needless. A reference to the map will show that these villages are among the most favourably situated, while they have long enjoyed rates far below their neighbsurs. The usual provisions for the gradual levy of all increasts in assessment exceeding 25 per cent. will be observed and the suddenness of the enbancenent will thus be tempered.

33. The results of the original and proposed rates are contrasted below under all heads:-

| Deacription. | By Formza Sobvay. |  | By Revision Sorfey. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Judi or Quit. } \\ & \text { runt. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Area. | Assosement. | Arem. | Assessment. |  |
|  | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government occupied land ... | 1,31,6:6 | 1,97,810 | 1,31,750 | 2,58,445 | $\ldots$ |
| Government unoccupied land... | 4,793 | 3,15,5 | 8,172 | 5,807 |  |
| Inám ... ... ... ... | 13,061 | 27,329 | 12,718 | 33,875 | 13,247 |
| Govermment unassessed, unarable, \&c. ... ... ... | -54,140 | ... | 50,797 | ... | ... |
| Total | 2,03,619 | 2,28,29.4 | 2,03,448 | 2,98,127 | 13,247 |

34. By the former settlement the average rate per acre on Government occupied land was Ks. 1-8-1, by the proposed rate it will be Fis. 1-15-5 per acre.
35. In conclusion I have to recommend that if these proposals meet the aproval of Government the usual 30 year guarantee may be given.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. M. FLETCHER, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall for the Jalgaon Tiluta of the Khandesh Cullectorate furnished by the Director of Land Recorls and Agriculture.


APPENDIX B.
Statistical Table No. III.
Detaile of Cultivation, average of five years from A.D. 1836-87 to 1830-91.

W. M. ELETCHER,

Suparintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal wedkly Bazirs are held in the Jalgnon Tiluka of the Khadulesh Collectorate.


APPENDIX C.-continued.


## W. M. FLETCHER,

 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.
## APPENDIX D.

Starestical Tably No. IV.
Detail of Population.


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

## APPENDIX E.

Statistical Table No. V.
Occupation of the People.


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

## APPENDIX F .

Statibtical Table No. VI.
Return of Houses, Chávdis, Wells, \&a., and of Live and Dead Slock.

appendix $G$.



## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1530-01.


APPENDIX I.
Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inam Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, s.e., in the year 1891.


## APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in villages of the Jalgaon Taluka of the Rhandesh Collectorate in the year 1891.

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

## APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statoment ahowing Ordinary Sales in the villages of the Jalgaon Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

| Tcta! Acres pold | Total nem for which wild | Sale rate per Acru. | Total Assesment. | Average rato of Amasatiment per Acre. | The suerake number of times the surver equal to, the num for whish the Innd is sold. | Remarka. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1,257 | ha. $29,588$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rn. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 28 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | Ra. 1,239 | $\begin{array}{rll} \text { Re. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 15 & 9 \end{array}$ | 24 | The total number of cases is 100. |
| ${ }_{888}^{68}$ | casea in which 11,210 | $\begin{gathered} \text { the land was } \\ 1210 \quad 0 \end{gathered}$ | sold for sums 803 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cccc} \text { from } & 1 & \text { to } & 25 \\ 0 & 15 & 4 \end{array}\right\|$ | times the surv 13 | 4y asbessment. |
| $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ 208 \end{gathered}$ | oases in which 10,255 | the land was $34 \quad 6 \quad 7$ | $\underset{298}{\text { sold for sums }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 28 \text { to } 50 \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { times the surv } \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | by assessment. |
| $52{ }^{4}$ | casts in which 4,505 | the laud was $8610 \quad 2$ | sold for sums 72 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cccc} \text { from } & 51 & \text { to } & 100 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | times the surv 63 | ey assessment. |
| $6^{1}$ | case in which 1,850 | the land was 30454 | sold for a aum 10 | which is etquiva 1108 | lont to 185 time 185 | a the survey assessment. |
| $13^{1}$ | cave in which | the land was 13600 | sold for a gum | which is equiva 0 0 | lent to 295 time | s the survey assessment. |

APPENDIX K-2.
An Ahstract Statement showing Sales by Oourt in the villages of the Jalgrton Tíluka of the Khändesh Collectorate.

| Stan Aeres mold. | Tital gum for wher h ould. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Acrese }}}{\text { Sale rate por }}$ | Total Aescemment. | Average rate of Asmigetnient per Acry | The averake number of tirues tha survey equis to the sum for which the land is anld. | Remasks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 115 | Re. $2,011$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Re. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 22 & 11 & 3\end{array}$ | R8. ${ }^{170}$ | $\begin{array}{rll}\text { Re, } & \text { a, } & \mathrm{p} . \\ 1 & 7 & 8\end{array}$ | 15 | The total number of cases is 8 . |
| $93^{6}$ | cunces in which <br> 1,136 | the land was $1235$ | sold for sums 137 | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 1 \text { to } 25 \\ 177 \end{gathered}$ | times the arr $8$ | ey assesement. |
| 223 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { cases in which } \\ 1,4 \overline{\mathbf{j}} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { the lend was } \\ 67 \quad 0 \quad 9 \end{gathered}$ | sold for sume 33 | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 26 \text { to } 50 \\ 180 \end{gathered}$ | times the surv 45 | ey asaessment. |

APPENDIX L.
Ah Abstract Statement shouing Sub-lettings in the villages of the Jalgnon Tiluka of the Lhindesh Collectorate.

W. M. FLETCHER

Saperintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## aprendix m-1.

An Abstract Skatement showoing simple Nortyages in the villages of the Julgoon Tiluk of the Khandesh Colhetorate.

| Total Acres nortguad. | Thtal mim iop which awriyanel. | yortrace mato per Acre. | Tral ramematut. | Asempen mite of A mantinem per chate: | The averng. sub, in r at thace <br> the sarcey <br> Abrymatent is cyume the the sum mesel th mortixawned. | Reuark s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 954 | Rs. <br> 17,844 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Re. } & \text { a } & \text { p. } \\ 18 & 11 & 8\end{array}$ | Re. 1,261 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { anc } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 5 & 2\end{array}$ | 14 | The total number of cance ix \% 0 . |
| $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 8: 37 \end{array}$ | casus in which 12,2054 | $\begin{gathered} \text { the land was } \\ 1410 \quad 3 \end{gathered}$ | mortgager for 1,107 | $\text { sume frmm } 1$ | to 25 times the 11 | rvey assersmicit. |
| $102^{11}$ | caser in which 4, 50 | the land was 4691 | mortgaged for 14.5 | ${ }_{1}^{s} 6$ | to 50 times thie: 33 | Ycy asgespmenk |
| $14^{1}$ | oase in which 34) | the land was 3447 | mortyaged for | $\begin{gathered} \text { sum which is } \\ 0 \leqslant 9 \end{gathered}$ | equivalent to $6{ }^{\circ}$ 68 | timen the survey anaensmint. |
| 1 | case in which 500 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 500000 \end{aligned}$ | mortgaged for | sum which is 400 | equivalent to 1 125 | 45 times the urruey ansexment |

## APPENDIX M-2.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in the rillages of the Jalgaon Tuluhn of the Khandesh Collectoratc.

| Total Aerxis mortysged. | Total oum for Which mortraked. | Horteage rate per Acre. | Totul Aeoresment. | Average rite OA Anmorements jur Acre. | The average <br> number is tames the Survey Ambsancent is equal to the num hir which the land is mortwased. | Rectarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1,168 | H. $20,350$ | $\begin{array}{rll} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 17 & 6 & 9 \end{array}$ | K. $1,279$ | $\begin{array}{rcc}\text { Rs. } & \text { an } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 16 | The tutal nurnter of cames is is. |
| $1,05^{72}$ | ases in which 14,800 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 1444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { mortgaged for } \\ 1,138 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { sums from }}{1}$ | to 25 times the 13 | survey assessment. |
| $114^{9}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cases in which } \\ 3,960 \end{gathered}$ | the land was 3434 | mortgagex for 124 | $\begin{array}{ccc}  \\ \text { sumg from } & 26 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{array}$ | to 50 times the 31 | gurvey ansumet. |
| $14^{1}$ | case in which 650 | the land was 46610 | mortgaged for 12 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{sum} \text { which is } \\ 013 \mathrm{~g} \end{gathered}$ | equivalent to 54 54 | timon the survey assesoment. |
| $3^{1}$ | case in which $1,000$ | the land was 38354 | mortgaged for 5 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { sum which is } \\ 1108 \end{array}\right.$ | equivalent to $2 x$ 200 | N0 timen the aurv4y masesmeot. |

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superinicndent, Deccan thevenue Survig.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices pretalent at Dhatia from 1819 to 1891.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendeut, Deccan Rereaue Survey.

## APPENDIX O－1．

Revenus Statement for 89 Government Villages，situated in the Jalgaon Taluka of tho Fhaindesh Collectivute． into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1539－60．
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Sottlement．

| Faurs． | Occlpied latt pation absrameraty ro govehnemat． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lamd thr keverta ing thicy if alipsatht wrimaly ge pattiality （18AM）． |  |  | Tifal Lasp，Gotannmast Uxcimas，Cimeturind and ixay． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Remismions disring the ytar． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 药 | 䂞 | $\underset{⿷ 匚 ⿳ ⿻ コ 一 冖 ⿺ 乚 一 匕}{\text { す }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | $g$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 16 | ， | 7 | 18 |
|  | A | Rs． | Rs． | Rs． | Rn． | Ka． |  | Re． | Rg． |  | 1 m. | Rs． | Acres． | Rn． | Ra． |  |  |
| 9．50 | 52，480 | 1，20，674 | 1 | 7，560 | 7，551 | 1，1 | 48 |  | 55 | 11.017 | 26.518 | 4，87 | 1，13，402 | 1，47，213 | 1，28，054 |  |  |
| 1650.51 | 53，749 | 1，22，4 | 5 | 8，925 | 8，030 | 1，13，4 | 49 |  | 8 B | 11，004 | 20，516 | 4，975 | ． $1,14,0,12$ | 1，48，04 | 1，18， 83 |  |  |
| －52 | 57，145 | 1，29，531 | 64 | 6，875 | 7，034 | 1，2 | 45，845 | ．． | 101 | 065 | 26，389 | 5，2 | 1，13，565 | 1，66， | 1，27，865 |  |  |
| 2853．63 | 60,712 | 1，36，4 | 184 | 7 | 101 | 1，2 | 42，457 | 997 | 02 | k | 28，378 | 8，35： | 1，14，124 | 1，63，ind | 1，41，8＊4 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1853．54 | 60， 29 | 1，36，632 | 194 | 15，511 | 15，70 | 1，20，0 | 45,008 |  | 16 | 965 | 26，248 | 5，910 | 1，14，209 | \％20， | 1，¢3，40 |  |  |
| 1864－55 | 61 | 1，40，4 | 106 | 1，358 | 1，58 | 1，8 | 41，301 | ．．． | 301 | 10，054 | 20，2 | 6，680 | 1，14，306 | 1，48，its |  |  | ．．． |
| 16.5 | 62，985 | 1, | 210 | 18，617 | 19，827 | 1．22，193 | 40，408 |  | 180 | 10，964 | 2b，901 | 4，1042 | 1，14，342 | 1，07，981 | 1，47，38 | 125 |  |
| 185\％－5； | 60,012 | 1, | 160 | 3，048 | 3.88 | 1，43，428 | 37，633 |  | 203 | 11，014 | 25，04 | 8，：10 | 1，14，549 | 1，73，16 | 1.41 | 274 |  |
| 12．7．54 | 60，401 | 1，51，k60 | 194 | 3, | 3，3 | 1，48，546 |  |  | 3.4 | 10，911 | 4． 5,9 | 8，48 | 1，181 | 1，75， | 1，64．300 |  |  |
| 12：18．64 | 73，136 | 1，57，083 | 1N： | 2，436 | 2，623 | 1，54，460 | 32， 119 | 12 | 203 | P45 | 25，931 | 6， CH | 1．16， 112 | 1，8，3，028 | 1，81，241 |  |  |
| 18：460 | 79，322 | 1，51，398 | 102 | 11，88： | 11，971 | 1，39，3．37 | 40，710 |  | 274 |  |  | 5．j78 | 7，0 | 2，14．704 |  |  |  |
| EC6．0．61 | 88，3w | 1，9 | 303 | 2，547 | 2，650 | 1，50，306 | 37，575 | 28，188 | 44 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 3， 73 | 6，2948 | 1，37，018 | 2，92，067 | 1，：4， 153 |  |  |
| ietse | 80，071 | 1，54，284 | 103 | ．．． | 103 | 1，51，180 | 38，828 | 24. | 61\％ | so | 28，is ${ }^{3}$ | 8,569 | 1．57， 12 ch | 2,0 | 1，61，2 |  |  |
| 1410．20 | 01，398 | 1，56 | 100 | ．．． | 100 | 1，56， | 34，454 | 22，0 | 54 | 11，179 | 23，914 | 7，620 | 1，97，031 | $\underline{2}$ ， 127 | 1，61，967 |  |  |
| 18 何比 | 95，764 | 1，62，925 | 55 | $\ldots$ | 06 | 1，12， 830 | 26，993 | 15，756 | 1，331 | 11．207 | 23， | 7，410 | 1，33，884 | 2.00 .5 | 1，11．571 |  |  |
| 12 Gisen | 1，05，51 | 1，67 | 94 | ．．＇ | 96 | 1.8 | 20，34 ： | 11，107 ${ }^{\text {＇}}$ | 2，903 | 204 | 23，84， | 7，4\8 | 1，38，964 | 2， 0, | 1，77，5\％3 |  |  |
| 18 |  |  | Q H | ．．． | 96 | 1，6 | 20，403 | 11，112 | 3，530 | 13 | 23．m | 7，731 | 1，37，154 | 2，09，0，0\％ | 1，¢，¢，mid |  |  |
| 1866.67 | 1，06，201 | 1，67， | 86 | $\ldots$ | 86 | 1，67，572 | 20 | 10，489 | 1，535 | ，378 | 33，402 | 8，－2．7 | 1，\％98， | $2,12,4$ | 1，7 |  |  |
| 16 | 1，0 | 1，6 | 86 | ．．． | 88 | 1，67 | 20，205 | 10 | 1.823 |  | 23，674 | 7，．34 | 1，37，137） | 2.12 | 1，17， 3 \％ 8 |  |  |
| 1 ¢6\％0ヶ\％ | 1，05，104 | 1，67，587 | 86 | ．．． | $8{ }_{6}$ | 1，67，50 |  | 0，574 | 50 | 11，382 | 23，683 | 8.61 | 1，33，4， | 2，00，944 | 1，76 |  |  |
| 1848.50 | 1，05，812 |  | 86 | $\cdots$ | 86 | 1， | 16，669 | 8，976 |  | 11，382 | 28，74 | 8,453 | 33，603 | ？，men |  |  |  |
| 1880－71 | 1，09，18： | 1，60，3 3 | 97 | 80 | 186 | 143 | 158 |  |  |  | 24，5－38 | 0，2312 | 1，32，1，30 | 1，90， |  |  | ．．． |
| 2871－72－ | 1，10，612 | 1.70 | 88 | 41．987 | 织， 6 |  | 9.5 | 5，148 | 691 | 11，502 |  | 1－k | 1，81，488 | 1，41，718 |  | 34 |  |
| 1872.73 | 1，10，234 | 1，49，73 | R01 | 4 | 113 | 1，48，620 |  | 6， | 1，906 | 11，1491 | 24，526 | 9， | 1，31，527 | （19， | 1，800，541 |  |  |
| 1873－74 | 1，09，5 | 1，69，289 | 86 | ．．． | 8. | 1.5 | 10，467 | 5，434 | 1.21 | 11，641 | 24.5 | 9.230 |  | 1，98， 364 |  |  |  |
| \％ |  | 1，08，6 | 79 | 8，13 | 8，24 |  |  | 6，657 | 1，562 | 11，893 | 21，524 | 11，－¢6 | 131，4 | 1．76 | 1，2，2， |  |  |
| 187\％－76 | 1，08，5011 | 1，68，94 | 74 | 8， | 371 |  | 11，731 | 7，079 | 1，705 |  | ， | 11，442 | ，83 | \％ 1 | ， 2 z ， |  |  |
|  | 1，0 | 1，67，097 | 51 | 3，020 | 3，071 |  | 12．66\％ | 7，810 | $1, * 4$ |  | 519 | 11，338 | 1，81，898 | ，9， | \％ 31 |  |  |
| 3877－78 | 1，07，57 | 1，67，699 | 51 | 172 | 293 |  | 12，318 | 7，675 | 1，67 | cso | 34，519 | 11，553 | 1，21 | 1，5\％， | 1，${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |
| 1478．79 | 1，08，17 | 1，k7 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  | 13，26 | 8，157 | 1，407 | 11，81 | 24.50 | 3 | 1，31，718 | 2，00， 34 | 1，51，1：\％ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870.80 | 1，00，347 | 1，68，4 | $\cdots$ | 17 | 17 |  | 24．534 | 7，8：6 | 21 | 1，4 | 24，6ic | 11.814 | 1，34．388 |  |  |  |  |
| 1880－81 | 1，80，500 | 1，69，101 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 11 |  | $1:$ i | 7，041 |  |  |  | 11，967 |  | 10. |  |  |  |
| $1881-42$ | 1，11，0：0 | 1，12，43 |  | 4 | 4 | 1，69，43 | 9，494 | 8， $\mathrm{E}: 8$ | rim | 11，46！ |  |  | 1．2． 25 | 1，40．94 | 1，4，1，44＊ |  |  |
| 1882 © | 1，1 |  | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． |  | 4,473 | 8，919 | KO1 | 11，841 | 24 | 11．788 | 1， 2,2 | 1，89，8 | 1．52．645 |  |  |
| 1883.34 | 1，11．851 | 1，09，87 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，60 | 4，760 | 3．42 | 2，932 | 1： 1, （ras） | 24，568 | 11，78 | 1，2N， | 1，97， 37 | 1， 1 ， |  |  |
| Thet． 85 | 1，12，231 | 1，7 | ．．． | ．．． |  | 1，0，360 | 4，184 | 2，99： | 1.217 | ，623 | 24，599 | 11，i87 | 1，28，037 | 1，97，97 | 18，${ }^{\text {en }}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| － $\mathrm{F6}$－88 | 1，12，465 | 1，70，968 | ． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，70，346 | 8，032 | 2，91！ | ：04 | 11，41： | 24，548 | 11，\％＊＊ | 1．28，30 | 1，97， | 1，92， |  |  |
| $12 \times 8.4$ | 1， |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．． |  | 3，904 | 2，013 | 36 | 5 | 24，5，93 | 11， | 1，28，02 | 1，91，5 |  |  |  |
| 16ヶ\％－48 | 1，12，674 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.918 | 2，761 | 47 | 12， 11.4 | 24，3s | 11，894 | 1，28，294 | 1，97，07 | 1，68，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| 1346－68 | 1．12．770 | 1，74，288 | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | 1，70，7\％3 | $\therefore, 940$ ！ | 2，6 | $0=0$ | 11.84 | 24，30．5 | 11，854 | 1，28，354 | 1，98，0 | 1，88，227 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | n， | 11，40 | 1，23，37 | 1，08，011 | 1，80， 8 |  |  |
|  | 1，12，366 | 1，70，065 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $2.474$ |  |  |  | 11，95s | 1，28，374 | 1，w | 1， 43.36 .3 |  |  |
| 1890－91 | 1，15，031 | 1，70，043 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，70，965 | 3，6：3 | 2．4s： |  | 11，no｜ | 1，668 | －1，ass | $1,2,3$, |  |  |  |  |

Iftenue Statement for 18 Goremment tillagre, situated in the Jalyaon Tiluka of the Ehandesh Collectorate. into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1504 - 65.

| Tears. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  Giovensusaj La*D |  |  |  <br> Tozar laso. Gorskimast mecertiod, Cumetran axd tas. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Finally,rematiod. | LEL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Retrimst | Juring | eer. |  |  |  | Rrailizaticns |  |  |  |  | Fult | cotle |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | * | 7 | a | - | 10 |  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  | Actes. | Rs. | Ro. | Rs. | Ha. | ,$^{\text {Kis. }}$ |  | Rs. | Iis. |  | Hs, | Re. | Acres. | Rs. | R. | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1854.55 \\ & 1555.56 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{5.9 .9} 6$ | 9,942 |  | 36 | 36 | 9,006 | 6.288 | $\ldots$ | ... | -989 | 1.819 | 192 | 13,203 | 11.761 | 10,098 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $1 \times 50.57$ | 0,211 $6,7 \% 2$ | 10,270 | $\cdots$ | 56 74 | ${ }^{54}$ | 10,214 11.013 | 5.514 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 988 | 1,815 1,819 | 18 | 13,314 <br> 13,205 | 12.085 <br> 12.906 <br> 1 | 10,402 11,221 11 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1837.58 | 7,423 | 11.837 | $\ldots$ | 19** | 14 s | 11,639 | 4.769 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | P89 | 1,818 | 210 | 13,211 | 33,655 | 11,549 | ... | ... |  |
| 1nim. 59 | $8,1 \times 3$ | 12,767 | $\ldots$ | 419 | 419 | 12,348 | 4,(045 | ... | ... | 1,030 | 1, $\times 35$ | 2102 | 13,258 | 14,862 | 12.550 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 18.50 .60 | 8,254 | 12,818 | 3 | 137 | 140 | 12.678 | 3.9412 | ... | .. | 1,0:3 | 1,843 | 205 | 13,274 | 14,661 | 12.883 | ... | ... |  |
| $1 \times 60.61$ | 8.484 | 13.052 | 2 | 2,542 | 2.764 | 10,288 | 3. - ( $(5)$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,018 | 1,828 | 206 | 13,295 | 14,880 | 10,494 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1581.62 1562.63 | 8,647 8,762 | 13,181 | $\cdots$ | 488 | ${ }^{281}$ | 12,900 13.204 | $3,6 \% 2$ 3,5013 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,028 1,027 | 1, $1, \times 44$ | 298 240 | 13,307 13,292 | 15,0:5 | 13,128 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 15653.64 .. | 9,603 | 13,901 | $\ldots$ | 47 | 4 | 13,901 | 3,059 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,027 | 1,836 | 231 | 13,689 | 15,737 | 14,132 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1864.65 | 13,939 | 22.917 | $\ldots$ | 6,26ij) | 6.265 | 16,642 | 2,862 | 1,598 | ... | 1,111 | 2.343 | 350 | 17,695 | 26,848 | 16,942 |  |  |  |
| $1865-6.68$ $1866-67$ | 13,140 | 22.1082 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 22,082 | 3,400 | 2.401 | ... | 1,111 | 2,302 | 281 | 17,671 | 26,875 | 22,363 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1987.6\% | 13,141 13,119 | 22,051 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -24,051 | 3,361 <br> 3,534 <br> 1 | $8,3,35$ 2,549 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1,111}$ | 2,392 2,392 | 29. | 17.613 | 26,798 | 22.332 | $\ldots$ | .. |  |
| 196k.69 ... | 12.378 | 21,310 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 21,310 | 4,014 | 2,949 | ... | 1,111 | 2,312 | 432 | 17,504 |  | 22,219 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1869.70 | 12,171 | 21:249 | .- |  |  | 21,249 | 4,213 | 3.041 |  | 1,111 | 2,392 | 432 | - 17,495 | 2R,6*2 | 121,681 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1870.71 | 13.144 | 22.191 | $\ldots$ | 25 | 25 | 22,166 | 2,235 | 1,636 | 151 | 1.102 | 2,379 | 460 | 16,501 | 26,2i8 | 22,777 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1871.72 | 13,286 | 22,334 | ... | 8,537 | 8,537 | 13.797 | J,560 | 1,369 | 6 | 1,102 | 2,379 | 460 | 16,248 | $26,0 \times 2$ | 14,263 | 1,557 |  |  |
| 1852.73 | 13,140 | 22,198 | ... | .. | ... | 22,198 | 2.046 | 1,514 | 72 | 1,102 | 2,379 | 460 | 16,245 | 24,041 | 22,730 | 133 |  |  |
| 873-i4 | 13,006 | 22,103 | ... | ... | . | 22,103 | 2,140 | 1,548 | 130 | 1,102 | 2,379 | 463 | 16,248 | 26,080 | 22,696 | 134 | $\cdots 18$ |  |
| 1874.75 | 12,893 | 21,974 | ... |  |  | 21,976 | 2,252 | 1,726 | 72 | 1,102 | $\stackrel{2,379}{ }$ | 1,517 | 16,247 | 26.081 | 23,565 | 75 | 75 |  |
| 1475.76 | 12.754 | 21,579 | $\cdots$ | 101 | 101 | 21,778 | 2,342 | 1,825 | ${ }^{65}$ | 1,102 | 2,379 | 1,173 | 16,248 | 26.083 | 23,016 | 13 | 75 |  |
| 876.77 | 12.675 12.34 12.3 | 21,786 21,566 | $\cdots$ | 219 | 219 11 | 21,567 <br> 21,555 | 2,457 8,349 | 11,918 | 23 63 | 1,115 | 2,347 2,387 | 1,168 | 18,247 | 26,081 | 22,758 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 678.79 | 12,743 | 21, 1,868 21,876 | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\ldots$ | 21,825 21,$8 ; 6$ | 8,349 3,585 | 1,8:37 | 63 58 | 1,115 <br> 1,137 | 2,387 2,110 | 1,168 1,172 | 16,248 | 26,080 26,628 | 23,086 23,106 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 878.50 ... | 13,810 | 223.597 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 22,597 | 2,716 | 1,631 | 56 | 1,137 | 2,440 | 1,173 | 17,465 | 26,628 | 23,826 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1x50.51 ... | 13,894 | 23,834 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 22,n34 | 2,434 | 1,344 | 33 | 1,137 | 2,400 | 1,173 | 17,465 | 26,629 | 24,040 |  |  |  |
| 881.8: | 14,133 | 22,996 | ... | ... | ... | 29.996 | 2,195 | 1,232 | 36 | 1,137 | 2,400 | 1,173 | 17,465 | 26, $0^{2} 28$ | 24,205 |  |  |  |
| KN2.83 | 14,149 | 23, 0105 | .. | ... | ... | 23,005 | 2,179 | 1,223 | 36 | 1,137 | 2.400 | 1,173 | 17,465 | 26,628 | 24,214 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 1883.84 | 14,143 | 23,042 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 23,142 | 508 | 398 | 230 | 1,128 | 2,397 | 1,171 | 15,830 | 25,837 | 24,493 | ... | ... |  |
| 884.85 | 14,237 | 23,063 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23,063 | 465 | 377 | 49 | 1,128 | 2,397 | 1,171 | 15,830 | 25,837 | 24,276 | ... |  |  |
| \$25.86 | 14,2ti1 | ${ }^{23,678}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 23,078 | 441 | 361 | 34. | I, 236 | 2,397 | 1,171 | 15,838 | 25,836 | 24,283 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
|  | 14,260 <br> $14,2 \div 9$ <br> 1820 | 23,079 $\mathbf{2 3 , 0 7 9}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23,079 $\mathbf{2 3 , 0 7 9}$ | 441 582 | 361 423 | $4{ }^{41}{ }^{\prime}$ | 1,126 1,126 | 2,397 <br> 2937 | 1,188 | 15,827 | 25,8,37 | 24,308 | 5 | $\ldots$ |  |
| xM8 $8: 3$ | 14,237 | 23,081 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23,081 | $7 \% 2$ | 485 | 87 | 1,112 | 2,397 | 1,188 | 15,967 | 25, 2598 | 24,307 24,356 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| xat 40 | 14,259 | 23,01 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23,0si | 722 | 485 | 49 | 1,126 | 2,397 | 1,188 | 16,107 | 25,963 | 24,318 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1800.91 | 14,312 | 23,114 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 23,114 | 668 | 457 | 45 | 1,128 | 2,393 | 1,186 | 16,108 | 25,964 | 24,345 | ... |  |  |

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

| Yeart. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  Governamet hasd. |  |  |  |  |  | Toral hand Gotrbninnt Occipied, Vsenctitid, AND Lney. |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Enlance } \\ \text { outatandiniz } \\ \text { nit cirste } \\ \text { of yeut. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Finnlly remitted. | Rinante. <br> $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OcmupiadAcres. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Pulh } \\ \text { Stanudnrid } \\ \text { Agssment. }}}{ }$ | Remisslons during the year. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bnlanee } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Collection. } \end{gathered}$ | Arres. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Foil } \\ \text { iesessment. } \end{gathered}$ | Remliations <br> fromb aliction sale of Grazing | Acres. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Collections, } \\ & \text { Quit-ront, } \\ & \text { \&e. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { Columins } \\ 1 \\ 1}}{ }$ 8 and 11. |  | Coliections, Tutal of Columns 7. 10 and is |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pros | Casual. | Tntal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 10 |
|  | Acren. | Rs. | Rs. | Nis, | Rs. | lis. |  | Rs. | Re. |  | Rs. | Rs. | Acrea. | Hs. | Re. | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| 1853.34 | 1,850 | 2,889 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 15 | 2.024 4.031 4 | 1,716 | $\ldots$ |  | 178 | 31.5 | 40 58 | 3,094 <br> 3.694 <br> 1 | 2,354 2,348 | 2,064 $\mathbf{2 , 0 1 9}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18.0.4.35 | 1,812 | 2.033 <br> 2.10 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}_{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 2.031 2.038 | 1, 1,604 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1:8 | 315 | 54 | 3.694 | 2.45 | 2,132 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18.35-3.if | 1,910 | 2.149 | $\cdots{ }_{15}$ | 62 | 15 | 3 | 1,352 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 178 | 315 | 68 | 3,694 | 2,718 | 2,456 | ... | ... |  |
| 1857-68 | 2.412 | 2.419 | 15 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 2,6104 | 1,114 | $\ldots$ | ... | 178 | 315 | 60 | 3.694 | 2,9:4 | 2.683 | ... | ... |  |
| 18.0x.69 | 2.094 | 2,873 | 9 | 89 | 90 | 2,783 | 82 | ... | ... | 178 | 31.5 | 74 | 3 3,644 | 3,158 | 2,8.37 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 18.59.(i) | 2,794 | 2,933 | 15 | 96 | 111 | 2, $\times 42$ | -22 | ... | $\ldots$ | 178 | 310 | 46 | 3,694 | 3.268 | 2,888 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18:0.al | 2.729 | 2,908 | 15 | 233 | 245 | 2,6\%14 | 787 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 178 | 315 | 68 | 3 8,694 | 3.223 | ${ }^{2}, 10$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1861.182 | 2,542 | 2,83: | 8 | 35 | 43 | 2,789 | 97t | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1: 8$ | 315 315 | 68 73 | 8,694 3,685 | 3,147 2,975 | $2,8,110$ 4, | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1862.63 | 2,3(x) | 2,660) | 10 | 13 | 23 | 2.637 | 1,217 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,8 | 315 |  |  | 2,975 | 2,10 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 186:3.44 | 2.750 | 2.727 | 5 | 94 | 99 | 2,128 | 3,649 | 2.158 | $\cdots$ | 223 | $2^{299}$ | 80 | 6,6,21 | 5,154 | 2.718 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1574.68 | 3,-93 | 3,435 | 5 | ... | 5 | 3,410 | \%, ¢if | 1,452 | 4 |  | 2199 | 82 82 | 6,621 | $5,1 \times 6$ | 3.512 3.240 3.201 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 186i. 86 | $3,3,54$ | 3,369 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 3.154 | 8,043 | 1.717 |  | 296 | 315 | 82 | 6,615 | $5,1 \times 3$ | 3,101 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1 crig 67 | 3.118 | 3.104 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 3,019 $3(n) 4$ | 3,241 <br> 3,294 <br>  | 1,844 |  | 266 | 315 | 82 | 6,503 | 5,14ī | 3, $0 \times 6$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1867.68 | 3,112, | 3,1419 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 5 |  | 3,294 | 1,841 | $\ldots$ | 268 | 316 | 94 | B,1052 | $4,8 \mathrm{kc}$ | 2,702 | ... | ... |  |
| $4888-49$ | 2.65 | 2.703 | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 5 | 2,698 | 3,245 <br> 3,240 <br> 10 | 1, $1,8 \times 8$ |  | 26is | 316 | 94 | 6.102 | 4, $\times 80$ | 2,765 | ... | ... |  |
| 1868-70 | 2,546 2.418 |  | 5 | ... | 5 | 2,671 2,863 | 3,240 | 1,695 | 18 | 266 | 316 | 94 | 6,052 | $4, \times 59$ | 2,975 | 22 | ... |  |
| 18:1.22 | 2,s, | 2 2 ${ }^{(m)}$ ) | 5 | 1,051 | 1,0.8 | 1, +4, | 2,913 | 1.655 | 2 | $26{ }^{26}$ | 316 | 94 | 6.051 | $4.8 ; 9$ | 1,945 | 134 | ... |  |
| 15.2 .73 | 2, 847 | 2,5,8 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2,873 | 2.938 | 1,684 | 57 | 266 | 316 | 94 | 6,051 | 4,878 | 3,1024 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1870.74 | 2.948 | 2.445 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2,844 | 2,977 | 1,718 | 51 | 266 | 316 | 94 | 6,051 | 4,879 | 2,089 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1874:75 | 2,:39 | 2,775 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2,721 | 3.046 | 1,287 | 9 | 2680 | 316 | 183 | 6,001 | 4.878 | 2 , 513 | 10 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18:3-86 | 2,849 | 2.259 | 4 | - | 4 | 2.785 | 2.947 | 1.737 | 30 3 |  | 316 | 183 183 | 6, 1051 | $4,8: 4$ $4,8: 4$ | 2,945 | $\cdots$ | .. |  |
| 18767 | 2,746 | 2,735 | 4 | 5.5 | 59 | 2,1,36 | 8,016 9.915 | 1,817 1.729 | 3 35 | 291 | 32 | 183 | 6, 6 (123 | 4,8,4 | 3,467 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1877.98 | $2 \times 45$ | 2.823 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\stackrel{2}{2,819}$ | 3, 319 | 1,911 | 14 | 241 | 326 | 184 | 6.559 | 5,194 | 3,125 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| (nis.79 | 2,924 3,480 | 2.927 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,256 | $2 \times 2 \times 4$ | 1,583 | 4 | 291 | 3:6 | 17 | 6,599 | 5,165 | 3, 4.37 | ... | ... |  |
| 1sise 81 | 3,480 4,1406 | 3.256 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8,641 | 2,22 | 1,198 | 7 | 291 | 3:6 | 154 | 6.549 | 5.145 | 3,832 | ... | ... |  |
| 1851-82 | 4, $2 \times 1$ | 3,744 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3.72 | 1,1世2 | 5is | 9 | 294 | $3 \geq 6$ | $1{ }^{1+4}$ | 3.634 | 4.6142 | 3,917 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 1834-63 | 4,2:1 | 3,7:4 | ... | ... | ... | 3,7:4 | 1,122 | $35 \%$ | 9 | 291 | 326 | 184 | 6,634 | 4, $4 \times 2$ | 3,917 | -- | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1853.8! | 4.257 | 3.736 | ... | ... |  | 3.736 | 423 | 217 | 63 | 2037 | 317 | $1: 6$ | 4.949 | 4,20 | 3.954 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 189.4 -sis | 4,204 | 3,230 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3.739 | 413 | 214 | 9 | :4i3 | 317 | 176 | 4.942 | 4.20 | 3.624 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 188.0.<6 | 4,2>6 | 3,340 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 3.740 | 413 | 214 | 9 | 271 | 817 | 176 | 4.9\%0 | 4.271 | 3,425 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 158ios | 4.268 | 3,74 | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 3,244 | 47.3 | 214 | 10 | ${ }^{243}$ | 317 | 1\%6 | 4.142 | 4.85 | 3.930 3.919 | 13 | $\cdots$ |  |
| $1530-88$ | 4,244 | 3 3 30 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,732 | 5:1 | 3143 | 113 | 24i3 | 3317 | 176 | 6.108 4.907 | 4,310 | 3.919 3.929 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 185N-k9 | 4, 4 | 3,70 $3,-80$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3.240 3.752 | $4 \mathrm{4i4}$ | $2+1$ | 1: | 248 | 317 | 176 | 4.1897 | 4,310 | 3.971 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1850-91 | 4,283 | 3.95 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,6.51 | 451 | 241 | 19 | 263 | 317 | 176 | 4,1997 | 4,300 | 3.940 | $\ldots$ |  |  |

## AFPENDIX P-1.

Revonue Statement for 7 Fillages, situated in the Sávda Táluko of the Khindesh Cullectorate, which adjoin the Jalgaon Tiluka, and into which the Survey Settlement was intraluced in 15S5-8t.


APYENDIX P.2.
Reeenue Statement for 2 Villages, situated in the Sibla Táluka of the Khanlesh Cullectorate, which uljuin the Jalgaon T'aluka, and into which the Survey Settlemant unas introduced in 1856-S'.


Revenue Statement for 13 Government Villayes, situated in the Chopila Tallusce of the Khándesh Cullectorate whish ouljoin the Jalgaon Taluka, and into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-88.


Recenue Statament for 27 Government Villages, situated in the Erandol Tailuka of the Khindesh Collectorate. rechich adjoin the Julyaon T'iluka, and into which the Survey Settlemen was introduced in 1959.96.


Q.

Report No. 75, of the 15ih January 1803, for 110 Government Fillages situated in the
Khinderh Collectorate.



Q-continued.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX R.

Statement showing the enhancement of assessment due to General Porition Clasa on Government occupied hend in 110 villages of the Jalgaon Taluka of the Khindesh Vollectorate.


The Sale of additions mado to the Classification Annas.

| Bhag Anase. | Ginaral Pomition Clamanamas. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Anna. | A. ${ }_{1}$ |  | Aonat. | ${ }^{\text {Ang }}$ \% $\mathrm{B}_{8}$ | Annam. <br> - |
| $\begin{array}{llll\|} \text { Annas. } & & & \\ 16-120 . . . & \ldots & \rightarrow & \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { A. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & 0\end{array}$ | A. p. | A. p. A A. p. <br> 2 0 1  | A. $\mathbf{P}$. | A. y . | . |
| 12-0.6... ... ... | 26 | 16 | $10: 10$ | 06 | - | .. |
| 0-8.8... ... ... ... | 20 | 16 | 1000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6- 9.6... ... | 10 | 10 | 06 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Beluw 3 Anase ... ... | 06 | 06 |  | ... |  |  |

## APPENDIX S .

## No. 59 or 1860

Fron

> A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, $\quad$ Khandesh ;

To
1

## A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., Collector of Khandesh.

 Sir,Under the instructions which I bave received, it is my duty to lay before you a brief report on the taluka of Nasirabad, in order that the anbject of a revision of its rates of assersment may obtain the consideration of Government,
2. The accompanyiag sketch map exhibits the taluka in its original form.
3. The taluka of Nasirabad forms one of the richest and best districts in the valley of the Tápti, which river bounds it entirely on the $n$ e th; the river Girna encompasses it wholly on the west; to the south lies the taluka of Jamne, and on the east is the territory of His Highness Scindia, from which it is partly separated by the Waghur, a small tributary of the Tapti.
4. The táluka as it is at present constituted contains in all 123 villages. Of these however, 93 only are inhabited, 65 forming the principal division under a Mámlatdar ; the remaiuing 28 constitute the Kanulda petha under a Mahalkari. It covers an area of $2 \geqslant 4,353$ acres, or $350 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The number of inhabitants to the area bears a proportion of 149 to the square mile. An arrangement is under consideration to alter the external boundaries of such talukas in the Collectorate as are faulty and inconvenient in their oonfiguration, and a portion of this taluka (the Kanulda petha) under the new arrangement is made over to Eraudol. The expediency, however, of this proposed change, as regards this particular taluka, has always seemed to me to be of a questionable nature. Although the narrow projecting point contained between the two rivers running eastward presents to the eye a district of an awkward and inconvenient form, yet the rivers would seem the natural boundary, and the difficulty in crossing the Giran during the monsomn months, which during that period becomes a rapid and rather dangerous river to cross, may canse cunsiderable hindrance to the local officers in the execution of their duties.
5. In its aspectand natural features this taluka assimilates pretty closely to that contiguous to it, Erandol, which was last senson mported upon. Being also on the southern bank of the Tapti it has its best soil in the northerv villages, but the soil here is in quality superior to that in either of the similarly situated and already settled tálukas of Erandol and Aralner. Unlike Erandol, the deteriorating scale is less gradual : here you pass from the rich black soil almost at once to that of an inferior description over a rocky and uneven surface.
6. At intervals over the lands where the best soil prevaila are some fine mango topes although throughout the taluka mango plantations are not so plentiful as is the case in pres viously settled districts.
7. About three-fourths of the villages contained in the taluka have an abundant supply of water, as will be observed by a glance at the map, the taluka having a river on three of. its sides. Nor do the villages situated in the interior seem to suffer from any soarcity. Water is found at no great dopth in all the interior villages, where besides there are nalas aftording water for the use of the cattle during the greater portion of the year.
8. There are no metalled roads within the district. The road leading from Asirghar to lombay, viâ Málegaon. passes through it, crossing the Tapti at Bhusával and Sailgaum, proeeding vid Jalgaon across the centre of the taluka to the Girna at Nimbkheda Khurd. This is simply a cleared track over the black soil, commonly designated a fair-weather road. While proposing revised rates of assessment for the tallukas of Savda and Yaval in the year 18jt, I twok occusion to mention the state of this road; more especially I drew attention to the condition of the fords of the Tapti at Bhusával and Dhewalwari, particularly the former, trusting that some measures might be adopted towards improving the approaches on either side of the river, even if the crossing itself could not be rendered less difficult except at great expense. On again examining these fords I find them still in the same state. Within the lant few years much has been done by your predecessor, Mr. Mansfield, in the way of connecting the principal market towns within the province by means of these fair-weather ruale, so that, no doubt, the facilities of communication are greatly improved; but when it ie considered that duriug the monsoon months tratfic and communication of every enort is completely closed, I trust it may not appoar inapposite my so frequently in these my assessmeat reports recurring to the subject of the inadequacy and indifforant description of the
roads within the Collectorate; but so impressed am I of the neceasity of a better means of commanication than is afforded by these unmetalled tracks, that I venture again thas scason to bring the subject forward, in order that it may, more especially at the present crisis, receive the consideration of Government. Now that a new era is about to dawn on this country, and this district being particularly affected thereby (I allude to the establishment of railway communication with the coast), the importance of preparing in time a few metalled roads over the black plain towards the principal railway stations, of which I believe Julgaon (a town in the centre of this taluka) will form one, must be obvious to all. Without some such feeders traffic during the monsoon months must necessarily be greatly impeded. The line of the Great Indian Peninsula Kailway enters the taluka on the south-eastern corner, running almost parallel with the course of the Girna till it reaches Pimprala, from whence it turns off to the east, passing the town of Jalgann, and through the lands of Tharsods, Murar, Kheira, Nasirabad, Jalgaon Khurd and Kirdi, on the boundary of which it crosees the river Waghur on to Bhusaval, a village in the territory of His Highnese Scindia, about three mike from our boundary.
9. As principal towns in the tailuka I may mention Nasirabad, Jalgaon, Nandra, Asaoda,

| Kanuida | ... | Sunday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kure | ... | Monday. |
| Pimprála | .. | Tueday. |
| Asmorla | .. | Wedinesday. |
| Nandra | $\cdots$ | Thursday. |
| Nagirabad | ... | Friday. |
| Jalgaon | ... | Saturday. | Kanulda, Pimprals und Kurs, each having weekly markets au given in the margin. Jalgaon, however, is deserving of more especial mention, Of late years this town has greatly increased in importance, and is now not only the most impertant commercial town in Khandesh, but extends its trade far beyond into the Berar country, many of the mercantile houses in Bombay having agencies established here for the purchase of all the exports of the country, but more particularly of cotton, linseed and tilli.

10. The modes of hasbandry in practice in this taluka and the products raised are essentially similar to those of the districts already reported upon.
11. Of manufactures there are none of any importance. Turbans of a somewhat inferior quality, and the commonest description of cotton fabrics, are made at Nasirabad Jalgson, Assoda, \&e. In all there are 880 looms in the district, the greater number being at Nasirabad and Jalgaon.
12. The population according to the census returns gives an aggregate total of 52,338 souls, the greater proportion of these being agriculturists; in fact, the whole population may be classed as an agricultural one.
13. The statistical returns give a total of 40,900 horned cattle, From the absence of ancultivated waste land in the northern portion of this taluka, and in consequedce the limited extent of ground available for pasture, the number of cattle is comparatively small, being 26,000 fewer than in Erandol; for, although in the south there is a large extent of waste, the rocky nature of the soil renders it less favourable for raising berds of cattle than is the case in Erandol. In the northern villages the inhabitants during the monsoon months aend most of their cattle beyond the Tápti into the Sátpuda range for the benefit of pasture. The condition of the working cattle appeared to me to be extremely indifferent throughout the district, and upon inquiry as to the cause of this was told that the demand for carriers at Jalgaon is now so continual that, whenever men and animals can be spared from the labours of the field, they betake themselves to Jalgaon, and seek carriage to Wasind, from whence they are now always certain of a return load, if not of goods, of railway material to Bhusával.
14. Before entering upon the subject of the new rates, I will advert for a short space to an examination of the old. In the best villages where the soil is good, viz., in the northern villages, the prevailing rate is Ks. 2-6-9 per bigha, or Rs. $3-3-3$ per acre, but the rates range as low as Re. 0-7-6 per bigha to suit soils affected by the inflaence of floods on the banke of the rivers; but for all land not liable to such there seems to be one general rate, many of the villages having but two rates, viz. Rs. 2-6-9 and Ks. $1-15-0$ per bigha; yet there is nothing to indicate that the rayats have suffered much onder the pressure of an overhigh assensment. There is no appearance of an impoverished condition perceptible in or around their villages. On the contrary, the better style of houses in many of the villages of the Kanalda petta at onoe arrests the attention in cuming either from the Chopda or Erandol direction; and when the crops are on the ground, the face of the country presents all the appearance of a highly cultivated and thriving distriot. In the southern villages, where the soil is of a poorer description, the old rates seem to bave been arranged correspondently to the inferiority of the soil, bat there is a great want of nniformity peroeptible in the rates of adjoining villages which are vimilar in feature and circumstances. The prevailing rate in this portion of the taluke is 15 annas per bigha, or Rs. $1-4$ per acre. For irrigated land there is but one rate, via. Rs. 2-14-3 per bigha, or Rs. 3-13-8 per acre.
15. I will now without further delay proceed to the consideration of the new assessment of this district and of the rates which seom most applicable for future adoption. I must state, however, that I approach this sabject with considerably less confidence than I have experienced when similarly occupied with reference to other districts for which it has been my duty to frame a revised assessment. This difficulty has not been lessened by the
correspondence which has already taken place on the subject between your predecessor, the then Revenue Commissioner, N. D., Mr. Fawcett, and myself. You are aware that I ventured an opinion expressive of the advisability of postponing the settlement of ihis district until such time as some estimate could be formed of the effects the railway might have apon it. Although the survey operations had all been carried on and completed up to date, in anticipation of this taluka being the nest in order for a revision of its assessment, yet I conceived it my duty to refer the matter for the cousideration of higher authority. The opinion of both your predecessor and Revenue Commissioner
Vide Superintondent's lettar to the Collector of Khandesh, No. 182, dated 22nd August 1859. were against any delay in carrying into effect an immodiate revision of assessment, and in stating his opinion Mr. Fawcett writes as follows:-
"I fully concur with you as to the inadvisability of deferring the revision of the ossessment of the Nasirabad Taluka, as suggested by Mr. Davidson. The progress of the revision of the assessment has not in other districts been postponed for this reason, and in my opinion the railway will not affect these districts materially for some gears to corne, nor would it be just to regulate the new rates in Nasirabad in anticipation of a rise of prices likely to fullow the expected facilities of transport, when the talukas bordering npon that dis-

Cory of letter from the Revenue Commisaioner, N.D., to the Collector of Khindesh, No. 1868, dated 30th August J859.
Under memorandum from the Collector to the suporintendent; Kevenue Survoy, No. 1552, dated 6 th Soptember 1835. trict have already been revised, independently of a consideration of this circumstance."
16. Herein, therefore, lies the difficult nature of my present daty. As Settlement Officer I have ever been impressed with the necessity of carrying into consideration not only actual present influences bearing upon the economy of a district where a revisiou of asscsgment is about to take place, but that every circumstance affecting that district, prospectively as well as retrospectively, must be duly weighed. When, therefore, we have railway communication in immediate prospect, I conceived we had a very important element forced upon our consideration. Whether the fact of the resources of the country being thus opened ap by a ready and unfailing means of transport, creating as it must a steady and continued demand for all articles of exportation, will require a lengthened period to show its effects, or whether such will be at once exhibited, may at the present moment be a matter for conjecture. I am, however, strong in the belief that the change will very soon become apparent. The very circumstance of several thousand labourers being employed within the limits of the district will affect the prices of all articles of consumption, and thereby tend to socure the cultivating classes trom the losses attending a constantly flactuating market. Labour will also be enhanced, or rather it is already so, for the demand for labourers is very grent at this present time, and grain and all other necessaries are also much increased in ralue, but to what actual extent land and all its prodacts may evontually be enhanced it is impossible at the present time to say.
17. I reapectfully trust it may not appear that in the remarks I have made, and have still to make, that I pass over unheedingly the views thus expressed by Mr. Fawcett, "that it would not be just to regulate the new rates in Nasirabad in anticipation of a rise of prices likely to follow the expected facilities of transport, when the talukas bordering upon that district have already been revised, independent of a consideration of this circumstance." With pericet deference to the above, I am compelled to state that, were $\cdot I$ to act upon it, the loss entailed upon the Government would, as I shall presently show, be much greater than the state of things seem to call for. The neighbouring talukas already under a revised assesbment are Sávda, Yával, Chopda and Erandol, aud I allow that in framing my proposals for new rates for Sávda and Yával the facilities of railmay communication with the coast were not taken into consideration. At that period the line which is now under construction had not received the sunction of Government; but now the prospect of this advantage is no longer either distant or uncertain, and the influences of it are already being felt. I, therefore, in framing rates more subsequently for Chopda and Erandol, conceived it but right to give this consideration a certain weight, as mentioned in my assessment reports upon these talukas.
18. As previously noticed, the taluka of Nasirabad is divided into two compartments. differing materially in respect to their soil-one, the northern, along the banks of the 'Tapti, having an excellent soil, and the other containing much that is indifferent, gradually duteriorating towards its centre, where there is series of rocky ridges running in an irregular form towards the south-east. In applying new rates, I have, therefore, adhered as nearly as possible to the division thus marked by nature, and have included in Class I the villages having the best soil aud capable of producing the superior description of crops. The road marked in the map as cronsing the Girms at Nimbkhedu, proceeding cia Jalgaon Rudruk to Nasirabad and Salguon Khurd on the Wághur, indicates the division. On the north of this line are the 52 villagen included in Class 1. For these I have prepared three different rates, viz, Rs. $2-8$,
 approximately shown in Appendix A. I say approximately, because until the rates can be apithed to the actual acres under cultivation a slight diftoreno must necessarily exist. Ihave not shown in detail the effects of a rate corresponding to that applied to the adjoining talukas of Chopda and Erandol, wherein both the contiguous villuges have boen assessed at a maximum rute of Ks. 2-4. Had this rate been applied to the 52 villages comprised in this chess the result would have been Rs. 86,536 , causing a reduction in this portion of the tation alone of about Rs. 4?,606 from the collections of last year.

But even excluding all consideration of future benefite to be anticipated as likely to follow the opening of the railway, I consider that the superior nature of the soil and the present favourable condition of the cultivators justify the adoption of a higher rate than has hitherto been imposed on soil of perhaps the same value and similar in circumstances. I trust, therefore, I may be excused so far in not following the views expreseed by Mr. Fawcett by recommending a maxinum rate of not less than Rs. 2-12. This gives an averace rate upon the cultivation of last year of Rs. 1-13-8 per acre. Of the 75,786 acres of aruble lund contained in the villages of this class, 56,980 were under cultivation during $1858-59$, loaving a margin of 18,806 acres. A considerable portion of this waste is broken land among the ravines on the banks of the Tápti and Girna. I anticipate, however, that 10,000 will at once be taken up; but this is about the extent I can look for towards an increase in cultivation.
19. With respect to the southern division I have less difficulty in expressing my views, inasmuch as the inferior quality of the soil and disadvantages arising from a less favourable position, it is necessary to preserve the rates applied to villages similarly circumstanced in previously revised tallukas. I have therefore divided this portion of the taluka into two classes, having a maximum rate of Rs, 2-2 and Rs. 1-12 respectively.

Class II (Rs. 2-2) includes the villages lying along the banks of the Girna, south of the ford at Nimbkheda Khurd and contiguous to villages in Erandol, bearing a similar rate; it also includes the villages immediately south of the road already mentioned as marking the divisions, together with a small group of villages beyond the Wagbur to the west.

Class III (Rs. 1-12) comprises the remaining villages, of which 21 are uninhabited.
I have already stated that the former rates obtaining in this division appear to have been more suited to the nature of the soil than is generally found to be the case; so that the relief of 25 per cent., which the proposed rates afford to the villages included in Classes I and III, will be sufficient, in my opinion, to encourage an extension in cultivation, although I cannot hold out much expectation of a very great increase, as the greater portion of the land now lying waste is of a very inferior quality and requires a tarm of fallowing after a few years' cultivation. These lighter soils, however, seem well adapted for the growth of cotton, and linseed in small quantities is grown; these seem to be the only exports produced. The crops are chiefly kharif, being jowári, bajri, and cotton.
19. Garden Lani.-There is but one bandhára within the táluka at the village of Downda, and this, uccording to the information given by the inhabitants, was constructed by a patel of the village 120 years ago at a cost of Rs. 2,500 . It waters only $s$ acres of land, there being no more available. This amount of land has hitherto been assessed at an equivalent rate to that obtaining throughout the táluka for bágáyat cultivation, viz., Rs. 2-14-3 per bigha. As the supply of water afforded by this bandhára is more than sutficient to enable the best deseription of garden produce being raised, I do not see why it should be assessed at a less rate than Rs. 5 per acre, and this I propose to place upon it.

Across a small stream at the village of Mehehroona are constructed two dame of mud, from which 65 acres of land have received a partial watering in favouruble seasons. This land has also up to the present time been assessed as garden land at the general bagayat rate, Rs. 2-14-3 per bigha or Rs. 3-13-8 per acre. This I propose altering to Rs. 3-s, which is the rate I purpose recommending for motasthal irrigation.
20. The extent of land under irrigation from wells is very inconsiderable, being only 1,470 acres throughout the táluka. Nasirabad, Jalgaon, Assoda and Bhádli are the only villages where the amount of acres irrigated exceeds one hundred. The villages in the southern division have but a few acres, from ten downwards, around the village sites. Water is, however, much nearer the surface than in Sávda, Yával or Chopda. At Jalgaon and Assoda the depth of the wells averages from 25 to 35 feet; yet the rayats are not at all eager to increase the garden cultivation; in fact, it does not pay them so well as dry-crop cultivation. The labour and espense is about trebled, while the profits are not by any means commensurate with either trouble or cost. I am therefore of opinion that the garden rates should not exceed Rs. 3-8 for the best villages and Rs, 3 for those in the southern division.
21. Much of the delay in furnishing this report has been occasioned by the additional labour caused by the alteration in fields cut up by the railway, also by a number of fields having been re-divided since the original measurements were completed, in order to suit the convenience of the cuitivators; in all upwards of 3,000 fields had to be re-examined.
22. The usual appendices accompany the report.

1 have the honour to be, \&c.,
A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent. Reveutue Survey and Assessment,
Khandesh.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, a.:1 Coliections of the Govern ment Arable Lands of the Nasirabad Taluka, for the period of British Rule precenting the introdiction or the Survey Sottlement and of the Revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lante.

350.000 (1)





## EXPLANATION

[^0]S.

## APPENDIX A.

Liet of Government Villages of the Nasirabad Táluka, referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 of Report.


APPENDIX A.-continued.

A. F. DAVIDSON,

## 1 PPENDIXB.



## DIX B

in which the Population of the Nasirabad Tuluka is engaged.


## APPEN

Detailed Figured Statement exhibiting the source and amount of every item of revenus hilherto of the villagcs forming the Nasirabad Tuluka, for forty-one years, from 1518.19 to 186,
according to the instructions contained in

| Omaial Yeors. | Total Nimber of Villages. | Goremunent Land in Coilivation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Govarnment Tweme wind ofther Lands. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { chitio } \\ \text { vation } \\ \text { vail. } \\ \text { Hazes. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Acren. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Waste Lasile. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Molnn- } \\ & \text { howlo } \\ & \text { Aut } \\ & \text { mher } \\ & \text { lauder } \end{aligned}$ |  | Tritni Net Havesiuc pur cultoc. tum. |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | $\bigcirc$ | - | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 15 |
|  |  |  | Acres. | sures. | Acres. | Re. | R. | Rs. | 3. | H. | Bn. | R. | Rn. |  |
| 1818010 ... | 122 | ${ }^{88}$ | 43,834 | $\cdots$ | 45,834 | 1,28,099 | $\cdots$ | 1,**,999 | ... | 1,28,499 | 48 | ... | 0,315 | 9,8 |
| 1819-20 ... | 118 | 90 | 66,177 | ... | 06,177 | 1,48,987 | ... | 1,40,987 | 146 | 1,46,783 | 114 | ... | 12,938 | 13,14\% |
| 1820.31 ... | 0 | 98 | 58,598 | ... | 69,598 | 1,8,8,500 | ... | 1,29,530 | 846 | 1,88,085 | 313 | $\ldots$ | 18.388 | 12,349 |
| 1821.23 ... | 118 | 99 | 87,083 | $\ldots$ | 87,082 | 1,17,701 | ... | 1,17,701 | 11.418 | 1,00,288 | 284 | 848 | 1,702 | 2,815 |
| 1827-23 ... | 9 | 101 | 31,400 | $\cdots$ | 31,490 | 70,049 | ... | 70,049 | 2,262 | 78,707 | 2:0 | $\cdots$ | k4 | 75 |
| 1223-24 ... | 118 | 104 | 87,546 | 628 | 87,020 | 1,01,243 | 1,589 | 90,044 | $\ldots$ | 09,644 | tab | 46 | 2,101 | 2,013 |
| 1824-26 ... | 119 | 104 | 68,165 | 10,657 | 83,508 | 1,116,879 | 20,824 | 78,856 | 48,346 | 30,210 | 867 | $\ldots$ | 3\% | 4 3 |
| 1893-20 | 110 | 104 | 88,728 | ... | 48,728 | 1,00,183 | ..4 | 1,00,188 | 8,700 | 1,05,998 | 347 | 88 | 2,110 | 2,538 |
| 1828.97 ... | 119 | 108 | 40,140 | 88 | 40,06s | 1,05, 212 | 169 | 1,08,068 | 91,857 | 83,200 | 309 | 1,410 | 2,004 | 6,013 |
| 2827-28 ... | 123 | 110 | 42,016 | 186 | 42,480 | 1,14,317 | sti | 1,18,04 | 10,305 | 1,09,041 | 457 | \$87 | 2.027 | 2,471 |
| 1828.29 ... | 123 | 114 | 38,811 | 445 | 38,888 | 04,098 | 1,245 | 02,704 | 11,408 | \$1,848 | cos | 2,9615 | 2,583 | 6,194 |
| 1829-30 | 123 | 117 | 40,611 | 6,678 | 34,185 | 1,08,814 | 10,875 | 84,459 | 6,967 | 77,472 | 353 | 2,583 | 1,965 | 4,548 |
| 1830.81 | 123 | 118 | 36,885 | 364 | 36,467 | 93,870 | 1,183 | 02, 238 | 1,038 | 01,809 | 489 | 465 | 1,850 | 2,594 |
| 1831 -82 ... | 123 | 118 | 82,023 | 191 | 82,482 | 79,080 | 482 | 78,196 | 8,806 | 72,500 | 887 | mos | 1,950 | 3.152 |
| 1292-53 ... | 123 | 117 | 32,708 | 1,007 | 81,701 | 82,789 | 2,378 | 80,886 | 29,297 | 62,134 | 621 | 93s | 1,273 | 2,792 |
| 1888-54 | 128 | 120 | 43,101 | 201 | 42,900 | 1,09,108 | 622 | 1,08,648 | 17,258 | 91,888 | 880 | 84 | 1.850 | 2,420 |
| 1294-35 ... | 123 | 19 | 48,887 | 214 | 68,768 | 1,20,084 | 871 | 1,19,713 | 22,088 | 07,025 | 407 | p9 | 1,784 | 2,360 |
| 1885.88 ... | 128 | 118 | 63,484 | $\cdots$ | 88,484 | 1,28,774 | ... | 1,28,774 | 19,529 | 1,09,245 |  | 140 | 1,950 | 2004 |
| 1886.37 ... | 183 | 120 | 67,439 | 458 | 56,973 | 1,20,03s | 1,017 | 1,19,916 | 62,207 | 67,709 | 508 | 10\% | 1,951) | $\square 237$. |
| 1887-38 ... | 123 | 121 | 513, 256 | 25 | 56,291 | 1,25,829 | 38 | 1,25,788 | 15,910 | 1,00,877 | 528 | 1,987 | 1,960 | 1,649 |
| 188*-39 ... | 128 | 120 | 58,097 | 8,862 | 62,286 | 1,19,401 | 14,014 | 1,05,467 | 65,767 | 49,600 | 416 | 80 | 1,448 | 2,003 |
| 158040. | 128 | 120 | 68,039 | 861 | 68,688 | 1,21,381 | 909 | 1,20,472 | 7,804 | 1,18,188 | 632 | 01 | 1,050 | 2,673 |
| 1840.41 ... | 123 | 130 | 57,716 | 362 | 67,864 | 1,18,601 | 811 | 1,18,600 | 0,679 | 1,12,111 | 628 | $\infty$ | 1,649 | 2,677 |
| 1841.48. | 123 | 119 | 38,2e0 | 67 | 68,208 | 1,21,739 | 125 | 1,21,014 | 20,087 | 1,00,047 | 610 | 104 | 1,678 | 2,298 |
| 2844.48 | 123 | 120 | 59,270 | 19 | 69,251 | 1,24,929 | 47 | 1,24,882 | 2,408 | 1,22, $\mathrm{RR}_{4}$ | 518 | 128 | 1,881 | 2, 328 |
| 1543-44 ... | 128 | 148 | 67,334 | 149 | 67,186 | 1,19,454 | 821 | 1,19,183 | 8,628 | 1,16,506 | 40 | 188 | 1,556 | 2,214 |
| 1544-45 ... | 123 | 118 | 68.101 | 1,521 | 60,870 | 1,29,200 | 3,910 | 1,10,284 | 38,694 | B5,760 | 009 | 200 | 1,217 | 2,173 |
| 1815.43 ... | 128 | 118 | 62,001 | 7,864 | 64,287 | 1,20,713 | 21,168 | 1,08,568 | 85,049 | 73,409 | $\mathbf{5 1}$ | 50 | 1,190 | 1,751 |
| 1848-47 ... | 123 | 118 | 71,471 | 41 | 71,480 | 1,45,751 | 84 | 1,46,087 | 2,875 | 1,42,992 | 678 | 256 | 1,205 | 2,082 |
| 184743 ... | 123 | 120 | 71,518 | 28 | 71,492 | 1,44,676 | 38 | 1,44,048 | 850 | 1,44,884 | 681 | 180 | 1,149 | 1,4080 |
| 1848 -69. | 123 | 121 | 66,521 | 120 | 60,401 | 1,38,610 | 248 | 1,88,288 | 7,038 | 1,20,280 | 890 | 108 | 1,034 | 2,116 |
| 1819.50 ... | 128 | 221 | 64,078 | 32 | 64,046 | 1,34,831 | 86 | 1,34,245 | 7,834 | 1,28,011 | 816 | 64 | 1,620 | 1,540 |
| 1880-01 ... | 128 | 121 | 85,123 | 268 | 04,768 | 1; 37,118 | ${ }^{876}$ | 1,28,242 | 0,147 | 1,27,005 | 696 | 838 | 1,04 | 2,993 |
| 1851-52 ... | 128 | 128 | 88,957 | 88 | 68,850 | 1,44,022 | 228 | 1,48,704 | 8,244 | 1,86,550 | 1,181 | 989 | 1,134 | 3,109 |
| 2092033 ... | 128 | 123 | 78,840 | $\ldots$ | 78,84 | 1,52,032 | ... | 1,62,062 | 8 | 1,82,029 | 947 | 839 | 1,287 | 3,073 |
| 1669-64 ... | 28 | 128 | 73,168 | 718 | 72,449 | 1,52,441 | 1,792 | 1,50,709 | 18,760 | 1,94,048 | 1,140 | 1,62] | 1,242 | 8,4013 |
| 1854-65 ... | 129 | 225 | 74,088 | ... | 74,988 | 1,68,746 | ... | 1,50,746 | 1,088 | 1,56,083 | 2,221 | 1,710 | 47 | 3,578 |
| 1856-56 ... | 123 | 123 | 70,680 | 2,945 | 78,501 | 1,58,900 | 0,817 | 1,51,983 | 18,998 | 1,88, 1,04 | 1,171 | 1,246 | 647 | 2,094 |
| 1858-57 ... | 123 | 128 | 80,652 | 18 | 80,889 | 1,85,100 | 82 | 1,06,188 | 8,690 | 1,61,438 | 1,145 | 1,976 | 6.7 | 3,8.67 |
| 1857-58 ... | 123 | 120 | 85,410 | 40 | 85,876 | 1,71,405 | 78 | 1,71,802 | 3,42 | 1,67,890 | 1,450 | 2,087 | 64 | 4,084 |
| 1868-58 ... ... | 183 | 125 | 90,808 | 34 | 00,774 | 1,78,126 | 63 | 1,74,068 | 8,170 | 1,74,809 | 1,116 | 1,790 | 847 | 9451 |
|  | Totel |  | 2,315,140 | 60,868 | 2,204,777 | 61,58,100 | 1,07, 137 | (60,45,499 | 8,20,486 | 45,25,284 | 23,056 | 20,196 | 60.318 | 1,40,87 |
| Ganeral | 8 |  | 56,467 | 1,228 | 56,298 | 1,25,407 | 2,614 | 1,28,473 | 12,704 | 1,10,208 | 011 | 639 | 2,178 | 3,429 |

[^1]DIX C.
derived from Land of every deacription, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits for which information for each village has been obtained from the records prepared paragraph 76 of the Survey Joint Report.

| Qovern. nunt land, cultwisted and weste. | Alio | nated Lan | ands. |  | n and $W$ Jupth. | atan |  |  | isuions giv 8 subsequ of Jamat | ven In ent to baodi. | boverniwent <br> Aliensed, <br> and Inean <br> and Watan <br> Japti <br> Lande to- <br> gother. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Net Ravenue tor collac thom, being кum of Col uthin 11 and 15. | Junt ment. <br> D | Dertrict kinata. atong. | Net Revenue for colllee. tone. | Ansemat tomat. | Dednet Remismions. | Net <br> Bevenue <br> for col- <br> lection | Nut Revenue for colleo. tion, being oum of Columns 18. 19, and 22 | Remis sions on aecount of Colutan 12. | Remis. gions on axcount of Colamna 15, $1 y_{1}$ and 28. | Total Remitsions. | Net Revenue collected alter deolucting Reminaions (Column 88) | Rmunta* |
| 18 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | \% | ${ }^{3}$ | 2 | \% | 20 | 87 | 88 |
| Ba. | Fin. | Rn, | His. | Re. | He, | Rs, | Rs | Re. | R. | 88. | RL |  |
| 1,88,607 | 4,877 | $\cdots$ | 4,277 | - | $\cdots$ | .* | 1.48,894 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,48,294 | The collections of columens 12. 13. |
| 1,50,830 | 8,588 | $\cdots$ | 8,68s | 137 | $\cdots$ | 187 | 1,65,550 | 168 | $\cdots$ | 105 | 1,65,986 | Taluka account wh "shiwni |
| 1,51,291 | 5,845 | ... | 5,845 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,47,076 | 199 | 11 | 210 | 1,46,868 | of tho prinelpal iternas of which are 84 follows:- |
| 1,09,601 | 8,895 | 27 | 3,808 | 1,948 | .* | 1,848 | 1,15,817 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | 1,15,817 | 4. |
| 77,530 | 1,018 | ... | 4,018 | 887 | $\cdots$ | 887 | 81,086 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 81,086 | 1. Bale of produce of trult-trees in warte and cultivated lands. |
| 1,00,286 | 4,090 | ... | 4,880 | 481 | $\cdots$ | 481 | 1,07,623 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,07,028 | 8. "Kuran," or sale of parture land |
| 81, 208 | 1,067 | $\cdots$ | 2,087 | 1,100 | 848 | 823 | 82,995 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 82,996 | 9. Eate of wood. |
| 1,07,928 | 4,376 | ... | 4,878 | 1,391 | $\cdots$ | 1,891 | 1,18,895 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,18,89\% |  |
| 07.210 | 3,888 | 140 | 8,710 | 1,364 | 180 | 1,024 | 91,062 | 17 | $\cdots$ | 17 | 91,048 |  |
| 1,00,812 | 4,279 | 42 | 4,247 | 1,466 | 19 | 1,447 | 1,19,200 | 84. | $\cdots$ | 84 | 1,12,122 | 1. "Panbhar." or deposit of mul |
| en,873 | 8 \% 488 | *** | 8,988 | 1,098 | 88 | 1,008 | 91,883 | 1,209 | ... | 1,209 | 90,604 | 2. "Karbaswarri," or melon-beda. |
| 82,350 | 4,600 | 88 | 8.478 | 948 | 30 | 916 | 88,740 | 412 | 141 | 558 | 80,193 | 8. "Chowkashi," land cultivated |
| 94,004 | 4,612 | $\cdots$ | 4,018 | 910 | $\cdots$ | 010 | 99,525 | 830 | 91 | 480 | 09,095 | Revenue authoritied. |
| \$8,712 | 4,861 | 47 | 4,814 | 808 | 125 | 788 | 80,954 | 519 | 106 | css | 80,680 | 5. "Panthus." |
| 84,871 | 4,024 | 1,167 | 3,957 | 1,099 | 395 | 784 | 68,902 | 488 | 800 | 889 | 58, 363 |  |
| 03,809 | 4,987 | 12 | 4,096 | 1,260 | 68 | 1,102 | 90,085 | 307 | 71 | 488 | 99,587 |  |
| 90,878 | 8,820 | $\cdots$ | 8,380 | 1,801 | 104 | 1,397 | 1,06,enas | 904 | 107 | 1,101 | 1,05,591 | Tasee formerly teriad but now caboliahed. |
| 1,11,836 | 6,874 | 170 | B.704 | 3,800 | 11 | 1,898 | 1,18,084 | 781 | 146 | 087 | 1,18,007 |  |
| 70,476 | 6,110 | 910 | 8,191 | 2,441 | 565 | 1,886 | 77,868 | 1,684 | 424 | 1,888 | 75,365 | 1. "Havildari." |
| 1,14,619 | 0,258 | 189 | 6,100 | 8,723 | 186 | 2,597 | 1,99,916 | 509 | 405 | 097 | 1,28,819 | Taxes still levied |
| 62,008 | B,900 | 8,348 | 2,597 | 8,417 | 1,178 | 2,201 | 56,031 | 98 | 91 | 169 | 68,742 | 1. "Kole patti." |
| 1,16,541 | 8,760 | 154 | 6,016 | 2,670 | 23 | 2,647 | 1,24,004 | 77 | 108 | 188 | 1,29,891 | D. . |
| 1,14,078 | 4,809 | 138 | 4.763 | 808 | $\cdots$ | 808 | 1,20,249 | 77 | 67 | 144 | 1,20,10s | 1. "Inam sulamin. |
| 1,03,050 | 8,203 | 179 | 4,980 | 907 | $\cdots$ | 207 | 1,00,182 | 15 | $\cdots$ | 16 | 1,00,117 |  |
| 1,24,700 | 3,201 | $\cdots$ | 6,201 | 88 | $\cdots$ | 58 | 1,29,565 | -* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,29,085 | 1. "Inim japti." |
| 1,17,719 | 8,017 | - | 8,003 | 88 | $\cdots$ | 88 | 1,22,818 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,22,815 | 8. "Wama japh. |
| 87,024 | b, 800 | 1,019 | 4,181 | 101 | $\cdots$ | 201 | 99,200 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 92.208 |  |
| 75,450 | 8.768 | 1,786 | \$.838 | 216 | 50 | 108 | 79,258 | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | 79,268 |  |
| 1,46,024 | 8,818 | 14 | 8,004 | 114 | $\cdots$ | 114 | 1,51,062 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,51,048 |  |
| 1,40,200 | 8,736 | $\cdots$ | 6,734 | 114 | $\cdots$ | 114 | 1,82,008 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,52,008 |  |
| 1,51,246 | 5.2081 | 28 | 6,158 | 106 | $\cdots$ | 108 | 1,30,540 | ... | ..* | $\cdots$ | 1,86,540 |  |
| 1,25,910 | 6.384 | 43 | 8,891 | 114 | ... | 114 | 1,44.246 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,84,245 |  |
| 1,21, 438 | 6,647 | 97 | 5,350 | 118 | ..* | 113 | 1,34,851 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,84,061 |  |
| 1,88,743 | 0.006 | 85 | 8,643 | 108 | $\cdots$ | 108 | 1,44,404 | $\cdots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ | 1,44, 4 |  |
| 1,53,208 | S, mail | $\cdots$ | 6,862 | 188 | ... | 188 | 1,61,747 | ... | -* | -. | 1,61,747 |  |
| 1, $\mathrm{ys}_{1}, 3 \mathrm{swi}$ | 8,940 | 141 | 8,805 | 817 | 31 | 180 | 1,44,888 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,44,388 |  |
| 1,59,241 | 6.114 | $\cdots$ | $6.11 \$$ | 811 | $\cdots$ | 241 | 1,06,580 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,86,596 |  |
| 1,41,544 | 6,127 | 981 | 8,34 | 203 | 48 | 167 | 1,40,852 | ..* | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,46.862 |  |
| 1.6\%. 908 | B, 0;2 | 10 | 8,064 | 138 | 97 | 96 | 1,71,168 | .. | ... | ... | 1,71,168 |  |
| 1,71,874 | 3,001 | 3 | 3,05* | 104 | 24 | 90 | 1,78,019 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,76,019 |  |
| 1.79,84 | 6.021 | 8 | 8.018 | 118 | .. | 113 | 1,84,476 | .. | ... |  | 1,94,470 |  |
|  | \$.18, 121 | 10,78: | 2,01,44 | 81.346 | 3,8!6 | 20,230 | 40,95,916 | 7,908 | 1,986 | 0,773 | 40,85,542 |  |
| 1,13,707 | 0.178 | 92 | 4,1213 | 380 | 81 | 68 | 1,19,3*5 | 1\%0 | 48 | 208 | 1,19,160 |  |

pimximatety by calculation.


## A. F. DAVIDSQN,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, KhSindesh.

Statistical Returw of Houses, Inhnhitonts, and


## DIX D.

Cattle, fec., in Táluka Nasiralad, Khándesh Collectorate.


Superintendent, Rerenue Survey and As sessment, + Khande.h.

## Fiou

A. D. RODERTSON, Esa.,

Coilector of Khándeah ;
To
8. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the report of Mr. No. 59, dated 29th February Daridson, the Superintendent of the Revenve Sarvey and 1860. Assessment in Khandesh, proposing revisod'rates of assessment for the Nasirabad Taluka of this Collectorate.
2. Mr. Davidson has accompanied his report with a sketch map of the taluka, an inspection of which will greatly facilitate a comprehension of the compartments into which he has sub-divided the district for the purpose of assessing the rates hereafter to be considered.
3. In his 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs Mr. Davidson states the boundaries and area of the taluka, the number of villages it contains and

Vide Mr. Davidson's report No. Lifg, dated 10th Ochuber 1859.

Ditto No. 37, dated 10th April 1555. its natural features, which assimilate closely to the districts of Erandol and Amalner, for which revised ratea have already been proposed and sanctioned, and in paragraphs 8 and 13 be adverts to the state of the roads, the modes of basbandry, the manufactures, and thestate of the population, on all of which points the district approximates so closely to the abovementioned talukas that it appears unnecessary to dwell apon them here.
4. In paragraph 13 he describes the old rates of assessment. In the best villages where the soil is good, viz. the northern villages, the prevailing rate is Rs. 3-3-8 per acre, and many of these villages have but two rates-Rs. 3-3.8 per acre (Rs. 2.6-9 per bigha) and Rs. 2-9-4 per acre (Rs. 1-13 per bigha); and Mr. Davidson observen, and in this I quite concur with him, that there is nothing to indicate that the rayats have saffered nuder the pressure of an over-high assessment. I must atate that I have scarcely ever beheld a more luxuriant, sight than the valley which comprises these villages presents just before the crops are cut, and nowhere on this side of India, whether in Gujarát or the Southern Marátha Country, have I witnessed heavier crops.
5. In the southern villages of the talaka, where the soil is of a poorer description than to the north, the prevailing rate of the old assessment was Rs. 1-4 per acre, although there was a great want of uniformity perceptible in the rates of adjoining villages similar in feature and circumstances to each other.
6. Mr. Davidson next goes on (paragraphs 14 to 18) to take into consideration the new rates of assessment to be imposed. He, however, states that he finds considerable more difficulty in handling this question on the present than he did on previous occasions, the prospective influences of the railway passing through the centre of this taluka forming such an important element for consideration that he would have desired to postpone the settlement of the district until some estimate could be formed of the effects which the railway might have apon it.
7. The opinion of yourself, however, when recently Collector of this province, and of your predecessor were against delay in carrying into effect an itomediate revision of assessiuent, and there appears to be great force and justice in Mr. Fawcett's remarks quoted by Mr. Davidson at the close of his 14th paragraph, wherein he observes "that it would not be just to regulate the new rates in Nasirabad in anticipation of a rise of prices." There is, however, no reason, it seems to me, why Government should not be entitled to benefit in any rise that has actually taken place, and which is likely to prove permanent, and should not sbare in the benefits of whatever measures it adopts for the advancement and progress of the country.
8. We will now proceed to consider the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, in fixing which he has divided the taluks into two compartments.

The first of these consists of the 52 villages which on a reference to sketch map will be found to lie to the north of the road which croseen the district at Nimbkheda Khard on the river Girna, and passing through Jalgaon and Nasirabad meets the river Waghar. These form Class 1 .

The second compartment comprises all the remaining villages, but is again sub-divided into two classes.

The first of these, forming Class II, embraces 25 villages, lying along the south bank of the river Girna and immediately to the south of the road already mentioned, together with a small group of villages beyoud the river Wághur.

Whilst Class III includes the 46 remaining villages, sll towards the south-east of the district, of which 21 are aninhabited.
9. For the first of the abovementioned class of villages Mr. Davidson has proposed three maximum rates for the cousideration of Govermment, vic., Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8. The result of each of these rates upon the coltivated area of last season he has epproximately shown in Appendix A. At the rate of Rs. 3 the rovision of assessment entails a loss upon Goverament of Rs. 20,761, at the rate of Rs. 2-12 a loss of Rs. 30,376 and at the rate of Rs. 2-8 a loss of $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{B}}, 39,993$. Were the question left entirely to the Superintendent's own decision, he would, 1 think, adopt the highest rate; but as this is much higher than the rates already proposed in any of the districts into which the revised rates have already been introduced, he evidently hesitates to recommend it.

Sivda Dirteion.

| SAyda Divibion. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ist Clam | ... | ... | 80, | 2 | 6 |
| 2nd " | - | $\cdots$ | " | 2 | 4 |
| Brd | ** | ... | " | 2 | 2 |
| 4th " | .. | - | \% | 1 | 8 |

10. From the statement as per margin it will be perceived that the highest rates hitherto fixed have been Re. 2-6 per acre in the Sávda Division and Raver Petha, and that Rs. 2-4 is the maximum rate for all the remaining districts.

## River Petha,

11. Notwithstanding the rates already adopted, I have
12. The staple productions of the Nasirabad Taluka, in common with the rest of Khándesh, are jowári, wheat, cotton, linseed, and other oil-seeds. The following is a rongh menorandum of the prices of these articles daring the last ten years:-

| Yeara |  |  |  | Paicrs pro Map. |  |  |  | $\frac{$ Rate per Matid  <br>  OI  40  Shres. }{ Cottom, } |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Wheas. | Tilo |  | Enneed. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Res. a. p. |  | a. p. | Res. 8. $p$. | Re. a. p. |
| A. D. 1851 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 9880 |  | 00 | 8120 | 900 |
| 185\% | ... | ... | ... | 8120 |  | 40 | 8120 | 800 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | .. | 800 | 8 | 00 | 800 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| 1854 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 12 | 00 | 13120 | 740 |
| 18.5 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1200 | 16 | 00 | 1600 | 800 |
| 1856 | ... | ... | ... | 800 | 8 | 00 | 800 | 1000 |
| 1857 | ... |  | ... | 1200 | 8 | 00 | 800 | 1600 |
| 1858 | ... | ... | ... | 1200 |  | 00 | 900 | 1600 |
| 1854 |  | ... | ... | 1200 | 15 | 0 0 | 1500 | 1200 |
| 1860 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 12120 |  | 00 | 1600 | 1300 |

From this statement we gather that there has been a marked increase in the price of all those products since 1652 and 1853, the years of the first introduction of the new rates into the districts of this zilla, and which by comparison have been made the basis on which the rates introduced into the subsequently revised talukas have been fixed.
13. Now I have above remarked that there is no reason why Government should not benefit in any rise of prices that has actually taken place, and which is likely to prove per-

- 1341-13
manent, and I therefore do not see why, in accordance with the advance in prices above indicated, Government is not entitled to impose an increased rate of assessment over that imposed in districts previously revised when prices wers mach lower, nor do I see sufficent grounds under these altered circumstances to adhere to these previously fixed ratee.

One important point, however, for consideration in adopting the prices of produce as the criterion by which to fix the rates of assessment is whether present prices are likely to be maintained, or whether they are likely to again fall to what thog stood in 18.22.63. If so, the revised rates should not exceed the rates proposed in those years, excepting to allow for the consideration which I shall hereafter show.
14. Looking then to the points above adverted to, $I$ am of opinion that the present advance in prices over those of 1852 and 1853 will be maintained, or at least nearly so, even after allowing for the varions canses which always affect the mercantile barometer. I think therefore that present circumstances justify the imposition of the highest rate, viz. Rs. 3 per acre, proposed by Mr. Davidson as the maximurn rate for the 52 villages which form Class I.
15. All the survey reports connected with this collectorate, I find are wanting in the consideration of the state of the markets and prices of produce, both as they affect the existing and proposed rates of assessment, and as an index of the pressure of the rates in past years. There is also another point on which the reports do not enter sufficiently into detail, and that is in relation to the cultivation and remissions in past years; for I think the manner in which this subject is at present deslt with is rery apt to misload, inasmuch as taking the actual collections on the area under cultivation as an index of the average rates which a certain district or class of villages can pay, all land for which remissiong were obtained on acconnt of its having been left waste should, I think, be excluded. This is not the case, and I am led to believe that in former gears considerable remiseions wers granted on the above account.
16. The diagram, too, showing the caltivation, assessment, remissions, and collections should, I think, for the future be prepared, not for the whole taluka, but a separate oue for each group of villages forming a separate class should be submitted, a general diagrau for the whole taluka being, if thought advisable, also appended.
17. To revert, however, to the consideration of the proposed rates, I think nothirg can indicate more clearly the manner in which an assessment bears upon the people than the state of the collections at the close of the then current year. If the payments have been made with panctualits, it proves that the cultivators are able to find the means (and that of course from their crops) without dificalty to pay their rent. The prosperity of the raysts of Khándesh tried by this test is most remarkable, for I find that at the close of the following years the balances remaining for collection out of a land revenue varying, from 20 to 22 lakhs of rupees were only as follows :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Re. |  | p. | since collected. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1853-54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 6 | 9 |  |  |
| 1854-55 | ... | ... | . | - | 166 | 6 | 11 | \% |  |
| 1855-56 | . | - | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 0 | " |  |
| 1856-57 | . | ... | ... | ... |  | Nil. |  | $\cdots$ | , |
| 1857-58 | - 0 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 12 | 6 | " |  |
| 1858-59 | ... | ... |  | . | 125 | 8 | 0 | " |  |
| 1859-60 | - | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 8 | 9 | \% |  |

The above statement, of course, speaks most highly in favour of the administration of my

| Yeart. | Approximate amount of dusement. | Approximate amorat of Collectuons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rg. | Rs. |
| 1849.50 | 1,78,500 | 1,74,000 |
| 1850.51 | 1,70,500 | 1,69,000 |
| 1851-62 | 1,65,000 | 1,61,500 |
| 1852-53 | 1,51,000 | 1,39,500 |
| 1853-64 | 1,55,000 | 1,54,500 |
| 1854-55 | 1,50,000 | 1,35,000 |
| 1855-56 | 1,51,500 | 1,51,500 |
| 1856-57 | 1,44,000 | 1,35,000 |
| 1857-58 | 1,36,000 | 1,23,0,00 |
| 1858.58 | 1,35,000 | 1,26,000 |
|  | 15,36,500 | 14,75,000 |
|  | . | $\begin{aligned} & 15,36,560 \\ & 14,75,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 61,500 |

The difference of the above sum is Rs. 61,500 , and is an approximate average of remissions, and gives the following result : $-1 \overline{0}, 36,500: 6 \overline{1}, \overline{0} 00: 100: p=$ aboant $\&$ per cent. predecessor; bnt at the same time nothing can speak more strongly than it does that what is called for is Khándesh is not so much any great or general roduction of rates as an adjustment so as to equalise them, and that it is only throwing away a fair revenue to reduce them much. It would have delayed the transmission of this report for too long a time had I detained it to obtain detailed information regarding the remissions and the causes for which they were granted, to show the average rate of assessment per acre which each class of village had paid, with the care and punctuality sbove pointed out, but from a study of the diagram I bave roughly deduced, as shown in the margin, that the reduction on the existing assessment granted during the last ten years in the shape of remission on all ac-counts inctuding the remissions for lands taken up but left oncultivated, has amounted to 4 per cent. It may therefore be safely concluded that a reduction made by the revised rates to that extent ought to be sufficient. We, however, find that the percentage difference between the highest rate proposed by Mr. Davidson for convideration, viz. Rs. 3, and the prevailing rate of the villages forming Class 1. , which, as above shown, is Rs. 3-3-8 peracre, is as mnch as 9 per cent. I have therefore no hesitation in thinking per cent. Ihave
ate of Rs. 3 per acre is the one which ought to be decided upon for these villages.
18. At the olose of my 13th paragraph I have, however, adverted to a circumstance which, independently of the question of prices of produce, operates in itself as a ground for making a difference in the rates to be imposed on this taluka as compared with those for the surronnding tálukas, and especially those of Yával, Chopda, Amalner and Erandol, in which the maximom rate has been fixed at Rs. $2-4$ per acre. I allude to the very favourable manner in which the Nasirabad Taluka lies with reference to the railway line, as compared with the abovementioned talukas, which not only are more distant, if we except a portion of Erandol, but have the further disadvantage of being cut off from the railway by rivers which are unfordable for several months, namely, Erandol and $A$ malner by the river Girna, and Yával and Chopda by the Tápti. The facilities which the cultivators of the Nasirabad district will possess over those of the other districts for bringing their produce to the railway depotts of traffic is an appreciable advantage, and will be felt by them within another twelve months, and is certainly worth to them eight annas per acre; for if the cost of the conveyance of the produce of an acre of land over deep and difficult rivers, and for an extra eight or ten miles or more be considered, the advantage is indeed worth more ; so that viewing the proposed rates in connection with this circumstance, as also in connection with the advance in prices which has taken place, and which is likely to a great extent to be maintained, the maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre will prove a very favourable rate for the people.
19. Mr. Davidson, having disposed of the rates proposed by him for the villages in the first compartment and forming Class I., next goes on in paragraph 18 to consider the rates for Classus II. and III. Which form the second of the two compartments into which he has divided the taluka. For the former of these classes he proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre, which will cause a loss on the land under cultivation during the past year when compared with the rates in force, amounting to Rs. 3,553 ; and for Class ILI. the proposed maximum rate is Rs. $1-12$ per acre, causing a loss on the land in cultivation last year of Rs. 6,408.
20. The rate proposed for Class II. corresponds, it will be perceived on tarning to the statement given in the margin of paragraph 10 of this letter, to the rates already introduced in the corresponding Class IV. of the Erandol Táluka and division 1st of Class II. of Amainer ; but the rate proposed for Class III. is two annas per acre less than the rate introduced into the villages of the abovementioned classes of those talukas, in which it is fixed at Rs, 1-14 per acre.
21. For the reasons for which I have adyised the adoption of the rate of Rs. 3 on the villages which form Class I., and which is an advance on the corresponding class in the other talukas, I think that a slight increase over previously proposed rates might likewise have been made in the rates proposed for Classes II. and III. of this táluka As, however, the villages of Class II. in Erandol are so very contiguous to the villages of the same class in Nasirabad, and as the revised assessment was introduced into them only last year, I have not thought it desirable to draw the attention of the Superintendent to this point, the more especially as the financial results which a muditication in the rates of Class II. would produce are unimportant. I have accordingly authorised Mr. Davidson to commence, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the introduction of the rates proposed by him into the villages forming that class.
22. I, however, cannot see sufficient reason for proposing a rate for the villages forming Class III. less than that introduced into the corresponding villages of Erandol and Amalner, and accordingly in authorising the introduction of the rates into the villages forming Class II. wrote to Mr. Davidson as follows:-
"Before authorising you, however, to proceed with the villages included in Class III., Ishould feel obliged by your favouring me with further information as to the reatons which have induced you to propose a lower maximum rate (Rs. 1-12) for these villages than that recommended for the villages of the corresponding description in talukas Erandol and Amalner. The villages in question appear to be as favourably situated with respect to bazars, \&c., as the similar villages in the above-mentioned tálukas, and, as far as $\mathrm{my}^{\prime}$ personal knowledge enables me to form an opinion, I think that they are as well, if not better, supplied with water than these. It therefore seems to me that the rates adopted in Erandol and Amalner should be applied to Nasirabad."
Mr. Davidson in ruply to the above extract states as follows :-
"My original intention in framing new rates for Nasirabad was to have maintained equivalent rates for Classes II. and III. to those adopted for the corresponding classes in Erandol; but in applying the maximum rate Rs. 1-14 to the Nasirabad villuges included in Class III., the results in detail convinced me that the pressure would be more than they could well bear. On minute examination I found the land to be not only poor, but rocky, uneven and covered to a great extent with scrub jungle, rendering cultivation difficult. Besides, of the 46 villages of this group, 21 are uninhabited; for these reasons I considered a lower rate necessary.
"Were it not, as you have observed, that the villages in question are so well supplied with water, I should have been induced to have rocommended a rate equivent to the lowest in force in Amaiver, viz, Hs. 1-8."
23. The ahove reasons are, to my mind, not at all conclusive ; for it in to be observed that in dealing with this subject we are not dealing with the details and minutime of the assessment, bat are considering only the maximum rate, from whence all the other rates which provide for the poorness, rockiness and unepenness of the land or other deteriorating causes flow. As a general feature, the soil of the villayes in question may he poorer than in the corresponding villages of Erandol, bot that does not satisfy one that there are not soils in the villages of Class III. of Nasirabad corresponding in quality with the ooils of the villages of Class IV. of Erandol, which are ansessed at Ms. 1-14; and if so, they should bear a corresponding rate, for the situation and condition of the class of villayes in question is the same in both tálukas; but in consequence of deteriorating causes as a general fenture heing in excess in Nasirabad, the result would be that a smaller extent of the land would bear the maximum rate; and as regards the scrubjungle, it is quite as denae in wy opinion in the southern and eastern parts of Erandol as it is in Nasiraboul.
24. With respect to the maximum rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre adopted in 16 villages of táluka A malner, it will be perceived on turning to paragraph 20 of Mr. Davidson's report No. 37, dated 10th April 1858, proposing the revised rates for that taluka, that these villages were thus rated in consequence of their not being favourably situated as regards proximity to loazars, and in consequence of being almost all waste. The question therefore occurs, do these grounds for a reduction apply to the villages of Nasirabad? The reason with respect to the villages being waste can hardly be held to apply; for notwithstanding this reason the villages forming Class IV. in the Erandol Taluka are awsessed at Rs. 1-14 per acre, whilst Mr. Davidson admits that as regards water the villages of Nasirabad are better off than those in Amalner, and as regards the reason having reference to proximity to bazars, Mr. Davidson in his reply has failed to advert to it. But this is a point which, I think, does not apply; for on the southern boundary of the táluka lies the town of Neri, which possesses an important weekly bazar ; and the district is by no means so extensive that all parts are not readily accessible to the well-frequented bazars of Nasirabad, Jalghon Budrukh, Assoda and Pimprala, all in the centre, as it were, of the táluka. Again, the whole of the southern portion of the taluka in which the villages in question lie is conveniently situated with respect to the famous mart of Máheji. I therefore am of opinion that, seeing it is proposed to increase the rates in the villages of Class I. as compared with the rates introduced into the corresponding class of villages in other talukas, a reduction should not be made in the rates of Class III. as compared with the rates of that class elsewhere ; wherefore I would respectfully suggest that I be desired to request Mr. Davidson to impose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14 into those villages instead of Rs. 1-12; and as the rayats have hitherto paid a higher rate* than the above without leaving balances and without difficulty, I see no probability of its pressing more heavily (as anticipated by Mr. Davidson) than the rayats can bear.
25. Mr. Davidson, in reference to the rates he has proposed for Classes II. and III., observes that he thinks the relief they afford will be sufficient to encourage an extension in cultivation; but I would beg to remark that I think that little improvement in the revenues can be expected from the cultivaion of waste lands to compensate for reductions in the rates of assessment until the population increases. Cultivation, as far as the capabilities of the cultivators go, has nearly reached its maximum, in consequence of the people having taken up in anticipation of the survey such fields as their proximity to the villages or other causes have operated as an inducement to secure them. The rule, troo, whereby you permitted, when Collector of this zilla, cultivators to take up new lands at eight annas per bigha, provided they did not throw up land already in their occupation, has also greatly favoured this, and will account for the increase of cultivation which has within the last few years taken place in those districts in which survey operations are in progress.
26. With reference to the garden land rates, which form the subject of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Superintendent's report, I have no remarks to offer.
27. In viewing the question of the new rates to be imposed, I have carefully kept out of sight results which are anticipated, and have adhered to the consideration of those only which are already in operation. But as Government is entitled to benefit by whatever measures it may adopt for the advancement and progress of the country, it has among these the right, I think, to benefit by the enhanced value which railway communication will give, a land. A strong argument in favour of the right of Government to this is to be derived I think, from the circumstance that it is one of the means by which Governracat may reimburse itself for the outlay it incurs in providing land, dec., for the railway lines, and by granting a tive per cent. guarantee on the capital laid out by the shareholders. In rixing, therefore, for the present the new rates of assessment, those which have reen above pr,posed might be introduced on the understanding that they will be subject after ten or fifteen yeara to a revision, when a moderate percentage increase, not exceeding say ten per cent., might be added to them for the remainder of the thirty years for which the acttlements are usually made. This arrangement, which I believe you are disposed to favour, is one which

[^2]would meet the ofjections to an introduction of new rates when the influences which

Iide paragraph 1 of Mr. David. won's report. the railway will exercise on the country are so close at hand, as also the inexpediency of deferring the settlement, and this course is, I think, especially advisable with respect to the villages forming Classes II. and III., in which the proposed rates, as compared with those introduced into the corresponding classes of previously settled districts, have not been enhanced, and which are more advantageously situated with respect to the depots of traffic on the line than the villages of those other districts. Accordingly, in authorising Mr. Davidson, in anticipation of the Government sanction, to proceed with the settlement of the villages of Class II., I have desired him to give the people to understand that, pending a decision of this suhject, the rates are guaranteed for ten years only.
28. In conclusion, I would beg to point out that the Superintendent has not noticed in his report the manner in which the measuring and classifying operations of this taluka wert performed-a matter which has usually formed the subject of remark in previous reports.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,

## A. D. ROBERTSON,

Collector.

## Khindosh Collector's Camıp, Málegaon, 22nd March 1860.

No. 1630 op 1860.

## Refenue Department.

## Sutmitted for the orders of Government.

2. This is the first district in Khandesh in the revision of the assessment of which the facilities of transport likely to follow the establishment of the railway, and the tundency of a gradual rise in the prices of all products evinced of late, have bern taken regularly into consideration. There is no doubt Government are, as remarked by Mr. Davitson, fully entitled to participate in the benefits of railway communication intproving the value of lands. The arguments brought to bear on the case by that gentleman carry much weight with them; but I would have preferred the scheme proposed in my memorandum on the revision of the assessment of the Erandol l'aluka-of fixing moderate rates at present, and raising them ten years hence. This, however, the Government negatived, and the plan adopted by Mr. Davidson therefore seemed to me the only alternative, and I sanctioned it accordingly in anticipation of the approval of Government. I may state that cotton has fallen nearly fifty per cent. in value and the trade reports in the English papers describe the stocks to be so large as to preclude the hope of a rise in prices next year.
-3. The rates introduced then are as follows:-

| 1st class villages |  |  |  | ... | -. | ... | Rs. | 3 | 0 | pe | cre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd | " | " | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | 2 | 2 | , |  |
| 3rd | " | $\wedge$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | " | 1 | 12 | " | " |

4. Mr. Robertion is at one with Mr. Davidson with respect to the first of these, but differs from him as to the other two. He contends that some of the lands in the 2nd and 3 rd class villages must bear a close affinity with the lands in corresponding villages in the Erandol Taluka, and propuses an increase to the said rates. The Revenue Commissioner knows these villages very well : the soil in them is very poor indeed, and is for the most part covered with jungle where it will grow. The fact of 21 villages being uninhabited out of 46 falling under the 3rd class proves the necessity of a light assessment, and I trust that my proceeding will be confirmed, more especially as the great fault of the revenue survey operations is to tax too heavily the poorer and to aisess too lightly the luetter soils.
5. Mr. Robertson further observes in paragraph 25 that "little improvement in the revenues can twexpected fiom the cultivation of waste lands to compensate for reductions in the rates of assessment until the population increases, cultivation, as far as the capabilitics of the cultivators go." having "nearly reached its maximum, in consequenee of the people having taken up, in anticipation of the survey, such tields as their proximity to the villayus or other causes have operated as an inducement to socure them." The Revenue Commissioner aimits that the great test of the land assessment being suitahle for a distriet is the extant of the cultivated land. No doubt scantiness of population prevents land being brought under the plough, but not so much as Mr. Robertson supposes. When Mr. Manstield went to Kbándesh as Collector in 1552 he was told that no ai,preciahle increase in the cultivation conld take place; nevertheless upwards of 600,000 acres of waste land have been cleared and cultivated since that time.
6. The financial results of the proposed settlement for Nasirabad may be gleavel from the subjoined talle :-

| Deneription of Villagen. | No. of Villages | Fatea of Astersment. | Average of prast cullections for 41 years. | Collections for $185 \approx-69$. | Enfecte of the rater upm the Cultivation of 1808.59. | Total momitiat realizable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|  |  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 st Class | 52 | 300 | 87,537 | 1,38,142 | 1,15,381 | 1,48,046 |
| 2nd do. | 25 | ... | 11,562 | 16,739 | 13.186 | 26, ¢ $^{\text {ch }}$ |
| 3 rd do. | 46 | $\ldots$ | 12,976 | 22,010 | 15.502 | 38,250 |
| Total | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,12,075 | 1,74,891 | 1,44,169 | 2,13,062 |
| Column 6 contrasted with column 4 |  |  |  | ... | ncrease Ks. 32,094 |  |
| Do. |  | do. | do. 5 | .. | Decrease ," 3 | 722 |

They show a decrease of Rs. 30,722 as contrasbed with what would have been realis. able had the collections been made according to the old rates; but this has in a great measure been made up at the last Jamabandi settlement, and the diagram shows that the realisations for the current year are likely to come up to about $\mathrm{Ks} .1,80,000$.
7. The Government Resolution No. 954, dated 9th March 1860, directing the levy of an anna on every rupee of assessment, has not been acted up to in the present settlement; but instractions have been issued for its being attended to at the next Jamáhanfi.
8. The rates fixed for bagayat lands have the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner.
9. In paragraph 8 of his report Mr . Davidson rewarks upon the absence of grood roads. The "unmetalled tracks" alluded to are on great lines of traffic, and are very indifferent as a means of communication, but if care is taken to repair them at the end of the: monsoon, and drains and bridges are built over bad places (which can he easily done ty economising the allowance of $h(20$ a mile allowed to Collectors for repairing roads), they will be as good as the traffic of the country requires.
10. No road is considered tolerable by European officers unless it admits of travelling at the rate of eight or niue miles an hour; but as the traffic of the country is carried on by bullocks, which cannot travel faster than two or three miles an hour on any rond, it is only a waste of public money to make roads of a better description than is required to admit of bullock-carts travelling at that pace without any impediment.
11. As to the roads alluded to by Mr. Davidson, not half a dozen Europeans travel over them during the year, and these are the only individuals who would care for better communications than the present.

| Revenue Commissioner's Office, | S. MANSFIELD, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Toona, 25 th July 1860. | Revenue Commissiouer, N. D. |

No. 3628 op 1860.
Revenue Depaetment.

## Bombay Castle, 11th October 1860.

To The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (paragraph 6), with extract (paragraph 5 ) of Mr. Davideon's letter No. 59, dated the 29th F'ebruary 1860, and paragraphs 9 to 11 of Mr. Mansfield's menorandani.
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D. (paragraph 8), with extract (paragraphs 15 and 16) at Mr. Robertaon's letter No. 459, dated the 22nd March 1860.
Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.
The dry-crop rates proposed and introduced. by the Revenue Commissioner, it is understood under guarantee of thirty years, are those recominended by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey :-

$\begin{array}{cccccc} & \text { R. } & 3 & 0 & \text { per acre, } \\ \cdots & " & 2 & 2 & " & "\end{array}$
Mr. Robertson, the Collector of Khandesh, argued that the maximum for Class IIl ought to have been the same as that of the contiguous villages of Erandol-Rs. 1-14 per acre ; and he explained that this maximum would affect the best lands of the group ouly,
and would leave the poorer lands to range themselves on lower rates. He added that the Nasirabad villages referred to are quite as favourably situated with respect to water and markets as are the corresponding ones of Erandol. The Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent have not, in the opinion of Government, met the arguments of Mr. Robertson ; but His Excellency in Council would be most unwilling at the present advanced stage of proceedings to intertere with the decision of Mr. Mansfield, in whose local knowledge he has very great confidence.
2. The above rates are therefore sanctioned.
3. The rates for land irrigated from dams are Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-8, and those for land irrigated from wells are Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3. These also have been introduced by the Revenue Conmissioner.
4. On the subject of garden or irrigated produce, the Superintendent, Mr. Davidson, has the following observations, which are worthy of remark as corroborative of the opinion more than once recorded by Major Wingate:-
" At Jalgaon and Assoda the depth of the wells averages from 25 to 35 feet, yet the rayats are not at all eager to increase the garden cultivation; in fact, it does not pay
them so well as dry-crop cultivation. The labour and expense are about treble, while the profits are not by any means commensurate with either trouble or cost."
Full weight should be allowed to the fact here advanced of the high value of certain dry-crops, and His Excellency in Council fully approves and sanctions the moderate rates for irrigated lands above mentioned.
5. From the table given in the 6th paragraph of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, it is observable that the effect of the new rates on the cultivation of 1858-59 was a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 30,722 ; but it is very satisfactory to find in the following remarks that this will be only temporary, since the realisations of the current year are likely to rise as high as Rs. $1,80,000$.
6. The remark of Mr. Mansfield on the subject of metalled roads are not concurred in by Government. Paragraph 8 of Mr. Davidson's report, on the subject of the roads of the Nasirabad Taluka, should be sent to the Public Works Department for consideration and report.
7. His Excellency in Council cannot conclude these remarks without expressing his satisfnction with Mr. Robertson's letter, submitting to the Revenue Commissioner his opinion on the proposed assessment. This letter contains ample evidence of the close attention which that officer has bestowed on the important subject before him, and fully entitles the writer to this notice.
8. His Excellency in Council requests the attention of the Revenue Commissioner to Mr. Robertson's suggestions at paragraphs 15 and 16 of his letter on the subject of $t$ le exclusion of remissions for waste lands from the general account of remissions, and of P rticularising the accounts submitted to Government in illustration of the propriety of unw rates, and limiting them to the separate groups or classes of villages for which separate maximum rates are proposed. On these points the Revenue Commissioner, S. I., should be consulted.
9. At the conclusion of his letter the Collector draws the attention of the Revenue Commissioner to the fact of the superintendent's having entirely omitted to report on the measurement and classification of the taluka of Nasirabad; and Government do not find in Mr. Mnnsfiela's memorandum any explanation of this very remarkable omission. The necesary report must now be supplied.

## A. D. ROBERTSON,

 Acting Secretary to Government.No. 892 of 1892.
From
The COLLECTOR of KHÁNDESH,
'To
The COMMISSIONER, C. D.
Camp Kajgaon, 9th February 1892.

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, on the proposed revision settlement of the Jalgaon Táluka of this district.
2. As stated in this report, Jalgaon Táluka is exceptionally situated both in regard to water-supply, rainfall and railway communications. The G. I. P. Railway divides the táluka almost in two and there are four railway stations, so that in point of facilities of railway communication this taluka is better off than any other in the district.
3. Moreover, Jalgaon town is the chief cotton mart of Khandesh and is even larger than stated by Mr. Fletcher, as its population according to the Imperial census of 1891 is 14,538 instead of only 11,653 . The other villages of the táluka have also increased in population and material wealth during the currency of the last lease, and undoubtedly here, if anywhere, a high maximum of assessment might be fixed.
4. Mr. Fletcher proposes a uniform maximum dry crop rato of Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for the whole taluka and justifies this high rate by a comparison with the adjoining tallukas, the revision rates of which have already been sanctioned by Government. Under the old settlement the rates varied from Rs. 3-8-0 (in which group, however, there were ooly two villages) to Rs. 1-12-0 per acre, but the majority of the villages lying in the Tápti valley were assessed at Rs. 3 per acre. Twenty-five villages lying in the south and south-east were assessed at Rs. 1-12-0.
5. It is now proposed to raise all these villages to Rs. $3-4 \cdot 0$, an increase of about 85 per cent. on the average; in the casc of one village, Kharaj, the increase is as much as 103.6 per cent. This increase is recommended on the ground of greater facilities of communication with the railway and the market towns; but a glance at the map will show that the villages in the south-east of the táluka are still as badly off as ever as regards communication. No doubt there is a great advantage in having one uniform maximum rate, and it will be very convenient at the next revision to be able to start from a fixed basis. But every consideration ought not to be sacrificed to that one end. Possibly the villages of Kharaj, Raypur, Kandari and others in this group have been too liberally treated in the past. But it is admitted that their soil is light and much inferior to that in the north of the táluka, which was formerly assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per acre and which will now pay Rs. 3-4-0, a very moderate change, indeed, compared with what is proposed for the south-eastern group.
6. Moreover, in the adjoining táluka of Jámner the maximum rate is only Rs. 3 and these villages are as well, if not better, off than the Jalgaon villages as regards communication. Again, in the case of the villages bordering the Erandol taluka : while in Jalgaon the rate is to be Rs. 3-4-0, just across the river Girna it is only Rs. 2-10-0, the land being exactly the same. Of course the river Girna is given as the reason for the low rate in Erandol, in addition to the necessity of keeping within the 33 per cent. limit of increase; but the average maximum rate in that táluka wuyld only have been Rs. 2-12-0 had the 33 per cent. limit been exceeded, and in the Jalgaon villages, with only a river intervening, which is no obstruction whatever during the fair season, a maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 is imposed. No doubt the cultivators will be able to pay the increased assessment,
but that is not the point in dispute; but is Government justified in fixing the maximum rate of the villages in the south and south-east corners of the táluka as high as that of the rich Tapti valley villages, and much higher than that of the adjoining tálukas where the soil is much better and the means of communication also?
7. Uniformity is, no doubt, very desirable, but anomalies in assessment will exist side by side in neighbouring villages even if the maximum rate recommended by the Superintendent be sanctioned; and this being so, I would respectfully recommend that the villages in the south, viz., Kharaj, Raypur, Kandari, Dhanrad, Hingone and Nayagaon and Duhari at least, be formed into a separate group with a maximum of Rs. 3, which will put them on a level with the adjoining villages of Jámner Táluka.
8. In fixing the high maximum rate for the whole táluka too much account has, I fear, been taken of the past prices obtained by the cultivator for cotton, and the prosperity of the taluka has been deduced therefrom. For the last two years, however, there has been a steady fall in the price of cotton, and this year the price has hardly paid the cultivator for his labour. This factor shoald be taken into consideration in fixing the maximum rates of the southern villages where the soil is light and means of communication indifferent.
9. A.t the same time, while drawing attention to the apparent unfairness of the maximum rate fixed, I do not mean to say that it is too high, only that it will press unfairly on the villages mentioned, and compare very unfavourably with the other tálukas of the district already settled, where the maximum rate varies from Rs. 2-8-0 in Jámner to Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-4-0 in Bhusával.
10. As regards irrigated lands, I have nothing to remark. The area is not large, and the maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre fixed for other tálukas of the district may certainly be applied to Jalgaon.
11. In conclusion, I would apologise for such a meagre criticism of an important report, but my knowledge of this district is but recent, and I have only been able to inspect a small portion as yet of the Jalgaon Táluka. I have thus been obliged to deal with the report on broad lines only, not in detail ; but from my own enquiries and results of observation I do not think the Superintendent has overstated the flourishing condition of the táluka as a whole.
12. No objections from cultivators have yet been received to the proposed rates.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant, H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

No. 429 of 1892.
From

> W. M. FLETCHER, Esquire,
> Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To
The CHIEF SECRETARY ro GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Cump Nadiád, Kaira Districts, $2 n d$ March 1892.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward proposals for the revision settlement of the Jalgaon Táluka which were recently prepared by me as Superintendent of the Deccan Survey; and as I have in the interim seen no reason to add to or to

* 1341-14
modify the information or proposals therein submitted, I will confine myself tu little more than a few remarks on the Collector's criticisms, which are herewith aypended.

2. The Collector, while agreeing that the taluka "is exceptionally situated" in regard to water-supply and rainfall and in point of "facilities of railway communications, better off than any other in the district," observes that "undoubtedly here, if anywhere, a high

Collector's para 9. maximum rate of assessment might be fixed." He takes exception, however, to the "apparent unfairness of the maximum rate". which, though he "does not mean to say it is too

Collector's para. 7.

Kharaj.
Resipur.
Khandari. Dhanvad.

Dewhari.
Hingona.
Nayagaon. high, will press unfairly," he considers, on the villages formerly low rated, and " compare very unfavourably with the other talukas of the district already settled." He proposes, therefore, that seven villages in the south should be put on a maximum rate of Rs. 3, and thus be brought, he explains, on a level with the adjoining villages of the Júmner Táluka.
3. To take the last argument first, it may be remarked in passing that three of the villages named adjoin also the Bhusaval Taluka, whose villages, revised last year, bear the same rate now proposed by the Superintendent for Jalgam, viz., Rs. 3-4-0.
4. The fact which lies at the root of the Collector's objections is evidently the unevenness of the increases which the proposed uniform rate of Rs. 3-4-0 will produce in different villages, but Government is aware that this is a feature common to several recent revisions in Khándesh and

> Erandul. Amalner. Jámuer. Bhasáral. one which, after much discussion, has been accepted as the inevitable consequence of the system of rating adopted in the first settlements. This point, together with the reasons for now ndopting a uniform rate for the whole taluka, is dealt with in paras. 26, 27 and 31 of the superintendent's report, and would have been more fully discussed had it not seemed desirable to avoid repetition of arguments which it was believed might be regarded as alreaty accepted by Government.
5. Mr. Silcock's remarks in his 5th paragraph appear to me to proceed from some misapprebension. No special improvement in facilities of communication in the southern villages is put forward in support of the high increases of assessment there observable. Those villages are merely stated to have equal advautages of position and climate with the rest of the taluka and to have shared to the full in the general increase of prosperity during the lease now expired, and from this it follows that they should now be assessed at the same maximum rate as the rest of the taluka. The specially high increases which in them result from the rate now proposed are attributable entirely to the specially low rates on which for a special and temporary purpose they were placed by the original settlement.
6. Again in the Collector's 6th paragraph the circumstances, on which are based both the proposed rating and that sanctioned in the adjoining talukas, do not seem to have been clearly understood. The villages of Jamner Táluka to which reference is made lie immediately beyond, $i$. $e$., further from the railway than those Jalgaon villages with which the Collector compares them, and cannot therefore be said to be " as well off, if not better, as regards communications." In comparing the neighbouring villages of Erandol also with the Jalgaon villages on the railway side of the Girna, the true factors of the comparison seem to have
been misunderstood. The quality of soil is not a
Collector's para. 6 at the end.
factor dealt with by the maximum rate, but both it and, it may be added, the facility of communication which is a factor so dealt with, are better on the Jalgaon side of the Girna than in Erandol.
7. The Collector makes no allusion to the "gencral position class" th working of which is explained in detail in the Superintendent's 29th and 30th paragraphs, and it is possible he may not have appreciated that its general tembency is towards lessening that unevenness in the inereases on different villages to
which he so much objects. I need not repeat here or enlarge on the explanation already given in the settlement report, but it will be readily understood from the figures there given that, were the same amount of revenue to be raised merely by the application of a maximum rate to the classification without the medium of the position class, the increases of revenue produced in the villages formerly low-rated would be much higher, while those in the remainder would be proportionately lower than the results now submitted for sanction.
8. I have not amended the figures in the Superintendent's report in ac-

Collector's para. 3. cordance with those now given by the Collector as the present population of Jalgaon, for the figures given in the report are those furnished by the Collector's Department as the result
> - Under the :Government Resolution No, 6202, of 21at Augast 1883. of the special census always taken* for a revision of settlement and are accepted by us as correct, the survey having no means of checking them. The difference, however, may be and probably is due to the fact that the Imperial Census figures include every one found on the spot on the night of census, while the Collector's census only counts the permanent residents.
9. It may be useful here to summarise shortly the main features of the ase presented in the Superintendent's report, although for obvious reasons 1 offer no criticism on the proposals :-
(1) The Jalgaon Táluka, which may perhaps from its position and

Present condition of the táluka,
and soil, together with a
These advantages with the exception only of soil, which is less fertile in the sonth-east, areevenly distribated throughout the whole of the talaka.
importance be termed, not inaptly, the heart of the Khándesh, enjoys a combination of exceptional natural advantages in its climate, water-supply degree of facility in railway communication which is equalled by no other part of the province. Four railway stations on the main line between Calcutta and Bombay are accessible fromevery part of the taluka throughout the year. Fifty-four per cent. of its area is devoted to valuable export-
wheat, linseed and coriander. Machinery is much able crops such as cotton, wheat, linseed and coriander. Machinery is much
used in preparing its raw cotton for the market ; ginning factories and steam used in preparing its raw cotton for the market; ginning factories and steam
presses number ten in different towns near the railway, while more are in course of construction, and one spinning and weaving mill has been built and is at work.
(2) Eighty-nine out of the 110 villages were settled originally in 1859-60 and the rest within the pext five years. Statistics and the old correspondence demonstrate that the condition of the district was then unequal

Condition at time of origionl settlement. and very different to what we now see. It is now found that while population has risen by 56 per cent. and reached a density of 244 to the square mile, there is a corresponding rise under all the heads which indicate prosperity and increase of wealth, and that this improvement has embraced every part of the taluka, the most backward portions now showing even a higher rate of progress than the rest, while the railway which has since been completed to Calcutta by two alternative routes was then only partly finished.
(3) Prices of grain show a very material improvement on the average
Comparison of prices,
former and present. prices of ten years before the settlement and this improvement set in from almost the commencement of the lease ; jowari and wheat have averaged in the last 13 years' prices 33 and 19 per cent., respectively, in advance of the price ruling in the year beiore settlement: compared with the average prices of the 10 years before settlement, the rise is many times greater. The price of cotton on the average for 10 years presious to the survey settlement was Rs. 10-6.6 per maund ; the average fur the last 13 years of the lease is Rs. 15-13-4. This latter ggure is approximately the same, however, as that of the year preceding settlement, and though daring the first half of the lonse prices kept high owing to causes connected with the American Civil War, since the time when the American cultivation of the crop was thoroughly re-established Indian prices have naturally assumed a lower though still remunerative level.
(4) The revenue has been collected with ease throughout the whole period of the lease; the increase in occupied area in that period amounts to 43 per cent. There are now by the revision survey 8,172 acres of
Revenue history of the lease. waste available for cultivation, or 6 per cent. of the total Government assessed area.
(5) As in several tallukas of Khandesh recently revised, the original Old system of rating. maximum rates are found to have been differentiated in different villages to suit the material circumstances then observed in each, some regard also being had to the former rates of assessment. Under this plan the maximum rates ranged from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 1-12, and the more backward and less developed villages were dealt with very leniently, the fact that the whole of the taluka enjoyed equal natural advantages and equal communications being temporarily disregarded.
(6) For revision settlement, the field operations leading up to which

Proposed rates of assess ment. have been of the usual partial character, it is proposed to place the whole taluka under one maximum rate, there existing no difference of natural advantage or communications which demands that any villages should be rated differently from the rest. The result of a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 3-4 is shown to be an increase of Rs. 60,635 or 307 per cent. on the present revenue of Government occupied land, and this rate, which accords well with revision rates already introduced in adjoining tillukas, is submitted for sanction.
(7) With regard to the original and proposed masimum rates the case of this taluka closely resembles that of the most recent Khandesh revisions, and it is inevitable that, here too, the villages formerly lowest

Effect of rates on certain villages. w rate show a high range of increases, several of

Jámner.
Bhasával.
Erandol.
Amalner. which exceed the guiding limit of 66 percent. These increases, however, are not, on the whole, higher than what have been found unavoidalle in other tálukas, and it is pointed out that through the medium of the general position class which has been applied to the old classification values, a higher proportion of the increase will fall on the better soils and as a consequence less on the poorer than would otherwise be the case; and as the southern portion of the taluka, where the original maximum rates were lowest, has on the average lower position class and poorer soil than the rest, the effect of the new maximum rate is there somewhat modified. All increases, moreover, of above 25 per cent. will he gradually imposed in the usual way.
(8) The area of Government land irrigated from wells is but 2,809

Assessment of irrigated
lands. acres and has been assessed here, as elsewhere in Khándesh revisions, at the dry-crop rate merely, the average assessment per acre being Rs. 2-8-2. There are also 22 acres irrigated by pát, which under a maximum paitasthal rate of Rs. 14, the same as has been sanctioned in Amalner and Bhusival, show an average assessment of Rs. 4-8-9 per acre.

## Gaarantec.

(9) If Government approve of the rates proposed, the usual guarantee of 30 years is asked for.
10. In conclusion, I would venture to ask early consideration for these papers in order that the road may be clear for several other sets of proposals, all of which, it is important, should be introduced in the current year.

> I have the Ironour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant, W. M. FLETCHER, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

# Revenue Departurnt. <br> Násik, $\frac{8 \mathrm{Ith}}{12 \mathrm{~h}}$ March 1892. 

## Forwarded to Government. -

2. The proposals made by Mr. Fletcher as Superintendent are clearly aud shortly summarized by him in paragraph 9 of his letter as Survey and Settlement Commissioner. There can be no dispute as to the general improvement that has taken place in all the groups of villages into which the taluka was divided at the original survey, and as shown in paragraph 17 of the Superintendent's report, railway and other communications are excellent, and there is an increase in population and in all the items of agricultural wealth. But it must be borne in mind, as pointed out by the Collector, that the price of cotton is falling, and it is by no means unlikely that the average for the next 13 years will not be as good as that in the last 13 years of the lease.
3. Rs. $3-4-0$ is by no means too high a rate for the great part of the tíluka, nor is 30 or 31 per cent. too great a total increase. The only question is whether, for the sake of a uniform rate through the táluka, Government is justified in raising 26 villages to more than the regulation increase of 66 per cent. An analysis of the lists shows that, of these 26 villages, all but Dhanora Budruk and Nagzari belong to the old south and south-east group of 25 villages with a maximum of Rs. 1-12-0, the 25th of the 3 rd group, Jambwhal, getting an increase of only 64 per cent., and thus not coming over 66 per cent.

Nagzari and Dhanora belonged to the old group of Rs. 2-2-0 and are situated on the Girna River.

The Acting Commissioner agrees with the Collector that it is hardly necessary for the sake of uniformity to make this very great increase in these villages, and he does not understand why Mr. Fletoher in his No. 32 says " a reference to the map will show that these (26) villages are among the most favourably situated," while in his paragraph 7 he has described these villages thus: "In the south-eastern villages the soil is light and often rocky."

There is no reason to insist on the Collector's objection that these villages will be rated higher than their neighbours in adjoining tallukas. This is disposed of by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's remarks, but the undersigned would respectfully submit that uniformity is hardly sufficient reason to warrant so large an increase in so many villages. He would be disposed to go further than the Collector, and to recommend that a maximum rate of Rs. 3 be fixed for the 25 villages originally assessed at Rs. 1-12-0, i.e., all the 26 villages of the Superintendent's paragraph 32 (except Dhanora Budruk and Nagzari) plus Jambwhal. Dhanora and Nagzari might be left at Rs. 3-4-0.
4. With this exception the undersigned would recommend the adoption of the proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

G. B. REID,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Jalgaon Tiluka of the Kihandesh Cullectorate.

No. 4729.
Revenee Departyent.
Bombay Castle, 6th June 1892.
Memoranduin frum the Commissioner, C. D., No. s.-1104, dated 8th March 1892-Sub-

Letter from the Euperintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 75, dated 15 th Jonuary 1892, and accompanimente.

In:tter from the Collector of Khwadeah, No. 892, dated 9th February 1892.

Letter from the Survey and Eettjement Commissioner, No. 429, dated 2nd March 1892. mitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 110 Government villages of the Jalgaon Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.
Resoletion.-These proposals relate to the revision settlement of 110 Government villages of the Jalgaon Táluka of Khándesh. The majority of these villages were settled in 1859-60 and the period of settlement in all bas now expired.
2. The remeasurement and reclassification have been done on the partial system. The variations were very slight, the quality of the original work being good.
3. The reports show that the material condition of the area under revision has considerably improved during the period of the last settlement. Population bas increased by 56 per cent., bouses of the better sort by 119 per cent., agricultural cattle by 21 per cent., and carts by 77 per cent. The tíluka is exceptionally situated as regards rainfall and railway communications. The revenue history of the táluka has also been satisfactory, and except in a few years of failure of rain the remissions granted have been trivial. In the prices of each kind of produce a rise took place in the first ten years of the lease, and has since then been maintained with respect to jowari and wheat, though the price of cotton bas somewhat fallen. In the circumstances stated in the reports His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposals of the Survey Department in their entirety. The history of the taluka during the current settlement appears fully to justify the increase proposed, and in those villages where the assessment is most raised, the provision for gradual levy will, as observed by Mr. Fletcher, temper the suddenness of the enhancement.
4. The pátasthal area is small and has been assessed at the maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre fixed for other tálukas of the district.
5. No petitions of objection have been forwarded. The rates should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for 30 years, subject to revision on consideration of any petitions that may be received.

W. L. HARVEY,<br>Under Secretary to Government.

To

| The Commissioner, C. D., |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Collector of Khandesh, | With 20 intimation that the |
| The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, | papers are being printed in the |
| The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Records of Goveroment, and } \\ \text { that when it is ready conies of it }\end{array}\right.$ |
| The Accountant General, | will be forwarded to them. |
| The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, |  |
| The Government of India, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, By letter |  |
| The Secretary of State for India, $\}$ By letter. | - |

## Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

No. 6055.

## Revenue Departaent.

## Bombay Castle, 26th July 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner; C. D., No. R.-2035, dated 13th May 1892Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 871, dated 5th idem, tngether with a letter No. 3010, dated 25th April 1892, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards' a petition of objection from the inhabitants of Nasiralad, toluka Jalgaon, against the revised rates proposed for that village; and makes remarks.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-2952, dated 9th July 1892.
Resolution.-Whe petition of objection contains no valid arguments against the rates sanctioned by Government.

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

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXVI-New Sebies.
$\qquad$

## PAPERS

relating to the
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT of THE

Pácilora táloka OF TBE

## KHÅNDESH COLLECTORATE.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE PACHORA TALUKA OF THE KHANDESH CULLECTORATE.





From

To

R. B. PITT, Esquire,<br>Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

## Ter COLLECTOR op KHANDESH.

## Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Sátára Districts, Camp Mahübaleshvar, Eth May 1592.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of the Páchora Táluka of your Collectorate.
2. The accompanying sketch map exhibits the Taluka in its present form, consisting of 228 villages, namely 218 Government and 10 Inám villages. The 218 Government villages only are dealt with in this report, and the subjoined statement shows the former distribution of these villages, with the dates of, and authority for, the settlement now in force. The bulk of these villages, it will be seen, are accretions from the old Lohára and Bhadgraon Tilukas :-

| $\text { No. } \downarrow$ <br> Villager | Former Taluka. | Present Táluka. | Year of Settlement. | Authority for sauction of Covernment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| * 4 | Dhalia ... | Páchora ... | 1862-63 ... | G. R. No. 1591, dated 18th May 18063. |
| 113 | Lohára ... | Do. | 1864-65 ... | G. R. No. 1829, dated 18th May 1856. |
| 101 | Bhadgaon |  | 1865-66 ... | G. R. No. 1895, dated 16th May 1868. |
| 218 |  |  |  |  |

"Une of the 4 villages rereived from the Shulia Taluks is wholly furested, and is, tharefore, excladed from the figures aud atatistics which follow in this report.
3. The partial system of measurement, which has already been fully exRumensurement.
plained in previous reports, was applied in the revision measurement of this Táluka, and the result of the operation is briefly as follows:-

| Old Numburs. | Acres. |  | New Numbers and Fot Numbers. | deres. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.502 | 82.347 | Remeasured haro become. | 9,25n | 89,307 |
| 18,112 |  | Contirmed... ... | 18,112 | 2,24,201 |
| 23.614 | 3.18,568 |  | 27,308 | 3.18,5*3 |

4. The differences in area found in individual fields are tabolated below:-

| No. of Viilages. | Total old numbers. | Numbers meanused in which differance wa |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Incluyled } \\ \text { in Yulage } \\ \text { Foresten, } \\ \text { Fotac. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Numbers not re: noesured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Within cent. | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to }_{\text {tor }} 5 \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \text { to } 10 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \text { to } 15 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \text { to } 20 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Oer } \\ \text { per } \\ 20}}{ }$ cent. |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 217 | 23,614 | 2,015 | 2,551 | 400 | 108 | 48 | 105 | 275 | 18,112 |

The differences, therefore, it will be seen, exceeded 5 per cent. in 2.8 per cent. of the numbers remeasured. The causes of the larger differences, namely thore exceeding 15 per cent., are accounted for as under :-

| Total old | Nuabera in which difference in attributable to |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| forence excoeded 15 per cent. | Alluvion or Diluvion. | Alterations in roads. | Mistakes in old work. | Absorption in Forests. | Other reasous. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 153 | 56 | 32 | 4 | 46 | 15 |

5. Following the course adopted in all the Khándesh Talukas which have Reclassification. been recently revised, the old classification has been accepted and confirmed. It was necessary only to reclass 668 or $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the old survey numbers comprising 16,449 acres, while in 26,700 numbers totalling $2,80,374$ the old classification was confirmed or adjusted. The reclassification includes those lands to which classification had not been hitherto applied, and a fow other cases where from various causes the old work had become obsolete. Besides the classification the general position class has been applied to all survey numbers, whether of old or new classifica-tion:-

| No. of villages | Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers, | Total Acres. | Riclassid. |  | Prberemtage. |  | Village sites, roals, de., not reclasyed. Aoren. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sarvey Numbera inclading Pot Numbers. | Acrea. | Sarvey Numleers including Pot Numbers. | Acres. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 217 | 27,358 | 3,05,823 | 658 | 16,449 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 12,705 |

6. The following table contrasts the area obtained by revision survey

Aras.
with that of the old record under all heads of cul-tivation:-

| Description |  |  | By original Sarvey. | By Revision Survey. | Dufrerbsce. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | More |  | Leas. |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Dry-crop Garden ... <br> Unassessed | $\cdots$$\cdots$$\cdots$ |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | 2,62,759 | 2,57,759 |  | 5,000 |
|  |  | ... | - 17 | 1,039 | 1,075 | ...... |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | 55,702 | 59,577 | 3,855 | ...... |
|  |  | Total | . 3,18,568 | 3,18,528 | 4,960 | 5,000 |

The small difference of 40 acres only between the two records calls for no comment. The decrease of 5,000 acres under the head of arable dry crop is accounted for by the transfor of 1,075 acres to the head of garden, and the remaining area under the head of "Forests" and free grants of land for various public purposes bas gone into unarable unassessed.
7. The Taluka of Páchora, including the petty divisions (Peta) of Bhadgaon,

Position. lies on the Southern border of Khandesh; it is bounded on the North by the Amalner, Erandol and Jalgaon Talukas, on the East by Jímner, on the Sonth by the Nizám's Dominions, and on the West by the Chalisgaon and Dhulia Talukas. The general aspect of the

Pbysical foatares. Taluka is a wide fairly rooded valley lying between the Sátmálás to the South, with low ranges of rocky hills to the North. The soil is mostly red, but, especially, on the banks of the Girna and its tributary streams there is a good deal of black soil, less rich perhaps in quality than that of the Tapti valley.
8. Páchora is well suppliod with surface water. In addition to the Girna,

Water ajatem. which, as will be seen from the accompanying map, bisects the district, there are numerous smaller streams or feeders, chief amongst them the "Titur," "Hivra," "Bahula" and "Indra," which taking their rise in the Satmalas afford a steady and abundant supply of drinking water for the people and cattle throughout the year, as well as by percolation to the wells for irrigation purposes. The "Bori," another river, passes through the lands of 2 villages in the North-West of the Taluka, and flowing through the centre of the Amalner Táluka falls into the Tápti near the village of "Bohora."
9. With the exception of a few of the Southern villages, which are said to

Rainfall-Appendix A. be somewhat feverish after the monsoon, the climate of Pachora varies but little in any special part, and is considered very healthy. The rainfall is uniform throughout the Talluka, averaging $32^{\circ} 2^{\prime \prime}$ for the last 10 years, and is very favourable for dry-crop cultivation.
10. The following tabular statement is a summary of Appendix B, and

Crops-Appundix B. shows the proportions in which the various crops are grown in the district:-


The preponderance, it will be seen, is entirely on the side of the Kharif or early crops. Cotton is the moxt extensive crop, covering an area of no less than 93,310 acres, and together with wheat and linseed are the most important crops grown for export. Next in order come Jowari and Bajiji, which are mostly retained for home consumption. The garden crops are miscellaneous and of a minor deseription, chiefly grown for sale in the local markets. The modes and means of agriculture ueed no special comment, being precisely the same as thuse noticed in previous reports in the adjoining Tilukas already revised.
11. As will be seen from the accompanying map, the G. I. P. line of Railway traverses the district through its centre and throughout its entire length, and has within its limits the stations marginally nuted, besides two other stations, Chalisgaon and Mhasávid, which are within a few miles' distance of its border at either end. At present there are only 2 short lines of metalled roads in the Tatuka-one, 8 miles in extent, running from Páchora to the large town of Bladgaon, and the other, 2 miles only, connecting the town of Maheji with the station of the same name. Good cart tracks are, however, numerous, and as the country is everywhere level, communication is most easy.
12. There are 13 local markets within the limits of the Täluka, and they are

Markets-Appendix C. so situated that one, if not two or more, are accessible to every village. A reference to Appendix $\mathbf{C}$ will
1 Warkhedi Budruk.
2 Páchora.
3 Bbargaon.
4 Sindád.
5 Nagar Deola Bud-
6 Kuk.
6 Kolgaon.

7 Lohára.
8 Kurangi.
9 Gudha.
10 Bámbrud.
11 Kajgaon.
12 Girad.
13 Bhatkanda. show their rclative importance. Warkheda Budruk ranks first, having a weekly trade of some Rs. 4,650. The town is situated in the centre of the Eastern portion of the district, and besides its local attendance is resorted to by villagers from the Jámner Táluka and the adjoining villagers of His Highness the Nizim's Dominions to the South. Páchora andBhadgron stand next in importance, each showing weekly sales of some Rs. 1,200 . The remainder are minor markets, and useful only to the villages in their immediate neighbourhood. In addition to the weekly markets, annual "Jatras" or fairs are held at the under-mentioned villages and last for the periods detailed below :

| 1 Míheji | 4 months. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Nagardeola. | 2 to 3 days in honour of "Khandoba Deo." |
| 3 Pimpalgron Budruk. | For 2 days during "Shivratri" holidays. |
| 4 Kanási | 3 to 4 days during "Chaitra Shud P'urnima." |

The three latter "Jatras" are merely of local importance; but the large annual fair of Maheji, though so well known, demands perhaps some special notice. The date and origin of its first institution is somewhat obscure. but it was evidently in existence for many years previous to the first survey settlement. Mr. Davidson in his report alludes to it as follows:-

[^3]the District Superintendent of Police. Suljoined are two statements regarding the annual fair, which may prove of interest, collected from information furnished ${ }^{*}$ by the Mámlatdár of Páchora. The first statement shows the number of shops, the number of people attending the fair, and the income derived therefrom by the Municipality for the past 11 years, and statement II a description of the principal goods sold, with their relative cost :-

## Statement $\boldsymbol{I}$.

|  | Yenr. | Permanent Shops. | Total Population in the fair. | Total Troome for Municipality. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1880-81 | ... | 400 | 60,000 | 1,292 |  |
| 1881-82 | ... | 389 | 65,000 | 1,491 |  |
| 188\%-83 | ... | 421 | 60,1000 | 1,444 |  |
| 1883 -84 | $\cdots$ | 413 | 40,000 | 1,262 |  |
| 1854-85 | ... | 316 | 30,000 | 942 |  |
| 1845-86 | ... | 400 | 25,000 | 1,103 |  |
| $18 \times 6.87$ | ... | 401 | 20,000 | 1,365 |  |
| 1587.88 | $\cdots$ | 391 | 25,000 | 2,201 |  |
| 1858.89 | ... | 373 | 20,000 | 1,284 |  |
| 1580.90 | ... | 361 | 30,000 | 1,448 |  |
| 1890.91 | ... | 348 | 25,000 | 1,307 |  |

No data for the temporary shops.
Statement II.

| Description of Articlua suld. | Amount of yearly ata in Rnpees. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1450.81. | 1881-82. | 1889-49. | 1889-84 | 1864-95. | 1896-88. | 1886457. | 1887-88. | 1838-80. | 1883.9!. | 1383.31. |
| 1 | $\geqslant$ | 8 | 6 | 5 | - | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| Croth and Cluthet | 8,91, AnO | 11,R,¢,Ran | 10.88.880 | 15,58,540 | 3,81,500 | 9,94,778 | 7,85.fun3 | 6,90.740 | 8,40,188 | 5, 5 , 070 |  |
| fowale .. ... ... | 1,56.16, | 2, 61.46 | 6,16,760 | 1.98. 610 | 56,4461 | 1,28,675 | 499.172 | 31,155 | 57,44 | 801, 236 | 70.687 |
| Gold and uhyer ormmentx. | 3, (6) $30 \times 1$ |  | 6,08, 110 | 4,74.000 | 75.309 | 3,78.408 | 8,16.730 | 5,32,462 | 6,12.018 | 5,20,1 1 + | 6,23,385 |
| Tretre of hilis if +xchmise. | 0.sor.MM. | 11,40,44k | 4, (16, 4100 | 61,50,4x100 | 3,00,440 | 4.33,010 | 3, $\mathrm{S}_{5},(\mathrm{man})$ | 2, $, 50,(\mathrm{lk})$ |  | 3,40,100 | 3,10, (6in |
| Pate of marions kinds ... | 32, 31/ | 515:46 | 75,168 | 48.46 | 66,810 | 64.274 | 56.145 | 84.0048 | 1,73,982 | 1,71.513 | 1,31.100 |
| Obange nt a ruguc ... ... | 1,31,250 | 3,59,06\% | 9, $8,8,1150$ | 2.29,120 | \% 4,0060 | 1.31 .184 | 1,26, 3t 18 | 03, 420 | 90,015 | , 1.205 | 84,304 |
| Articloen to be metuliriod ... | 1,12.511 | 2, 10.40178 | 3,4ti, 28 | 2,577,1196 | 2,01,103 | 2,12,111 | 2, 3.380 | 2,51.257 | 2,001,458 | 1,70,25. | 1, 53, 5 , 400 |
| Articleat whe wethided ... | 2, 2,4138 | 2,482 3,240 | 28,410 1,000 | 15,918 1,510 | 8,124 1,401 | $\xrightarrow{11,010} 8$ | 3,680 <br> 3,540 | 10.500 | 8.687 | 5,292 | 21, 53 |
|  | 2,4in) | 3,240 |  | 1, 1,300 | 1,400 | 8, inm | 8 8,615 | 3,460 | 12.840 | 14.4(k) | 10, \% \% |
| Bugxace of contatil... |  |  |  | 81,200 | 140 47,475 |  | 6.6 kl 48.410 | $5 \times 16$ 40845 | $4 \mathrm{4} \times 1$ | 9,40101010 | 927 |
| Mine ollanieounarticlas ... | 61.780 $8,04.197$ |  | 6,7,7108 | 81,285 $4.50,239$ | 3, $\begin{array}{r}47,475 \\ 14.236\end{array}$ |  | 68.460 | 49.845 | 92.105 | 61,910 |  |
| Gromeriom ... ... | 8,04. 107 | 6, $28,3 \times 2 \times 8$ | - 0 , 1,746 | 451,230 2,360 | 3,14, 3 , 36 | 8,10,168 | 6,08,491 | 3, $80.80 \times 1$ | 4,33,774 | \$,07, M5 | 5, 5, 4, 4\% |
| Cathe ... ... | 486 | 1,420 | 1,440 | 2,300 | 2,540 | 2.811 | 2,3581 | 2.215 | 2.315 | 1, t (20) | 1,7611 |
| Total | 29.41,657 | 41,77,214 | X3,56,651 | 74,34,044 | 13,86,486 | 20,75,601 | 26,18,027 | 88,41,400 | 28,64,401 | 24,51,236 | 2, 17,497 |

13. Beyond the usual petty village manufactures there is no industry of any importance carried on in the Táluka. The important export of cotton, however, has, as might have been expected, developed private enterprise in the production of appliances for its being more easily cleaned and carried, and there are now in this Tíluka alone no less than 10 cotton presses and ginning mills built by Bombay firms, whose many agents compete with each other for the produce of the country. Cotton is also gimned by hand and foot rollers when the demand is slack, and there are some 1,364 of these contrivances seattered throughout the district. The seed resulting from this process fetches a higher price than that obtained from machine gins; the seed from the latter is said to be more broken, and tainted with a smell from the machinery, which, especially as fodder, the cattle dislike.
14. The following table contrasts the condition of the 217 villages und r

Statietics-Appondicos D, F, F and J.
n 173-2 report in the year of the first settlement with that it has now attained. The former figures are taken
from the original survey census, while the latter are the results of a special census taken by the Revenue Department in July last:-

| Dasoription. | Year of Settlecmenth | 1891. | 1sorcese, | Dorsema. | Pas Cont |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | s | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Population | 59,154 | 96,108 | 86,954 | ... | 62.5 |
| (Tiled and flat-roofed... | 10,428 | 18,409 | 7,987 | ... | 78.6 |
| Houses $\{$ Thatched .. | 3,957 | 4,509 | 552 | $\ldots$ | 13.9 |
| (Total ... | 14,379 | 22,918 | 8,539 | ... | 59.4 |
| Agricultural cattle | 20,298 | 29,003 | 8,705 | ... | 42.9 |
| Cows, buffaloes and young ... | 33,924 | 36,000 | 2,076 | ... | $6 \cdot 1$ |
| Sheep and goats ... ... | 13,191 | 16,051 | 2,860 | ... | 21.7 |
| Carts ... ... | 4,406 | 7,713 | 3,307 | ... | $75 \cdot 1$ |
| Horses and ponies | 1,042 | 1,483 | 441 | ... | 493 |
| Wells and Budkis... ... | 2,474 | 3,507 | 1,033 | . | 418 |

15. Population has, it will be seen, increased $62 \cdot 5$ per cent. during the Population. period of the present lease, and has now reached the bigh density of ${ }^{1} 193$ to the square mile. Houses also, especially of the better sort, have in corresponding proportion increased 76.6 Honses. per cent., which shows a great improvement in the standard of comfort, and that the community has grown more wealthy as it multiplies.


Cown, buffaloes and young.
16. Agricultural, or working cattle have increased by 42.9 per cent. and now represent the high proportion of 1 pair to every 16 acres under cultivation. Other cattle, viz. cows, buffaloes and their young, are also more numerous by $6 \cdot 1$ per cent.
17. Though carts would seem to have always been numerous in this part Carts. of the Collectorate, the increase under this head is very large, viz., $75 \cdot 1$ per cent., due, no doubt, to the remunerative carrying trade in connection with the railway stations and cotton presses.
18. Horses and ponies (more especially the latter) have increased to the Horees and ponies. extent of 42.3 per cent. It is a well-known fact that almost everywhere in Khándesh every rayat of any pretensions now-a-days keeps his light "Chhakda" and pair of ponies for marketing and other purposes, of business or pleasure. The price of a "Chhakda" made either at Taloda or Nandurbar, (and many hundreds are yearly brought down for sale throughout the district), varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 , and the prices given for a decent pair of ponies range from Rs. 60 to often more than double that amount.
19. There is a large and satisfactory increase, under this head, of 41.8 per

Wells and Budkis. cent. since the first settlement. The old records, however, afford no data for distinguishing the wells designed for different purposes; but of the total number of wells now in existence, 2,219 were sunk for irrigation, and of these 1,316 are at present in working order.
20. In the following statements the statistics, which have been shown above for the whole Taluka, are now, for the sake of simplicity, arranged in 3
groups, and will illustrate sufficiently the progress made by villages under the higher and lower rate of assessment during the lease. These groups will be easily distinguished from the accompanying map:-

$$
\begin{array}{lcllll}
11 \\
65 & \text { villages rated at Rs. } & 8 & 8 & 0 & \text { maximum. } \\
\text { do. } & \text { m } & 3 & 0 & 0 & \text { do. }
\end{array}
$$

| Deneription. | Year of Settiement. | 1881. | Inoreasa | Deeroma, | Par Centa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Population | 24,913 | 40,675 | 15,762 |  | $63 \cdot 3$ |
| (Tiled and flat-roofed... | 4,365 | 8,422 | 4,057 |  | $92 \cdot 9$ |
| Houses Thatched ... | 1,771 | 1,800 | 29 | ... | 1.6 |
| (Total ... ... | 6,136 | 10,222 | 4,086 | ... | 66.6 |
| Agricultural cattle | 8,347 | 12,068 | 3,721 |  | 44.6 |
| Cows, buffaloes and young | 13,908 | 13,799 |  | 109 | -0.8 |
| Sheep and goata ... | 4,979 | 5,476 | 497 | ... | 10.0 |
| Carts ... . ... | 1,910 | 3,189 | 1,279 | ... | 67.0 |
| Horses and ponies | 422 | 594 | 172 | ... | 40.8 |
| Wells and Budkic | 839 | 1,194 | 295 | ... | $32 \cdot 8$ |


| $\begin{array}{lrrrrr} 20 & \text { villages rated at Rs. } & 12 & & 0 & \text { maximum. } \\ 72 & \text { do. } & \# 2 & 8 & 0 & \text { do. } \\ 31 & \text { do. } & \# 2 & 4 & 0 & \text { do. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population | 31,990 | 51,430 | 19,440 | $\ldots$ | 60.8 |
| (Tilod and flat-roofed... | 5,701 | 9,343 | 3,642 |  | 63.9 |
| Houses $\{$ Thatched ... | 1,966 | 2,459 | 493 | .. | 25.1 |
| Total ... ... | 7,667 | 11,802 | 4,135 | .. | 58.9 |
| Agricultural oattle ... | 11,000 | 15,504 | 4,504 | ... | $40 \cdot 9$ |
| Cows, buffaloes and young ... | 18,269 | 20,185 | 1,916 | ... | 10.5 |
| Sheep and goata ... ... | 7,435 | 9,235 | 1,800 | ... | $24 \cdot 2$ |
| Carts.... ... | 2,358 | 4,177 | 1,819 | ... | $77 \cdot 1$ |
| Horses and ponies | 554 | 818 | 264 | .... | $47 \cdot 7$ |
| Wells and Budkis | 1,492 | 2,206 | 714 | ... | 47.9 |
| $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 12 & \text { villages rated at Rs. } & 2 & 0 & 0 & \text { maximum. } \\ 3 & \text { do. } & \text { \# } & 1 & 14 & 0 & \text { do. } \\ 3 & \text { do. } & \text { \# } & 1 & 12 & 0 & \text { do. } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pnpulation ${ }_{\text {( Tiled and }}$ flat-roofed... | 2,251 | 4,003 | 1,752 | ... | 77.8 |
|  | 356 | 644 | 288 | $\cdots$ | $80 \cdot 9$ |
| Houses $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Thatched } \\ \text { Total ... }\end{array}\right.$ | 220 | 250 | 30 | ... | $13 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 576 | 894 | 318 | ... | $55 \cdot 2$ |
| Agricultural eattle ... | 951 | 1,431 | 480 | $\ldots$ | 50.5 |
| Cows, buffaloes and young | 1,747 | 2,016 | 269 | ... | $15 \cdot 4$ |
| Carts ... | 777 | 1,340 | 563 | ... | $72 \cdot 5$ |
|  | 138 | 347 | 209 | .. | 151.4 |
| Horses and ponies -.. | 66 | 71 | 5 | ... | $7 \cdot 6$ |
| Wells and Budkis | 88 | 107 | 24 | ... | 28.0 |

21. It is very evident from these figures that the great progress in prosperity above indicated has been felt alike in all parts of the Taluka, and is seen to have been proportionally greater in the latter and more lightly assessed groups.
22. In Appendix $H$ is given information regarding the schools now ex-

Edncation-Appendix $\mathbf{H}$. isting in tho villages under report, the figures being furnished by the Educational Department. It will be seen that there are 35 Government schools in which the average atteudance of
boys is 1,$525 ; 3$ municipal schools for boys with an average attendance of 316 , and 1 private school for girls attended by about 16 pupils.
23. Details regarding sub-tenures will be found in Appendix I, which may Sub-tenures-Appendir I. be summarised as follows:- 83.0 per cent. of the fields by the men in whose names they stand, while 8.7 per cent. are sub-let for in part rents and 1.8 per cent. for a share of the produce; 4.6 per cent of the holdings is waste, and 1.9 per cent. unfit for cultivation.
24. The information under this head has heen

Valae of land-Appendices $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}, \boldsymbol{\&} \mathrm{c}$. furnished by the Registration Department, and will be found in the appendices marginally noted.
25. In the 100 cases of ordinary sales of land, 1,197 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,401, or an average of Re. 1-2-9 per acre, were sold for Rs. 21,029-a sum equivalent to 15 times the
Appendice日 $\mathbf{K}^{(1)}, \mathbf{K}^{(2)}$. survey assessment and giving a value of Rs. 17-9-1 to each acre.

In 98 cases of sales by decree of Court, 1,281 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,808 , or an a verage of Ra. 1-6-7 per acre, were sold for Rs. 22,090, which is 12 times the survey assessment, and gives a value to each acre of Rs. 17-3-11.
26. In the 99 cases (Appendix L), 1,553 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,272, or

Leases-Appendix L. An average of Rs. 1-7-4 per acre, were sub-let for average of Rs. 13-9-8 per acre.
27. In the 100 cases of simple mortgages, 1,325 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,698, Mortgages-Appendix M ${ }^{(1)}$. or an average rate of Rs. 1-3-8 per acre, the total sum the land was mortgaged for was Rs. 19,274-equivalent to 12 times the survey assessment, or an average per acre of Rs. 14-8-9.

Appendix $M^{(2)}$ shows 47 cases of mortgages with possession of land involving 525 acres, assessed at Rs. 713-an average per acre of Rs. 1-5.9. The land was mortgaged for Rs. 7,740, equal to 11 times the survey assessment, or

Mortgages with possesaion -Appendix M(2). Rs. 21,131, which is 9 times the assessment, or an 11 per acre.
28. Commenting on the above appendices it must be noted that, as regards sales of land, it is impossible to know to what extent undeclared considerations or past transactions may have influenced the prices quoted; and, again, with reference to sales made by decree of Court, it is well known, that land sold in this manner seldom realizes its proper value. On the whole, however, the figures supplied by the Registration Department may be taken as a fair guide; and from the cases shown under the different heads, it is very evident that land is a highly valuable property and that the existing assessment is very moderate.
29. Regarding prices, it has been found impossible to obtain local information for the earlier years. I have, therefore, thought
Prices of prodace-Ap- it better to rely on the prices given in the Government Gazette for Dhulia, as is done by the Survey Commissioner in his report on the Jámner revision settlement. The following is a précis of Appendix N , and shows the course of prices since 10 years before the settlement:-

|  | Period. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

The rise in prices of these two grains here shown to have taken place is considerable. The average rise during the lease for jowari is 28 per cent. and for wheat 22 per cent.
30. Detailed figures, embodying the revenue history of the Taluka, will be found in the appendices noted in the margin, each of which refers to the different batches of villages settled

Revenue Hintory-Appen"
dines O(l), $\mathrm{O}^{(4,}, \mathrm{O}^{(3)}$ and $0^{(1)}$. at the various times mentioned in paragraph 2. It will be sufficient, however, to comment on the history of the 113 and 101 villages only-settled in 1864-65 and 1865-66, respectively. In the 113 villages the year subsequent to the introduction of the survey settlement shows an increase in the revenue of Rs. 52,000 ; the collections with some slight flurtuations continued steady till 1876-77, from which year they rose arrain until 1880-81. During the last decade it will be seen that the revenue still remained steady, and, contrasting the last with the first year of settlement, there is an increase, in the revenue, of Rs. 9,782 equivalent to 6.4 per cent. In the 101 villages settled in 1865-66, the introduction of the survey settlement
> * Givernment Resolation No. 1245 of llith May 1868. effected a considerable increase in the revenue, but in 1867-68 *Government reduced the survey rates, which caused a corresponding decrease in the two years (1867-68 and 1868-69). The correspondence connected with these reductions eoding in the Government Resolution marginally noted, is too lengthy to quote here, hut will be found as an Appendix (R) attached to this report. From 1868-69, however, the revenue, with some slight fluctuations, has remained steady up to the p resent time, and the balance for collection at present compared with that year (1868-69) shows an increase of 10 per cent.

As regards remissions, it will be seen that in this Taluka, in common with Renissions. several others in Khándesh, considerable sums were remitted in 1871-72 on the score of failure of rain; smaller remissions are shown in 1872-73, 1873-74 and 1882-83 probably on the same account, but they are not of much importance.
31. The figures given in the following table furnished by the Mámlatdar will show the ease with which the revenue is collected:-

| Year. |  |  |  |  | Namber of Villagem | Noticas. | Cases in which distraint was remarted to. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1888-40 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 11 | 18 | 7 |
| 1859.90 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 1890.81 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |

The average number of notices yearly is 9, and in 3 cases only has distraint been found necessary.
32. The progress made during the expiring lease is summarized in the subjoined statnuent, which shows at a glance the change which has occurred under the he:ade uf cultivated and waste lands in the 217 villages under report:-

| Period. |  |  |  | Ascosement on pultivated land. | Asemament on waste land. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 | - 3 |
| +Firmt year of lease 1690-41 |  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |
|  | -•• | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | 2,63,294 | 35,653 |
|  | - | *- | -•• | 2,84,975 | 10,494 |

[^4]It will be seen that the assessment on the cultivated area has incrasen in 8.2 per cent., while that on the waste has shrunk 70.6 per cent. as conpar. 1 , the first year of settlement.
33. The general conclusion to be drawn from the statistics given in then preceding paragraphs regarding the former and pre chet condition of the Taluka cannot be considered other that very satisfactory, and no doubt can now exist as to the high degree of jatop aty

- which has prevailed throughout the lease. The Taluka is most laviuatiy situated for trade. The railway traverses the district through its ef atr " romit end to end, and is within easy reach of nearly every village. Population, cilt:yation, agricultural cattle, better class of dwelling-houses-all show widencis ui increased wealth. Land aud its produce have mucb risen in value, and a ionsequent increase in the Government demand may, therefore, now be made with great propriety. Before, however, stating the rate which it is propoed to apl? for this object, I will briefly explain the old grouping and rates.

34. Under the old settlement, the 217 villages then dealt sith wo.. arranged in 8 groups, with maximum dry-cry, rato ranging from Rs. $3-8-0$ to Rs. 1-12-0. The ant number of villages under each rate is shown below:-

Rs. a.

| Group | I | $\ldots$ | 11 | villages rated at | 3 | 8 |
| :---: | ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. | II | $\ldots$ | 65 | do. | 3 | 0 |
| Do. | III | $\ldots$ | 20 | do. | 2 | 12 |
| Do. | IV | $\ldots$ | 72 | do. | 2 | 8 |
| Do. | V | $\ldots$ | 31 | do. | 2 | 4 |
| Do. | VI | $\ldots$ | 12 | do. | 2 | 0 |
| Do. | VII | $\ldots$ | 3 | do. | 1 | 14 |
| Do. VIII | $\ldots$ | 8 | do. | 1 | 12 |  |

Without discussing the merits and demerits of the old grouping, I will sity; point out that these villages were not all grouped at the same time. Thir sition were varied here, as in other Khándesh Talukas, according to the then whiliona of the villages. The circumstances of the whole Taluka have, however, and remp. a material change, and this change has greatly improved the comition of th: lowly assessed groups, and their progress in prosperity has been erpilly $m$ mat with the remainder of the Taluka.

Mr. A. F. Davidson in his first settlement report on the Loluapa viace , which, with some 101 villages from the old Bhadgaon Taluka and :3 villages irn Dhulia, now form the present Páchora Taluka, writes :-
"I consider it has been hitherto under-assessed, and under all cirnstances, which must now hold good in conily a-
Mr. Davidson's report on Lohára, paragraphs 31 and 32 , Appendix R.
tion of the revision of its assessment, a conviderata increase is expected. I had further in fratil? rates for this Táluka the great advantace of a consultation with the then Revenue Commissioner the Honcural. Mr. E: who went over every village with me in detail."

## With reference to "Bhadgaon" Mr. Pedder writes :-

"Considering Bhadgaon has made such a remarkathe advan... is prosperity of late years, that in 1 mition th the
Mr. Pedder's report on Bhadgaon, paragreph 18, Appendix R. railway and to markets it is a well oif as aty district in Khandesh, that it is woll water, that its climate is generally fatity, that it is little exposed to the depredations of wild beasts or of prethtory trym, and that the prices of most kinds of agricultural produce thave ahine: r , symptoms of falling since 1864-65, it might appear thai higher rate 3 , assessment might be imposed in it."
3.. It has already been shown that the progress of all the old groups in material prosperity has been equally marked, and that with regard to climate and communications there is
for recognition in the revised assessment of any special
Proposed maximum rate. no difference which calls for recognition in the revised assessment of any special
purtion of the district. I, therefore, propose now to place the whole of the villares of the Tifluka under one maximun dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-3, which will grive in approsimate increase of 32.8 per cent. in the present assessment. This is not perhaps the highest rate which the present condition of the district and the cnhanced advantagos which have accrued during the lease would seem to

Appendix $P$. warrant, but it is just within the limit permitted by standing orders, and fits in well with those of the adjuining Talukas already revised.
36. The garden area recorded at the original settlement was 17 acres only, of which 13 acres were Government land and assessed
Motastbal. at Rs. 24, or an average of Rs. 1-13-6 per acre. By revisum survey the area now irrigated from wells is 1,045 acres, all Government land, which estimated at its ordinary soil rate will be assessed at Rs. 2,166, or an a verage of Rs. 2-1-2 per acre.

The only Pátasthal land in the district is irrigated by the Jamda Canal, which is under the sole control of the Irrigation Department. The canal extends some 10 or 12 miles into the Taluka from its Western boundary, and irrigates an area of 827 acres in some E3 villages, which is assessed at Rs. 1,816 .
37. The estimated result of the proposed rate is shown in the subjoined table, which is a précis of Appendix Q:-

38. The total increase amounts to Rs. 93,576 , or 32.8 per cent. for the
 whole Taluka; but, as will be seen from Appendix Q, the limit of 66 per cent. has been exceeded only in the 17 villages noted in the margin. This, however, is unavoidable; for in the circumstances of the revision settlement explained above, where the uniform advantages of the n hole Taluka demand one uniform maximum rate in lieu of a number of different mates imposed under considerations which do not now exist, it is inevitable that sime villages which bave hitherto borne rates far lower than their advantages warranted, should show a large increase in revenue, which rates them now on a

- Iiovernment Resolation
 par with the rest. This, however, will cause no hardship if, as I presume, the usual scheme* of gradual imposition is observed for all increases over 25 per cent. A reference to the map will show that the first 10 viliases in the list form a group to the South, and are very favourably situated, tring some 6 or 7 miles distant from the line of railway and the station of Kity raon. The remaining 7 villages are situated on the borders of the Anjalner athd Dhulia Talukas, in the North-West corner of the Taluka.

39. The resulte of the original and proposed settlements are contrasted below under every head :-

| Description. | By poziri Senviy. |  | By Revition Sunvtr. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juali or } \\ & \text { Quat mene } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arem | Aseessment. | Aran | Aneomment. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | t |
|  | Acres. | Re | Acres. | Rs. | Lis. |
| Government occupied land | 2,30,417 | 2,84,975 | 2,30,626 | 3,78,551 | ... |
| Government unoccupied land ... | 20,574 | 10,494 | 16,549 | 11,648 |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inám } & . . & \ldots . & \ldots \\ \text { Gover }\end{array}$ | 11,785 $\mathbf{5 5 , 7 9 2}$ | 19,855 | 11,676 59,677 | 25,024 | 11,071 |
| Total ... | 3.18,568 | 3,15,324 | 3,18,528 | 4,15,223 | 11,(1;1 |

40. The average rate of assessment on Government land by originul survey was Rs. $1-3-9$ and by the proposed rate it will be Re. $1-10-3$ per acre. The increase, therefore, is equivalent to Re. 0-6-6 per acre.
41. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend, that, in the event of the proposed rates meeting with the approval of Government, the usual 30 years' guarantee may be given.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

## R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall from 1881 to 1890 for the Páchora Taluka of the Khíndesh Collectorate, furnished by the Agricultural Department.

| Yeara. |  |  | Rainfall at Pachora. |  | Bemarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | d Jnohee. | Cents. |  |
|  | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| $18 \times 1$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 28 |  |
| 1888 |  |  | 32 | 33 |  |
| 1883 | ... | ... | 50 | 68 |  |
| 188.4 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\underline{6}$ | 56 |  |
| 1885 | ... | ... | 25 | 08 |  |
| 1856 | $\ldots$ | ... | 35 | 53 |  |
| 1887 | $\ldots$ | ... | 39 | 97 |  |
| 1858 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2130 | 65 |  |
| 1889 | ... | ... |  | 4464 |  |
| 1890 | ... | ... | 30 33 |  |  |
|  | Total |  | 320 | 16 |  |
|  |  | Average | 32 | 02 |  |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Surrey.

APPENDIX B.
Stayistical Table No. III.
Detuils of Cultivation, average of five years from A. D. 1886-87 to 1830-91.

| Dintrict. | 8urveyed Fillogen. | Cropa, | Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inim Lande. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total. | Sharls. | Rabs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Farhora Taluka of the Ehandesh Collectorate. | 817 Goverament lago. |  | Percentage | Acres. | Acres. |
|  |  |  | 38.5 | 93,340 |  |
|  |  |  | 24.3 | 59.210 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | 19.1 | 46,172 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | 2.0 | 4,8:6 | ... |
|  |  |  | 1.9 | 4,563 $\mathbf{3 , 1 3 7}$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 3$ | 38 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | 0.3 | 668 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | 02 | 521 | ... |
|  |  |  | 02 | 428 | ... |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 1$ | 427 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 1$ | 285 |  |
|  |  |  | 0.1 | 202 |  |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 1$ | 185 |  |
|  |  |  | $0 \cdot 2$ | 422 |  |
|  |  |  | $4 \cdot 0$ | .- | 9.695 |
|  |  |  | 0.8 | $\ldots$ | 2,371 2,149 |
|  |  |  | $5 \cdot 2$ | ... | 12,685 |
|  |  |  | 100.0 | 2,15,503 | 20,850 |
|  |  |  | B. PITT |  |  |
|  |  | Acting Superintendent, | Deccan | venue | rvey. |
| - 173-4 |  |  |  |  |  |

- APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Fillages in which the principal Weekly Bazirs are held in the Páchora Täluka of the Ehhandesh Cullechorate.


## APPENDIX C-continued.



## APPENDIX C-continued.

| No. | Villages. | Deye on which Hazar is held. | Wharis Ealm. |  | Chief articlen traded in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\Delta$ Articea | A mount. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 | Girad | Sunday ... | All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Grocerice ... <br> Miscellaneous | Rs. | Wheat, Bajri, Jowári, \&c. <br> Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices (Khans), \&e. Jágri, sugar, ghee, oil, betelnut, cucoaunt. dry date, \&c. <br> Vegetables, fruits, \&c. |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 13 | Bhátkhanda | Monday ... $\{$ | $\begin{array}{lcc} & \text { Total } & . . \\ & & \\ & \\ \text { All kinds of } \\ \text { Grain } & \\ \text { Groceries } & \ldots \\ \text { Miscellaneous... } & \ldots & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 29 | Jowari, Bájri, Tur, pulse, \&c. Jágri, ghee, betelnut, oil, \&re. Vegetables, \&c. |
|  |  |  |  | 10 <br> 15 <br> 2 |  |
|  |  |  | Total ... | 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | R. B. PITT, |
|  |  |  | Acti | ng Sup | erintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey |

## APPENDIX D.

## Statistical Table No. IV.

Detail of Population.

| Taloka | Caste. | Maliza |  | Total Malen- | Fimalas, |  | Total Females. | Total of columns 5 and 8 | Cax read or are minking to do so. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } 15 \\ \text { years of age. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Above } 15 \\ \text { yearn of age. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Under 12 years of ago. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Above } 12 \\ \text { years of age. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Nalen. |  | Famalea |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No. | Per Cont | No. | Per Cent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 217 Government villages of the Pachora Táluka, Khandesh Collectorate. | Christians ... $\{$ | ${ }^{\cdots} 1$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{8}$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots 1$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ | $\cdots 5$ | $\cdots 1$ | $\dddot{25.0}$ | ${ }^{\cdot} 1$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | Jews... ... $\{$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  | Jains ... ... $\{$ | ${ }^{\prime \cdot} 97$ | $\cdots 198$ | 295 | - 69 | "147 | 216 | $\cdots 511$ | 196 | $\cdots 664$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | Lingayata $\quad . . .\{$ | 8 | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | $2{ }^{4}$ | 1 | 3 13 | - 4 | 8 40 | $\cdots 3$. | $\dddot{14.3}$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | Musalmáns $\ldots\{$ | 1,009 2,038 | 1,221 | 2,230 4,687 | $\begin{array}{r} 763 \\ \mathbf{1 , 7 7 2} \end{array}$ | 1,258 2,743 | 2,021 4,515 | 4,251 9,202 | 14 430 | $0: 6$ 9.2 | -.. | $\cdots$ |
|  | 号 $\{$ Bráhmins $\{$ | 377 501 | $\begin{aligned} & 652 \\ & 852 \end{aligned}$ | 1,029 1,353 | 236 387 | $\begin{aligned} & 665 \\ & 814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 901 \\ 1,201 \end{array}$ | 1,930 2,554 | $\begin{array}{r} 620 \\ 1,137 \end{array}$ | 60.3 84.0 | 7 | $\dddot{0.6}$ |
|  | Others $\quad$... $\{$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,873 \\ & 18,943 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,704 \\ & 24,104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,577 \\ & 43,047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,283 \\ 14,472 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,105 \\ & 26,277 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,388 \\ & 40,749 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,965 \\ & 88,796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 701 \\ 3,391 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 4 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$ | 10 | $\cdots$ |
| * | Total ... $\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,261 \\ & 21,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,579 \\ & 27,819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,840 \\ & 49,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,283 \\ 16,706 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,031 \\ & 29,995 \end{aligned}$ | 28,314 46,701 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,154 \\ & 96,108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,335 \\ & 6,158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \end{array}$ | 18 | ... |

The upper line of figurea ia that of the previous aettlement

## APPENDIX E.

Statistiche Table No. V.
Occupation of the People.

| Distriot. | Surveyed Villages. | Occupation. | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Páchora Taluka, Khandesh Collectorato | 217 Govermment villages $\ldots$... $\quad \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ \ldots\end{array}\right.$ |  | No. Percentage. <br> 31,051 52.5 <br> 42,650 44.4 <br> $\cdots, 0$ $\cdots 7$. <br> 28,101 7.2 <br> 46,537 48.5 <br>  48.4. |
| - - |  | . . Total ... $\{$ | 59,154 100.0 <br> $.96,108$ 100.0 |

The upper line of figures in that of the provious settlement,
APPENDIX F.
Statistical Table No. VL.
Return of Houeps, Chavdis, Wells, \&c., and of Live and Dead Stock.


## APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, \&c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 217 villages of the Paichora Táluka, K/rindesh Collectorate.


APPENDIX H.
Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1890-91.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nullayeer. } \end{aligned}$ | Diatrict. | Goynermert Schools. |  |  |  | Moxicipal Scboola. |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Puaveris ScBoots. }}{\text { Oirls. }}$ |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Buye. |  | Gitis. |  | Boye. |  | Girls. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\Delta$ vernys ance. ance. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A vernke } \\ & \text { attent- } \\ & \text { ances. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Averare attendance. | Number of sobools. | Average attend8100. |  | Averaye attend. ance. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 317 | Pathors Taluka, Khens desin Collectorate. | 85 | 1,526 | ..* | $\cdots$ | 8 | 816 | ** | $\cdots$ | 1 | 16 | This is a manicipal soliool. soliool. |

APPENDIX I.
Slatement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cult ivated
by occupants and sub-tenants, \&e., in the year 1890-91.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { vill } \\ & \text { vilwoo. } \end{aligned}$ | Diotrlet. | Total Numprese cultivatid wiOcoupanta or <br> INA'MDA IM'MDA'R. |  | Total Neypila ctilitivated by omitrants or nampake tm pabtnerrhid WTYU othare |  | Total Numbina coltivatid by Sub-rpanants on nonay infri |  | Total Nimbers celimsatid by sub-tenants fok plabicia of <br>  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whyte } \\ \text { Numbers. } \end{gathered}$ | Parampok Numbere. | Toral Numbit. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Govern. ment. | Intm. | Governmont. | Indm, | Goverte ment. | Inaın. | Government. | Indm, |  |  | Gowerswent. | Inam. |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| 217 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 90,586 \\ 76 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | 808 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,225 \\ 165 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ 04 \end{gathered}$ | 1,970 7.9 | 418 | $\begin{aligned} & 451 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | 36 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r}1,299 \\ \hline 406\end{array}$ | 890 1.9 | 28,019 98.1 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,34: 9 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ |

## APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Burkis in villages of the Pithora Tilluka of the
Khindesh Collectorate in the year-1890-91.

R. B. PITI,

Acting Superintendent, Decan Revenue Survey.

## $\triangle$ APPENDIX K(1).

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in 217 villages of tho Pachora Tíluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

| Tomal nores cold. | Total sum tor which wold. | Bule nte pet mero. | Total amomment. | Averake rets of ameanment per mics. |  | Mmancts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | $\bar{\square}$ | - |  |
| 1,197 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ 21,029 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Re. } & \text { \% } & \text { p. } \\ 17 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | $\underset{1,401}{\mathrm{Rm}}$ |  | 15 | The totil number of oaces is 100 . |
| 33 ceses in whije | $\begin{gathered} \text { ch the land was } \\ 3.771 \end{gathered}$ | sold for sums if $715$ | rom 1 to 10 tim 559 | es the survey 1 0 | 7 7 |  |
| 41 cesen in whi | ch the land wae <br> 8.133 | sold for sume 181311 | $\text { from } 11 \text { to } 20, \text { tim }$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \text { es the survey } \\ 1 & 310 \end{array}$ | $\underbrace{}_{15}$ |  |
| 14 caser in132 | ch the land wes 4.125 | sold for anms $f$ 3140 | $\begin{gathered} 21 \operatorname{ton} 30 \operatorname{tim} \\ 174 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1} \text { en the survoy }$ | aresesment. 24 | . |
| $9 \text { cases in whi } 75$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ch the land wae } \\ 3,310 \end{gathered}$ | sold for sums if 4400 | $\begin{gathered} 31 \text { to } 40 \text { tim } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|^{\text {es the survey }} \begin{gathered} \\ 154 \end{gathered}$ | aceasment. | * |
| $3 \text { cases in whic }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ch tho land was } \\ 3,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { sold for gums } \\ 6215 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | rom 41 to 60 tim 34 | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { en the survey } \\ 1 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |

## APPENDIX K (2).

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in 217 villages of the Páchora Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

| Total acres mold. | Total sum for | Sole rate pur acre. | Total astesament. | Averane mate of absempliont per acre. |  | Somarka. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | -6-3 | - -1 |
| 1,281 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 22,090 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 17 & 3 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{1 , 8 0 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | 12 | The total number of casea is 98. |
| $77 \text { cases in whi }$ | ch the land was 12,384 | sold for sums fr 1190 | om 1 to 20 tim | es the survey 1611 | asmesment. 8 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 11 \text { casen in whi } \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ | $\text { ich the land was } \begin{gathered} 6,030 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sold for sums ir } \\ 351410 \end{gathered}$ | orn 21 to 40 tim 184 | en the eurvey | sssessment. 27 |  |
| $8 \text { casen in } 65 \text { whi }$ | ch the land wes | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { nold for sums fr } \\ 6287 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\operatorname{om}_{86} 41 \text { to } 60 \text { tim }$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { en } & \text { the survey } \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{array}$ | acseasment. 47 |  |
| 1 case in which 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { the lend was sol } \\ 61 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { d for a gum whi } \\ 61000 \end{gathered}$ | ch is equivalent 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { to } 61 \text { times the } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | ourvegmasesumeat. 61 |  |
| $1 \text { case in which }$ | the lend was sol b50 | $\begin{gathered} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { d for s sum whi } \\ 137 \\ 8 \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ch is equivalent 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { to } 110 \text { times the } \\ 1440 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { ourvey amasment. }}{110}$ |  |

APPENDIX L.
An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 217 villages of the Páchora Táluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

R. B. IITT,

Acting Saperintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX M(1).

An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in 217 villages of the Páchora Táluka of the Khandesh Oollectorate.

| Tokal sarea mortymed. | Total rum for which mortgagod. | Mortgage rate por acre. | Total amemanment | Average rate of abscismment per mare. | The average number of timess the uurvey assessthe rum for which the land th mortsaged. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 1,825 | 2a. <br> 19,274 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Re. a } & \text { p. } \\ 148 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Ra} . \\ 1,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{array}$ | 12 | The total number of cases in 100. |
| 45 cases in $652$ | which the land 8,347 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|} \text { was mortgaged } \\ 8 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ | for sums from 856 | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 10 \text { timeal } \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned} 5 \begin{aligned} & 5 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | the survey annessment. 6 |  |
| 39 casen in 477 | which the land 7,687 | $\begin{gathered} \text { wa mortgaged } \\ 16 \text { I } 10 \end{gathered}$ | for soma from 545 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 11 & \text { to } 20 \text { times } \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} 8$ | the survey ssessment. 14 |  |
| 10 cases in $146$ | which the lend 4,090 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc} \text { was mortgaged } \\ 28 & 0 & 3 \end{array}$ | for sume from $171$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \text { to } 30 \text { times } \\ 1 \end{gathered} 2 \begin{array}{ll} 9 & 9 \end{array}$ | the survey assessment. 24 | - |
| 3 cabom in $38$ | whioh the land $1,250$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr} \text { was mortgaged } \\ 32 & 0 & 9 \end{array}$ | for sums from 38 | $\begin{gathered} 31 \text { to } 40 \text { times } \\ 0157 \end{gathered}$ | the survey asseasment. 33 |  |
| 3 casem in $11$ | whioh the land 900 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \text { wam mortgnged } \\ 83 & 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | for auma from $18$ | 41 to 60 times 1102 | the survey alasessment. 50 | - |

## APPENDIX M(2).

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in 217 villages of the Páchora Taluka of the Khándesh Oollectorate.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent at Lhalia from 1555 to 1891.

| Years. |  | Lue. per Rupee. |  | Rapees per maund. | 免 | Years. | Lbe. per Rupeen |  | Rиренн per masiud. <br> Cotton. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jowári. | Whest. | Cotton. |  |  | Jowari. | Wheat. |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4. |
|  |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |  |  |  | Rs. a. p |
| 1855 | $\ldots$ | 76 | 60 | 8 0 0 |  | 1875... | 61 | 344 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 1856 | $\ldots$ | 84 | 56 | $10 \quad 00$ |  | 1876... | 47 | $34 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 5 4 |
| 1857 | .. | 72 | 36 | 1600 |  | 1877 .. | 27 | 22 | 1600 |
| 18.58 | $\ldots$ | 56 | 38 | 1600 |  | 1878... | 291 | 17 | 1600 |
| 1859 | $\ldots$ | 56 | 32 | 1200 |  | 1879... | 314 | 193 | 1600 |
| 1860 | $\ldots$ | 48 | 30 | 13 00 |  | 1880... | 3:3 | 23. | 20008 |
| 1841 | $\ldots$ | 32 | 28 | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 1881... | 58 | 43 | 15148 |
| 1562 | $\ldots$ | 52 | 30 | $16 \quad 00$ |  | 1882... | 54. | 38 | 15) 14, 2 |
| 1863 |  | 48 | 28 | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 1883... | 39 | 32 | 14.28 |
| 1864 |  | 35 | 26 | $40 \quad 0$ |  | 188t... ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ | 321 | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1312 \quad 6$ |
|  | Total | 559 | 364 | 18100 |  |  | $411{ }^{2}$ | 2991 | 15474 |
|  | Average | 56 | 36 | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ |  | Average | 41 | 30 | $15 \quad 7 \quad 2$ |
| 1865 | $\ldots$ | 42 | 20 | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1866 | ... | 56 | 26 | 20 0 0 |  | 1883̈... | 49 | 48.2 | 1510 \% |
| 1s67 | .. | 42 | 28 | No record. |  | 1886... | $51 \frac{1}{2}$ | $84 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 1868 | $\ldots$ | 70 | 32 | $20 \quad 00$ |  | 1887... | 51. | $25 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}13 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 1869 |  | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 171 | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |  | 1888... | 291 | 29 | 1800 |
| 1870 | - | 44 | 20 | No record. |  | 1889... | 32 | 26 | 1712 : |
| 1871 | . | 37 | 29 | 1170 |  | 1890... | 41 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1800 |
| 1872 | $\ldots$ | 50 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | $20 \quad 00$ |  | 1891... | $41 \frac{1}{1}$ | 29 | $14 \quad 00$ |
| 1873 |  | $60 \frac{1}{2}$ | 47 | $\begin{array}{llll}19 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874 |  | $63 \frac{1}{2}$ | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ |  | - Total | 297 | 290 | 11018 |
|  | Total | 4891 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $285 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}157 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average | 49 | 28 | $1910 \quad 4$ |  | Average | 42 | 31 | 1511 |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Surve

## APPENDIX $0^{\circ}$.

Revenue Statement for 113 Government Villages, situated in the Páchora Taluka of the Khandssh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1S64-65.
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

R. B. PIT1',

Acting Sapuriatendent, Deccan Rev enue Survey.

## APPENDIX $0^{(2)}$ ．

Revenue Statement for 101 Government Villages，situated in the Pichora Tiluka of the Kh indesh Colleclorate， into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1565－66．
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Surcey Settlement．

| Yatrs． |  |  |  |  |  |  | Uvocctried ammasad ARABLI Govaknyint LaFD． |  |  | Lasn tha Rovesen or Wher bitheratio matienly or ragtinhit （Inaim）． |  |  | Total Lamd hovernumpt Ocicping，Unooctid Ал І INA м． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 安 } \\ & \text { 豆 } \\ & \text { 曷 } \\ & \text { 咅 } \end{aligned}$ | Romertu． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ren } \\ & \text { during } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nitan } \\ & \text { is she } \end{aligned}$ | near. | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  |  | E\％ |  |  |  |  |  | $4$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 䂞 | $\begin{gathered} \text { त् } \\ \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | 异 |  |  | 苞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 17 |
|  |  | Re． | R8． | H． | ns． | Rs． |  | Re． | R． |  | 8． | Res． | Acrus． | 18. | Ra， | H4， |  |  |
| 1855－58 | 48，702 | 67，488 | 1，130 | 294 | 1，533 | 56，955 | 14，088 | ＊ | 20 | 8，874 | 4，710 | 808 | 66，046 | 62，198 | 86，841 | ． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1866－67 | 49，203 | 67，941 | 1，0．91 | 140 | 1，221 | 56，790 | 14，198 | 1 | 22 | 3，811 | 4.771 | 004 | 67，207 | 62，713 | 67.780 | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |
| 1867.58 | 60，145 | 68，813 | 1，126 | 374 | 1，499 | 67.514 | 14，057 | － | 80 | 3，8i1 | 4，771 | 1，013 | 68，118 | 63，584 | 68，357 | $\cdots$ | －＊ |  |
| 1858－69 | 58，158 | 61，04 | 1，006 | 2，00n | 8，008 | 58，859 | 11，868 | $\cdots$ | 24 | 8，529 | 8，387 | 1，05\％ | 68，640 | 66，001 | 60，789 | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |
| 1859－60 | 52，075 | 60，832 | 48 | 1，068 | 2，016 | 58，816 | 12，408 | －• | 26 | 8，568 | 4，378 | 1，081 | 00，081 | 65，206 | 30，883 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1800－62 | 83，996 | 02．162 | 348 | 1，144 | 1，492 | 00，670 | 11，502 | ． | 38 | 8，528 | 4，818 | 1，044 | 69，321 | 66，480 | 61，740 | － | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1881 －82 ． | 50，219 | 64，179 | 326 | 870 | 895 | 63，286 | 10，237 | $\cdots$ | 80 | 8，852 | 4，466 | 1，095 | 70，102 | 68，634 | 84，849 | ． | ．． |  |
| 1868.6 | 59，831 | 67，598 | 870 | 889 | 708 | 68，890 | 7，001 | －• | 80 | 8，687 | 4，475 | 1，107 | 71，410 | ；2，071 | 68，087 | － | － |  |
| 863．64 | 65，088 | 72，135 | 42 l | 161 | 582 | 71，563 | 5，818 | $\cdots$ | 16 | 8，681 | 4，468 | 1，139 | 74，087 | 76，601 | 72，701 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1884－46 | 68，943 | 74，617 | 44 | 22 | 469 | 74，048 | 4，109 | － | 56 | 8.679 | 6，434 | 1，198 | 70，421 | 78，051 | 75，82］ | ． | ． |  |
| 865－68 | 89，365 | 1，85，600 | 1，100 | 389 | 47.468 | 89，041 | 19，830 | 18.128 | 80 | 3.820 | 7，142 | 1，385 | 1．18，018 | 1，56，774 | 89，500 | ．． | ．． |  |
| 1866－67 | 85，068 | 1，82，477 | 1，070 | 22 | 1，082 | 1，81，386 | 23，065 | 10，021 | 61 | 8，838 | 7，162 | 1，391 | 1，12，889 | 1，65，030 | 1，32，887 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 807．08 | 84，638 | 1，24，775 | 1，074 | 10，768 | 11，842 | 1，12，933 | 24，256 | 16，084 | 132 | 3，887 | 7，088 | 1，417 | 1，12，781 | 1，47，941 | 1，14，499 | $\cdots$ | － |  |
| 1868－89 | 81，007 | 1，09，887 | 827 | 18 | 845 | 1，09，044 | 27，658 | 16，410 | 36 | 8，836 | B，080 | 1，061 | 1，19，501 | 1，32，286 | 1，10，741 | 31 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1869－70 | 53，681 | 3，12，188 | 1，533 | ． | 1，433 | 1，10，655 | 24，094 | 14，123 | 103 | 8，880 | 5，988 | 1，676 | 1，12，401 | 1，32，299 | 1，12，484 | ． | ＊ |  |
| 1879－71 | 88,680 | 1，15，697 | 740 | 283 | 1，023 | 1，14，674 | 19，952 | 10.587 | 259 | 8，846 | 6，002 | 1，6a2 | 1，12，488 | 4，82，296 | 1，16，595 | 15 | ．． |  |
| 871．72 | 89，118 | 1，16，670 | 685 | 1，348 | 12，033 | 1，08，637 | 19，884 | 10.670 | 1，290 | 3，832 | 8，987 | 1，662 | 1，12，479 | 1，32，216 | 1，08，629 | 7，2as | ．． |  |
| 1879.78 | 87，252 | 1，18，624 | 640 | 8，194 | 8，734 | 1，09，890 | 21，364 | 18，868 | 483 | 8，820 | 6，947 | 1，648 | 1，12，486 | 1，52，287 | 1，11，071 | 1，83B | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1873.74 | 85，548 | 1，11，748 | 472 | 1，899 | 2，471 | 1，09，277 | 29，055 | 14，568 | 800 | 8，835 | 8，976 | 2，040 | 1，12，430 | 1，82，288 | 1，12，716 | 800 | ． |  |
| 8774．75 ．． | 88.864 | 3，04，615 | 430 | 541 | 971 | 2，08，044 | 24，767 | 16，708 | 288 | 8，809 | 5，860 | 2，014 | 1，12，480 | 1，12，100 | 1，11，846 | 245 | － |  |
| 1876.76 | 86，086 | 1，11，012 | 405 | 366 | 771 | 1，10，242 | 22， 580 | 15，398 | 403 | 8，710 | 6，6as | 2，883 | 1，12，876 | 1，88，108 | 1，18，687 | 80 | ． |  |
| 1976－77 | 88，248 | 1，13，003 | 1，079 | 298 | 1，877 | 1，11，62B | 20，429 | 18，994 | 670 | 8，704 | 5，687 | 2，928 | 1，12，370 | 1，82，034 | 1，15，189 | 16 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1877－18 | 98，396 | 1，17，427 | 1，057 | 495 | 1，552 | 1，16，876 | 14，105 | 8，790 | 6 | 3，018 | 8，775 | 2，855 | 1，11，464 | 1，32，001 | 1，18，784 | ． | ．． |  |
| 1878－79 | 02，468 | 1，16，368 | 377 | 42 | 419 | 1，15，934 | 14，840 | 8，465 | 254 | 4，196 | 6，172 | 2，854 | 1，11，802 | 1，80，090 | 1，19，142 | ． | －• |  |
| 1870400 | 98，823 | 1，17，071 | 843 | 40 | 3－93 | 2，16，638 | 13，477 | 7，758 | 418 | 4，198 | 0，160 | 8，866 | 1，11，298 | 1，30，979 | 1，19，987 | ． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1880－81 | 95，818 | 1，18，184 | 306 | 81 | 336 | 1，17， 848 | 11，418 | 6.821 | 813 | 4，198 | 0，148 | 2，880 | 1，10，029 | 1，50，647 | 1，21，041 | ． | － |  |
| 1801－88 | 95，689 | 1，18，344 | 280 | － | 250 | 1，18，064 | 11，184 | 6，100 | 292 | 4，167 | 0，081 | 2，888 | 1，10，834 | 1，80，525 | 1，21，294 | － | $\cdots$ |  |
| 689－83 | －5，630 | 1，18，482 | 823 | 3，012 | \＄，335 | 1，15，097 | 11，008 | 6，036 | 355 | 4，167 | 6.081 | 2，888 | 1，10，805 | 1，30，549 | 1，18，280 | $\cdots$ | ． |  |
| 1889．84－． | 96，770 | 1，19，124 | 328. | ． | 328 | 1，18，798 | 9，644 | 6，109 | 256 | 4，174 | 0，092 | 2，844 | 1，10，607 | 1，30，825 | 1，21，878 | －＊ | ． |  |
| 1884．85 | 07，168 | 1，10，370 | 328. | $\cdots$ | 328 | 1，19，044 | 0，268 | 6，888 | 266 | ＋4，185 | 6，120 | 3，828 | 1，10，624 | 1，30，818 | 1，22，127 | 98 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1885－88 $\quad$. | 97，230 | 1，10，403 | 328 | $\cdots$ | 328 | 1，19，075 | 9，178 | 4，804 | ．． | 4，188 | 6，150 | 2，860 | 3，10，601 | 1，30，887 | 1，21，923 | $\cdots$ | －＊ |  |
| 1886.87 －． | 97，467 | 1，19，802 | 318 | $\cdots$ | 318 | 1，18，284 | 8，961 | 4，600 | 197 | 4，123 | 6，117 | 2，840 | 1，10，834 | 1，80，319 | 1，22，821 | － | － |  |
| 1887.88 ．． | 97，606 | 1，10，767 | 428 | $\cdots$ | 428 | 1，19，347 | 8，798 | 4，448 | 188 | 4，187 | 6，111 | 2，838 | 1，10，681 | 1，00，881 | 1，29，565 | 10 | 10 |  |
| 1888－89 | 07，767 | 1，18，840 | 420 | $\cdots$ | 420 | 1，18，411 | 8，688 | 4，383 | 138 | 4，127 | 6，119 | 2，840 | 1，10，538 | 1，50，315 | 1，22，8e0 | 11 | ． |  |
| 1889.90 | 97，794 | 1，19，855 | 429 | $\cdots$ | 420 | 1，10，428 | 8，605 | 4，346 | 138 | 4，127 | 6，112 | 2，840 | 1，10，520 | 1，50，318 | 1，22，402 | ．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1890．01 | 07，986 | 1，10，950 | 439 | －• | 420 | 1，19，567 | 8，468 | 4，270 | 145 | 4，127 | 6，112 | 2，840 | 1，10，581 | 1，30，878 | 1，22，553 | － | ．． |  |

R．B．PITT，


Revenue Statement jor 1 Government Village Kunzur situated in the Páchora Tilnke of the Fhandesh Collertorate into which the Survey Setllement was intraluced in 1sgi-6s. The years uloce the black line are the we antecedent to the Survey Setlement.


## APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 8 Gozernment Villages situated in the Erandol Tiluka of the Khindesh Collectorate which adjoin the Piehora Tiluka into which the Revenue Survey Settlement was introduced in 18s9-90.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Geuerol Stotemint referred to in para. 57 of the Deceun Revenue Surrey Superintendent's Rrport No.t;3,




Q-continued.


APPENDIX


## -5 Q-continued.


R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX R.

$$
\text { No. } 270 \text { op } 1865 .
$$

From

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,<br>Supt., Revenue Survey and Aseessment, Khánderh;

To

## L. R. ASHBCRNER, Esq., <br> Collector of Khándesh.

Superintindent's Op̈nce.
Camp Milegaon, 11th Ocloder 186:

## Sik,

I have the honour to transmit through you, for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, my proposals for the revision of the rates of assessment for the talukas of Warangaon and Lohara, premising their consideration with a few remarks deseriptive of each taluka.
2.

| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |




18. The táluka of Lohara occupies a very favourable position; in the valley of the Girna in the south of the collectorate having the talukas of Nasirabad on the north, Jamner on the east, on the west the river Girna oeparates it from Erandol and Bargaon. and on the south is the territory of Mis Mighness the Nizám, which is a narrow strip of country about four miles in width along the buse of the Sautmala range.
19. The táluka of Lohara was originally formed in 1861-62; when the redistribution of tálukas took place, the villuges now comprising it were taken from Barguon, Jimner and Erandol, and as at present constituted contains 164 villages, of which 139 are Government, 23 partially and 2 wholly alienated; the entire taluka being a Mánlatdir'4 charge, who is stationed on the line of railway at Pachora. The area of the surveyed villuges is 237,989 acres or 372 square miles; of this area 201,712 acres are arable and the remainder, 36,277 aeres, unarable.
20. The early history of the district, so far as I have been able to procure it, show that the three Parganas Lohara, Pachora and Shendurni formerly belonged to the Nizam, but after the battle of Kharda theso districts were made over to the Peshwa, by whom again they were given in purt payment of a debt to His Highness Sindia.

The Shendurni Mahal was, it is aaid, exchanged for some other district called Dulekani, and given in jaghir to Patankar Dikshit, the ancestor of the present Jighirdars. In the year of the British aceession, 1818-19, the minor division 'Tarf Sangvi, Pargana Lohara, and two yenrs later the renaining Tarfs Lohura, Pachora and Shendumi, became British terrifory, but all, excepting Singivi, were given back in 1838-39, and were again resumed in 1841-45.

Pargana Utran, until recently a portion of táluka Erandol and formerly betonging to Holkar, came into our possession in the year 1818-19.
21. The general aspect of the country is flat, excepting in the vicinity of an irregular and broken line of low rocky hills in the centre and north of the táluka, where thore is also, a conviderable amount of waste land covered with low jungle.
22. As suggested in a previous communication, I think the formerly disputed lands, between the villages of Lohara and Bamrud a mout suitable sitantion for a forest reserve. The Jands are still uncultivated, and I informed the inhabitants of both villages that the block of land in question had been recommended as a (iuvernment reserve. The soil on both sides of the nala running through the entire length of the lands is good and suitable for the growth of any description of timber. The exict position of this portion of land is denoted on the map accompanying this report by a broken green line. To the north of these lands within the boundaries of the villages of Karki, Lonwadi and Rotwad there is an unbroken tract of land which might also be reserved for the growth of timber.

## 23. The taluka is particularly well off in respect to water.

The Girna is an unfailing source to all the villages along its course. The southern $\mathrm{l}^{\text {rertion }}$ of the district is uncommonly well supplied with water, the numerous atreams that take their rise in the Sautmala range wat. r this portion of the taluka mont bountifully. I examined these streams in the hot weather and found abundaree of water; in places where the course is interrupted by rocks there are pools of water of 20 to 30 fret in depth, and
some of these exceed a mile in length. The presence of sarface water of this nature is of unspeakable benefit to the inhabitants not only as affording drinking water for people and cattle, but by percolation the wells have a steady supply also. The banks of these streams, particularly those rising in the south of the district, are fringed with lofty trees, chiety Palas, Sadar, Biba, Mabora, \&cc., and as these belts of jungle are of considerable breadth, the effect is pleasing and picturesque to the eye, besides giving a favourable impression of the fertility of the soil.
24. The prevailing soil is black regur of a medium quality. The best and deepest is found along the banks of the Girna on either side; and up the valleys formed by the streams Indragad, Bula and Karka, as far south as Sindar and Pimpalgaon the soil is very good, suitable for any description of agriculture.
25. The crops grown in the district are in the proportion to each other as shown in the statement below :-

Percentage of crops raised.


Jowari and cotton cover nearly two-thirds of the area under cultivation. The latter crop has in this, as in other parts of the collectorate, greatly increased during the last few years, and during this year the cultivation of this valuable product has attained, what $I$ should say must be nearly, its maximum height. The crop returns exhibit 34,500 acres as under cotton alone; this is an increase over the return for $1855-56$ of 15,000 acres. Taking the amount of land under cotton this district may be looked upon as the most fuvourable for its culture throughout the collectorate; and any measures to advance and improve the culture of cotton must be hailed as a benefit to the Presidency generally and to Khándesh in particular, where the staple produced is allowed to be of an inferior description. All efforts therefore towards effecting an improvement are deserving of commendation : at the same time I would beg to observe that, in my opinion, all appearance of coercive measures in the introduction of foreign seed should be carefully avoided, as the very object that is so much desired will, undoubtedly, be defeated if the rayats are harassed or threatened with punishment in matters connected with the cultivation of their own lands. I would therefore very strongly deprecate any recourse to compulsion in the matter in view. Indeed, if such be admitted, and interference with the perfect freedom of the cultivators as to their right to sow whatever seed they please be established as a rule, it will affect the value of the land, and I, as Settlement Ufficer, could not avoid carrying it into considerution in framing revised rates of assessment.
26. Before despatching this report I hope to learn from the districts the effect the contemplated change in the seed is likely to have on the outturn of the cotton crop generally. That there will be a decreaso $I$ am prepared to find, not alone from the enhanced expense of seed, bat as well from the want of available land for a cotton crop. Last season wherever cotton could bs grown it was sown, so that this rear there may not be at the disposal of many of the cultivators a sufficient portion of their land whereon cotton can be produced. I would rather however see effiorts made to improve the culture of cotton, whether it be from indigenous secd or from that of other countrics than encouragement given for the great extension of the cultivation of the plant alone. I am thoroughly convinced that it would be more to the advautage of both the cultivators and the country in general were the culture of cotton kept within certain preseribed limits, and this can only be accomplished by satistying the cultivators that it is their interest to raise an improved description of cotton so as to ensure a much better staple than has as yet been produced. Throughout my service in this province 1 have endeavoured to inculcate this on the minds of the rayats, and at one perioul many cultivators were induced to sow both New Orleans and Egyptian seed. That the former was unsuituble to the climate soon became apparent, and all atternpts to continue issuing A nericun seed were abandoned. Whether or not the produce from Berar seed will be an improvement on the indigenous plant remains to be seen.
27. I would also suggest for consideration whether the offer of premiums for the best description of cotton wowl and cercals would not materially aid in effecting an improverment in the produce of the country. The premiums should, in my opinion, be sufficiently laro both to induce the cultivators to be eager to gain them as well as evidence of the earnest sincerity of Guvernment in wishing to bring about the desired improvement.

2s. There are no metalled roads within the district at present, whatever there may by in contemplation, but the inbabitants have the great advantape of ruilway communication, and there are within the bounds of the taluka the following stations, Pachora, Mibeji and Mhasumad, so that the line of railway runs through the entire length of the taluka; nude of the villages are so far apart as not to bo within its beneficial inturenees.
29. The following are the towns within the district whereat weekly bazars are held :-

| Warkherla, Bk., | Sindar. <br> Pachora, <br> Pimpalgann Bk., <br> Lohara, <br> Bamrad, <br> Dtran, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Mhasawad, |
| Kurangi, and |  |
| Shendurni. |  |

Besides the above there is the annual fair of Máheji, which is held between the villages of Kurangi and Chinchkheda, and takes its name from a Hindu female who performed buti there, and over whose remains a temple is built.
30. The only fairs of importance are those at Warkheda and Máheji. The former is a large cattle market, and is chiefly resorted to for the purchase of cattle ty the inlabitants of this and neighbouring tálukas. The character and importance of the Maheji fair is already so well known that it is unnecessary that I should give a lengthened description of it here. The good effects therefrom is felt all over the district, while the villages in its immediate neightourhood derive great benefit from it from being ahle to dinpose of every description of land produce most advantageously. The fair continues for two months, the exact time of opening being regulated by the period on which the Shimga holidays (Hindu) fall due.
31. The old rates of assessment in this district are considerably lower, considering the nature of the soil, than most of the talukas wherein revised rates have been introluced, the maximum rate being Rs. $3-3-8$ per acre, but this rate is only found as having effect in about 15 villages, and then only to a very limited extent; the next rate is Rs. 2-9-4, Rs. 2-4-0, and so on down to 10 annas per acre. Taking the district altogether, I consider it has been hitherto under-assessed, and under all circumstances which must now hold yood in the consideration in the revision of its assessment, a considerable increase would be expected. I have therefore in framing new rates adopted the following maximum rates:-

| L. Class comprises | 86 | villages at Rs. | 3 | 0 | 0 | per acre. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II. Do. | 32 | do. | $"$ | 2 | 12 | 0 | do. |
| III. Do. | 33 | do. | $"$ | 2 | 4 | 0 | do. |

For such villages of Class I. as derive greater advantage from their proximity to the railway stations I have added 8 annas per acre.
32. The effect of the above rates will be seen in detail in Appendix B, and of which I have already made you aware in a demi-official form. I had further this year in framing rates for this taluka and Warangaon the great advantage of a consultation with the then Revenue Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Ellis, who went over every village with me in detail.
33. The garden cultivation in this taluka is wholly derived from wells of which there are in all 1,782 . Of these however only 797 are in use, and the extent in acres watered is 3,060 .
34. The remains of two bandharás, one near Pachora on the Himra, and the other at Pimpalgaon, on the Bavla, are the only evidence of any patasthal irrigation ever having existed. But I would suggest that the attention of the Engineers for Irrigation be solicited to this matter, with a view to the rivers in the south of the district being oxamined, as it seemed to me that where large heads of water are already stored by natural obstructions, and the banks being moderately low, bandharis might be constructed with advantage ; I would particularly notice that part of the river Bavla near the village of Lasur in the neighbourhood of Warkheda, and on the same river further down at the village of Bildi.
35. At the time revised rates of assessment were being prepared by me for this taluka, the discussion regarding the well assessment in Gujarat took place, and the sulject was referred to me for report, when I stated my opinion that it had long been my desire to see the assessment upon wells, if not abandoned altogether, at least incorporated in tbat on the lands, and I solicited and received permission to place an additional 4 annas on lands irrigated from wells, and thereby absorb all extra cess on account of wells. I showed Mr. Ellis that this additional 4 annas would just cover the bagait rate which would have been applied in the ordinary manner, assuming for this taluka the same rate as has been applied for well irrigation in other districts, viz. Rs. 8 per acre. To exemplify this, I prepared a statement exhibiting on it the rate per field including the bagait cess and placing in juxtaposition the land rate enhanced by 4 annas; and the result on 20 villages approximated so closely that Mr. Ellis at once gave me instructions to carry out this method for the well irrigation in both the talukas under report.
36. I believe it was Mr. Ellis' opinion (I have not a copy of his report to Government on the subject) that in classifying the lands an enhanced rate should be made for all lands where water could be found within a moderate depth; but to carry this out practically would be next to impossible, as has already been shown by Major Francis in his report to Government, No. 12, dated 25th April 1865. The advantages of garden land
in Khandesh to the rayats generally are, as brought to notice in previous reports, so insignificant, that a bagait rate very slightly in excess of that for jirait is all that has ever been applied hitherto. Of late years while high profts from dry orop cultivation have prevailed, hundreds of wells have fallen into disuse. Even in surveged districts where bagait rates are enforced, many instances will be found of the wella not having been used. For Khandesh therefore my opinion is that the present somewhat elaborate system of well assessment may to sbandoned, and the classers be instracted simply to note the extent of land under each well that is capable of being watered, and for such lands an enhanced rate be levied.

By the adoption of this method a saving in the expense of classification would be effected, and a very great simplificatian in the district accounts established. As an example of the results of the system, as it has been applied in Lohara, I annex a Statement (A) for 22 villages, showing the amount that would have been levied from garden land according to the previous method and that from which I have now adopted.
37. $\begin{array}{lllllll}* & * & * & * & * & * & * \\ & * & * & * & * & * & *\end{array}$

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

## A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khandesh.
N. B-The district officers report that the extent of land under cotton caltivation this season has not been yet accurately ascertained, but it is estimated to be above one-third less than that of the previous season.

## A.

Statement reforred to in 36th paragraph of Report.


[^5]
## APPENDIX B.

List of Government $\bar{F}$ illages referred to in paragraph 82 of Report.


APPENDIX-B-continued.


Abstract.

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khándesh.

## From

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,

Collector of Khándesh.
To

## Mendoz J. FRANCIS,

Survey Commissioner.

6if.


#### Abstract

Kluándesh Collactor's Camp, Kanduel, 27th February 1806.


I have the honour to forward the report of the Superintendent of Survey on the essessment of the talukas of Waragaon and Lohara.

15. The Lohara Táluka contains 164 villages, of which 139 are khalsa, 23 partinlly and two wholly alienated villages; it was formed in the year 1861-62 out of outlaying villages of the Bhalgeon, Jámner and Erandel Thalukas. The surveyed area contains $2: 33$, 49 sores or 372 square miles; of this only 201, 712 acres are arable. Its position will be best understood by reference to the map. The Mámlatdar is situated at Páchora, a railway atation. With the exception of a range of low rocky hills in the ceatre and north of the taluka, the general aspect of the country is flat.
16. The river Giraa flows through the táluka parallel with the railway, and with its tributaries, the Indraghar, Bavla, Himra and Karkáb, affords an abundant and pereunial supply of water. The Irrigation Department has been requested to examine and report on the capabilities of these streams for works of irrigation.
17. The Superintendent reports the soil to be black regur generally of a medium quality, but in the vallegs of the Girna and its tributaries soil of the best kind is found.
18. The chief crop is jowari, which occupies 33 per cent. of the land, cotton 31 por cent., bajri 16 per cent., linseed 5 per cent., while the remaining 15 per cent. is given to wheat, gram, tur, indigo and rice. The only road in this taluka is from Máheji station to Kurangi where the fair is held ( 24 miles).
19. The G. I. P. Railway passes through the taluka from north to south having stations at Páchora, Máheji and Masávad. Besides the well known fair at Máheji which lasts fur two months, thero is a weekly cattle fair at Warkheda, and weekly buzars are held at Warkheda, Páchora, Lohara, Bamrud, Utran, Sindar, Pimpalgann, Masávad, Kurangi, and Scndurni. Thess markets, with the three railway stations, afford the inhabitants uf this taluka unusual facilities for the disposal of their produce.
20. There are no manufactures of any kind in this táluka.
21. The rates of assessment hitherto in force in Lohara have varied from Res 3-3-8 to 10 annas per acre, but as the higher rate was found in only 15 villages, it may be naid that the next highest rate, Rs. 2-9-4, was with a few exceptions the maximum. Under these rates the revenue has sttadily increased for the last 20 years. The cultivators have emancipated themselves from the depressing influence of the money-leader, many have accumulated wealth, and all are prosperous and well-to-do. The revenue has been paid punctually without legal measures of coercion, and there are no outstanding bulances, which invariably indicats too high a rate of assessment. The progress of this táluka having been so stealy ins past $y+3 r s$, when there was no exit for produce, when grain was a drug in the market, and cotton $3 d$. per pound. Now that the country bas been opened out by the railway, and every hind of agricultural produce is selling at double or quadruple the average of price of the last 10 years, an increase of revenue may fairly be looked for. The introduction of Berár cotton in a district, 31 per cent. of which is under cotton cultivation, must alone have thrown a very large sum into the hands of the rayats, many of whom now deal directly with the Bombay merchant without any intermediate agency.
22. The Superintendent proposes the following classification and assessment :-

| Clem. |  |  |  |  | No. of Villagen. | Rate. | Reumarky. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |
| 1at Class | ... | ' ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86 | 300 | The 1 st class contains a sub-division of vil. |
| \%nd Clase |  |  |  | ... | 32 | 2120 | lages which are ansensed at Ra. 3-8-9 on account of their proximity to the railway. |
| 3rd Class | - |  |  | $\ldots$ | 33 | 240 |  |

23. The effect of these rates on the revenue will be an inerease of Re. 50,828 , ealculated on the oultivation of 1864-6b. I consider this is no more that is demanded by the presont position and future prospects of the taluke, and I recommend the rates for sanction and the uaual guarantee. There is no patasthal cultivation in Lohara, and the renaine of only two bandharas indicate that this mode of irrigation ever was extensively carried on. There are 1,782 wells, but only 797 are made use of for irrigation.
24. The profits of jirait cultivation are now so high as compared with those from motasthal irrigation, that the Suporintendent proposes a rate of only 4 annas per acre in excess of the dry-crop rates for lands irrigated from wells. He shows in a statement appended, marked A, that this rate of assessment will be almost identical with the usual motasthal bagait rate of Rs. 3 per acre. The very large number of wells which are not made use of for irrigation, proves that this mode of cultivation is hardly profitable, and under these circumstances I think the rate proposed by the Superintendent is safficiently high and recommend it for sanction, both in this taluka and Warangaon, where there is very little irrigated cultivation and that dorived entirely from wells.
25. Besides the settlement of Lohara and Warangaon, the Superintendent has proposed rovised rates of assessment for the nine villages of Malegaon which were transferred from that taluka to Chálisgaon. He reports that the rates are the same as for the adjacent villages of Chalisgaon, 4 anoas being added for the village of Nandgaon being a railway station. I have requested the Superintendent to report what are the rates he alluded to, and will forward them for sanction hereafter. In paragraphs 25, 26, 27 the Superintendent of Survey reports the introduction of Berár cotton-seed which has been so extensively cultivated in Khándesh this season. He thinks it would have been better if the suitability of Burár cotton to the climate and soil of Khandesh had been tested by experiment before this measure had been carried out. I beg to state that the suitability of Berár cotton to Khandesh soil and climate was proved in the most satisfactory manner by the experiments of Mr. A. St. J. Richardson when Judge of Khandesh. Had this not been the case, I should not have ventured to take upon myself the responsibility of introducing so large a quantity of Berar sued. It has been sown throughout Khandesh this season to the almost entire exclusion of the indigenous Khandesh cotton, and the following quotations will enable you to form an opinion fof the result. Had it been less generally accepted, it would have hybridized with the Khandesh cotton, and the result would have been as in Dharwar, where unmixed cotton of the improved quality is unknown. In Dhírwár, New Orleans cotton is invariably adulterated with indigenous cotton, and the most mischievous form of adulteration is rendered permanent. The report of the Chamber of Commerce, dated the 14th December 1865, states that the new cotton "promises to supersede the poorest variety of the indigenous cotton of this Prosidency by, a now variety, which will henceforth entitle the cotton of Khándesh to rank with the best."

The Managers of the East India Cotton Agency, Messrs. Brice and Co., on the same subject, under date the 21st December 1855, write of " the immense improvement which has taken place in the quality of the cotton produced in your district. Khándesh cotton from having long held the lowest place in the list of indigenous cotton, promises to rank this year next to the American variety. It is valued at Rs, 450 per khandi against Rs. 350 , the present worth of such quality as was raised last year."

An article published in the Economist of the 13th January 1866 contains the following panarge. It is a quotation from the Circular of Messrs. Nicol \& Co. of the 13th December 1865:-
"There are one or two parcels of new Khandeeh in the market already, and they have been readily taken at from Rs. 430 to Rs. 445. The cotton grown in Khandeeh this season is of very superior quality and quite as good as the Amraoti with which cotton it will class, being grown from a superior description of seed imported into those districts for the first time this season as an experiment from Berar, and, from the samples we have seen, with great success."
26. The Superintendent anticipates that the introduction of Berar seed will cause a decroased area to be cultivated with this crop. I have no doubt that the cultivation of cotton this season will be found much reduced, but it is owing not to the enhanced price of the seed or to want of available land, but to the commercial crisis, and the depressed state of the cotton market at the sowing time. In May and Jume last year on the termination of the American war, ootton was selling at Rs. 18 per palla, and the prospects of the trade were so uncertain, that merchants would not as usual make any advances to the rayats on their cotton crops.
27. The Superintendent suggests that the cultivation of superior kinds of ootton and grain should be encouraged by the grant of prizes to successful cultivators. This system has boon tried aud has utterly failed, not only in Khándesh, but everywhere else. The faot is that a permanent and remunerative market price is the only price that will influence an agricultural pepulation to cultivate cotton or any other crop extensively; rewards and the intluence of the local officers may atimulate a few cultivators into forced activity for a year or two, but auccess or failure will eventually be decided by the fact of the market price of

- 173-11
the article produced being remunerative or otherwise. It is possible to produce very superior descriptions of Peruvian and Egypatin cotton by garden cultivation, but when the price fluctuates from Rs. 18 to Rs. 130 per palla within six months, such a mode of cultivation would never pay.

28. The remarks in paragraph 26 of Mr. Davidson's report would imply that measures had been taken to extend the cultivation of cotton, but such is not the case. Mr. Davidson appears to have been misinformed on this subject. As I have stated above, a high market priceis the only real and safe stimulus to increased production, and this being entirely beyond the control of the Government officers, nothing whatever has been done to extend cultivation or affect the market.

# I have the honour to be, <br> Sir, <br> Your most obedient Servant, 

L. R. ASHBURNER,

Collector.

No. 168 or 1866.
Camp Kandar, 18 A h March 1866.
Remarks by the Surrey Commissioner upon the correspondence relative to the rates Collector's Jettor No. 366, lated proposed for the Warangann and Lohára Tábukas of the Khín27 th February 1866, with accom- desh Collectorate. paniment.
7. The Collector considers the rates proposed for Lohára Táluka to be suitable. I find that they raise the assesement on present cultivation from Rs. $1,54,12 ;$ to Rs. $2,04,953$, whilst the survey rental amounts to Rs. 2,80,995,-the increase being 3 , per cent. in the former and about 50 in the latter case. These are very large additions to the assessment of a district. The year moreover, which has been taken as the standard of comparison (1864-65), appears to be a year in which our revenue collections were exceptionally bigh. Appears to be I say, because I am unable to make out from the diagram the anomt of our past revenue of all the villages included under the Superintendent's proposals. For I find that, whilst the diagram relates to 139 villages, the statement shows the assessment of 151 .
8. And again, in paragraph 19 we are informed that there are 164 villages in the district of which 139 are Government, 23 partially and 2 wholly alienated. The partially alienated and Government villages together amount to 162 , and as the statements show accounts for 151 only, it would uppear that there are (11) eleven of the partially alienated villages excluded from the Superintendent's proposals. It is doubtful from this to how many villages the settlement is to be applied, and there is a doubt also whether the Superiutendent shows the entire past revenue and new assessment of the partially alienated villages, or only the amount under each head realized and realizablo as Government revenue. These are not matters affecting the question of the rates, but I will call upon the Superintendent to explain the discrepancy noted.
9. With regard to the diagram it appears to me to be of little use in its present form. As a rule it should be prepared so as to show the revenue of all the villages to which the report refers, whereas, as explained above, it shows the revenue realization of 139 villages, and the report refers to the assessment of 151 . In cases where the paynents from alienated villages are small the sums thus realized may be omitted from the diagram, but when. this course is adopted the Superintendent should show in the body of his report the amount thus omitted, adding it to the revenues of the Government vilhages, so as to make up a clear account of the total revenue collections of the district. This information is not given in the present report, and consequently I am unable to make ont either the amount of past payments or of the now assessment on the purely Government villages of the taluka.
10. But reverting to the question of the rates. I an not acquainted with the district and would not thercfore venture to offer an opinion upon the subject in opposition to the views of officers of sach long experience in the province as the Collector and Superintendent of Survey; but, at the same time, I cannot help observing that it appears to me that these officers are inclined to attach rather too much importance to the present high price of cotton and of agricultural produce generally. There can, I think, be no doubt that when cultivation is re-established in the Southern States of America, there will be a not inconsiderable fall in the price of Indian cotton, which will be attended with a corresponding full in the price of the common grains of the country. It may be that this point has been fully considered by the officers alluded to when recording their opinion. 1 dcem it right, however, to notice the subject in connection with a settlement, which provides for an immediatc addition of 33 per cent. to the revenues of the district; more especially, as it appears from the diagram, that the revenues in question have already been increased about 25 per cent. during the last ten years. With these remarks I defer to the judgment and experience of the officers referred to above upon this question.
11. In paragraphs 35 and 36 the Superintendent explains that he has adopted the plan of adding 4 annas per acre to the rate of all land irrigated or admitting of irrigation under a well in substitution of the old system of classifying and assessing well lands. I see no objection to the adoption of this plan, which I should think suitable to districts like Lohára and Warangaon, where garden cultivation yields comparatively a small return.
12. The Superintendent notices the existence of two old bandháras in the Lohára dis. trict, and suggests that the Irrigational Engineer should examine the rivers with a view of ascertaining whether there are any good sites for new works of the kind. From my knowledge of the collectorate, which is slight certainly, I am inclined to think that our Engineer's time will be more profitably employed in constructing or repairing irrigational works in the western districts, where both climate and soil are peculiarly suitable for garden cultivation. The eastern districts are the great cotton and grain fields of the province, and as the return from such crops is large at present prices, there would be little gain in supplanting them with irrigational products.
13. In conclusion, I would suggest that as the season is already far advanced, you should authorize the immediate introduction of the settlement, reserving for the decision of Government the question affecting the rates of the 37 villages upon which the Collector and Suporintendent of Survey are at issue.

J. FRANCIS, Major,<br>Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1360 of 1866.
Rgvenuz Department.

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,<br>Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp-Bulsár, Quth March 1866.

## SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a memorandum* from
*No. 168, dated 12th March 1866, and accompaniments.

+ No. 270, dated 11th October 1865, and No. 20 , dated 5th February 1866.
$\pm$ No. 366, dated 27 th February $18 \stackrel{+}{6}$. Major Francis, Revenue Survey Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, Khindesh, $\dagger$ and Mr. Ashburner, the Collector, $\ddagger$ on the revision, according to the principles of the Revenue Survey, of the assessment in the parganas of Lohara and Warangaon in that collectorate. Mr. Davidson has also combined in the same report one on the introduction of a resised settlement into nine villages of the Chálisgaon Táluka lately transferred from that of Málegaon.

2. In the concluding paragraph of his memorandum Major Franeis suggosts that as the season is far advanced 1 should authorize the immediate introluction of the settlement, reserving for the decision of Government a point disputed between the Collector and the Superintendent as to the rates of certain villages. It would appear that he is unaware that the rates were actually introduced last year, and that my sanction consequently would not legalise their levy. Mr. Davidson does not refer to any orders under which he may have acted in introducing the settlement, and the files of correspondence relating to Khándesh Revenue Survey mattcrs having been transferred to the Survey Commissioner, I have no means of ascertaining, but, as the Superintendent mentions the assistance he received from my predecessor, he probably had his instructions from him.
3. In the rates proposed for Lohara, tho Superintendent and the Collector concur, and Major Francis (paragraph 10) does not venture, not being acquainted with the district, to offer an opinion on the subject in opposition to the views of officers of such long experience, but appears doubtful whether the increase of assessment they will bring about may not be found too heavy, when cultivation is re-established in the Southern States of America and the price of Indian cotton, and with it that of the common grains of the country, falls in consequence. It will be therefore necessary to endcavour to present to Government, as far as this can be done from the statistical intormation furnished in the accompaniments to the Superintendent's report, a sketch of the present agricultural status and prospects of the pargana, to enable them to form a judgment on the point.
4. I find the most heavily assessed village in the whole táluka to be Chinchkheda (No. 4 in the higher division of the 1st class), the average assessment per acre in which is Rs. 2-9-4, which it will be convenient for my purpose to call $5 s .3 d$. The quotations of the value of cotton being now above 16 pence a pound, this sum would represent that of about 4 lbs., but if the value of Indian cotton were to fall to $7 d$. a pound, a fall which I should fancy even Major Francis himself cannot contemplato, but which I take because I feel pretty
cortain, that, at that even the cultivation of cotton wonld prove remunerative to the Indian rajat within ensy wach of the railway to Buminay, 5as.34. would atill reprement onlr 9 lbs. or about 41 Indian sers of cotton. The avernge classitiontion of the soil of this village I deduce fron Mr. Davidson's figures is about 11 aunas 9 pies, which would in Cinjarat reprement a soil that would produce at leat $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Indian mauads of seed cotton (kapas) or aboul 11 of cleaned per acre. Should the proluce of this description of land in Khanderh not equal more than one-half of what it unduabtedly is in Gujarat, the assessment would not come upto one-third of the produce, a proportion which is only a tax upon rent and by no means approaching to the value of the rent itelf. Estimates of produce are undoubtedly viry falla. cious, but in this case I have guarded ogainst the chance of overestimating by adoping an under-estimate of proluce, and calculating its value at less than one-half of current prices. It was necessary to make sone kind of estimate in order to prove to Government the groundlewsuess of Major Francis' fears, by showing that an ample margin to allow for a fall in prices has been left in the proposed rates, which really amount to only a very light tax upon the real rent of the land.
5. If the district under report were one in which there was not much room for extension of cultivation, or of which the statistice showed a higher condition among the agricultural population, I should not hesitate to propuse a considerably heavier assessment. Ido not understand the force of Major Francis' argument against the pitch of the assessment that it is raised 33 percent. in addition to a rise of 25 per cent. within the last ten years as shown by the diagram, for the diagram proves that the latter increase in ansessment is not more than commensurate with the extension of the area under cultivation. In a revision of assess. ment at the present day, to last for thirty years, it is not only what a district had hitherto paid that must be looked to: that is only a beacon by which over-assessment in future may be guarded against by the evidence of ite pust effects that would be given in the falling of of population, in the decrease of cultivation, and other unmistakeable signs. With a constant flow of the precious metals into the country, and the opening up of the interior in rarious ways that will promote a further export of raw produce, and thus create a larger import of the former, we must consider the ever-increasing expense of the Government of the country, and look forward to what may be anfely anticiputed as the enhanced tax upon his rent, it will be but fuir the rayat should pay, when the value of his land and the amount of his rent are by the force of circumstances daily increasing.
6. But the statistics in the present case show the necessity of caution. In Walore, which I believe is the most thinly populated portion of Gujarát yet assensed, the pressure of population is 218 to the square mile, in Lohara it is a little over 111 . I had occasion to remark that the average number of acres under each plough in Walore, 30, showed a far ruder style of agriculture than that in the more populated districts. Lohara shows an average of 35 acres. In the latter, again, many must cultivate without a plough at all, as there is only one plough to every five cultivators, and the average area under cultivation by a cultivator's faruily of 4 people is about 2.5 acres. There are still more than 50,016 arable acres out of 200,000 waste. With this margin for the extension of cultivation it is probable that the supply will exceed the demand for some time to come, unless there should ocrur some sudden influx of population which cannot now be foreseen, and the value of land will therefore probably not rise so rapidly as it would have, had a larger area been already under the plough. On the other hand, the prices of produce are high, and wrtain never to fall again to the level they reached before the tide turned in A. D. $1857-58$ in a district brought within easy reach by rail of Bombay. The Superintendent does not explain how the tigures in column 9 of his Statement B have been arrived at, but assuming thern to be the average assessment per acre of the three years previous to the settlement multiplied by the survey acres in column 8, the increase by the survey over the existing assessment is 33 por cent., one that in my opinion is fully justified by all the circumstances. As it happens, the average rate of assessment for the year of settlement (columns 8 and 10) corresponds within a very small fraction of that for 46 years from A. D. 1818-19 to 1863-64 (columne 4 and 5 ), the former being Rs. 1-5-9 and the latter Rs. 1-5.10. The diagram shows a steady increane in oultivation under the latter (the checke probably having only been in years when the monsoon failed) and there is thus every reason to say that with increased prices and increased facilities of communication the proposed rates are not merely fair, but very moderate, and such as to ensure the future agricultural prosperity of the taluka.
7. I have no objection to offer to the manner in which the villages have been grouped into classes. This has been done on the correct principle that land in the immediate neighbourhood of railway stations and market towns is more valuable than that in villages more remote. The only exceptions are in the cases of the villages of Morad, Bailwari, and Choudhneshwar, which might be in the 4th instead of the 3rd group, but, as they are jagghiri villages, it will be of no consequence if they are left in the latter.
8. In addition to the mistake in the method of preparing the diagram and statement pointed out by Major Francis, it appears to me that the information affurded by the accunapaniments to the Superintendent's letter is not sufficiently full in the details of collections, outstunding balances, remisrions for the year of the excess of the new over the old rentals. and revenue underdiffrent heids, which the report on the introduction of a Survey Sctulement should
contain Mojor Francis will be requested to call the Superintead ent's attention to thisfor the future I findadifference of 1,594 in the area of cultivation in 1864-65 bet.ween the amount given by the Superintendent and that in the Collector's jamábandi report for the year. The excess in the former may be the amount of waste included in survey fields which the Collector may not have shown, but there is nothing in Mr. Davidson's statements to show how much waste has been thus included. The omission is a very important one, as a want of consideration of this point has before now led to an entirely wrong grouping of many of the villages of a district.
9. In paragraph 35 of his letter the Superintendent reports having, with the sanction of my predecessor, commuted all the extra demands of Government on account of garden lands irrigated from wells into an additional rate of 4 annas per acre on all such lands. The wells are probably permanently constructed in rock, and not lilable to get into disrepair, and under such circumstances the adoption of the plan is advisable. I do not understand from Mr. Davidson's report whetber this rate has been thrown on the land under the disused as well as that under the worscd wells, but it should certainly be imposed on all bagait lands unless the wells under which they lie are not fit for use. Both the Survey Commissioner and the Collector signify their approval of the plan, which, however, is not in my opinion by any menus of universal applicability, especially where the profits from irrigation exceed greatly, as they do in Gujarat, those from dry-crop cultivation.

| 10. | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
|  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

14. Allusion has been made above (paragraph 8 ) to a similar absence of information in the statement for the Lohara Taluka, the difference in the area under cultivation in which in 1863-64 and 1864.65 amounts to the large amount of $38,0 \mathrm{~S} 6$ acres. If, however, my supposition be correct that the figures in column 9 in the statements for both talukas are the average assensment per acre according to the old rates multiplied by the acres ascertained by the survey measuroment, they will still afford a fair means of comparison with those in column 10, the survey assessment on the same area. Undor this supposition, the increase in assessment over the whole taluka of Warangaon according to the proposed rates would be 238 per cent., about 10 per cent. less than that in Lohara. The proposed re-grouping of the villages would probably change this.
15. These papers have been sont to me whithin six weeks of the close of the financial year, and are deficient in information without which, from my being personally unacquainted with the part of the country to which they relate, I cannot form a sufficiently decided judgment of the suitability of the rates to warrant iny recommending them for sanction for thirty years. Major Francis, equally unacquainted as myself with the country, defers to the local experience of the Collector and Superimbudent in one district, aud wavers between the opinions of those officers in the other. I beg accordingly to propose that the rates be sanctioned for the current year only, in order to legalise their levy, and that I may be allowed to inquire further into the matter and submit a report before they are finally sanctioned. The papors have not been printed according to stauding orders, because their being so would probably delay the disposal of the question till after the expiration of the financial year.

| 16. | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, A. ROGERS, Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

## Revenue Survey and desessment.

No. 1829.
Revenur Departmbnt.
Bomiay Custle, 1Sth May 1SSE.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1360, dated 24th March 1866-Submitting for orders, and with his observations thercon, a memoranduen from Major Francis, who forwards a report from the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, Khandesh, and Mr. Asliburner, the Collector, on the rerision accordiug to the principles of the Revenue Survey of the Aesessment in the Paraganas of Lohara aud W'arangann in that collectorate; and also a report on the introduction of a revised antllement into nine villages of the Chälisgaon 'Taluka. lately transferred from that of Málegaon.
Resoliction. - The Superintendent of Survey, Khándesh, submits, for confirmation, the ettlements of the Lohara aud Warangaou Talukas and a portion of Chalisgaon, The re-- 1:3-12
port is iorwarded through the Collector, the Commisaioner of Survejs, and Revenue Com. missioner, N. D., each of whom offers remarks on the settlement.
2. With requard to Lohara, the Collector and Saperintendent of Survey are both agreed that the rates are fair and moderate, but the Commissioner of Survey is apprehensive that they maty be found too high. Einfortunately Major Francis is unacquainted with the country, and his opinions huve, therefore, not that weight which would be otherwise due to them. Lie is not even aware that the rates have already been introduced, and he bases his doubts on certain speculations as to the future price of cotton. Mr. Rogers, the Revenue Commissioner, dispos's of these therretical objections, and differs from Major Francis so entirely that he is alnont disposed to advocate a still higher assessment, but being hinself unacquainted with the district, he suggests a pustponement of the usual guarantee.
3. For this, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no rearon whatever. The theoretical objections of Major Francis bave been disposed of by Mr. Kogers, but far better than this the rates have been practically tested, for they are based on those already introluced, and in successful operation in neighbouring districts, Moreover, this tnluka has the unusual advantage of three railway stations within its limits, besides the scut of the great fair of Máheji; and unless the rates already introduced into the rest of Khandeeli the found $t x$ high, there is no reason for doubting the correctness of those proposed tor the Lohara Taluka.
4. The rates and grouping were fixed by the Superintendent after carcful consultation with the late herenue Commissioner, who was well acquainted with the taluka, and the wittlement as introduced may be contirmed, the usual guarantee being given for the prind already fixed for the neighbouring districts.

| 5. | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

# F. S. CHAPMAN, <br> Chief Secretary to Government. 

To
The Rerenue Commissioner, N. D.,
Major J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Accountant General.

No. 244 op 1866.
A. F. DAVIDSON, Esquirz,
Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey.

Camp Sirwádi, 5th April $18 G 0$.
Sir,
With reference to the demi-official correspondence between the Collector and yourself unon the subject of the ratee proposed for the Sultanpur, Bhadgaon and Thalner Talukas I have the honour to inform you that as it is necessary that the settlement of these districts should be effected this year, I authorize your introducing the rates for one year only subject to any alteration that may hereafter be deemed adrisable on the final settlement report being considered.
2. Your own letters representing the argent necessity for commencing the jamábandi at once have induced me to anthorize the settlement being made without reference being Grst made to the Revenue Commissinner.
3. I shall submit copy of this letter to that officer and request him to sanction the course adopted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, .<br>Your most obedient Servant,<br>J. FRANCIS, Major, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1631 op 1866.
To

## Major J. Francis,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Camp Thana, 12th April 1866.
Sir,
I have the honour to acknowleffe the receipt of your endorsement without number dated 5 th instant, on copy of your letter noted in the margin,

No. 244 of the same date. ment proposed by the Superiutendent, Rovenne Survey, Khandesh, for the talukas of Bhalgaon and Thalner and certain villages of Sultanpur.
9. Iam at a loss to understand why the Superintendent should have delayed the transmission of an official report on the subject until a period of the year at which a refusal to sanction the rates would be equivalent to putting off the settlement for another season. Even now I do not see how it will be possible for him to calculate the assessments on alienated lands in time to admit of the debitand credit on their account being made in the revonue books by the end of this month, the close of the financial year. I beg that it may le clearly understood that in fature I will not take apon myself the responsibility of sanctioning the introduction of rates upon statements of the imperfect nature of those now submitted. If proper returns caunot be prepared by the Sarvey Department at the latest by December or January the best part of the working season will probably pass away without any sanction being giveu, and the papers will be unavoidably prepared in the eud in an imperfect, if not a hasty and slovenly, mauner.
3. With regard to Bhadgaon, the grouping of the villages appears generally correct. It appears to me, howover, that Tiki, Dighi, Argaon, Gargaon and Sawalkheda should be placed in the 2nd instead of the 3rd class. It is not explained why the muximum rate of the taluka should be lower than that of others lately assessed which are at a greater distance from Bombay than they are. I bave no objection, however, to confirm your provisional sanction for this season, if Mr. Davidson clearly gives the cultivators to understand that it is not improbable the rates will undergo revision and may possibly be raisod nest ycar. I shall feel obliged by your calling Mr. Davidson's attention to the fact that by the Survey Act rajinámas for land are not to be received after the 31st March in order that his work may be artanged for accordingly.
4. I may as woll remark here that in none of the settlement reports lately received is there mention made of the quantity of waste thrown in cultivated land in order to make up the minimum size of survey numbers, and that without this being shown it is impossible to furm a correct judgment of the actual effects of the revision upon the paywents of the cultivators.


No. 281 of 1866.
Camp Mahäd, 16th April 1866.
Forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey, Khandesh, whose attention is requested to the following instructions with reference to the Revenue Commissioner's remarks.
2. With regard to the remarks herein made, as to the seeming inpossibility of bring.
 of this kind, where the introduction of the settlement is delayed till late in the geason, the ralue of inam lands is entered in the accounts according to the old record of them. This is the course which has been followed in the Thána and Ratvágiri Survey, and if Mr. Daridson has not made arrangements for having the assessment of inam lands calculated beforehand, and a separate statement of their value and extent prepared specially for the purpose of having them brought into the accounts of the year, he may adopt the course followed by the Superintendent of the Thana and Ratuagiri Survey. If the Mámul
or old assessment be entered, care should be taken to have the same entry throughont the entire district. The course usually followed, and that propused to be adopted in the present instance, should be reported.
3. The Pevenue Cummissiuner's sugpestion for transfering Tiki, Dighi, A'rgaon, Gargasu and Sawalkheds from the 3rd to the 2nd clams of rates for Hhatignon should be conkidered. If, however, the Superintendent thinks his original propesals should be adbered to, he may carry them ont; but tinis permission is given npun the express understanding that the question is uot fually settlen, bat that the fixcd rates for these villages will be recousidered when the 6 nal repurt is disposed of.
4. With regard to the question of resignations not being legal according to tho Survey Act if not tendered befure the 31st of March, the Revenue Commissioner is not aware, apparently, that it bas been the practice to extend the period for giving in resignatious, fur the first year in which the settlement is introduced. This practice is obviously nectssary : for no rayat can beexpected to declare whether he will hold or relinquish a field under the new settlement until be knows the assessment fixed upod it. There seems also to be no legal difficulty in adopting this course, for the Survey Act is not held to be applicable till a settlement has been formally sanctioned. Copy of this memorandum will be sent to the Revenue Commissioner but meanwhile the Superintendent should fix a later date for taking resignations for the district.
7. In conclusion, Major Francis begs to observe that he entirely agrees with the Revenue Commissioner in his objections to the plan of discussing proposals for the settlement of a district in a demi-official correspoudence. The plan probably worked well whilat the Honourable Mr. Ellis was Revenue Cominissioner, and had the sole control of the settlement, but now that the opinion of two different departments have to be taken before a settlement can be iutroduced, the plan is no longer practicable; and moreover it is advisable for many reasons that the capabilities of a district should be fully reprorted on, in order that each department may hare the means of forming an opinion upon the suitability of the rates proposed before they are introduced.

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,<br>Surrey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 68 or 1866.
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{rom}}$

A. F. IAVIDSON, Esq.,<br>Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh; To

Majer J. T. Francis,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

> Superintendent's Office, Camp Vadili, RJrd April $186 j$.

Sir,
I am this day in receipt of your correspondence accompanying your memorandum, No. 281, dated 16 th instant.
2. The manner in which the assessment of alienated lands are disposed of, both in past and present cases, in settlements made by me, is precisely such as is described in paragraph 2 of your letter as being the practice in the Thána and Hatnágrri Survey. In fact it would be impossible to follow any other plan.
3. With regard to the exception taken hy the Revenue Commissioner to the grouping of the villages T'iki, Dighi, A'rgaon, Gargaon and Sawalkheda in the Bhadgaon Taluka, I beg to state that, in the first instance, in forming gronps for this taluka I bad all these villages in the 2nd class, but during the course of my tour through the taluka in January last. I visited and examined into the state of these very villages, and the reault was my transferring them into a lower class. Tiki and Dighi, (the former being oninhabited,) are in the extreme southern point of the taluka, eucircled on three sides by His Higbness the Nizán's lands, which are for the most part uncultivated, and covered with jungle, affording cover to Nilgáya and wild hog in endless numbers, bemides the adjoining villages in Chalisgaon Táluka bave a similar rate of Rs. 2. With respect to Gargaon, Argaon and Sawalkhedn, these villages are surrounded by low rocky hills, having a wretched soil, and are badly off for water. It was not until I bad personsilly inspected the lauds that 1 transferred them to the class they are now in, viz., class 3ril at Rs. 2. As far as I under$\mathrm{s}^{\mathbf{t}} \mathrm{and}, \mathrm{Mr}$. Ashburber agrees perfectly with the grouping of the villages that I have made. The only objection that he has had at any time to offer is to a lower assessment being placed on villages hitherto paying a higher rate; beyond this one point, there has never been a difference of opinion on the subject of assessing lands between us.
4. As regards the illegality of resignations that are tendered subsequent to the 31 st March, it cannot be otherwise than as stated in paragraph 4 of your letter. The rayat must know the rate he has to pay in future before he can decide whether he will hold or relinquish a field. I bave generally named a period (according to the size of the taluka) within a month from the date of settlement for rajinamas to be received, and this has invariably given the most perfect satisfaction to all parties concerned.
5. The subject brought to notice in the Revenue Commissioner's 4th paragraph is, it would seem, somewhat foreign to the subjects under discussion in this correspondence. I may however state that unless any particular waste is claimed by a cultivator, the amount of Waste land included at the time of measurementa in survey fields is generally very trifling, and such as there may have been, will probably have been brought ander cultivation before revised rates are introduced.
6. With respeot to the six-anna rate proposed for villages in taluka Thalner, I have not kept copies of the correspondence gone on in demi-official form, so do not exactly recollect whether I explained the object of it sufficiently, but under any circumstances I relied on the explanation I had given both to Mr. Rogers and yourself personally. That the offer of a six-anna rate over the whole as a temporary measure for 5 or 10 years as may be dotermined was adopted with the view of inducing the Bhils to come down from the hilla and take up these lands. Of the 28 villages composing class 5 th, there are only 8 in which there are any inhabitants, and these are exclusively Bhils numbering 681 souls all told.
7. Of the area of these villages, 30,172 acres, there are at present cultivated 441 acres only, the revenue to be derived from which should have been shown as Rs. 165. It was a mistake on the part of those in my office who prepared the statement in which 6 annas appeared as a maximum rate, and I did not detect the error at the time of despatch, but the 6 anvas I sdopted after consulting Mr. Ashburner and Captain Probyn, who both coincided that the declaration of n simple low general rate would be more easy of comprehension by the Bhils, than a variety of rates regulated by over-classification scale.
8. The one great object in view is to bring these lands under cultivation by inducing the Bhil tribes to retarn to their villages, and become cultivators of the soil.
9. I may doubtless find it a somewhat difficult task to convey to Mr. Rogers and yourself, who are the controlling authorities but who have never yet seen the country, a clear and comprehonsive statement descriptive of the taluka, but the difference between the well oultivated villages in the open part, and those where the Bhils are now inhabiting is jast as conspicuously marked as in England whore you have on one side of a road a highly cultivatod country and on the other an unreclaimed marsh. In the talukas of Thalner and Sultánpur the cultivation abruptly terminates, and a forest unbroken for miles commences. Through the instrumentality of Captain Probyn a few Bhil colonies have been lucated in the eight villages of class 3rd, and this has been accomplished by giving the lands in máphi for a period of five years generally. The six-anna rate, which after all is but a nominal rent to pay for an acre of good land, would, in my opinion, have done away with the necessity of giving lands in maphi altogether, and have gradually brought the Bhil viltages ander a regular system of coltivation.
10. Instead of adhering to the instructions conveyed in your 5th paragraph of adopting a 12 -anra rate, I have had the calculations made at a rupee rate per acre, but for all lands taken up by Bhils and others after this date, a general rate of six annas will be levied for a period to be declared. And in the event of any one relinquishing land in other villages and taking it up in these villages, they will pay according to a maximum rate of one rupee.
11. In future all correspondence connected with the proposal of rates shall be conducted in a strictly official form. The Honourable Mr. Ellis, while Revenue Commissioner, considered it best that the discussion of all minor matters connected with the grouping and classing of villages should be concluded before the rates were finally determined, as it materially lessened the correspondenee for submission to Government.
12. I regret very much to observe that throughout the whole of Mr. Rogers' letter there is a very marked, and slmost expressed, want of confidence in me inasmach as that I have not devoted that amount of attention to the subject it commands. If such be the case, I beg the favour of your kindly remoring such an impression, if it exist. There is no portion of my duties to which I give more minate attention than I do to the details of a revision of assessment. Up to the present time fourteen talukas of this collectorate have had revised rates introduced by me and in every one of these have my original propositions been apheld. I am proud moreover to say that my fondest anticipations have in every instance been more than realised. The beneficial results of the sarvey settlement have far exceeded my utmost expectations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servanf,
A. F. DAVIDSON,

8173-13
Superintendent, Revenve Survey and Assessment in Khándesh.

No. 337 of 1866.
Camp Parr, 9th May 1866.
Forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for information in continuation of memorandum No. 282 , dated 16 th ultimo from this office.
2. It will be seen from paragraph 10 that Mr. Davidson has imposed a rupee rate for the 5th class of villages in Thalner instead of 12 annas as recommended. He proposes, however, to except all Bhil cultivators and others who may take up lands after the date of settlement from this rate and allow them a lower rate of 6 annas for a stipulated periol, whilst cultivators relinquishing their lands in other villages for the purpose of taking up lands in those Bhil villages will be lisble to the full rate of one rupee per acre.
3. The Survey Commissioner doubts' whether this arrangement will work well, but as the whole subject will be discussed hereafter on the final report being submitted, he reserves his opinion upon it for the present.
4. In drawing attention to Mr. Davidson's remarks in the concluding parayraph of his letter, Major Francis would observe that it did not appear to him that a distrust of that officer's proceedings was implied by the remarks in the Revenue Commissioner's letter, but it would perhaps be more satisfactory to Mr. Davidson were such an assurance receired from the Revenue Commissioner.

J. FRANCIS, Major,<br>Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2262 of 1866.
To
Major FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Mátherän, 2öth May 1866.

## Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement of the 9 th instant No, 68, dated 23rd April 1866. (No. 337) on Mr. Davidson's letter noted in the margin, and to authorise the experimental introduction of the rates and grouping of villages proposed finally by the Superintendent, on the express understanding that the cultivators are to be informed that the settlement is experimental and liable to modification before the sanction of Government for the thirty years' guarantee is asked for.
2. With regard to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Davidson's letter I shall feel obliged by your assuring him that the remarks I considered it necessary to make were prompted not by any want of confidence in his desire or ability to do his duty, but with a view to impress upon him the necessity of putting upon record, in such a shape as to admit of their being underatood by a stranger to the districts under settlement, his reasons for every portion of the important work entrusted to him, and to do this in time to allow of those reasons baing fully weighred and discussed which they could not be at the late season of the year at which hia proposals ware submitted.

I have the honour, \&c.
A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 144 or 1867.
From

> W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIBE,
> Superintendent, Khándesh Survey ;

To
L. R. ASHBURNER,

Collector, Khándesh.
Oamp Málegaon, 15th January 1867.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit a report upon the revised rates of assessment experimentally introduced last year (1865-66) in the Dhadgaon Taluka, in a portion of the talukas of * Thálner and Sultánpur, and in three villages of Taluka Nandurbár, in your Collectorate.
2. I must first apologize for this report being somewhat meagre. The rates, grouping of villages, \&c., were arranged entirely by demi-official correspondence, copies of which are not on my records, and I am therefore unable to explain what reason my predecessor may have had for his decision on any particular point.
3. Of the three districts under report, two are situated north of the Tápti river and the third, Bhadgeon, on the south-east portion of this province. I will take the latter first.
4. Bhadgaon, in charge of a Momatadar stationed at the town of that name, is of a compact pentagonal form, bounded on the east and north-east by Lohara, on the north by Erandol and Amalner, on the west by Dhulia, on the south-west by Chálisgaon, all talukas of your collectorate, and on the south-east by the dominions of His Highness the Nizán.
5. The total area is square miles 400 , or acres 256,309 , divided among the lands of 163 villages, of which 153 are Government, 3 wholly and 7 partially alienated.
6. Of these, the settlement has been introduced in all the Government villages, and in one partially alienated village, Pedgron; the following table shows the mode in which the area of these villages has been divided by the survey:-

| Vhilages. | 8quare miles. | Survey felds. | Average size of Survey fields | Govirnuritr labro. |  |  | Alinyaymb Land. |  |  | Toras |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Arable. | Barren. | Total. | Arable. | Barron. | Total. | Arable. | Barren. | Total. |
| 156 | 806 | 16,969 | 14 | Acrey. 182,882 | Acres, | Acres, 226,416 | Acres, | Acres. $1,816$ | Acres. 8,181 | Acres, 189,728 | Acres. 69,848 | Acres, 233,576 |

7. The population of the surveyed villages is 36,289 or an average of 99 to the square mile. The following are the most numerous castes :-

Kumbia 11,853, Wanjári 2,251, Máli 2,038, Mahår 3,482, Musalmen 2,135 and Bhil 2,002.
It is almost entirely agricultural, but 51 looms are employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and blankets.
8. Bhadgaon passed under British rule by conquest from the Peshwa in 1818. It then contained 12 maháls and 382 villages and has been reduced to its present dimensions by the transfer of villages at different times, especially in 1820 and in 1861, to other talukas. At the introduction of British rule the prevailing revenue system was the Marathi one of "Okti" or lump assessment, the amount of which was regulated more by the supposed ability of the cultivator to pay than by the quality of his land and which had superseded the "Tankha" assessment of Mallikambar. Soon after the cession of the district, Captain Briggs, the Political Agent, introduced a field measurement and bigoti assessment, which have remained in force, though with alterations of rates at different times, till the introduction of the survey settlement. The system of granting "Kowls" or leases at gradually increasing rates for waste lands newly taken up was tried for some time, but afterwards abandoned. The bigoti rates superseded by the new assessment varied from Rs. 1-15 to annas 10, except in two villages Bhil and T'oli, when there were rates of Rs. 2.4 and K. 2. The bigha in use was the standard Kbándesh one almost exactly equivaent to $\frac{3}{4}$ an acre.
9. The climate of the district is generally healthy, though some of the southern villages are considered feverish. As regards soil, Bhadgaon occupies a position midway between the poor rocky lands of the south-west portion of this collectorate and the fine black plains of the Tapti valley. The soil is mostly red but, especially on the banks of the Girna, there is a good deal of fair black land. The average classification is annas 6 , pios 8 .
10. The following table shows the percentage of different crops grown :-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bujart. } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | Juwhit. 28 | cothou, 21 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Til. } \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | Livaead. 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gram } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Whent. <br> 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kulith. } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{Al} .}$ | Tur. $1$ | Miscollaneous. $2$ | Total. 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The cultivation of cotton has increased considerably of late years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A. D. | 1861-63 it was |  |  | ... |  | ... | 13,744 | acres |  |
|  |  | , | 1802 |  |  | ... |  | . | 14,009 | " |  |
|  |  | " | 1863 | 4 " |  | $\cdots$ |  | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | 15,241 | " |  |
|  |  | " | 1864 |  |  | . |  | $\cdots$ | 22,005 | " |  |

11. The G. I. P. Railway passes through the south-east portion of the district and there is a station at Kajgaon.

There are four principal lines of fair weather road. The first now nearly superseded by the railway runa parallel with it from Chinlisgaon to Pachora; the second leads from the Cown of Bhadgron to Dhulia, the third from Bhadgron to the place of the Myji Fair, and the fourth is the road from Málegaon to Barrhanpur, which passes through the north-west corner of the district near the market town of Tamaswádi.
12. The pasition of the district with regrard to markets is very favourable. It contains within itaelf two rather considerable bazres, at Bhailyann and Nagar-Deola, and 5 smaller village bazars and it is connected with Bomhay, Barhánpur and Nagpur by the railway and by a good fair weather road with Dhulia, distant about 35 miles from the Kasba town.
13. Bhalgnon is well supplied with water. Besides numerous smaller strestos, the Girna river lisects it and there are two other rivers, the Bori, which paswing thrnugh the north-west corner of the district, falls into the Tapti near Dangii in Amaner but which is usmally dry by the leginning of the hot season and the Titur, which rises in the Satmalás and joins the Girna below Bladgron.
14. There is rery little Patastbal irrigation in the district there being only thre Bandba ras all contracted in the Bori river or in small streans tributary to it, Uut of which nac alone which irrigntes for cold weather cultivation only about 75 scres of land in Toli is now in u9e. Desides there Bandharas, the new Jamds irrigation canal will water as shown in the acompanying map, the lands of Bahal and other villages on the south-west of the district. As you are aware no settlement of Patasthal lands has yet been made by the sarvey in your Collectorate and I shall thenfore reserve my remarks upon these works till I am able to propose a plan for the assessineut of Patasthal coltivation gencrally. In the meantime the difference between the old Pátastbal rate and the curvey dry-crop asseasment whel in the case of Toli amounts to Rs. 369 , will be levied as a water rate.
15. There are in the settled villages of Bhedgaon 1,610 wells, of which 483 are out of repuir and 19 are used only to supply drinking water, the remainder 1,108 being availathe, fur irrigation. Their average depth to the water is $16 \frac{1}{2}$ feet and the depth of the wator 37 feet. Lands irrigated by wells have been assessed in the manner approved by paragragh it of Gorernment Resolation Na. 1829, dated 18th May 186B, on the settlement of Lohara und Varangaon by the addition of 4 anass in the rapee to the dry-crop rates.
16. I now beg to rufer yon to the diagran (Appendix A) from which yon will see that when the district came under British rules, the cultivated area was only about 10,010 acres, ard the assessment about Rs. $39,(100$ showing an average rate of shout Rs. $2-0$ per acre. Uuder the pressure of this assessment, cultivation increacsed little from some years, but after 1830 the rates were materially reduced. This was followed by a steady rise in the cultivated area and for the last 20 years, the progress of the district has been truly estraordinary, from in 1844-45 acres 34,962 cultivated, assessed at Rs. 43,444 of which upwards of Rs. 7,000 were remitted to in 1864-65, 101,477 acres cultivated, nospssed at Rs. $1,03,7.74$. Cultivation thus irebled in 20 years while for the last 10 years remissione have been very trifling averaging only lif per cent.
17. The masimum rates of dry-crop assessment imposed in ncighbouring districts are as follow:-

Year of sottlement.

| $1857-58$ | $\ldots$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1858-59$ | $\ldots$ |
| $1802-53$ | $\ldots$ |
| $1804-65$ | $\ldots$ |

District.
. Amalner
Erandol
. Dhulia
.. Chálisgaon
. Lohare.

Maximum rates.

$$
\begin{array}{rllll}
\text { Rs. } & 2-4, & 2-9, & 1-14, & 1-8 . \\
" & 2-4, & 2-2, & 2-0 . & 1-14 . \\
" & 2-6, & 2-2, & 1-14, & \\
" & 2-8, & 2-4, & 2-0, & 1-12, \\
" & 3-8, & 3-0, & 2-12, & 2-4 .
\end{array}
$$

18. Considering that Bhadgann has made such a remarkable advance in progressing of late years that in position with reference to the railway and to markets it is at least as well off as any district in Khandesh, that it is well supplied with water, that its climate is g(nerally healthy, that it is little exposed to the depredations of wild animals or of predatory tribes, and that the prices of most kind of agricultural produce bave shown few symptons of falling since 1864-65, it might appear that higher maximum rates of assessment might ho imposed in it, than in any of the above districts. But on the other hand its population is yet scanty averaging less than 100 to the square mile and a reference to the table at paragraph 10 above will show that it raises a comparatively small proportion of those products which are asually not consumed by the caltivators themselves, but sold for exportation, the value of which is consequently more effected by facilities of communication with markets and which bring money into the district. Sach products are chiefly cotton, wheat, gram, oil-sceds and indigo, and it will be seen that the percentage of these crops grown in Bhadgaon is $\frac{37}{100}$, and in Lohára $\frac{47}{100}$.
19. I think therefore that my predecessor exercised a wiee discretion in fixing rates slightly lower than those for Lohára, though higher than in any of the other sarrounding districts. These rates, you will see, have raised the pitch of assessment 29 per cent., and it would have been a great mistake to run any risk of checking the advance of the district in prosperity for the aake of a slight additional increase to the revenue.
20. The maximum rates imposed are follows :-

21. A reference to the accompanying map, in which rillages of the 1 st class are marked with a green line, those of the 2nd with a red line, those of the 1st divisinn of the 3 cd class with a yellow and of the 2 nd division with a blue line, will show that the villages have been grouped in the following manuer:-

The lst class contains the villages which lie in the valleys of the Girua and Titur as far east as Nagar-Devla and near the Railway. They have the most fertile soil, the densest population, are beat supplied with water and best situated with regard to markets.

The 2nd class comprises three distinct groups of villages:-
(a) Those to the south-east abouit Nagar-Devla rather further from the Railway, than the villages of the list class, and not so well supplied with water.
(b) Those on the south side of the hills which, as the map shows, bisect the district paraliel to and north of the Girna. They are further from the Railway than those of the 1at class and not so well supplied with water.
(c) Those in the north-weat of the district about Tamaswadi, far from the Railway, but on the road to Dhulia distant 20 miles from Tamaswádi and getting waterfrom the Bori.
The 1st Division of the 3rd class coutains three villages which though north of the hills and far from the railway are not very far from Bhadgaon.

The 2nd division comprises the other villages of the district, two (Tiki and Dighi), in the south-east corner, the others all to the north.
22. In paragraph 3 of the Ietter* marginally noted the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. enquired why Tiki and Dighi, and Argaon, Gargaon - To Survoy Comminkioner, No. 1631, N. N. enquired why Niki and Dighi, and Argaon, Gargaon
datod Ayril 12 th 1866 . class, Mr. Davidson explaised, $\dagger$ that Tiki and Dighi are nearly surrounded by wild uncultivated territory of His Ifighness the Nizam abounding in wild animals and that the other three villages are among rocky $\dagger$ To Nurvey Commissioner No. 68,
datod $\triangle$ prid
23 rd , 18606 , para, 3 . hills and badly off for water, and that he had, therefore, after personally inspecting these villages excluded thom from the group to which they would naturally belong. I should have been inclined to place Daskihardi and one or two other villages near Bahal in the lst class, but I only judge from the map and statement not having yet been able to visit these villages, and I do not doubt that Mr: Davidson was right. .
23. The following statement gives in a compact form the result of the settlement. Columas 11 and 12 show the cultivated area and assessment in tie present year 1866-67:-

 nite deducted troum the ulurvay ammenent iu coluain iU.
24. Sume explanation ie necessary of the figures given in columns S-11 of this table.
 - 173-14

## 54

and that without this being shown, it is impossible to form a judgment of the effects of the

- To the Eurvey Comminainuer No. 49, of 23 rd February 1867. revision on the payment of the cultivators. I have already had occasion to explain* that in this collectorate the practice is that immediately on the completion of the survey mensurement of village, the Collector issues a notification requiring the people to cultivate entire survey felds and warning them that any waste found in a partially cultivated number will be assessed as occupied land at both the old and the new rates of assessment in the jamabandi papers for the year of settlement. This plan was adopted to facilitate the meanurement of subsidiary shares in Survey fields for the year of settlement, and, consequently, no included waste (Pot Padit) is shown in the jamábandi papers, and the information requiral by the Revenue Commissioner cannot be given.

25. This partly accounts for the great increase in the cultivated area (acres 1.01,477 in 1804-65 to acres $1,40,371$ in 1865-66) in the year of settlement, the remainder being due to a real extension of cultivation in anticipation of the introduction of revised rates. Fint it will of conrse happen that persons with several of whose cultivated fields much waste has been included will throw up some of them in order to be able to cultivate the remaindur fully, and this accounts for the apparent decrease of cultivation from $1,40,371$ acres in $1865 \cdot 65$ to $1,32,306$ in 1856-67.
26. The fairest way therefore of judging of the effect of the revision of rates is to compare the cultivation and assessment of the year immediately preceding with those of the year immediately subsequent to the settlement; you will see that cultivation has increased from $1,01,477$ acres in 1864-65 to $1,32,306$ acres in $1866-67$ or 30 per cent., and the assess. ment from Rs. $1,03,774$ in 1854-65 to Rs. 1,74,532 or 68 per cent., while the average pressure of the assessment has been increased only from Rs. 1-0-4 to Rs. 1-5-1 per acre or 30 per cent., results which may, I hope, be considered satisfactory. Since the introduction of British rule caltivation has thus inc reased about 600 and revenue about 344 per cent.

27 . The measurement of this district commencod in 1855-56 and was completed in 1861-62 under the supervision of Messrs. Baker, Disney and Whitcombe. The classification commenced in 1852-63 and was completed in 1864-65 under Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Scott. The following table gives particulars of both operations :-


F．
List of Government Villages referred to in paragraph 23 rd of Report．

| 皆荮 |  |  | － | － |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ， |  | $\sim$ |  | \％ |
|  | 高 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  | 知 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 磍 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  | 噫 |  | － | \％ |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |  | － | 勆 |  |
|  | 娄 |  | $\infty$ | 3 |  |
|  | \％ |  | － |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{y} \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | － |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{8}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 吅 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | 部 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{-}{\infty}$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $00000000000000000000000000000000000030000000000000000000000000009000000000000000 \overline{\text { t／}}$ <br>  | z |  |  |

F-continued.


ABSTRACT.

|  | 80 | Villages | -• | $\cdots$ | 28,311 | 37,24] | 69,296 | 68,540 | 77,007 | (9, | 1.24,588 | 86,5\%8 | 1,88,449 | 156 | 0 | 42 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Clage }}{2 \rightarrow-50}$ 11.-As. | 37 | Lk- | .. | . | 10,7\% | 12,-79 | 0,236 | *,.40 | 1,0, | $\cdots$ | 1,24,\%es | 8, 5 - | 1,28,48 | 1 | 0 |  |
| (7ase 11I.- |  |  | - | . |  | 12,379 | 20,201 | 25,13\% | 36,705 | 38,300 | 37, 151 | 58,877 | 47.278 | 4 | 0 | 47 |
| Km, 20-4-14, | 3 | Dr. |  |  | 1.305 | 1,0R3 | 4.591 | 4.005 | $89^{\text {c }}$ A | 7成 | A,853 | 16.58A |  | $010 \% 1$ | 0 | 4 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{5 \times}$ | 43 | Lo. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $3 \times 12$ | 3,453 | 11, | 6, 323 | 10,208 | 12,30\% | 23,186 | 9\%,6,7 | 17,498 | 0811 | 0 | 1il |
| 2-3-0. | 1 | Jaghir village | $\cdots$ | .. | 591 | 400 | S41 | 400 | 8 CH | 80 | 84 | 1.426 | 4 | 0108 | 0 | 4 |
|  | 1.5 | Villages | .. | - | 45, visis | 55,1:18 | 1,01,477 | 1,03,274 | 1,41,871, | ,34,332 | 1,31,248 | 18,430 | 2,v7,04? | 134 | - | * |

## W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Aseessment in Khándesh.

Khándeak, Collector's Oamp,
Saptashring, 18th June 1867.
Frox

L. R. ashburner, Ebquiba, Collector of Khándesh;

To

# Masor PRESCOTT, 

Survey Commiasioner, N. D.

## Sir,

The following is a very brief resume of Mr. Pedder's report on the revised rates of assessment which were last year experimentally introduced in the Bhargaon and Thalner Tálukas and certain outlying villages of Sultánpur and Nandurbár.
2. Bhargaon was acquired by conquest from the Peehwa in 1818. It lies to the south of the Amalner and Erandol Talukas between them and Chalisgaon. It has Dhulia on its west and Lohara and the Nizam's country on its eastern frontier.
3. Its ares is 400 square miles or 256,309 acres, divided into 163 villages, of which 153 are Government, 3 alienated and 7 partially alienated. Thirty Government villages and one alienated village are uninhabited but not waste, their lands being cultivated by the neighbouring villages.
4. The inámdárs of 9 villages rejected the survey; the remaining 154 villages were found to contain 233,576 acres, of which 189,728 were arable and 43,848 or 18 per cent. barren.
5. The population is 36,289 , or 99 to the square mile, of the surveyed villages. About Ird of the population are Kanbis and the whole may be said to belong to the agricultural classes with the exception of a few traders. The Mahárs employ 50 looms in the manufacture of coarse clothes and woollen Kamblis.
6. The climate is good and the soil middling, its average classification being 6 annas and 8 pies.
7. Twenty-nine par cent. of the land is under bajri, 28 under jowari and 21 under cotton. The other crops are till, linseed, gram, wheat, kulthi, al and tur. The cultivation of cotton has increased 12 per cent. in the last 4 years.
8. The Railway Stations of Kajgam in the south of the district and Pachora in the adjoining taluka of Lohára afford great facilities for the export of produce. The roads described by Mr. Pedder are mere cart-tracts and hardly desarve the name of roads.
9. The chiof markets are at Bhargaon, the Kasba town situated on an inland in the river Girna, and Nagar-Dewla, but there are 5 smaller villages in whick weokly bazárs are held.
10. The southern portion of the taluka is well watered by the Girna and Titar rivers, and the Bori passes through the northern corner, irrigating 75 acres of cold weather crops from a bandhâra at the village of Tulu, until the whole question of irrigated assessment can be settled ; the old Patasthal rates are levied on this land which thus yields Rs. 369 in addition to the dry-crop assessment. The now Jamda Canal enters the taluka at the villago of Bahal. Its left bank branch is finished as far as the Jágir village of Sindi (10 miles). The right bank canal has not yet extended into this taluka.
11. There are 1,610 wells in Bhargaon, of which 1,108 are used for irrigation and 19 for drinking purposes ; the remainder are out of repair. The average depth of the wells is $16 \frac{1}{}$ feet and of the water 3 feet. Lands irrigated from wells have been assessed by an increase of 4 annas on the dry-crop rates.
12. Under the Peshwa's Government the revenue was fixed on the Okti, or lump assesament system; we substituted a bigoti assessment which wes reduced from time to time and granted long leases on progrossively increasing terms. For the last 30 years, the rates have been from Rs. 1-15-0 to annas 10 ; there were only 2 exceptions to the rates, Bhat and Tuli, where the rates were Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2. Under this assessment, the revenue was nearly atationary till 1844, whon the collection was Rs. 34,962 acres assessed at Rs. 43,444, of which Rs. 7,000 was remitted. But from that year the progreas of cultivation has been very rapid. It had increeed threefold in the 20 years ending 1864 and 600 per cent. in the 48 years of British rule. Cultivation in 1864 stood at 101,477 acres assessed at Rs. $1,03,774$, the remissions having been only $1 \frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in the last 10 years. The new rates which increased the asmesment 30 per cent. had no effect in retarding the progrese of cultivation, notwithatanding the fall in the price of cotton which occarred in $1 \times 65$; cultivation has inareased 30 por cont. and revenue 68 per cent. in the last two years. Cultivation now stands
at 132,306 acres assessed at Rs. 1,74,632. The agricultural prosperity indioated by thin extroordinary increase is very satisfactory.
13. The following are the rates fixed for Bhargaon:-

| Class. | Number of Villages. |  |  |  |  | Maxim um ratee. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. | a |  |
| 1 |  | Government | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . $*$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 37 | Do. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2 | 8 |  |
| 2 2 |  | Partially alienated | ... | -." | ... | ) | 8 |  |
| 3 A | 3 | Government | \% | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |  |
| 3 B | 33 | Do. | - | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |  |

The rates for the neighbouring talukas are ae follows:-

| Year of Settlemont. | District. |  | Marimum ratob. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a p. | Re. в. p. | Re. a. p. | R. a. p. |
| 1857-58... | Amalner ... | $\ldots$ | 240 | 2200 | 1140 | 180 | ... |
| 1858-59... ... | Erándol ... | ... | 240 | 220 | 200 | 1140 | $\ldots$ |
| 1862-63... | Dhulia ... | $\ldots$ | 260 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 1140 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1862-63... | Chálisgaon | $\cdots$ | $2{ }^{2} 880$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1120 | 1100 |
| 1864-65... ... | Lohara ... | ... | 388 | 300 | 2120 | 240 | ... |

But I would observe it is impossible to compare the rates of talukas settled 10 years ago with those of the present day, ratea which are now fair and liberal would have been extravaguntly high 10 years ago.
14. The effect of these rates is to raise the assessment 30 per cent., but in 30 villages the assessment is reduced by the sum of Rs. 2,220. In the consultation and correspondence which preceeded the settlement of this scale of rates, I stated that I thought the grouping had been injudiciously arranged and I suggested its revision. I could not see in the villuges that wore reduced any indication of over-assesament or any circumstances of position or boil which seem to me to justify a reduction. I will quote instances:-

The village of Daskah Burdi is in the 2nd class; the revenue of this village has increased on the old rates from Rs. 237, the average of 47 years to Rs. 847 in $18 t i 5$. Its classification ia 8.3 annas. It is within 11 miles of the Kajgam Station and about the same from Chálisgaon, and 3 miles from the Jamda Canal at Bahal. Compare its position with the villages of Garedha and Nagud and Dhomnah which with a classification of Ke. 5-9 and Re. 5-1 and Rs. 4-4 are in the first class.
2. The villages of Kulmancur, Rajman and Abone with a classification of Re. 5-3-3 and Rs. 4 are in the 2nd class; the revenue of these villages has increased ander the old rates from Re. 1,061 to Rs. 3,159 and it is now proposed to reduce them Rs. 493. Compare the position of these villages and powers of paying revenue with the villages of Sewga, Bola and Toli in the extreme north with a soil classed Rs. 4-11, Re. $5-3$ and Rs. 6-9, the reverue of which it is proposed to increase Re. 469.
3. Chorewar and Sirasmani and Titwi with soila classed at 4-8 and 4-9 are in olass 3 a. Their revenue has increased from Ka. 1,663 to $\mathrm{Ks} .7,829$ and it is now proposed to remit Re. 647 to these thriving villages.
15. I would now ask on what grounds it is proposed to remit Rs. 1,196 to these 7 villages. Are there any outstanding balancos? Has cultivation and population decrensed ? Have remissions been excessive? All these indications of over-assessment are wanting; the position of these villages with regard to marketa, soil, water-aupply and climate is at loast as good as that of many villages which have been placed in higher classes and whone assessment is raised. If they have thriven so decidedly in the last 30 years when cotton and all agricultural produce was a drug in the market, when there were neither railway or roads. What may we not anticipate under the more favourable position and prospects of the present and future. It is true that the sum proposed to be remitted is very small. In 30 tillages it is Ros. 2,220 but in the 30 years' sottlement this will amount to Rs. 66,600 . The amount, however, is a sccondary consideration, if a case were made out for reduction of assessment. I am prepared to grart the most liberal remisaions, but in this case I contend not only that no case has boen shown but on the contrary the facts would jastify an increase of adsessment. I would therefors ouggent a modification of the grouping which will prevent a ascrifice of revenue when suoh does not seem called for by ciroumstancea.
16. The cultivation of the taluka which in $1865-66$ had reached $1,40,371$ acres fell in 1866-67 to 132,306 acres. Mr. Pedder accounts for this by supposing that a great deal of land was thrown up to enable the holders to cultivat the remsinder more fully; but I think it is more likely to be owing to a reaction after the excessive speculation in cotton. The news of the fall in cotton did not reach the rayats till they had sown the crop of 1865-66.


# 1 have, \&c., L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector. 

No. 207 or 1867.
Superintendent's Office, Málegaon, 9th July 1867.

## Frox

W. G. PEDDER, Fsquirb,<br>Superintendent, Revenue Sarvey and Assessment,

Khándesh;
To
Major C. J. PRESCOTT,
Acting Survey and Sottlement Commissioner. Sir,
With reference to your demi-official note dated 28th nltimo, forwarding to me for any remarks I may have to offer Mr. Ashburner's letter No. 1327 of 13th June 1867, commenting upon my report in the settlements of Bhudgaum, Thalner and Sultánpar, I beg to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity of disoussing officially views which I cannot but think opposed to sound principles of settlement. I must not, however, be understood as defending in all points Mr. Davidson's settlements under report, with which I had nothing to do and concerning which (vide paragraph 2 of my letter No. 144 dated May 15th) there is very little information on the rocords of this office.
2. Before referring in detail to the varions objections arged by Mr. Ashbarner to the settlements under report, I will consider two or three point upon which my views on the general principles of settlement differ from those which I understand, not ouly from this letter, but from correspondence relating to the assessment of other districts and from conversation that he holds.
3. Mr. Ashburner always refers to the average classification of villages in considering their grouping, and I believe that he thinks that a village the average classification of which is 15 annas ought ipso facto to be in a higher group than one of which the average classification is annas 5. But I consider that the classification, if it is properly done, should cover all differences in the natural furtility of soils, and that the grouping should be regulated solely by such considerations as relative density of populatiou aud consequent demand for land, facility of access to markets, \&cc. If consequently, 2 villages, with an average classification, one of 5 and the other of 15 annas, are close together, I should include them in the same group, and should fix their maximum rate according as I might think it necessary to raise or lower the revenue from the whole group to which they belong without considering how it might effect their individual assessments. If again, the 5 aunas village were close to the market town, and the 15 annas one 25 miles distant, I should place the former in the 1st group and the latter, perhaps, in the third. If it is necessary to apply different maximum rates of assessment to villages in other respects simalar, because of a difference in the fertility of their lands, I consider that the classification must so far be defective. With rerard, however, to the classification of distinct tracts of conntry differing geologically, I beg to refer you to paragraph 48 of my letter No. 144 of May 15 th.
4. Mr. Ashburner objects (and it would appear on first sight, with good reason, ride paragraph 15 of his letter herewith returned) to such a maximum rate being applied as will reduce the asseesment whioh any village has paid during the long period of agricultura! depression without apparent difficulty, that is. without remissions or outstanding balances and with an accompanying steady incresse of caltivation. It follows, of course, as a corolhary from this that in this period of agricultaral prosperity we should fix the maximum survey rates so as to raise the general pitch of assessment to that of the villages which are now most heavily ratcu. For, if certain villages while prices were low and menns of communication defective managed to pay a certain rate of assessment, other villages can now, if this roasoning be sound, pay at least the same, due allowance being of conse made for difierences of situation, and the classification being correct.
5. Let us see how these principles would work in prectice. I will take my example from the Málecran Taluks, the settlement of which I am now making ra* her than from Bhudgson or Thalner, with which districts I am acquainted.

Disna is a village close to the market town of Málegron and on arir $r$. The bigoti rates in it art Re. 0.12-0,

Wite.-The average clasgification of Disna and Bhangann is Be. 0-8-8 and $k \in, 0-3.9$, respertively, but this doen uot correspond with the avernge and $K_{t} .0-3.9$, ruspertively, but this doen not correapluation ecale ordered ratas here given owing to the moditication of the valuation ecale ordered by Colonel francis which reinacestication, to save the labour of recalculating 1. respectively, and which moditication, to save the iabour of recalcuinting
all the classiticstion from the field-books, hea bean effected by a jantri or calculation table.

0-11-6, 0-8-0, 0.7-6, 0-5-0, $0-4-0$ and $0-3-1$. Ite assessment at these rat $x s$ is this yoar Rs. 777, or an average per acre of Ro, 0-10-3. A maximum rate of Re. 2-4-0 has been appliou to it which produces a total assessment (on cultivation) of Rs, 1,586 or an average acre rate of $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{s}}$ 1-4-11.

Bhadgan is a village among the rocky hills to the north, 20 miles from Málegron. Its prosent bigoti rates are Re. 0-11-6, 0-7-6 and 0-3-9 at which rates its assessment is this year Rs. 153 or an average acre rate of Re. $0-10.10$. It has been placed in the 4th group of villages, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, which produces a survey assessment on cultivation of Rs. 53 or an average rate of Re. $0-3-11$ per acre.
6. Now, if the assessment of Bhadgaon is not to be reduced by the survey, we must impose on it a maximam rate of Rs. 4-8.0 which would produce about Rs. 153 . Then, as the position of Diana certainly entitles it to a maximum rate 8 annas higher than that on Bhadgron, we must put a maximum rate of Rs. 5-0-0 on Diana, which would raise its assersment from Re. 777 to Rs. 3,525. The same proportion must of course go all through the district, and my maximum rates instoad of being Rs. 2-8-0, 2-4-0, 2-0-0 and 1-12-0 must Le Rs. 5-4-0, 5-0-0, 4-12-0 and Rs. 4-8-0, and the total assessment of the distriot instead of being raised sbout 7 per cent. by the settlement, would be raised about 120 per cent., an iucrease which would certainly ruin the district.
7. Mr. Ashburner would perhaps say that he would fix meximum rates which would neither lower Bhadgaon nor greatly raise Diana. Bat, if we are to perpetuate the inequalities of the old system, we might just as well have no survey at all No one can look at Bhadgan and Jiana without seeing that on every consideration the pitch of assessment should be very much higher in the latter than in the former.
8. Mr. Ashburner aays, "you redace merely to carry ont your principle of uniformity 25 rillages by Rs. 10,000 ; your principle will cost Government in the 30 years of the settleunent, 5 takhs." But this argament admits of being retorted. A rayat of a financial tarn of mind might say, "If you raise the assessment of a district Rs. 10,000, you take out of the district in 30 years (and part of it eventaally out of the country) 3 lakhs which would havo fructificd in the pockets of the people." Either argument is sound or unsound, just oo far as either the requirements of Government or the interests of the people have been lost sight of in the settlement. And if the former consideratian has been borne in mind in fixing the assessment of the whole district, and the latter in equalizing the rates, I do zet consider that reductions on particular villages, made to effect the latter object, can be fairly considered a loss to Government. Besides, there is this difference. If we make even an undue reduction of, say, Rs. 10,000 in a district, there is a strong probability of this being recovered by a cousequent extension of cultivation. Government then loses nothing, while the district and the country generally is richer (taking the survey assessment to averase th the produce) by Rs. 50,000 a year or 15 lakhs in 31 yoars. But if we undaly raise the assesement Ks. 10,000 and the rayats save this amount by contracting their coltivation, the country is poorer on the same calculation, by 15 lakhs in 30 years.
9. I cannot admit that because a village has paid certain assessment withont remiasions, it mast be unnecessary to lower that assessment. There is a wide margin between av assessment fixed oa proper principles, and one which people cannot pay eapecially under so firm and careful an administration as that of Mr. Ashburner. There are many prosperons villages in the Gaikwar's dominions which pay regularly an assessment amounting to half the vialue of their prodace, but they would be more prosperons under our survey settlement. A village, too, though inequitably assessed,' may be prosperous owing to the exceptional skill and industry of its inhabitants. If we rate it higher than other villages similar in natural advantages, we tax the cultivators instead of assessing the land. And fually all native systems of assessment are based more or less upon the principle of a fixed propurtion of the prodace belonging to Government. The survey system is based npon that of the equalization of the prolits from cultivating different qualities of soil. T have not space to show the different results to which the two systems must lead, but you will find the question discussed at length in Captain Wingate's reports on the origival settloment of Indapur. The longer experience one has in settlement woric the more one becomes convinced of the soundness of the principles of the joint report and of the security with which one may rely on them in practice.
10. I will now consider Mr. Ashburner's objections in detail merely premising, with refurence to his 32 nd paragraph, that as $I$ understand that Mr. Davidson fixed the rates, and crouping of the districts under report in consultation with the Honourable Mr. Ellis, I thought myself justified in assuming that apparent anomalies were capable of explanation, though explanation has not been recorded.
11. (Mr. Ashburner's paragraph 14). I have already said (paragraph 22nd of my report) that I think Daskebarda should from its position bave been in the 1st class. The other villages, from their positions near Bhadgaon Kasba and Bhal, are properly in the 1st class, and their relative classification does not, in my opinion, affect the question of grouping. Kuluda rate might, 1 think, have been in the 1 st class, though I doubt if their position is superior to that of Sewga, \&c., which are close to the market of Tamaswadi, and only 15 or 20 miles from Dhalia. The reason of the grouping of Chorewar, \&c., has been explained in paragraph 21 of my report.

| * | * | *** | * | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | * | * | * | * |
| * | * | * | * | * |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | perin | R |  |

Khándesh.

No. 1520 or 1867.
Khándesh, Collector's Canıp, Lulling, 10th July 1867.
From

> L. R. ASHBURNER, Esqoire,
> Collector of Khándesh;

To

Major C. J. PRESCOTT,<br>Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

## Sir,

In handing on Mr. Pedder's remarks on my objections to the assessment of Bhadgaon and Thanner, I am fully prepared to admit the force of his arguments. If it is once admitted that the survey is infallible his arguments are of great weight, but I submit that the classitication of the soil by Native Agency of very limited intelligence is a very rough mode of nosessment, and liable to lead to anomalies almost as marked as any now existing. The adjustinents and modifications which are constantly found necessary in applying the survey clasification to existing facts prove how little confidence ths survey officers themselves have in the survey theory. The case of the villages of Manjrode and Thálner is a good illustration of my meaning: both villages are on the Tapti in exactly the aame position as to population, water-supply and climate, but Thalner being a market town has rather an advantuge in this respect ; the facts of past years have proved that the assessment paid by Munjrode is not only not too high, but evidently very moderate and has allowed the village to thrive exceedingly, but because this assesement applied to Thalner would increase its revenue to an apparently exorbitant extent the rates are pitched to suit the inferior village and the revenue of the better village is reduced for the sake of uniformity, not because it requires relicf, but that there may be no apparent anomalies. However my views on this subjert right or wroug, are entirely opposed to those of the Survey Department and it is theretore unnceessary to urge thom more prominently than I have already done.
2. With regard to the assessment in Bhil villages, I have to observe that though a maximum of 12 annas will give an average of only annas 5 , pies 3 , still practically the maximum will invariably be levied, for land is so abundant that the Bhils will only cultivate the very best soils. Sinee writing on this subject. I have had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Pedder, and I am inclined to think that the three yeara' aystem of assessment suggessed in his 4th chause of paragraph 19 would work well, but before anything is settled enquiry should be mude as to the effect of the large increase of assessment on the Bhils of. Thatner; if, as I understand, they have paid that without abandoning their fields, it proves them to be much more solvent and tractable than I had supposed. At the same time it must be remembered that a system that might work with the Thalner Bhils might possibly fail with those of Kukurmunda, who are a wilder and less settled tribe.

I have, \&e.,
L. ASHBURNER, Collector.

No. 587 oy 1867.

## Retrene Depabtment.

Poona, 23Sd July 1867.
In oubmitting the above reports $* \quad * \quad * \quad$ through the
 to the approval of Mr. Rogers, the adoption of Mr. Pedder's recommendations.
2. These papers have already run on to a great length, and as the reports of Mr. Pedder and the remarks thereon by the Collector of Khandesh thoroughly exhaust the subject, the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner will say as little as possible-more particularly as the whole question of the suitability of these rates was fully discused prior to the introduction.

## Burgaum Táloka.

3. The figures given below show the effect of the new

Reaults and effects of the eettlement. rates on cultivated land in the Government villages of the taluka:-


| A. D. $1865-66 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,39,519$ | $1,80,508$ | 1 | 4 | 9 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A. D. $1866-67$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,31,592$ | $1,74,083$ | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Survey Kámal | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1,82,882$ | $2,06,112$ | 1 | 2 | 0 |

From this it appears that the pitch of the assessment on cultivated land has been raised about 30 per cent.
4. The progress of this district has been most marked and unmistakeable. Notwithstanding that the average population per square statute mill:
Progreas of the District. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { standing that the average population per square statute mily } \\ & \text { is less than } 100 \text {, the eultivated area has increased } 34,962 \text { acres }\end{aligned}$
$844-45$ paying a revenue of Rs. 43,444 , to $1,01,477$ acres in $1864-65$ paying a revenue of in $1844-45$ paying a revenue of Rs. 43,444 , to $1,01,477$ acres in $1864-65$ paying a revenue of revenue. In short, cultivation and revenue have just trebled, while the remissions have been nominal.
5. In a very few cases the grouping of this taluka may be a little faulty, but it is certainly hardly worth while to attempt any correction, now that the settlement is in it 3 rd seazon.


C. J. PRESCOTT,<br>Acting Survey Commissioner.

## Revonue Survey and Aesessment.

No. 2899.

## Refenem Depatityent.

## Bombay Castle, 15th August 1867.

Letter from the Revenae Commissioner, N. D., No. 3521, dated 30th Jaly 1867-Requenting anction, under the circumstances stated, for a further experimental trial of the rates of asecrsment in Thálaer and Bhadgaon Tálakas of the KLáadesh Colloctorate for one year, pending enquiry and further report.

Ragoldtion.--Sanctioned.

# H. E. JACOMB, <br> for Acting Chief Secretary to Government. 

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Acting Survey and Settlement Commisaioner, N. D.

# Revenus Department. 

To
The ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Bombay.
-•
Thána, 6th November 1867.

## Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment according to the principles of the revenue survey in the Taluka of Bhadgaon and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultanpur, together with three villages in Nandurbar in the Khándesh Collectorate. The rates were introduced experimentally in 1865-66 and sanctioned for the year just closed 1866-67 in the Resolution of Government noted in the margin. Since the date of that resolution,
No. 2899, dated 18th Anguat 1867. further information has been obtained with a view to enable me to form a judgment on certain points which it will be found are in dispute between the survey officers and the Collector, Mr. Ashburner, and Government will now be in a position to decide on the advisability of giving the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates for thirty years. As it would only unnecessarily take up the time of His Excellency in Council were I to recapitulate the statistical informstion relating to area, position, \&c., given in the reports of the local officers, 1 will content myself with referring only to such portions of it as may appear to bear directly on the point of the rates of assessment.
2. The first in ordor, the Taluke of Bhadguon, has been divided for the purposes of aseessment into three groups, with a sub-division in the 3rd of these, assessed respectively at maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-1 as described in paragraph 21 of Mr. Pedder's letter No. 144, dated 15th May last. With the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 22 of that letter, I had considered the plan of grouping adopted unobjectionable. The special circumstances which induced the late Superintendent, Mr. Davidson, to place the villages of Tiki, Dighi, Argaum, Gargaum and Sawalkheda in a group of lower assessment than their position would natarally bring them into are now explained to be purely local and appear to afford a satisfactory explanation.
3. Notwithstanding the favourable situation of this taluka with reference to markets and facility of comnunication by the railway, it is evident from the average classification 5 annas 8 pies, out of a maxinum of 16 annas, that the soil is generally poor. The pupulation, too, one of less than 100 to the square mile, is scanty. There are still 51,290 acres of arable land, or more than 28 per cent. of the total area, lying waste. There is thus a clear case made out for only such moderate increase in assessment, in proportion to the rise of late years in the value of agricultural produce, as may not retard the progress of the taluka. The arerage collections per acre for 47 years according to the statement in paragraph 2.3 of Mr. Pedder's report had been Rs. 1-0-6; in $1804-65$ they fell to Rs 1-0-4. From a comparison of this and the survey assessment average of 1866 - 67
${ }^{*}$ Paragraph 3 of hia Memoran. dum No. Eis of the 23 rd July tast.
both Major Prescott* and Mr. Pedder correctly state that the pitch of assessment had been raised about 30 per ecnt. This, however, is in glaring contrariety to the fact stated in paragraph 26 of Mr. Pedder's report that the increase in the total assessment of the taluka on a comparison of the returns of those two gears was at the rate of 68 per cent: the two averages are utherly incompatible one with the other and tend to show that the figures of $1864-65$ are just as untrustworthy for purposes of comparison as I had already discovered (see paragraph 2.4 of Mr. Pedder's letter) the average of the year of settlement to be. 1 ean account for it in no other way than by supposing that the village Accountants either finding from the survey measurements that the land held by cultivators was really in excess of the recorded area, corrected their returns without increasing the assessment, or similarly carried out the order that the latter must cultivate whole survey fields by adding on some of the waste in those numbers. The only figures of any use for comparison are tberefore those of the total asscrements for 1864-65, and 1866-67, or Rs. 1,03,374 and Rs. $1,74,083$, which show an increase of 68 per cent. in actual realizable revenue. Much of this is really due to uncultivated waste in surrey fields being charged for in the latter year, and the question of increased or decreased pressure of assessment per acre, which is the only real test by which the suitability or otherwise of a revised assesement can be proved, remains unsolved.
4. On the general considerations given above, I an inclined to believe the pitch of ansessment proposed suitable, and therefore bug to recommend it for sanction.
5. I have now to consider Mr. Ashburner's objections to the grouping of particoier villages urged in paragraph 14 of his letter No. 1327 nf the 13 th June last. The late Superintendent's ruports were so meagre in information on which to form au opinion in such matters that it was impossible to judge of the propriety of his grouping except on the moat general considerations. I should have felt inclined to leave Duakehburdi in

The 2nd class as fired by him, but for the fact now mentioned hy Mr. Ashburner that it has the advantage of the railway station of Chaligyoon as well as of that of Kajgron: its lut ing raised to the int clnss will only increase its average assessment from annas 10 pies 4 t. I5 annac, the averago classification being 5 nubas and not 4 annas 3 pies as atated bye the Collectur, and 1 accurdingly concur with him and Mr. Pedder that it should be sis raisod. Khari which is equally favourably situatel with regard to markets and has the rame areraco olasaticatinu of soil, might probably be put into the lat clasa almo. In ordor to judge of the effects of the revised rates in the other villages mentionerd by Mr. Ashburner, I have procured the details of the area under cultication and its ansersowant for 1866.67 : those of Goerdha and Narser show no unusaal diminution and may therefore remain as they are. The returns of Dhomeh show a remarkable fall of $1.5 \%$ acres in cultivation and Rs. 107 in revenue: there is no accounting for this except by attributing it to the re-action consequent on the cultivators having to pay for all the land in their prossession, wherens it is evident from the statements that they have hitherto hall much concealed cultivation: still the soil must be very poor, as its average classification is only 4 aunas 4 pies out of 16 annas, and on that arcount it might be lowered t:, the ?nd class. The villages of Kalmadn, Rajmana and Abhone have the snine marketa as Duskuburde and Khairi but are certainly not $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{o}}$ farourably situated with regard to them :ts the latter; the returns of 1866-67, noreover, show a diminution rather than any incronse in cutivation in them which latter wonld probably have been the case, if they had been very lightly assessed, and they should, therefore, in my opinion remain as they are, in the Und diass for the reasous given by Mr. Pedder (paragraph 11 of his No. 207 of the thh July). I would leave Sewga, Toli and Boli in the and : none of then have shown auy falling off in cultivation in $1860-67$, but the last, in which it is easily accounted for ly the cultivators having had either a great deal of concealed cultivatiou or a great doal of waste, thrown in to make up survey numbers, to pay for Government will recollect to what mischiof this indiscriminate throwing in of waste led in the Barduli Táluku in Surat. There it was rectified as soon as the mistalse was discovered as it could be from the careful manour in which the survey papors had been prepared owing to the system pursucd in Khandesh of not showing this waste separately, it was impossible to detect this except as I did by noticing the enormous increase in area under cultivation always perceptible in the witurns for the year in which the settlement was introduced.
6. In concluding my remarks on the gronping of this taluka, I beg to repent my "pinion that the general priaciple on which it hus been carried out is correct, and that it does not require any such recasting as that surgented by Mr. Ashburner. If he had himself suggested any other principle, the matter would have been more simple of discussion.
*

| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

I have, dc.,
A. KOGERS,

Revenue Commissioner,
Northern Division.

MEMORANDUM.
No. 933 of 1867.
Revenoz Drpatyurit.
To
The acting CHIEf SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.
Poona, 25th November 1567.
The accompanying correspondence relative to the settlement of certain districts in the Khandesh Collectorate, was forwarded to the undersigaed by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in order that it might be printed before being submitted to Government,
2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is however of opinion, that it is not aivisable to print a correspondence like this containing a lengthened controversial discussion hetween the Collector, the Superintendent of Survey and the Revenue and Acting Survey Commiswioners and begs therefore to subnit it in manuscript. He woald suggest that on final orders being passed, a short summary embracing the important points in the discussion ensbodied in the correspondence should be drawn up and printed as a selection upon the settlement of the districts coucerned.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,<br>Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Aesessment.
No. 1895.

## Revence Difartmant.

## Bombay. Castle, 16th May 1868.

Letter from the Revenne Commissioner, N. D., Na. 5255, dated 6th November 1867-Submitting, with his observations, a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment in the taluks of Bhadgaon, and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultánpar, and of three villages in Nandarbér, in the Khándesh Collectorate.

Memorandam from the Sarvey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 933, dated 26th November 1867-Forwarding the above, and suggesting that, on final orders being passed, a short summary embracing the important pointa in the discussion embodied in this correspondence be drawn up, and priated as a Selection apon the settlement of the districts concerned.
Resolution.-The Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment has submitted, for the orders of Government, in one report proposals for a revision of the assessment in three talukas of Khándesh. When adjacent talukas are brought under settlement in the same year it is convenient to discuss their revision in the same report; but when the districts are so far apart and so widely different as those of Thalner, or Sultanpur and Bhadgron, the practice is inconvenient, and the Settlement Officer should be requested to send separate reports, and keep the whole correspondence distinct.
2. Taking the Bhadgaon Taluka first, the Governor in Council is unable to concur with the Revenue Commissioner in approving either the grouping or the rates as they now stand. It is quite proper that much consideration should be given to the advantages of a railway station, but a small railway station, like that of Kujgaon, confers little advantage beyond its immediate vicinity, and far too many villages have been included in the first group. It is not explained on what principles the Tamaswadi group hes been put in the gecond class, when their position would indicate a much lower place in the grouping.
3. In considering the rates, too, the Governor in Council has come to no other conclusion but that they are too high. The rates are naturally to be compared with those of Lohara, but if, as the Governor in Council understands, the Bhudgron classification of soils has not been kept at its proper pitch, and is generally on a higher scale than that of Lohrira, there is a strong reason, unless the classification could be now revised, for allowing a somewhat lower maximum rate in Bhadgaon than was permissible in Lohara.
4. Taking into account the relative advantages of the two districts, there can be no

Lohdra rates as sanctioned.


Bhadyaon as proposed are-
 annas, though a difference of 8 annas would certainly not have been too great.
5. Again, on making enquiry as to the effect of the settlement experimentally introduced, the Governor in Council finds that in every group there has been a decline in cultivation, as is shown in the appended table :-

Abstract of Cultivation Return.
1865.66.

1806-67.
1867-68

| Clasu of Village. | 1865-66. |  | 1866-67, |  | 1867-68. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cultivated Acree. | Asseasment His. | Acres. | Rs, | Acren, | Re. |
| I............ | 77,067 | 1,26,838 | 73,222 | 1,20,868 | *72,497 | ],20,248 |
| II............ | 37,557 | 37,821 | 36,371 | 36,774 | 36,185 | 36,994 |
| III............ | 8,839 | 6,353 | 7,338 | 5,570 | 6,¢59 | 5,179 |
| IV........... | 16,908 | 12,136 | 15,375 | 11,420 | 14,782 | 11,077 |
| Total 154 villages | 1,40,371 | 1,81,149 | 1,32,306 | 1,74,632 | 1,30,123 | 1,73,498 |

6. From these considerations, and after consulting the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Governor in Council has no hesitation in pronouncing that the rates are too high, and the following instructions are given for their wodification.
7. For the first group the maximurn of Rs, 3, being annas 8 lower than that of Lohars. may be confirmed. The tirst group, however, instead of consisting of 80 villages, as proposed, should be limited to-
8. The imncliate vicinity of Kajgaon Railway Station.
9. Kajkzon,
10. Bhut+k Bg.
11. Tinupri.
12. Inturli By
13. Chakuldeh.
14. Retaining for the second class the propsed maximum rate of Rs 2-8-0, the Governor in Council would include in this class the remaining 75 villages proposed for the first class; and
(1) Jogulkheira,
(2) Akutwada, and
(3) Nairi of the proposed second class.
a. And adopting for the third class the two sub-divisions recommentled by the Settlement Officer of Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2, the following villages are to be placed in the subdivision of Rs. 2-4-0-

| Amudda, | Muhindla, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wuria, | Pulluskhera, |
| Wulwari Bg., | l'uthrad, |
| Wulwari Kh., | Juwardi, |

Adulsa,
Pohor,
Khairi Kd.,
Duskehburdi.
Total villages 12.
In the second division, at Rs. 2, should be placed -

| Alboneh, | Nipani, | Ghangurli, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kulnalu, | Dewgaum, |  |
| Raimana, in the bend of | Mhoholniff, | Khankera, |
| the hills bordering on | Budurka, | Turdi, |
| the sonth-east, corner of | Wudgaum Molana, | Mohoudul, |
| the Dhulia Taluka, and | Bhudali, and | Jogulkhera, |
| Nuggr Deola Khond, | Tamanwadi, | Toli, |
| Nuggur Deola Sein, | Mundana, | Pimpri, |

and such of the present Rs. 2 class as are not excluded below.
10. The fourth class should be Rs. 1-12-0, or 8 annas below the lowest class in Lohára. In this group should be included-

## Tieki und

Dighi
in the corner bordering
on the Nizim's terri-
tory ;
S.wat and Bole in the corner of the hills at the junction of the taluka, with Amalner and Dhulia, and a group of villages on the north side of the hills bisecting the taluka, where the character of the country demands a lower rate, than for the villages in the more open part of the Bori valley. These are-

| Thatpuri, | Titwi, | Umbreh, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Tulwada, | Chorwad, | Malkheira, Bg. |
| Gudgaum, | Wurjuri, | Borekheira, |
| Sherasmuni, | Wadgaon, | Hingorieh. |

11. If any villages have been omitted in the above enumeration, the Settlement Offer will exercise his discretion as to the group into which they should fall.
12. Much extra trouble will necessarily be caused by these alterations, and the Commissioner of Survey will have the goodness to give Mr. Pedder such assistance as he can to aid him in the correction of the Survey papers.
13. As the corrections cannot be made in time for this year's settlement, the Collector should, in communication with Mr. Pedder, reluce each rayat's bolding for the year by the percentage by which the future rates of the village are below those now in orce. The percentage reduction need not necessarily be exact, but should be by Annas in the Rupee, as before nest year the proper figure will be recorded.
14. It is to be noted that no alteration is proposel in the Inám villages, as it is not desirable to disturb arrangementa which have been entered into with the Ináadars' concurrence.

M. J. SHAW -STEWART, Acting Chief Secretary to Governmeit.

No. 4409 of 1892.
From

H. F. SILCOCK, Esquire, C. S.,<br>Acting Collector, Khándosh;<br>s.

To

G. B. REID, Esquire, C. S., Actiug Commissioner, C. D.

Dhulia, 11th June 1892.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward herewith Report No. 633, dated 5th May 1892, from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, on the proposed revision settlement of the Pdchora Taluka in this district.
2. Mr. Pitt has fully discussed the position and general physical advantages of this taluka in his report, and I need not go over the same ground, merely remarking that the Jimda Caual Irrigation work bas not answered expectations, though it will be very useful as a protective worl in case of famine, and that well irrigation is very little practisod any where in the táluka, and nearly all the old strongly built wells are falling to pieces. For some reason the cultivators in this part of . Khindesh do not take kindly to irrigation, either from canals or wells.
3. As regards communications, the táluka has not much improved during the currency of the last lease. Then, as now, the Great Iudian Peninsula Railway passed through the talluka, and although two additional stations (Kajgaon and Galan) have been opened, I do not think they have affected the general prosperity to such an extent as to make the railway communication a fresh factor in the settlement of the taluka. The Parola-Kajgaon road is

- undoubtedly of great use to some villages, but the Amalner Táluka profits most. The taluka, as a whole, is very deficient in good roads, but in the dry season there is not much difficulty in getting from one village to another; and there never was, so that "improved communications" can hardly be cousidered a reason for enhancing the former assessments.

4. Similarly, as regards markets, I cannot find that there has boen much improvement during the past 20 years. The great Náheji Fair has decreased very much in loeal importance, and is now chiefly a meeting place of dealers and merchants from the rest of India who interchange goods. Except in the immediate neighbourhood, the people of the taluka do not, I am told, benefit much by the fair; there is no cattle or horso fair held now; and, so tur as the genoral prosperity of the talikiagous, it would not matter, I think, if the fiar were stoppad. Varkiked bazar is the only good bacar town in the taluka: Hhadgano has gone down much in importance of late years: while Kagaon, in spute of the railway station, is only get an odinary viliage, and does bist siow much signs of extending.
5. I hardiy think, thea, that theor, two items "commuications and markets" shoud have much stress laid on then when comparing the proposod purvery rates with those now in operation.
6. Turuing to the material progress of the taluka, in other ways, during the currency of the last lease, it is very satiafactory to find that the populatom has iacensed by 625 per cent., boust (motiy of the better deeneption) by
 751 per eent. respectively. Theso inerm lan tin' ! all parts of the talwh, and not along the railway line, 1,1 , delumanod of the iarger
villages alone, and undoubtedly then the taluka has reached a high state of prosperity.
7. Taking advantage of this the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey proposes a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 8-3-0 for the whole 217 Goverament villages of the taluka, on tine ground that "the progress of all the old groups in material prosperity has beev equally marked, and that with regard to climate and communication there is no difference which calls for recognition in the revised assessment of any special purtion of the district (táluka ?), and that this rate fits in well with those of the adjoining talukas already revised."
8. At present the villages are divided into eight (8) groups, the maximum assessment of which varies from Rs, 1-12-0 to Rs. 3-8-0, and these groups appear to bave been based on almost exactly the same considerations as now exist-as shown in paragraphs 3 and 4 supra-with one exception, that the Maheji Fair was a much more important district fair then than it is now reported to be. At that time it was considered necessary to rate the villages,

| 1 | Tikhi. | 4 <br> Knnzar. <br> 2 | Dighi. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Rutala. |  |  |
| Bhatpari. | 6 Chikhli. |  |  | marginally entered, so low as Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-14-0 on account of their position in regard to accessibility and nature of soil, and a glance at the map will show that the first two are in no way improved as to position, while the other four bave, it is true, the Parola-Kajgaon road running some miles distant to the east, but as they are situated in the hills they have still got the same difficulty in getting to the road that they formerly had in getting to the plain-and once there, progress to market was equally easy as now.

9. Another group of 12 villages had a maximum rate of only Rs. 2, and

| 1 Badarkha. | 7 Nipana, |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 Bhadali, | 8 Moholal. |
| 3 Vadgeon Mulane. | 9 Jana. |
| 4 Khamkhede. | 10 Kalmad Budrakh. |
| 6 Nagar Ueola Khurd. | 11 Kalmad Khurd. |
| 6 Nagar Iseois Sim. | 12 Dhotra. |

are as inaccessible now as in the sixties.
10. It is proposed, then, to raise these 18 villages at one bound from an average maximum rate of Rs, 1-14 to one of Rs. 3-3-0, in order to assimilate the assessments, and in making this assimilation it is also proposed to reduce the rate in 11 villages from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-3-0. The reason given for the increase is the general prosperity during the currency of the last lease added to the advantages the taluka possesses in the way of communications and markets. A reference, however, to paragraph 20 of Mr. Pitt's letter will show that the more lowly assessed villages have not advanced more than those highly assessed, and, in equity, these latter should bave their assessments raised also instead of lowered, since they have equally benefited from the rise in prices and general adrancement of the táluka with the lower assessed villages, which are now to be raised from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 3-3-0.
11. If the assessment, however, were raised in these 11 villages, the general inc rease would exceed the standard, and the rate apparently could not be made to fit in with that in the adjoining talukas. I cannot see, however, that it fits in now. Jamner on the east has a maximum rate of Rs. 3-0.0; a rate of Rs. 3-4-0 bas been proposed for Jalgaon; Erandol bas only Rs. 2-10-0, and Amalner has Rs. 2-12-0. The maximum rate, then, is nowhere uniform, and it can hardly be said that the rate proposed for Páchora "fits in well with those of the adjoining tallukas already revised," and the argument for assimilating all the villages of this talluka loses a good deal of its force.
12. I would now, however, refer briefly to the advance in prices of agricultural produce, which in this táluka should be, I think, the main factor to justify an increased rate-seeing that "communications" and "markets" are much the same as before. Mr. Pitt in his 29th paragraph compares the prices of jowári and wheat before the settlement and at the present time. Undoubtedly there has been a great rise, but jowari is mainly used for home consumption, and wheatan export crop-is only grown in 4 per cent. of the taluka, or exactly the same area
as reported by Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of Survey, in 1366. Cotton is the crop of the taluka, and little or no account is taken of its price. At present it is grown on 38 per cent. of the cultivated land, while at the original settlement it covered only 31 per cent. Jowari was then grown on 33 per cent. of the land ; it has now fallen to a little over 24 per cent. It is from the extensive cultiratioin of cotton and the good prices realized that the present prosperity of the tiluka has mainly, I believe, bnen derived, and it is as necessary, then, to compare the former price of this staple produce with the present one, as it is that of jowari and wheat.
13. It is difficult to get any certain figures for cotton at the time of the last settlement. Local information fixes it at from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per palla ( 120 seurs), and Mr. Ashburner notes in his review of the settlement proposals for the Lohíra Taluka (now included in Páchora) published in Goverument. Selection No. XCVII-New Series, 1866, that the price was expected to be Rs. 450 per khandi that year (1865-66) asagainst Rs. 350 the previous year, when prices had fallen greatly owing to the close of the American war. This gives an anticipated value of Rs. 67.8 per palla as against Rs. $52-8$ at the actual settlement. Since then prices kept up well till the last year or two, but at present the price varies from Rs. 38 to Ris. 44 per palla, and it is not expected to rise, but may fall still lower. If, with cotton double the price of what it is now, the low ussessed villages advanced only pari passu with the higher assessed ones, it hardly seems expedient to assess them now, when cotton has fallen so low, at the same maximum rate as those other villages. If they, with inferior soil and a more or less inaccessible situation, can have their maximum rate raised from 60 to 100 per cent., it will surely follow that the more advantageously situated villages, and with better soil, should have their maximum rate raised instead of lowered.
14. Originally the maximum rate of assessment appears to have been fixed on too low a scale, and, while I doubt the experlieacy of raising the three lowest groups to a maximum of Rs. $3-3-0$, even with the graduated scale, I think Government will unnecessarily lose revenue in this wealthy taluka by only raising the more highly rated villages to the same maximum.
10.. If it be necessary to keep the highest rate at Rs. $3-3 \cdot 0$, so as to assimilate it to some exteut with that prevailing in the adjoining talukas, then I think the 18 villages referred to should be only raised to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0, whioh will give an average increase of about 33 per cent. on the present rate. At the same time I do not think the proposed rate too high, looking to the general condition of the táluka ; but as the more central villages with a rate of Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8-0 have prospered so much during the curreacy of the past lease, I hardly see why it is proposed that Government should forego almost wholly the increment of assessuent whch might in all fairness be levied on these villages.
16. The irrigated land is, comparatively speaking, of small area, and requires no commenting on, as it is chiefly from wells.
17. In conclusion, I have the honour to state that only one petition from the patil of Anturli has been received as yet against the proposed rates. It is not signed by or on belalf of the villagers, and advances no special reasons for consideration, and I accordingly attach it herewith.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant, H. F. SILCOCK, Acting Collector, Kbándesh.

$$
\operatorname{Sa} 1: 1 \times 20
$$

Finn

> W. U. FLETCTHER, F
> detinithe,

10

> Panine leparmpen.
> Sinreg Cimmixnioner's Office, Poma, duth June 1sy2.

Sir,
I have the honour herewith to forward, for disposal, proposals for the ruvision settlement of the F'áchora Tiluka of the Khindesh Collectorate. The Superintendent's report contains all the usual information, and his conclusions bave not been traversid in any important respect by the Collector; it will be convenient, however, to clear the ground by taking the lattor's rewarks in their order.
2. The 'improvement in means of communication and markets' is not claimed by the Superintendent to have been very striking, still it is hardly such as to desorve no consideration. An extension of the railway system, which gives two graphe 3, 4, 5 . alternate routes to Calcutta, and connection also by rail with Northern India, can. not but bring to bear on Khiindesh the beneficial influence of distant markets: two new metalled roads also, of some local importance, have been made in the tiluka, though one of these, viz., the Koiraon station to Parcla road, has not bech mentioned loy the Superintendent. Witin regard to the local markets, it is to be remarked that the export trade here, as elsewhere in Khándesh, is carried on by numerrus brokers who travel from village to village and buy produce on the spot where it is grown; thus the progress made in facilities for the trade is hardly observable in the

- Suparintendeul's report, markets; but 4 steam presses and 6 ginning mills* paragraph 13. clearly indicate an important advance in such matters,

3. On the general subject of material prosperity shown by the statistics to Collectar's Report, para- have been attained during the lease, the Collector is at graph 6. one with the Superintendent.
4. But with regard to the distrilution of the new rates he offers objections of much the same nature as he submitted when commenting on the proposals, since sanctioned, for the revision settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka. The villages of 'Ykhi and Dight will be seen from the map to be within some 7 miles of' the Kajgaon railway station, and were not, it may be pointed out, lowly rated on

Collector's Report, para. grapl 8.
Mr. Davidsen's No. 68 of 23rd April 180 ti. account of inaccessible position, as assumed ly the Collector, but on account of the " depredations of nilgai and wild hog in countless numbers," a disadvantage which no longer now exists. Tbe other 4 villages named can gain the road without crossing hilly ground, and have then the advantage of a good rond to the station where formerly there was, at be't, a rough track; this advantage the villagers probably rate nore

|  |  | 767 | 1278 | $+67$ | Lighly than the Coll |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population |  | 767 | 1,278 | +67 | to do. The statistics |
|  | ... | 69 | 107 | $+81$ | margin refer to these 4 villages |
|  |  | 269 | 460 |  | how how they have prospered |

5. Turning to another group of villages, which the Collector singles out

Collector's paragraph 9.
for comment as liaving " no improvement whatever in their situation" and being "as inaccessible now as in the sisties," it will be seen that 9 out of the 12 are now, as it is to be pre-
sumed they were before, about 5 miles from the Kiijgan railway station*:

[^6] $2 \dagger$ others are in the north-west corner of the táluka not far from the Párola-Kajgaon road, while the last, Dhotra, also on the northern border, is about 9 miles from the Páchora station. The fact is these villages were not considered, oor indeed described, as inaccessible. They were put under a low rate, in accordance with the plan followed in many of the Khándesh early settlements from motivos of poliey, because they were sparsely populated and had perhaps a relatively poor soil, and it was desired to give them s. special opportunity of coming into line with their neighbours; this objec nas, at all events, been attained, for these villages have now but little or no $r$.occupied land, and together with the rest, which were lowly assessed for simi' .r reasons, will be seen from Mr. Pitt's 20th paragraph to have advanced ev a more rapidly than the main body of the taluka.
6. The 11 villages to which the Collector refers in his 10th paragraph

Collector's Report, pran graph 10.
posals these villages no
$\ddagger$ Fide oorrespondence on the Bhasával Revision Settlement. are those which had a special addition of 8 annas to their maximum rate on account of proximity to a railway station; under the Superintendent's present proonger form a separate group, but will take the same rate as the rest of the táluka, an arrangement which is in accord with the most recent ruling of Government; $\ddagger$ the Collector considers that, 'in equity,' their hssessment should be raised in the same proportion as others; this however, is obviously impracticable
7. From the Collector's 11th paragraph he would seem to believe that it is considered an object of itself in settlemeats to have one uniform maximum rate, if possible, for a whole táluka, or indeed for several tálukas. It need hardly be stated that no argument exists for uniformity of maximum rate except uniformity of average couditions; and that it is only because with regard to climate and communications there is
no waterial differance between any of the villages cations that is, not of soil. under report that one uniform maximum rate is proposed for them all. The surrounding talukas recently revised all enjoy advantages less in degree than Pichora, if we except only Jalgaon, whose advantages are, on the whole, perhaps slightly greater ; and looked at in this light the rate of Rs. 3-3-0 now proposed for Pachora may evidently be said "to fit in" well with the surrounding rates.
8. In his remarks on the subject of the prices of produce the Collector with justice points out that cotton is by far the most important export grown, and that at present its price is somewhat lower than when the settlement was

Collector's Report, paragraphs 12 and 13 . introduced. Cutton, however, no doubt still remains very remunerative, while the value of other produce stands, and has long stood, higher than before the settlement; with respect to prices, therefore, the case of Páchora very much resembles that found to exist in Jámner Táluka whero the revised rates were sauctioned last year.
9. It will be observed from his 14 th and 15 th paragraphs that the Collector's objections-which, however, are not strongly insisted on-are really based on the inequality of the proposed incresse in individual villages, and not on any fear that the assessment will be too high. If each old group were raised alike by 33 per cent., the proposals would have his unqualified approval. To do this, however, would be as has often been pointed out, to perpetuate the shortcomiugs and inequalitios of the old system after the special circumstances, which were their exense, bave long ceased to exist; I need not devote any space to re-discussiag this subject, which is conmon to most of the Khandesh revisions get sanctioned, and has been fully considered and disposed of already.
10. Having so far dealt with the Collector's criticisms in the order in which they oceur in his letter, it may be as well to give a short sumanary of the case for revision settlement now under distussion :-
(1). Páchora Táluka, in the exceptional advantages of its situation, climate and water-supply, closely resembles the neighbouring tiluka of

[^7]Jaloano, revised rates for which have within the last fow days been approved by Govermment. The G. I. P. Railway passes diagounlly through the centre of the tract, the most remote villages being but 12 miles distant from it: there is much rich soil, and nearly 50 per cent. of the arra is devoted to valuable exports, the principal being cotton, which alone covers 38 per cent. Four steam presses and 6 ginning mills have been erected near the railmay as adjuncts of the export trade.
(2). Out of the 218 villages all but 4, which came from Dhulia Táluka, were settled in 1865 and 1866. Population,

Villagen. \begin{tabular}{ccc}
Year of <br>

sittlement. \& | Yoar fixed for |
| :---: |
| expiry of |
| lease. | <br>

4 \& 1863 \& $1891-92$ <br>
113 \& 1865 \& $1888-89$ <br>
101 \& 1666 \& $1890-91$
\end{tabular} which aras then 119 to the square mile, has now risen to 193 , or by 62.5 ; the material condition of the villages, which then differed much in different parts, has now become uniformly prosperons, and every bead of agricultural wealth shows an increase corresponding to the enlarged population. If Pachora has not yet attainel to the same density of population and importance as a trade centre which Jalgaon enjoys, it is mainly because the latter had the start in being settled 5 gears earlier, and started, thanks to its nearness to the Tapti valley, frow a more advanced and fully settled condition. P'ichora has had the survey settlement for only 26 years, and shows a rate of inproveinent, so far, greater than Jalgaon : in climate and natural water-supply it is equal to Jalgaon; while in communications it has a slight advantage in nearness to Bombay. The ohl settlement officers, it may be noted, recognized this equality, and used the same maximum rates for both tracts.

(3). The revenue las been realized regularly and without pressure,

Revenue history. the detailed appendices showing but fow outstandings and no actual remissions. The old correspondence in connection with the settlement proposals has buen printed in full as an appendix, and it will be seen that the rates experimentally introduced in 1805.66 ia the 101 old Bladgraon villages were somewhat reduced by Government when the settlement came Snporintendent's Report, paragrayhs $30,1,32$, and $\triangle$ Ppeadices $\mathrm{O}^{(1)} \mathrm{O}^{(2)}$. up for confirmation in 1868. This reduction seems to have been ordered from a misapprehension of the facts. The $1,40,000$ acres of occupied land,

Fide Governmont Resolution No. 1895, dated 16th May 1868. shown under the new rates in 1865, had fallen in the next year to $1,32,000$ and again in 1867-68 to $1,30,000$, and this by oversight apparently was taken to indicate that the pressure of assessment was causing land to be thrown up. These figures, however, are satisfactorily explained by Mr. Pedder, who shows that

Mr. Pedder's Report No. 144, dated 15th January 1867, paragrai , 24,25 . the occupied area had, in the year of settlement, risen at a bound from $1,01,000$ to $1,40,000$, and the subsequent apparent re-action would be merely due to the changes which always occur while the people are settling down
> e castern half of the preser Pichora Táluka. to the new order of things. Mr. Davidson with Mr. Ellis' advice and assistance bad rated the old Lohára* villages at rates ranging from Rs. 3 downward, ith a special rate of Rs. 3-8 for a few villages adjoining railway

4 The western half of the Páchora Taluka. stations. The rates for the 101 Bhadgaont villages were aiso fixed by Mr. Davidson in concert with Mr. Ellis, and here again the great mass of villages was rated at Rs, 3 maximum, no special highor rate being called for,

Mr. Yedder's No. 207, dated 9th July 1867, paragraph 10. because there was at the time no railway station in this part of the taluka. The corresponderice shows that these rates were considered moderate and suitable by Messrs. Pedder, Rogers and Ashburner, the latter of whom indeed was in favour of some increase being made in them; the Survey Com-

Vide Government Resolo. tion No. 18:9, dated 18th Mes 1866 . missioner, Colonel Francis, baving no knowledge of the country was unable to give any opinion, though he was apprehensive the rates might prove too bigh, mainly if we may judge from his remarks
on the Lohára villages, and Mr. Rogers answering criticism, on mistaken grounds. Such being the general tenor of the comments which accompanied the correspondence,

Colonel Francis' No. 168, dinted 12th March 1866, paragraph 10.

Mr. Rogera' No. 1360, dated 24th March 1866, paragrapbs 4 and 5. it would appear that the conclusions, on which the Government of the day proceeded to make a reduction in the proposals, were founded on a misapprehension of the arguments of its officers. The matter is not perbaps of first importance, but some explanation seemed needed in connection with the fiyares given against the year 1868-69 in Appendix $0^{(2)}$ of the Superiatendent's Report.
(4). In the matter of prices of produce, as has already been observed, there has been no great rise during the lease, and the case of Pachora Taluka in this respect closely resombles that which was found in the Jámner Taluka on the occasion of its recent revision settlement. The argument for an enhancement of assessment, therefore, rests, as in Jámner, on the fact that the great advance in prosperity made during the lease bas fully established the suitability of the maximum rate then adopted for the fully settled villages, and warrants the levelling up towards that rate of those villages which were put under lenient rates for special reasons now no longer existing.
(5). The revision field operations have been restricted, as usual, to the

Revision operations and proposed rates. narrowest limits, and consisted merely of bringing up to date the old work, which was of good quality throughout. The old maximum rates, which ranged from Rs. $3-8$ to Rs. 1-12, were distributed so as to fit in to some extent with the differing level of the old assessment, and also to suit the more or less fully settled conditions of different villages; for the revision a maximum rate of Rs. $3-3$ is proposed as the nearest approach to the highest existing rate which will give an increase within the prescribed limit, and this seems open to $n \varphi$ objection.
(6). The Superintendent in his 38th paragraph has satisfactorily exSpecial cases of increase. plained the cases of individual villages in which per cent. These causes are common to all the Khándesh revisions hitherto carried out, and, in view of the uneven nature of the old rating, have been accepted as inevitable. Many of the villages mentioned, it will be seen, are within 6 or 7 miles of a railway station, but in these and in all oases in which the increase on a holding is above 25 per cent., the new assessment will under standing orders be gradually imposed, and thus all hardship avoided.
(7). There is very little irrigated land in this talluka; what there is is watered from wells only, and has been assessed, as

Irrignted Innds.
Superintendent's para graph 36. elsewhere in Khándesh revisions, at the ordinary dry-crop rate only. These remarks exclude the Jamda Canal, which is uuder the Irrigation Department, and waters about 800 acres in this táluka.
11. In conclusion, it is reoommended that the usual guarantee for 30 years may be given, in the event of Government approving of the rates horein proposed.

> I bave the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, W. M. FLETCHER, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\stackrel{\text { ran }}{200}$ or 1892.

# Revenee Dffartmett. 

Poona, 1 2th July 189~.

## Subnitted to Government.

2. The report by Mr. Pitt, the Acting Superintendent, Decean Revemw Survey, is clear and sufficient, and it is satisfactory to note the testimonies to, the goodness of the former measurement and classification.
3. The Pachora laluka is traversed from end to end by the G. I. P. Railway, no village being above 12 or 14 miles from the line. The physical advantages are fairly the same throughont the taluka, and there is certainly nothing now to warrant the maintrnance of the 8 different maximum rates, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8, which were laid down at the original survey.

There has been no fresh railway through the taluka, but it has naturally benefited by the extensions beyond Bhusival.

Roads and communications have slightly improved, but not to any marken extent.

The same may le said of the local markets and bazirs.
On the other hand, the 4 steam presses and 6 fimning mills show a marked increase; and the proximity of Jalgann, thongh it may mean a cheek to the development of this industry, affords the cotton-growers great facilities.

The increase in all kinds of agricultural wealth, such as number of cattle amb carts and of the better class of houses, is most marked, and this is, as shown in the Superintendent's paragrayhs 20 and 21 , even more noticeable in the groups which were more lightly assessed as being then more backward.

As to prices, fowari and bajri, though they rose in price in the first decade: have been pretty stationary since 1976 , and Mr. Silcock has clearly shown that cotton is in a somewhat precarious state, and is certanly not rising.
4. The main feature of the present proposals is that instead of-

| Grome | $I$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| $"$ | $I I$ |
| $"$ | $I I I$ |
| $"$ | $I V$ |
| $"$ | $V$ |
| $"$ | $V I$ |
| $"$ | $V I I$ |
| $"$ | $V I I I$ |


5. The issuee are clearly put by Mr. Silcock and are met by Mr. Fleteler.

It seems that the Collector's view is that the taluka has largely improvel in all thr ordinary eonditions of agricultural wealth, houses, cattle, \&e. ; but, on the other hand, there has been little improvement in roads, communications or prices. In spite of this, however, he considers that the rate now proposed is mot more than can fairly he paid by the villages, but he objects to the sudden chance for the lat $t 8$ vilhages, (or perhaps of the last three groups amounting to $2: 3$ villasesi, from Re. 2. Rs. 1-14, Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-3, and also to the relinquishment. of the increase that Government might fairly take from the 11 villages fornuerly assessed at Hs .3 .8 . He would, therefore, retain the Rs. $3-8$ for the first 1 l villages, and give the last three groms a maximum of Re. 2-10-0, leaving the proposed rite of Rs. 3.3 for the rest of the villages.
6. There is considerable fore in the Collector's argument about the prie. of cotton, and if he was comineed that the propsed rates were in themselvers ton high, it onght to affect the question of the rate of assesment; but Mr. Siloosh does not consider that the rate is in itself too high, mor does there seem to be
much force in his objection that the rate does not fit in with that of the adjoining talukas. On looking at the rates lately sanctioned for the adjoining talukas, Paichora appears to be very fairly rated. As to the question of one general rate of asisessment, Mr. Fletcher has succeeded in showing that the differences at the first survey were not based on general or permanent principles, but on temporary considcrations, which have now ceased to exist.
$\Delta s$ to the abandonment of the special rate of Rs. $3-8$ for the 11 villages, the figures in the statement, Appendix, $Q$, show that the total assissment on them at the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 3-3 comes to Rs. 14,105 compared with Rs. 13,870 of the old survey, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has shown that the uniformity of conditions throughout the táluka is such as to warrant a single rate.

The only question left is that of the villages given in the Acting Superintendent's paragraph 38, where the increase exceeds 66 per cent. It will be seen that in two cases the increase is over cent. per cent. It cannot be denied that the increase is a sudden and heavy one. On the other hand, there is not enough reason to keep the villages permanently at a lower rate. This increase, however, will be toned down so as not to press too hardly if the osual privileges are allowed under Government Resolution No. 3541 of 4th May 1885, paragraph 11.

With these remarks, the undersigned would recommend that the proposals may be sanctioned.

G. B. REID,<br>Acting Commissioner, C.D.

No. 8141 of 1892.

Revenue Department.<br>Bombay Castle, 14th October 1s92.

Returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with an intimation that Government are inclined to agree with the Collector of Khandesh that the raising of the three lowest groups from a maximum of Rs. 1-12-0, 1-14-0 and 2-0-0 respectively, to Rs. $3-3.0$ is exeessive, and are unable to see that any sonad reason has been advanced for reducing the maximum in 11 villages from Rs. 3-ti. 0 to Rs. 3-3-0. The maximum of Rs $3-8-0$ has suited these villages well throughout the current lease, there has been no dificulty in realising the assessment, the villages have prospered, and it seems to Government that there should be three groups:-

> I.- -11 villages with maximum of Rs. $3-8-0$.
> II. $-1 S 9$ villages with maximum of Rs. $3-3-0$.
> III. -18 villages with maximum of Rs. $2-10-0$.

Mr. Fletcher is therefore requested to give the subject further consideration with reference to the above remarks.

C. G. DODGSON,<br>Acting Under Secretary to Goverument.

No. 2298 of 1892.

> Suruey Conmissioner's Office, Poona, 8th November 1892.

The papers regarding the Páchora Revision Settlement are herewith returned. The suggestions made by Government as to a possible alteration of the proposed grouping have had my most careful consideration, and I have the honour to offer the following renarks on the subject.
2. The increase, which the proposed maximum rate of Rs, 3-3-0 effects in the 17 villares formerly rated at Rs. 2-0-0, 1-14-0 and 1-19-0 is no doubt high, though it differs but little, and not altogether unfavourably, in this respect from the results which have been seen in recent revisions under corresponding circumstances. There in Jamuer 18 rillages exceeded the limit of 66 per cent. increase, in Bhusával 21 villages, in Amalner 16 villages, the sole reason in all being the same as in Pichora, viz., the increase in the dry-crop maximum rate, and the
indiridual increases in some cases ranging considerably higher than in the present proposals. In all the tallukas just named, the increases in question were held to lw justified, and necessary, in order to comply with the accepted principle that villages possessing equal advantages of elimate and position should ceme under the same maxinum rate; and it will apperar that, to be consistent, the same prinoiple must be held applicable to the case of Pachora now under consideration. The Collector's apprehension, that the 17 villages which furmed the three lowest groups in the old settlement are so unfavourahly situated as to demand a lower maximum rate than the remainder of the taluka is, I submit, devoid of any solid foundation, as is shown in paragraphs 4 and 5 of my forwarding letter, to which 1 would solicit the favour of a refercnce. The quality of the soil, it cannot be too "ften repeated, is dealt with by the classification, and is not a point which affects the maximum rate.
3. The next point raised in the memorandum under reply is the proposed reduction of the maximum rate in 11 villages from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-3-0. The lutter rate, it will be obscrved, is that which is now proposed to bo made appli calle to the whole taluka, on the ground that all the villages being on one plame for assessment purposes should be put under one maximum rate, and that

Paita. it nad para. 10 (5) of Survey Cimmissioner's $\mathrm{No}, 1301$ of 30 th June 1892. Rs. 3-3-0 is the nearest approach to the highest existing rate which will give an increase, within the prescribed limit for the táluka, of 33 per cent. It will he conceded that it is most desirable at the present revision to range all villages in groups which acoord truly with their relative advantages, and that to attain this object it would seem worth while, if necessary, even to forego some small amount of revenue; no sacrifice, however, is called for in the present case, as the limit of 33 per cent. is approximatoly attained by the proposed rate, and must not be exceeded.
4. The present proposals have, I would observe on the point under discussion. the support of precedent, as in the revision of both Erandol and Bhusával talukas the highest maximum rate adopted for the revision settlement was a reduction on the old maximum rate in some villages, the object sought to be gained in both cases being uniformity of rating for villages with uniform advantages. In the case of Bhusaval, the highest old maximum of lis. 3-8-9 was proposed ly the Superintendent to be continued at revision over a much enlarged namber of villages, thut the rate was reduced by Government after disoussion to Is. 3-4-0.
5. To return to Páchora. The ease and success with which the maximum rate of Rs. $3-8-0$ has been paid throughout the lease by the 11 villages may, in my opinion, he saffly taken to demonstrate the suitability of that rate to the rest of the táluka, which enjoys practically equal advantages, and has now risen throughout to one level of development. As, however, the application of that rate would result in too high an increase, I would respectfully urge that the proper course is to adopt, for the whole tóluka, one maximum rate which shall assimilate as nearly as the presoribed limits of increase may allow to the old higher maximum.
6. In all the Khándesh revisions since Chopda it has been observed that the old grouping was fashioned, in great measure, to accord with temporary considerations, and to fit in, more or less, with the irregularities of the former native assessment. The very varying increase of assessment in individual villares, which is inseparable from any genuine attempt at the time of revision to recast the settlements on more correct principles, has been the subject of a great deal of discussion; but, as a reference to the printed correspondence will show, the final decision, in all cases, has hitherto been in favour of adhering to what may be described, for want of a better term, as survey principles.
7. In my humble opinion, the Páchora settlement presents no sufficient grounds for departing from the course hitherto followel, and I would beg, there, fore, to recommend, with due deference, that the proposals as submitted may be sanctioned.

W. M. FLETCHER, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Paichora Taluka of the Khändesh District.

No. 102.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1898.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. $\ddot{\text { D. }}$, No. m. -2999 , dated 12th July 1892-Submitting the papers noted in the

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 683, dated bth May 1892.
Letter from the Acting Collectar of Khandeeh, No. 4409, dated 1lth Jane 1842
Letter from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1301, dated 30th June 1892.
margin containing proposals for the introduction of a revision survey settlement into the Páchora Táluka of the Khándesh District; and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. r.-3794, dated 3rd September 1893Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1695, dated 20th August 1892, together with a letter No. 5466, dated 18 th July 1892, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards petitions of objections received from the inhabitants of Shirvani, Vadgaon and Nálbandi of the Páchora Táluka.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2298, dated 8th November 1892-Stating with reference to Government memorandum No. 8141, dated 14th October 1892, that the suggestions made by Government as to a possible alteration of the grouping proposed by him have had his most careful consideration; making remarks; and recommending that in the circumstances stated the proposals submitted by him in his letter No. 1301, dated 30th June 1892, may be sanctioned.

Reboldtion.-These papers relate to the revision settlement of 218 Government villages of the Páchora Táluka of Khándesh. Their original settlement took place between $1862-63$ and 1865-66. It is presumed that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has satisfied himself that the term of the settlement, bas expired in the case of all these villages. A separate report on this point should however be submitted.
2. The remeasurement and reclassification have been conducted on the partial system. The variations were very slight, the quality of the original work being good.
3. The reports show that the material condition of the area under revision has considerably improved during the period of the current settlement. Population has increased by 62.5 per cent., houses of the better sort by 76.6 per cent., agricultural cattle by 42.9 per cent, and carts by 75.1 per cent. The Revenue history of the taluka has been satisfactory and the revenue has been realized regularly and without pressure. The detailed appendices show but few outstandings and no actual remissions. In these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the proposed increase of 32.8 per cent. is justifiable.
4. The táluka has hitherto been divided into 8 groups as shown below :-

| Group | I |  |  | Villagea |  |  | Rs. a 'p. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ... | ... | ... | 11 | at | 38 | 0 |
|  | II | ... | ... | ... | 65 | " | 30 | 0 |
| " | III | ... | . | ... | 20 | " | 212 | 0 |
| " | IV | ... | ... | ... | 72 | " | 28 | 0 |
| $\cdots$ | V | ... | ... | ... | 31 | '" | 2 | 0 |
| * | VI | ... | -. |  | 12 | " | 20 | 0 |
| * | VII | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3 | " | 114 | 0 |
|  | VIII | ... | ... |  | 8. |  |  | 0 |

The Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, proposes, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., concurring, that only one group should be formed with a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 3-3-0. The Collector however urges that the old first group rate of Rs. $3-8-0$ should not be reduced, and that the 18 villages mentioned by him in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his letter should be placed by themselves in a separate group with a maximum rate of
R.s. 2-10-0. The first point for consideration is the retention of the Rs. 3-8-0 rate in Páchora and the 10 adjacent villages. There is no doubt that these villages have paid the assessment without any trouble and that they are quite able to bear it. Mr. Fletcher is not of opinion that it is too high, but states that in order to introduce one group and to keep the increase under 33 per cent. it was necessary to propose the reduction. Khandesh revision settlements always have been difficult on account of the inequality of the old settlements, which, as frequently pointed out, took into account, in the formation of groups, the backward condition of individual villages, and in some cases other considerationa which are not now deemed relevant. It is, as pointed out by Mr, Fletcher, of the highest importance that at the present survey all villages should be arranged in groups which accord with their relative advantages, and Government have in the tálukas of Erandol and Bhusaival reduced the maximum rates in some villages in order to obtain this result. The railmay passes through the taluka and all the villages are within easy reach of it, and there is nothing in the position of Páchora and the adjoining villages to give them any advantage over other villages adjoining the railway. In paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4145, dated 17th June 1891, on the Bhusaval settlement Government have also laid down that a special rate on villages situated near railway stations is not admissible. Mr. Silcock is justified in saying that there is an inconsistency in reducing villages which bave paid a higher maximum dry-crop rate during the expiring settlement and raising others by 100 per cent. in order to get a uuiform rate. But though there may be incousistency it does not follow that there is injustice, for it may be said in favour of the old Rs. 3-8-0 group, that whilst it has been fully assessed other groups have been far too lightly assessed. The principle of uniform assessuent, notwithstanding violations of the 66 per cent. rule, has been recognized and accepted by the Secretary of State. In these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that Mr. Fletcher has made out a good case, and is pleased to direct that the 11 villages in the present first group should not be put under higher rates than the main body of the táluka.
5. The second point refers to the reduction of 18 villages from the proposed Rs. 3-3-0 group to one of Ps. $2-10.0$ as recommended by the Collector. These are at present in the 3 lowest groups with maximum rates of Rs. 2 , Re. $1 \cdot 14 \cdot 0$ and Re. $1 \cdot 12-0$, and no doubt the increase to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-3.0 would cause a very large enhancement of rates ranging from 109 to 52 per cent. The villages of Tikhi, Dighi, Badarkha, Vadgaon, Bhadále, Khámhede, Nagar Deola (Khurd and Sim), Nipána and Moholai are as favourably situated as most of the other villages in the main group, and there appear to be no climatic reasons for treatiog them differently. Soil is altogether outside the question of grouping, as it is fully allowed for in the classification. Dhotra in the north falls in the same category, and does not also seem to require special treatment. Government are therefore of opinion that there is no reason for treating these 18 villages specially and the result is that Mr. Fletcher's proposals are accepted in detail.
6. The rates should, subject to the report called for in paragraph 1 , be introduced in the current year and guaranteed for 30 years. The petitions of objection to the revised rates disclose no valid reasons for withholding sanction thereto.

W. L. HARVEY, Under Secretary to Government.

To

| The Commissioner, C. D |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Collector of Khanderh, | With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the |
| The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, | torm of a Selstion frow tit |
| The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, | Records of Uovernment, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| The Accountant General, | number of copies of it will |
| The Public Works Department of the Secretariat. | furwarded to them. |
| The Government of India, The Secretary of State for By letter. |  |

## selections from The records of the bombay GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXI.-New Series.


## PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLLEMENT OF VAIJAPUR,

A VILLAGE OH THE

## CHOPDA TALLUKA

 OF THE
## KHÁNDESH DISTRICT.



30 minay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTIIEMENT OF VAIJAPUR, A VILLAGE OF THE CHOPDA TALUKı OF THE KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.



## Frox

R. B. Pitt, Esquirr,<br>Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To
The COLLECTOR of KHANDESH.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Poona, 16th November 189 z .

Sir,
Adverting to the congluding portion of paragraph 2 of the revision* settle-

- Government Selection ment report on the Chopda Tiluha, to which this is No. ocxxi, Now Serieg'. the consideration of Goverument, the accompaning statistical information with a proposal for the settlement of the Goverument village of Vaijipur, which has lately been surveyed for the first time.

2. Vaijapur is an isolated, cultivated village within the Stipuda range of hills, situated on the banks of the Anner river, some 10 or 12 miles almost due North of the Talluka-town of Chopda, from whence the inhathitants obtain their bazaar supplies. For 2 or 8 miles from Chopda the road to Vaijipur is good, but from thence, across the hills, the track is very bad, and seldom used by carts. The villages adjacent to a Vaijipur are at present all forested.
3. The village under report has an area of 376 acres only, or a little above half a square mile. Its total population (almost entirely of the agricultural class), numbers 54 sonk, or an average of 92 to the spuare mile. The best crops grown are Javari, Bajri, cotton, Til and Ambidi. The surplus agricultural produce is taken for sale to the Chopda market. The people are thrifty and add to their income hy taking grass and cow-dung cakes, \&c., to Chopda.
4. It will be seen from the appendices marginally noted that the village Appenilices A and B. possesses 19 thatched bouses, 10 carts, 8 ploughs with 23 plough oxen, and in all 24 milch cattle. The average number of inmates to each bouse is 3 and about 19 acres to each plough.
5. Taking into consideration the isolated position of Vaijipur with reference

Proponed maximum rato. to the other villages of the Tiluka, its less healthy climate and bad road communication, I would propose that it should take a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-0-0 only; the nearest revised villages on this side of the Siatpudas being assessed at a maximum rate of Re. 1-6.0. There is no garden or rice land in the village.

Appendix C
6. The estimated result of the proposed rate is for the 12 year from 180 ,

|  |  | By Slevis Accousta. |  |  |  |  |  | ercentage: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gaverumunt oceupied latul. |  | Government oeeuphi.d land. |  | Government unvecupied land. |  | Total occupied and uuaccupied. |  |  |
| Acres. | Rupeta. | Acres. | Rupoces. | Acres. | Rupeos. | Acres. | Rupees. |  |
| 1 | $\pm$ | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| No record | 15 | 53 | 28 | 197 | 93 | 250 | 121 | 86.7 |

[^8]7. The fullowing talle shows the area and assessment of the village under every head according to the survey record:-

8. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend that in the event of my proposil being approved of, the survey settlement may be guaranteed to expire with that of the retaiuning villages of the Taluka in 1917-18.

I have the bonour to be,
Your most obedient Servant,
f.- B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

Statibtical Table No. IV.
Detail of Population.


Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX B

Statietical Table No. VI.
Return of Houses, Chauris, Wells, se., and of Live and Dead Stock.


Gineval Statement referred to in paragraph 6 if the Dencan Rerenve Survey Sibperintendenf's Report No. 1703, dated the 16th November 1899 for 1 Government

R. B. PITT

Actiry Superintment. Decrau Ruvenue Survep.

## From

THE COMMISSIONER, "C. D.

## Sir,

I bave the bonưur to forward the accompanying letter, No. 1703, dated 16th November 1892, from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, regarding the proposed settlement of Vaijapur in the Chqpda Taluka.
2. This is an isolated village in the Satpuda Hills with very ferw inhabitants, and the maximam rate proposed is not excessive. The Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka agrees to the settlement, and I see no reason to diasent, ${ }^{-}$ and would' recommend that the proposals of the Acting Superintendent be submitted to Covernment for sanction.


Submitted to Goverunent througli the Conmissiouer, C. D:-
2. The undersigned has na objection to offer to the proposals made. The isolated position of the village demands low maximuta rate. Were a higher one attempted, in all probability the village will be deserted. The comparison between present and proposed assessmont must not be considered, as it would have to 'be considerid if this were a revision settlement: The proposals may be sanctioned and the rates guarateed till the expiry of the lease already yranted in Government Resolution No: 2767, dated 2ad May 1889, for the Chopda Táluka.


Retenoe Departyent.
Tharoda, 9th Feliruary 1893.
Forwarted. The Acting Comurissioner approves of the proposals made by the Superintendent of Revemue Survey and aupported by the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.


## Revenue Survey and Assdssment, Kluándesh.

No. 1668.
Rbienvi Departument.
Bombay Castle, 6th March 1893.
Merorandum from the Commissioner, C. D.s No. n. - $5 \neq 6$, dater 9in" February 1893 F'orwarding the papers, pited in the margin, coutaining proporals fur the introduction of a survey sotlloSurvey, No. $1 j 03$, date tod itht Knivention Masy.
Lever ficun tha Colicetur of kikivdebh, No. 382, datod

- 14: h J anary le: 3 .
 missionef, Ao. 23ic, datid 27th Jannary 169i. ment into the vilaige of Vajapme in tha Chopda Taluka of the Khám. - . . .

Resolution- - The proposals made by the Superintendent, Decran Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Collector of Khándesh, the Survey and Settlement Commissiouer, and the Comissions, C. D., are samctioned. The rates should be guarauted so as to expire with those of the remaiuing villages of the tituka.

W. L. HARVEY. Under Socretary to Government.

## To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Surrey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountont General,
With an intimetion that the papere are beiug printed in the lotmo of a solection ffrm the Regorty of (dovernment, enid that *ben it is ready, the nowal brimber of erpies at it wall le tur-
The Publio Works Department of the Secretariat,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The Goverument of Iudia, } \\ \text { The Secretary of State for Indiu. }\end{array}\right\}$ By letter.

Farded to them.
!

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXIII.-New Series.


PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

> : OH THE

## SINDKHED TÁLUKA (WK)

OF THE

## KIIANDESII COLLECTORATE.


(3) midyy:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1893.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SETTLEMENT OF 166 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE SINDKHED TA'LUKA OF. THE KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.



## From

> R. B. PITT, Esqurr,
> Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

# The COLLECTOR of KEANDESH. 

DeceanSurvey Superintendent's Office, - Poona, \$4th February 1893.

Sik,
I have the honour to sulmit, for the consideration of Government, proposels for the revision settlement of 1606 Government villages of the Sindkhed Taluka of your Collectorate.
2. The accompanying sketch-map exhibits the Taluka in its present form, consisting of 168 villages, namely 166 Government and 2 Inam. The two latter will be dealt with hereafter when the rates for the Government villages are sanetioned.
3. The following is a short history of the formation of the Taluka as at present constituted. Until the year 1861, the Virdel Petha, comprising 53 villages ( 52 Government and 1 Inám), formed the sub-division of the Nandurbar Tiluka. For administrative purposes. in that year, 27 villages were added to it from the Mámlatdar's division, and 14 from the Dhulia Tailuka, when the sulb-division was made into a Tiluka and named Virdel. In 1868 the Talluka was further augmented by 74 villages by the transfer of 25 villages from the Dhulia Táluka, 46 from tbat of Amalner and 3 from Pimpalner, thus making in all 168 villages, including the 2 Inám villages above referred to. From the year 1885 Virdel has been known as the Sindkhed Táluka.
4. The disposition of the Taluka under report and the years of the introduction of the existing settlements, with the Government authority sanctioning the same, are given below:-

5. The revision measurement of the Taluka has been done on the partial system sanctioned by Government for Khándesh revisions sinee the year 1882 , and which, as it bas been
ious reports, needs but little further comment. The
Revision measuremont. described so often in previous reports, needs but little further comment. The principle has been to utilize the old measurements to the greatest extent possible, merely making such new measurements required for the demarcation of all separately recorded "Khatis," the sub-division of block numbers and other numbers of au unwieldy size, the separate record of newly irrigated areaz, and the general corrections of all boundaries, \&c., up to date.

- $\dot{1} 76-1$

6. The result of these operations is summarized below :-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Old } \\ & \text { Numbera. } \end{aligned}$ | Acres. | Remeasured havo become.. Couärned | Now Numiert and lot Numbers. | Acrea. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,904 \\ 16,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,073 \\ 2,3 \mathrm{j}, 483 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,368 \\ 16,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84.7 .7 \\ 2,36,483 \end{array}$ |
| 21,118 | 3,22,5ј6 |  | 25,582 | 3,21,230. |

7. The differences of area found in individual numbers are shown in the subjoined table :-

| Number of Villages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { old } \\ \text { Numbera. } \end{gathered}$ | Numbers yensuasd in whice difyrbince was |  |  |  |  |  | Incluried iu village formpten \& c | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nambers } \\ \text { nuve } \\ \text { remeanured. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Within } \\ 1 \text { per }}}{\text { Win }}$ cent. | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \text { to } 10 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { pent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 11 to } 15 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 16 \text { to } 20 \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Over } \\ 20 \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 166 | 21,118 | 2,272 | 2,145 | 135 | 37 | 9 | 28 | 280 | 16,214 |

and in the following are given the causes to which the more important differences are assignable:-

|  | NUMBERA IN Which diffxrence in attriattable to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| difference exceeded 16 per cent. | Alluvion or Liluvion. | Alterations in roadd. | Miataks in old work | Other remsons. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 35 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 8 |

8. The preparation of the revision classification record has been effected on the plan adopted and approved of in the later revised Talukas of the Kbandesh and Sátíra Collectorates. The classification valuation scale, however, adopted at the first survey for the 3 villages of Karel', Parsála and Akalkos, (which later on I am proposing to place in the 3rd group), differing from that given in the Joint Report, was altered according to the latter. The old classification has, after due consideration, been accepted as the basis for the new settlement, to which, however, has been added a.graduated addition in proportion to the advantages of position possersed by each field. In addition to this, it has been necessary to distribute the old classification over such new numbers as have been made at revision, and reclass for soil and water such areas as have been brought under irrigation during the currency of the lease. Each Bandhára io the Taluka has been carefully inspected, its capabilities duly recorded, and the rating of each number has been applied by myself. The subjoined statement shows the extent to which actual reclassification has been carried out:-

| Number of villages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Survey } \\ \text { Numbery } \\ \text { nond } \\ \text { Pot } \begin{array}{c} \text { numbera. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Total Acres. | Ruchasard. |  | Prbcertaor |  | Village Sites, Komds ec., not reclamed. Acrem, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sarvey Numbers including Fot Nambers. | Acrea | Survey Numhere including Pot Numbers. | - ${ }^{\text {creses. }}$ |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | - 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| ad | 20,582 | 3,07,270 | 937 ; | 20,188 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | 13,980 |

9. In the following table the areas obtained by revision survey are contrasted with the old record under each head of cultivation :-


The difference in the two records is insignificant, being 0.4 per cent. only, but there is an increase in garden area, which is almost altogether due to the utilization of streams hitherto unused for irrigation. There is no rice land whatever in the district.
10. The Taluka of Sindkhed, one of the central sub-divisions of the Khándesh Collectorate, is bounded on the North by the Position and physical
foaturea. Shirpur Tailukas; on the East by the Panjra River, separating it from Amalner; on the South by Dhulia, and on the West by the Pimpalner and Nandurbár Talukas. Along the northern portion of the district, and on its eastern boundary as well, Sindkhed in its physical characteristics closely resembles Amalner and Erandol, and is merely a continuation of the rich black soil of the Tápti valley, and then comes a central strip of undulating country. Towards the South-west, hills enter from the Pimpalner Taluka and, after throwing out several spurs on either side, end near the large town of Chintána. On the South-cast there are a few straggling hillocks with a low chain of hills sliirting the boundary of the Dhulia Táluka. Beyond Betavad, and one or two of the eastern villages on the Pánjra River, the district is very sparsely wooded.

The two chicf rivers in the district are the Tapti and Panjra, which, as previously mentioned, form the northern and eastern boundaries of the 'Táluka, and their flow is perennial. The principal tributaries of the Tapti are the Borií and Amrávti flowing north and almost parallel to each other. The Borai joined by the Pán near the village of Arava drains the centre of the district, and flowing past the villages of Climtána and Sindkhed joins the Tápti near the villige of Sukvad. The Amrávti drains the West and joins the Tápti at Távkbeda. These and several other smaller streams that cross the Taluka, though not flowing all the year round, still, in average seasons, possess in detiched pools sufficient water to meet the wants of the people and their cattle.

The soils are of the same description as those in Amalner,-black, red and brown. The prevailing black soil is a rich alluvial clay gradually growing poorer towards the South, and near the hills becoming light and friable.
11. With the exception of a few of the villages in the South and South-west,

Glimate-Appendix A. near the hills, which are said to be somewhat feverish after the monsqon, the climate of Sindkhed is very healthy. From the ten years' rainfall given in Appendix A,-a statement received from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture,-it will be seen that the average fall over that period has been 21.39 inches, and that during the first four montlis, January to April, the averaje is only 0.18 cents, an average amply
sufficient for all the usual dry-crop grains. From my personal experience of the district I an of opinion that the climate of the northern and eastern portions of the district is hetter and more certain than that of the villages in the South and South-west. It is noticeable, however, that, during the last four years shown in the statement, the rainfall has considerably fallen off, but it is satisfactory to observe that during the last two of these years there is a decided improvement. It was during the period mentioned that owing to scarcity of fodder not a few of the district cattle, including sheep and goats, had to be sent to the adjoining northern hilly districts for pasture.
12. The different crops grown in the Taluka under report, and the propor-

Cmps-Appendix B. tionate area covered by each, are shown in Appendix B. The form used by the Agricultural Department is now, as directed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, substituted for the one hitherto submitted, and the figures therein shown bave been obtained from that Department. The average crops of the last five years, given below, have been taken from the appendix marginally quoted:-

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |

The preponderance is entirely on the side of the "kharif," or early crops, being in the proportion of three-fourths to one-fourth of the "rabi," or late crops. Under the head of fibres, the most important and valuable of the early crops is cotton, which in itself covers more than one-third, or 33.6 per cent., of the cultivable area. Under the head of cereals, Bajri takes the chief place with a percentage of 322 ; next comes wheat, with a 12.4 per cent., and lastly Jowári, with 4.2 per cent. Of pulses, Math and Kulith show 4.3 per cent., gram $0 \cdot 0$, Tur $0 \cdot 3$, and others 0.1 per cent. Under the head of oil-seeds, linseed bears $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. Garden cultivation is confined to vegetables, 0.2 per cent., and fruit-trees to 0.1 per cent. Miscellaneous crops consist of condiments and spices, $0 \cdot 3$ per cent., wbacco 0.2 per cent., and dyes 0.2 per cent. The area under fallow is 6.2 per cent. only.

Referring to column 11 of Appendix B, there are, it will be seen, in all,

> Irrigated crops. 2,551 acres under irrigation, of which 768 acres recesive water from the "Mukti Tank" and 1,783 aeres from other sources. Aecording to the figures obtained from the Agricultural Department, the average of the crops grown during the five years 1880-87 to 1800-91 are as follows:-

"Non-food crops" cover the largest area; wheat comes second, and "other food crops" third. The area under sugarcane is small, having declined from 56 to 21 acres.
13. In the matter of communications, Sindkhed, in common with most of

Communications. the Tálukas of Khándesh, has vastly improved since the date of the last settlement. The roads now in existence within the limits of the district are as follows:-
(1). The Bormbay-Agra' (Provincial road), a first class metalled, drained and bridged road, passing through the eastern half of the Taluka midway between Betávad and Sindkhed, both of which towns are connected with it by good country tracks; its total length through the Taluka is 14 miles. There is no priacipal toll on this road, but only three protective ones-one at Bábbala on the South, subordinate to the chief toll at Songir (Dhulia Táluka) ; the second to the north at Dabhási, near the Tápti ; and the third, South of Dabhasi, both subordinate to Savalda in the Shirpur Táluka. The toll levied on this road for laden carts is 4 annas and for empty ones 2 annas.
(2). The Songir-Naudurbár (Local Fund) road branches off from the Agra road near Soughir, and runs diagonally through the Taluka, for a length of some 27 miles, of which the first 21 miles, up to Dondaicha, are completely metalled, drained and bridged, except at large nálas, which, bowever, are provided with easy approaches and good crossings (Irish bridges). Beyond Dondaicha for the remaining 6 miles the road (en route to Nandurbár and Surat) is culverted and murummed, and is now, I believe, leeing gradually metalled (if not completed at the present time). At the time of the first settlement this road was merely a country track, but now maintains a constant stream of traffic nearly all the year round-cotton and grain, cart-loads of teak and other wood for building purposes, \&c., and strings of new bullock carts, and "chakdas" from the neighbouring forests and workshops of Taloda and Nandurbár. The principal toll on this road is situated at Vikran, midway between Chimtina and Dondaicha, with 2 protective tolls, one at Chimtina and another at Dángurna. The object in having the 2 protective tolla in the same direction (further South) is that, in case of evasion at the former, the toll may be levied at the latter, or vice versa. The right of collecting tolls on this road is annually farmed, and, in order to show the increased amount of traffic, I give below the sums realized during the past three years:-

## Rs.

| $1890-91$ | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,525 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1891-92$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | 5,000 |
| $1892-93$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | 7,001 |

The rate of toll levied on laden carts is 2 annas and on empty ones 1 anna,
(3). The Dondaicha-Sháháda (Local Fund) Road takes off from the Songir- Nandurbár road at Dondaicha, and $7 \frac{1}{8}$ miles of it up to Tákarkbeda, on the banks of the Tápti River, lie in the north-west portion of the Taluka, This is a murummed and drained road, and now open for traffic. The appronches to the Tápti at Takarkheda, and at Dabhási on the Sindkbed side. are practically completed. Ferry boats ply at each of these crossings during the monsoon season, and one is also maintained by some rich people at Turkheda and Virdel for their mutual convonience at Laughána, on the direct track between Sindkhed and Shähada (via Yirdel).

With the exception of a few hill villages south of Mallpur, in the southwest corner of the 'laluka, where road communications are somewhat rough and difficult, good country tracks exist every where, and connect villages with one another and with the main arteries as above detailed.
14. The Taluka is well off both as regards the number and position of its market towns; though not one of them, as will be seen Markets-Appondix C. from Appendix C, can be conṣidered first class, or
of more than local importance, their weekly sales averaging far below Rs. 1,000. There are in all nine markets, of which the

|  | Vinagre. |  | Averame weakly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Dondaiche | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 2 | Betávad | ... | ... | " | 6:5 |
| 8 | Virdel | ... | ... | " | 615 |
| 4 | Malpur | $* *$ | ... | " | 375 |
| 5 | Sindkhed | ... | ... | " | 335 |
| 6 | Chimtána | *** | ... | " | 280 |
| 7 | Nimgul... | ... | .. | , | 225 |
| 8 | Varai ... | ..' | ... | " | 147 |
| 0 | Shovda... | ... | ** | " | 47 |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  | first three named in the margin are the most important. The large town of Dhulia, situated within a fer miles of its southern boundary, and some 24 milee South of kasba Sindkhed, absorbs nearly the whole of the export trade of the district, and of the western (Nandurbar) and northern Talukas as well. Cotton, the principal export, after being cleaned by hand gins, of which there are some 785 scattered throughout the Taluka, and by 3 steam gine ( 2 at Sindkhed and 1 at Chimtana), is carted to Dhulia to be pressed into bales, and thence it is carried to the railway stations of Cháliagaon and Manmár for despatch to Bombay.

15. Besides cotton the exports include bajri, wheat and other sarplus agricultural produce, as well as horns, hides, \&c.; while ou the other hand the imports comprise sugar, salt, condiments, groceries, spices, cloths of European manufacture, kerosine oil, hard-

## Manufacturea

 ware, copper and brass utensils, \&c. There is no manufacture of any importance carried on within the Taluka. There are in all some 179 hand looms. Of these, 113 produce coarse cotton fabrics, and 66 turn out the ordinary country blanket; they do not pass out of the Taluka.16. In the subjoined statement the main heads of the statistics of 166 Government villages noder report, as they existed at

Statistics-Appendices D, H, F and J. the time of the first settlement, are contrasted with the corresponding figures for the present day. The old information is taken from the survey census for the year of settlement; the latter, as regards population, has been extracted from the special census taken by the Revenue Department in 1891, and the figures for the remaining heads, with the exception of houses, (altogether omitted from comparison by order of the Survey Commissioner) have been obtained from the Agricultural Department. The new forms framed by the Survey Commissioner for adoption in all future settlement reports, to be substituted for the present Forms IV and V, cannot be furnished for this report, as their preparation by the Agricultural Department will entail more time than can be spared :-

17. Population has, on the whole, materially increased by 36.4 per cent. during the period of the lease, and now sbows a density of 145 to the square mile, a high average which, however, varies considerably in different parts of the Taluka, as will be apparent further od.
18. The increase among cattle used for ploughing is 40.1 per cent., which, by the usual method of calculation, gives one pair to 21 acres of cultivation, a proportion sufficient for all

[^9]
requirements. Cattle kept for brêeding and other purposes haye decreased by

Cattle for breeding and other parposes. 79.7 consequent on the diminished area available for grazing and the increased value of forage; and the rayats now-a-days no longer keep more cattlo than are absolutely decessary.
19. Milch cattle and their young have also decreased by 32.9 per cent., and sheep and goats by 15.4 per cent., probably for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, and more especially in the latter case to the cause mentioned in paragraph 11 of this report, namely short Milch cattle and their joong.
Sheep and goata.
rainfall and scanty pasturage.
20. There is a very marked increase under this head ( $51 \cdot 1$ per cent.) due Carta. no doubt to improved road communication, and to the remunerative carrying trade, which has sprung up of late years in connection with cotton presses, large markets and railway stations.
"Carts" include the "chakda," a smaller and lighter description of cart generally drawn by a pair of hardy Deccani ponies, which, as an expeditious means of locomotion for purposes of business, profit and pleasure, is now universally adopted throughout Khándesh.

Almost all the carts and "chakdas" now in use in the Collectorate are made at Taloda and to a small extent at Nandurbar, and are well noted for their strength and durability. The price of the larger carts, with iron axles, ranges from Rs. 40 to 60, as against Rs. 15 to 20 for the clumsy wooden-axle affairs in use at the time of the first settlement. The price of "chakdas" varies from Ks. 35 to 50 according to its size, finish and "brass fixings," or embellishments.
21. As a sequence to the above remarks the very large increase under this

Horses and ponies
head ( 133.7 per cent.) is not surprising, and it is satisfactory to note that these useful animals are not only increasing in number, but in quality, and that there is a constant demand for them.

Pony-chakdas and tongas now ply for hire on all the made roads in the district, and realize very fair profits by attending the principal stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
22. Wells and Budkis show a rise of 16.5 per cent. since the first settleWalls and Budkis ment, but the old records, however, afford no data for distinguishing the wells designed for different purposes ; but of the total number of wells now in existence, 1,093 for irrigation purposes are in good order, 1,258 for drinking and 56 for other purposes, while 124 have fallen into disuse.
23. In the following statements the statistics, which have been shown

Gronp I-Pink.
Group 11-Blue. Group III-Green. above for the whole Táluka, are now recompiled under hoads of the 3 groups into which it is proposed, later on in this report, to divide the Tailuka for the purposes of assessment. A reference to the map will show at a glance the position of those groups :-

| Desoription. | At firat Settloment | 1891. | Difference. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Grous $1 .-115$ Villages.


| Deacription. |  |  | At firut Settement. | 1891. | Diffarence. | Tercentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Group II. -48 Villages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population... |  | . | 11,718 | 17,731 | 6,013 | +51.3 |
| Cattle for plough | ... | ... | 3,501 | 5,819 | 2,318 | +662 |
| Do. for breeding | nd oth | poses | 776 | 189 | 587 | $-756$ |
| Cows, buffaloes aud | oung | ... | 9,754 | 6,834 | 2,920 | -299 |
| Sheep and goats | . | ... | 5,076 | 4,820 | 250 | -49 |
| Carts $\quad .$. | ... | ... | 975 | 1,584 | 609 | $+62.5$ |
| Horses and ponies | ... | ... | 187 | 548 | 861 | $+1930$ |
| Wells and Badkis | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 641 | 692 | 51 | +80 |
| Group III.-3 Villages, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Propulation... |  | $\cdots$ | 290 | 511 | 221 | +76.2 |
| Cattle for plough |  |  | 103 | 189 | 86 | +83.5 |
| Do. for breeding and other purpose: |  |  | 29 | 3 |  |  |
| Cows, buffaloes and young |  | . | 531 | 329 | 202 | $-38.0$ |
| Sheep and goats | ... | - | 228 | 217 | 11 | -4.8 |
| Carts … | ... | ... | 33 | 45 | 12 | +38.4 |
| Horses and ponies | . | ... | 6 | 9 | 3 | $+50.0$ |
| Wells and Budkis | ... |  | 6 | 12 | 8 | +100.0 |

From the above group-tables it will be observed, that all parts of the Taluka have, more or less, progressed towards prosperity during the current lease, and that the figures differ only in proportion to the oharacteristics of the different parts.
24. It will be seen from Appendix H, prepared from the information sup-Edacation-Appendix H. plied by the Educational Department, that there are and 3 by the Municipality. The average daily attendance in the former is 840 and in the latter 323. The average proportion of the male population able to read bas risen from 4.8 to 8.1 per cent. since the first settlement.
25. Details regarding sub-tenures will be found in Appendix I. $82 \cdot 2$ per

Sub-tenures-Appendix I. ceut. of the total numbers is cultivated by the occupants themselves, or in partnership with others; $9 \cdot 3$ per cent. is sub-let for money-payments, and $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. for a share of the produce (grain payment). 4.7 per cent. of the numbers is waste, and 1.6 per cent. unfit for cultivation.
26. The information given in the appendices marginally noted regarding the value of land, either by sales, sub-lettings or mort-

Value of land-
Appendices $\mathbf{K}^{(1)}, \mathbf{K}^{(2)}, \mathbf{L}$, $\mathbf{I}^{(1)}$ and $\mathrm{M}^{(-)}$. gages, have been obtained from the Inspector-General of Registration, The statements received, however, have been summarized in this offioe in the form in which they are now submitted. No cases have been taken involving houses, or any other property uther than land,
27. In Appendix K ${ }^{(1)} 100$ cases of ordinary sales are given, which show that,

Sale6-
Appendices $K^{(1)}$ and $K^{(8)}$. in 27 cases land realized from 1 to 10 times the, survey assessment per acre, in 58 cases from 11 to 25 times, in 9 from 26 to 40 times, and in 6 from 41 to 67 times. The total area sold amounted to 1,309 acres assessed at Rs. 1,813 , or an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-6-2, and realized Rs. 46,565 , or an average rate per acre of Rs. 23-5-7.

Of the 75 cases of sales by Court decree there are 50 , in which the land realized from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment, 17 from 11 to 25 times, 3 from 26 to 40 times, and 5 from 41 to 51 times. The total acres sold amounted to 945 assessed at Rs. 899, or an average of rate per acre of Re. 0-15-3, and realized Rs. 9,166 , or an average of Rs. 9-11-2 per acre.
28. There are in all 68 cases of sub-lettings, 60 of which were sub-let from Sub-lettings-Appendix L. 1 to 5 times, the survey assessment, and the remaining 8 cases from 6 to 10 times. The total area amount
to 1,262 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,744 , or an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-6-1, and were sub-let for Rs. 5,772, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-9-2.
29. Of simple mortgages there are 100 cases. In 38 cases the land was mortgaged from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment,

## Mortgager-

Appendices $M^{(1)}$ and $M^{(2)}$. in 52 from 11 to 25 times, in 7 from 26 to 40 times and in 3 cases from 41 to 60 times. The total area mortgaged amounts to 1,506 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,737, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-2:5, and realized hs. 20,506 , or an average rate per acre of Rs. 13-9-10. There are in all 63 cases of mortgages with possession, of which 32 cases were mortgaged from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment, 27 from 11 to 25 times, 2 from 26 to 40 times, and 2 from 41 to 64 times. The total area mortgaged was 1,072 acres assessed at Rs. 1,466, or an average rate per acre of Rs. $1-5-11$, and was mortgaged for Rs. 17,349, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 16-2-11.
30. The above details, as already stated, have been collated from the information aupplied by the Registration Department; but whereas I have been directed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in a recent circular on the subject of revision settlement reports to summarize or print, as an appendix, the Inspector's forwarding remarks, I will, as they are brief, quote them below verbatim:-
"The improved methods of cleaning and packing cotion introdaced in this Táluk has, I believe, much to do with its general prosperity. Although Silldkheda is situate in the interior it has easy communication with the main trunk road; and the export of cotton seems to be large. The surrounding villages from the nature of the soil appear to be well adapted for the growth of cotton. The agricultural class appear to be prosperous, and there seems to be no ruinous grip of the savkar or other tradesmen on their earnings. After all exactions what is actually left of the produce of their lands suffices, I believe, to keep them comfortable, and the men who stand between Government and agriculturist are not, I conceive; great gainers of the residuary produce. The cultivators do not borrow moncy at an exorbitant rate of interest, and the savkare seem to have some confidence in the parties to whom they lend money, and in whose gains they participate. With his own little cultivation, and the wages paid to him as the cultivator of other men's lands. the agriculturist is free from the slavery of heavy debts. During the past five years the average price at which lund was sold in the Sindkheda Táluk was Rs. 1-6-0 per acre. The mean averuge of rent realized with regard to leases was $\mathrm{Ks}, 1-5-0$. The sums advanced on mortgages with possession were higher in the Sindkheda Taluk when compared with Pachora and Jalgaon."

It will be remarked, perhaps, that the figures given by the Inspector, with respect to sales of land and the average rent realized regarding leases do not tally with the figures furnished in the statements supplied to this office; but they are not, I presume, of sufficient importance to delay the submission of this report on that account.
31. As it has been found impossible to obtain a continuous record of prices

> Prices of produce-
> Appendix N . for the Sindkhed market, I propose (as in the cases of the Páchora and Jalgaon settlements) to take the record for the adjoining Taluka of Dhulia as showing the range of values of produce before and during the lease. Dhulia, it may be noted, is the principal mart not only for Sindkhed but for several other of the western and northern districts. I should further mention, that the figures shown in Appendix $\mathbf{N}$, of which the subjoined table is a summary, have been taken from the Government Gazette, as they are only obtainable from the Agricultural Dtpartment for four years only :-

| Period. | Lbe. of 99 Tolas per Rupee. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Joweri. | Wheat. | Cotton, |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ten yeare before settlement, 1850-1859. | 1034 | 55 | 81 |
| First decade of lease, 1860-1869 ... | 46 | $27 \%$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Second do. 1870-1879 ... | 464 | 293 | 5 |
| Last 12 years, 1880-1891 ... ... | 44 | 83 | 5. |

32. It will be choserved that, during the first deado of the lease, the frices of Jowari, wheat and cotton went up $124.5,101 \cdot 8$ and 89.9 per cent reppectively. The finlowing decade, the price of Jowari remained about the same, but there was a fall of $9 \cdot 2$ and $22 \cdot 2$ per cent, respectively, in wheat and cotton. The last 12 yeare of the lease, conpared with the provious derade, shows a riso in Jowari and cotton of 5.1 and 4.8 per cent,, respectively, with a fall of 12.6 per cent. in wheat. probably owing to cotton and Biajri having taken the place of wheat and Jowari. This clearly shows the tendency to sulsititute the rent paving crop, cotton, for Jowíri, as has already been noticed in other parts of the Kilaindesh Collectorate. Contrasting the figures of the last 12 years, however, with the arerage of the 10 years previous to the settlement, we find a rise of 1347 in Jowari, bi42 per cent. in wheat, and 61.9 per cent. in cutton. The conclusinn that may fairly be drawn from these results is that agricultural proluce has risen from 62 to 135 per cent. since the introduction of the first settlement.
33. The revenue history of the Taluka will te

> Revenue Histriev-
> Appendices, $\dot{O}^{(1),} O^{(2)}, O^{(3)}$ and $O^{(4)}$ found in yearly detail in the appendices compiled in separate statements for each batch of villages settled in different years.
The immediate effect of the introduction of the settlement into the 45 villages settled in 1857-58 was a decrease in the revenue from Rs. 53,666 to Rs. 47,176. During the

## Appendix $0^{(1)}$.

 following ycars, with slight fuctuatic is, collections continued to improve until in 1890-91 they reached Rs. 72,5 个. The waste area from 22,530 acres decreased to 1,050 acres in 1890-91. p addition to the usual remiswions given in the year of settlement, the only otl. $r$ large sum appears in 1860-61 owine to the damage the crops sustained by the river Tapti overtlowing its lxanks. A large outstanding balance is seen in the year 1871.72, due to tutal or partial failure of rain; but of this sum, howerer, only a very sinall portion had to be finally remitted.The second batch of 93 villages settled in $1860-61$ also shows a falling off

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Appendix } 0^{(2)} . & \text { in the collections in the year of settlement frum } \\
\text { Rs. } 1,18,115 \text { to Rs. } 94,598 \text {. Collections rose, however, }
\end{array}
$$ the very next year, and continued to improve until 1871-72, when they foll to Rs. 90,040 owing to the cause mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The revenue righted itself, however, the following year and rose steadily until 1890-91, when it reached a total of R3. 1,42,9:36. The remission granted in 1850-61 is partly owing to the usual remission made in the year of eettlement, and partly to the overflow of the Tapti above referred to. The only other large sum appears in 1871-72, due to failure of rain. The waste area from 66,578 acres in 1860-61 decreased to 14,719 acres in 1890-91. It is satisfactory to note that only a portion of the large outstanding balance appearing in 1871-72 had to be finally remitted.

The third survey settlement, embracing 25 villages, was effected in 1861 -62.
Appendix $0^{(3)}$. The year of settlement shows a decrease in the collections from Rs. 15,281 to Rs. 12,895. The very next year there was a sudden rise, and the improvement continued fairly steady until 1871-72, when there was a sudden fall. The following year collections suddenly rose again, and continued to improve until the revenue reached Rs. 22,438. In addition to the usual remissions granted in the year of survey suttlement, the only uther large remissions were given in 1871-72 owing, as already stated, to almint tutal failure of rain, which appears to have afficted nearly the whole of the Collectorate. From 22,705 acres of waste in 1861-62 the area has diminished to 6,475 acres.

In the 3 villages settled in 1867-68 (formerly forming the 9th group,
Appendix $O^{(4)}$. and now the 3rd group in the proposals subnitted) the immediate result of the survey settlement was a decrease in the revenue demand of Rs. 409; and although there has been a somewhat steady improveonent since, the collections in 1890-91 still fall short of the last year under the old system. The remissions given in 1871-72 are due to the causes already noticed, and in some cases to poverty and desertion of the khátedárs.
34. The progress made during the expiring lease is clearly summarized in the following short statement, which shows at a glance the change that has occurred under the heads of cultivated and waste lands in the 166 villages under report :-


The assessment on cultivated land has increased by 43.7 per cent., and that on the waste has lessened by 89.7 per cent.
35. The following return, which has been furnished by the Mámlatdar, illustrates the ease with which.the land revenue has been collected during the last three years :-

36. The information given in this report establishes the fact, that since the Summary. introduction of the survey settlement there has been a steady rise towards prosperity. Population has greatly increased with a corresponding increase in all that indicates agricultural wealth. Facilities of communications have been greatly improved; cultivation and collections have steadily increased ; the revenue has been regularly and easily collected; land bears a high value, and, lastly, agricultural produce now commands much higher prices,-roughly speaking, from 50 to more than 100 per cent.,-than at the time of the first settlement. The only conclusion to be drawn from the facts above-mentioned is that the State is fully justified in enhancing the present rates and claiming a fair share of the increased value of produce. Before, howevor, stating the new rates, which I propose to apply for this object, I will briefly explain the old grouping and rates.
37. Under the old settlement the 166 villages were divided into *9 classes

Old rates of ascossment and or groups, with maximum dry-crop rates varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0. The number of villages coming under each rate is shown below:-

|  |  |  | Re. a. p. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II 38 | villages rated at |  | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{2} 8$ | 0 |
| 11135 | do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | 0 |
| IV 6 | do. | ... | ... | 20 | 0 |
| V 11 | do. | ... | $\ldots$ | 114 | 0 |
| VI 13 | do. | ... | .. | 112 | 0 |
| VII 7 | do. | $\ldots$ | ... | 110 | 0 |
| VIII 13 | do. | ... | $\cdots$ | 18 | 0 |
| 1 X | do. | ... |  | 14 | 0 |
| 160 |  |  |  |  |  |

- The 9 claces or groupe, reforred to, are ghowa differently wolvured in the aocompanying map.

33. As already stated in paragraph 8, the villages now forming the Sind-

Proposed new rates of mokhed Táluka for revision settlement formerly belonged to and were settled with the Taluks villages of Amalner, Virdel, Dhulia and Pimpalner. Without discussing the merits and demerits of the old grouping I will simply point out that, as these villages were not all grouped at the same time, the rates applied were doubtless affected by different considerations, such as quality of the soil, communications, \&c., existing at the time of their respective settlements. From my personal experience of the villages of the Táluka, climate and communications, bazárs and other elements taken into consideration, I would, in determining new rates, propose to divide the Talluka into 3 groups only, in livu of the former 9 groups, as follows :-

## Group I.-115 villages, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-12-0.

These villages extend over the whole length of the Taluka from West to East along the South bank of the 'Tapti and adjoin the Pánjra River from North to South on the East boundary of the district. The villages of this group enjoy a good climate and are well favoured both as regards road communications and bazárs.

Group II.-48 villages maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0.
These villages adjoin the 1 st group on the South. They are hilly and undulating, and inferior as regards climate, communications and market towns.

## Group III.-s villages, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-s-0.

These 3 villages formerly formed the 0 th group at the first settlement, and were rated at Rs. 1-4-0. They are situated on the western boundary of the Tailuka on the range of Gbats entering the district from Pimpalner; they are hilly and somewhat difficult of access, and the climate is insalubrious for the greater portion of the year.

From a study of the rates applied to the villages of the Talukas bordering on Sindkhed and of those of the Amalner Táluka, lately revised, the present revision rates now proposed for the district under report appear most moderate and equitable, and I may add have received the approval of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
39. By the record of the existing settlement there are 2,565 acres of garden land in all, of which the Government portion is 2,272 acres, assessed at $\mathrm{Ks} .5,5: 33$, or Rs . 2-7.0 per
Assessment of Garden lend acre. By revision survey there are 2,860 acres, of which 2,581 acres are Government bearing an assessment of R.s. 5,973, or an average of Rs. 2-5.0 per acre, The division of this land into Motasthal and Pátasthal is shown below :-

| Demeription. |  | Acren, | Rupeen. | Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| - |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |
| Motasthal | - | 2,053 | 3,581 | 11110 |
| Pátarthal . . | ... | 525 | 2,392 | 4811 |

40. In assessing the lands under wells the orders of Government have been strictly followed, and lands watered by wells, Motagthal. formerly assessed, have now been rated within the highest dry-crop rate, and no additional cess on account of irrigation has been placed upon lands irrigated from wells sunk during the lease.
41. According to the first seitlement the Government Pátasthal area is Pátasthal. 295 acres rated for water-cess only at Rs. 814, or an average of Rs. 2-12-2 per acre. By revision survey
it totals 525 acres assessed in like manner at R3. 1,399 , or an average of .ls. 2-10-8 per acre. Bearing in mind the views of Government, as expressed in their Resolution No. 4010, dated 9th May 1892, and taking into consideration the nature of country to be revised, 1 have carefully gone over each number, and have rated it according to the individual circumstances of each garden, adopting a maximum combined rate for soiland water of Rs. 8-the rate that has been usually adopted for the Deccan Talukas.

With respect to lands formerly assessed as Pátasthal and paying assessment to the Revenue Department, but now irrigated by the "Mukti Tank." maximum rate of Rs. 14, combining soil and water, bas beeu substituted for the 8 rupees scale. The separation of the water-cess to be credited to the Revenue and Irrigation Departmente, as directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7519, dated 12th December 1881, will be duly made, and statements sent to the respective Departments. As regards incressed Patasthal areas, or new lands brought under irrigation subsequent to the first settlement, another statement will be prepared and forwarded to the Irrigation Department to enable them to levy water-cess ; the assessment on soil, in both instances, being credited to the Revenue Department. As Sindshed is now being revised, it would, in my opinion, simplify matters if the whole of the water-cess derived from lands irrigated by works under the coutrol of the Irrigation Department were at once made over to that Department instead of waiting until the revision settlement of the Dhulia Taluka is carried out.

The above remarks refer ts the village of Betavad only. There are, in addition, some $\$ 60$ acres in 3 villages in the district under report which are irrigated from the "Mukti Tank," the water-cess of which is determined and levied entirely by the Irrigation Department.
42. The estimated result of the new rates now proposed is shown in Appendix $Q$ of which the subjoined table is an abstract for each of the new groupls:-


In this table, which includes the water-cess portion of the assessment on the new Patasthal lands, the proportion of increase is 31.7 per cent., and is within the sanctioned limit of 33 per cent.; and in the following statement, from which the water assessment on the new Hatasthal is excluded, the increase on soil alone amounts to 31.4 per cent. ; the difference of increase by water cess is 0.3 only :-

43. The total results of the origival and the proposed revision settlements are given below under the usual heads:-

| Description. | By Formar Stetzy. |  | By Rension Strimy. |  | Jundi or Quit-rent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Area, | Aseessment. | Area, | Amesement. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gurernment occupied land Guvernment unoccupied land Inám ... Gcrernment unassessed, - arable, \&c. ... | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
|  | 2,05,691 | 2,38.418 | 2,05,613 | 3,13,884 | $\cdots$ |
|  | 22,758 | 8.569 | 21, 373 | 9,678 | $\cdots$ |
|  | 29,406 | 40,873 | 20,126 | 53,397 | 7,456 |
|  | 64,701 | $\cdots$ | 64,838 | ... | ... |
|  | 3,22,50\% | 2,87,860 | 3,21,250 | 8,76,959 | 7,456 |

44. On Government occupied land of all descriptions the average assessment jer acre by the origiral settlement was Re. 1-2-7; by the proposed revision rates it will be Re. 1.5-5, an increase of Re. 0-5-10 per acre; excluding the new water assessment the average per acre will be identically the same, viz. Re. 1-8-5 per acre.
45. In conclusion, I have the honoar to suggest that the rates now propused

Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4:b May 1885.

Government Resolution No. 2981, dated 20th April 1880.
if sanctioned by Government, should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, and that all camso of individual increase over' 25 per cent. be gradually imposed in the usual way as authorized by Covernment in the Resolutions marginally noted.

## I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.
Statement shoving monthly Rainfall recorded at Sindkhet, 188?-1891.


## APPENDIX B.

Statement showing in average the cultivated and uncultivated area as alro the details of erops for five years from 1586-S~ to 1990.01 in the 166 Government villages of the Sindkhed Taluka of the Ehündesh Coliectorate.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survny.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the princifal weekly Biairirs are held in the Sindkhed Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

R. B. PITT,

## APPENDIX $D$.

## Statibtical Tabie No. IV.

Detail of Population.


The upper line of igures is that of the previous settement.

## APPENDIX E.

Statistical Table No. V.
Occupation: of the People.


The upper kne of agured is that of the provione gettiempont.
R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.


## APPENHIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 166 Government villages in the Sindhled Tiluka of the Khuindesh Collectorate during the year 1890-91.


The appor line of Agures is that of the previous mettiement.
R. B. PITTT,

Acting Suparintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, \&r., and average Birthe, Deaths, Vaccination in 1be, villages of the Sindkhed Tüluka, Lhündesh Colleotorate.


## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1890-91.


## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inim Iands cultivated by Occupante and Sub-tcnants, ge., in the year 1891.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Soperintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

## APPENDIX J.

| 8 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 5 | Ttuke. | Wuıa, Beokit asd res lume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | tamis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , Otana soimere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bemarku. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Por Irrigation. |  | For drinking Sturg, bat not tor itrigativn |  |  |  | In disuse. |  | For Inigation. |  |  |  | Fhr cattla and ofwaphink andot her puryouenhut not furirrisetion urdrinking nupplyof humgnbeinge. |  | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ dierses. |  | For Intigtion. |  |  |  |  |  | In disue. |  |  |
|  |  | Pakkm | кwhas. | Pakke. | Hacha | Pakke. | Kactia. |  | Nther caures | Pakks. | Kachas. | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka | Kacha. | Failen <br>  repair. | Other caumes. | Pakks. | Eacha. | Pakks. | Kachat | Pakka. | Kocha. | Fallen in or 1 repair. | con |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | + | 5 | ${ }^{-}$ | 7 | ${ }^{-}$ | - | 10 | 11 | 12 | ${ }^{18}$ | 1 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{21}$ | 28 | 8 | 4 | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 7 |
| 100 | Sindkhen Thaks of the Knandesth Cullecturc. | 978 | 115 | 1,257 | 1 | ${ }^{65}$ | 1 | 134 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ..- | 1 | ${ }^{13}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1 |  | 14 | $\cdots$ |  |

ABSTRACT.
Na.
R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{(1)}$

An Abatract Stutement showing Ordinary Sales in 166 villages of the Sindkhed Tuluka of the Khändesh Collectorate.

| Totel aromen mild. | Total aum for whioh wold. | Sale rate par Acro. | Tocal a moasmerti | Average rate of Amemsment per Acren | The averace pumiver of timat the tiurvey Asexmment in equal to the muth his which the land to molu. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 1,309 | R. $\mathbf{3 0 , 5 6 5}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Re. } & \text { A. } & \text { p } \\ 23 & 5 & 7 \end{array}$ | Re. 1,813 | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Ra, } & \text { an } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \end{array}$ | 17 | The total number of enaes in 10 |
| $386^{27}$ | casea in which $8,601$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 953 \end{aligned}$ | sold for sums 513 | $\begin{array}{cccc} \text { from } & 1 & \text { to } & 10 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$ | times the aurv | ey semeamment. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 750 \end{array}$ | casea in which 18,814 | the land was 2468 | cold for sums 1,070 | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 11 \text { to } 25 \\ 1610 \end{gathered}$ | timas the aurv 17 | ey smosament. |
| $118^{9}$ | cames in which 8,295 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 53 \quad 5 \quad 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sold for sumb } \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 26 \text { to } 40 \\ 103 \end{gathered}$ | timee the surv 34 | oy masment. |
| $65{ }^{6}$ | cases in which 2,355 | the land wai 42131 | sold for sums 44 | $\begin{gathered} \text { from } 41 \text { to } 67 \\ 01210 \end{gathered}$ | timen the mury 54 | fy aspesoment, |

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{(2)}$.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in 166 villages of Sindkhed Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

| Total Acren sold. | Total num for which eold. | Sale rotes por Acre. | Total Aspessment | Averace rete of Amsumment jer Acre. | The average oumber of timen the Burvey Arpcambient in equal to the sum land then the band la mold. | Eamark. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 945 | Re. <br> 9,166 | $\begin{array}{rll} \text { Hs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 9 & 11 & 2 \end{array}$ | Rs. <br> 899 | $\begin{array}{rcc} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 15 & 3 \end{array}$ | 10 | The total number of casey is 76 . |
| $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 631 \end{array}$ | cases in which 3. 267 | the land wat 5 8 | sold for auras <br> 535 | $\begin{array}{cccc} \hline \text { from } & 1 & \text { to } & 10 \\ 0 & 14 & 10 \end{array}$ | times the ${ }_{6}$ | ey asmemment. |
| $249$ | cases in which 3,288 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 1333 \end{aligned}$ | sold for sume 232 | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { from } 11 \text { to } & 25 \\ 014 & 1 \end{array}$ | times the arve 14 | ey asmesement. |
| $39^{3}$ | cases in which $1,470$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 37 \text { Il } \end{aligned}$ | sold for sums | $\text { from } 26 \text { to } 40$ | times the aurv 87 | ey asseasment. |
| $26^{5}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { cases in which } \\ 1,141 \end{gathered}$ | the land was 43142 | eold for suma 27 | $\begin{gathered} \text { from to } 51 \\ 107 \end{gathered}$ | times the sury . 42 | ey aspesament. |

## APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 166 villages of the Sindkhed Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

| Total Acres | Thital sum for whioh sab-let. | Snb-letting rite per Acte. | Towl Assomement. | Average rato per Acre. | The average number of timen the Survey A memement in equal to the sum for whleh the land to sub-leto. | Remarkn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\delta$ | 6 | 7 |
| 1,262 | Ra. 6,772 | Re. a. $p$ <br> 4 9 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { 1,744 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Re. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | 3 | The total nomber of cases is 98. |
| $1,150^{60}$ | cases in which $4,796$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { the land was } \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { snb-let for sams } \\ 1,624 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\text { from } 1 \text { to } 7^{5}$ | times the surv | ey anosament. |
| $112^{8}$ | cases in which 976 | $\text { the land was }{ }_{811}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { sab-let for sums } \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { from } & 6 & \text { to } \\ 1 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | time the surv | ey asomenent. |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Surver.

## APPENDIX in $^{(1)}$.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 166 villages of the Sindkhed Taluka of the Khändesh Oollectorate.

| Total Acren murtgaged. | Total sum for | Mortange rece per Acre. | Total Anonempent. | Average rate of Asseswren per Acre. |  | Bemarka. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1,506 | R8. 20,506 | Ha. a.c $^{\text {a }}$ p. | Rs. 1,737 |  | 12 | The total number of cases is.100. |
| $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 596 \end{gathered}$ | cases in which 4,671 | the land was | mortgaged for | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { sumg } & \text { from } \\ 1 & 5 \end{array}$ | to 10 times the | survey aseesament. |
| $\begin{gathered} 68 \\ 765 \end{gathered}$ | ascen in which 12,690 | the land wan | mortgaged for 830 | $\operatorname{same}_{1}$ | 25 times the 15 | survey assesament. |
| $116^{7}$ | casea in which 2,355 | $\begin{gathered} \text { the land waa } \\ 20 \quad 410 \end{gathered}$ | mortgaged for 81 | $\begin{gathered} \text { sums from } 26 \\ 0112 \end{gathered}$ | to 40 times the 29 | surivey asmersment. |
| $29^{3}$ | cases in whioh 790 | $\begin{gathered} \text { the land was } \\ 27 \quad 310 \end{gathered}$ | mortgaged for 16 | $\begin{gathered} \text { cums from } 41 \\ 0810 \end{gathered}$ | to 60 times the 49 | murvoy assesoment. |

## APPENDIX $M^{(3)}$.

An Abstract Stateniont showing Mortgages with possession in 166 villages of the Sindkhed Taluku, Khándesh Collectorate.

| Total Acres uortumbd. | Total num for which murtgaged. | Mortgage rato per Acre. | Total Ascosgmient. | Average rete <br> of Assesmint per Acre. | The averape uniber of times the Survey Asoesment is for which the land is mortisngel. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1.072 | Ras. <br> 17,340 | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \mathrm{Kn} . & \mathrm{a} \\ 16 & 211 \end{array}$ | R. <br> 1,486 | $\begin{array}{rlll} \text { Ra. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 5 & 11 \end{array}$ | 12 | The total number of cabes is 63. |
| $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 585 \end{gathered}$ | oasea in which $4,798$ | the land was | mortgaged for 72.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sums from } 1 \\ & 145 \end{aligned}$ | to 10 times the | survey asseasment. |
| $\stackrel{27}{467}$ | caese in which 10,958 | the land wean | mortgaged for 707 | $\begin{gathered} \text { sums from } \\ 11 \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | to 25 thase the 15 | survey ascosoment. |
| $0^{2}$ | cases in which 40 | the land was | nortgaged for 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { cuma from } \\ 171 \end{gathered}$ | to 40 times the 31 | survey assessment |
| $31^{9}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ousen in which } \\ 1,198 \end{gathered}$ | the land was | mortgaged for | $\begin{gathered} \text { cums fmm } 41 \\ 0128 \end{gathered}$ | to 64 times the 50 | survey assessment. |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices precalent at Dhulia from 1550 to 1891.

|  | Yenra | Lua of 39 Tolas fen Retim |  |  | Bemarta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jovari. | Wheat | Cuttone. |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1850 | $\ldots$ | 874 | 593 | No record. |  |
| 1851 | ... | 1334 | 634 | 94 |  |
| 1852 | ... | 158 | 67\% | 101 |  |
| 1853 | $\ldots$ | 1274 | 631 | 91 |  |
| 18.54 | ... | 1724 | $68 \pm$ | 111 |  |
| 1855 | $\ldots$ | 78 | $61 \frac{1}{1}$ | $10 \frac{1}{3}$ |  |
| 18.56 | ... | 864 | $57 \frac{1}{8}$ | 81 |  |
| 18.7 | ... | 734 | 37 | $5 k$ |  |
| 1858 | ... | 57 | 39 | 54 |  |
| 1859 | ... | 57 | 393 | 6\% |  |
|  | Total | 1,031 | 5504 | 761 |  |
|  | Average | $103\}$ | 55 | 81 |  |
| 1830 | ... | 431 | 304 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 1801 | ... | 323 | 28 | 81 |  |
| 1852 | ... | 53 t | 30 | 51 |  |
| 1853 | ... | 491 | 283 | 2 |  |
| 1854 | ... | 36 | 26 | 2 |  |
| 1865 | ... | 43 | 20. | 64 |  |
| 1866 | ... | 57 | 263 | 4 |  |
| 1867 | ... | 43 | 283 | No record. |  |
| $1 \mathrm{So}^{\text {os }}$ | ... | 713 | 323 | 4 |  |
| 1863 | ... | $25 \frac{1}{4}$ | 18 | 2 |  |
|  | Total | 461 | 2721 | 404 |  |
|  | Average | 46 | 274 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 1870 | ... | 431 | 201 | No record. |  |
| 1871 | ... | 38 | 29 年 | it |  |
| 1872 | ... | 514 | $27 t$ | 4 |  |
| 1873 | ... | 62 | 481 | 41 |  |
| 1874 | ... | 654 | $40 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 |  |
| 1875 | ... | $62 \frac{1}{2}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 |  |
| 1976 | ... | 484 | $35 \frac{1}{4}$ | dit |  |
| 1877 | ... | 27 | 224 | 54 |  |
| 1878 | ... | 291 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 54 |  |
| 1879 | $\cdots$ | 32 | 20 | 54 |  |
|  | Total | 4012 | 2974 | 50 |  |
|  | Average | 464 | 29 年 | 51 |  |
| 1880 | ... | 337 | 24 | 4 |  |
| 1581 | $\ldots$ | 59 | 44 | 54 |  |
| 1882 | $\ldots$ | 56 | 39 | 5 |  |
| 1883 | ... | 40 | 323 | 5 |  |
| 1884 | ... | 331 | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |
| 1885 | ... | 504 | 49. | $5\}$ |  |
| 1886 | ... | 523 | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 |  |
| 1887 | ... | 523 | 864 | 64 |  |
| 1888 1889 | $\ldots$ | 301 | 294 | 4 |  |
| 1890 |  |  | 263 | $4 \frac{1}{1}$ |  |
| 1891 | ... | $42 \frac{1}{2}$ | 278 293 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 5 8 |  |
|  | Total | 526 ? | 4018 | 631 |  |
|  | Average | 44 | 331 | 53 |  |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX $0^{(1)}$.

Revenue Statement for $4 \overline{5}$ Gocernment Villages, situated in the Sindhhed Táluka of the Khándesh Collectonute, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superinteadent, Deccan Revenue Surves.

## APPENDIX $0^{\circ}$.

## Revenue Shatement jor 93 Government Villages, situaft: in the Sindkhed Tilaka of the Ehandish Collectorate, into which the Survey Sttlement was introdiwed in 15iti-61.

[The years alove the black line are thone anteccent to the Survey Settement.]


## APPENDIX $0^{(3)}$.

Revenue Statrment for: $2 \overline{0}$ Government Villages, situated in the Sindkhed Tíhuka of the Khanclesh Collectorute, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.
[The yearn atove the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

| Tears. |  |  |  |  |  |  | L'noccurind Amafgasp Amable Goviancent LARD. |  |  | Land thi Rovencto of Which is aligyatidKxthbly of yaktilly ( 1 ऽ $\delta \mathrm{m}$ ). |  |  | Total Lamp, Govine mant UCcteridy, (inoceupind And IxA… |  |  | Relance ontetanding at close of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | year. <br> 豈 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | $s$ | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 1 A | 17 | 18 | 13 |
|  |  | kn, | R8. | Ra. | \%s. | Ru. |  | M, | Hs. |  | Rs. | Rs. | ev. | Bm. | Re. |  |  |  |
| 1331-62 | 10,401 | 10,515 | 1,54 | 30 | 1,583 | 8,938 | 27,833 | ... | ... | 1,189 | 1,085 | ..* | 88,913 | 11,570 | 0,932 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 9.68 | 11,520 | 11,352 | $\cdots$ | 88 | 68 | 11,824 | 26,204 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,180 | 1,065 | ... | 38,913 | 12,487 | 11,324 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 1869.64 | 12,072 | 19,245 | ... | 122 | 122 | 12,103 | 25,653 | ... | ... | 1,180 | 1,086 | .. | 38,913 | 13,250 | 12,803 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1854.05 | 13,683 | 13,409 | ... | แง | 68 | 18,681 | 24,159 | .. |  | 1,188 | 1,155 | $\cdots$ | 28,913 | 14,564 | 13,431 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| 18 | 11,430 | 13,772 |  | 3,7¢ | 8,740 | 10,092 | 26,294 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,189 | 1,085 | ... | 96,913 | 14,837 | 10,032 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1850.57 | 12,84 | 12,400 | $\cdots$ | 96 | 94 | 12,365 | 25, 640 | ... |  | 1,189 | 1,063 | .. | 38,913 | 12,014 | 12,365 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1867-5 | 12,768 | 12,745 | ... | 264 | 254 | 12,491 | 24,972 | ... | .. | 1,180 | 1,1185 |  | 38,913 | 18,810 | 12,491 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1 S | 23,815 | 14,211 | $\cdots$ | 667 | 467 | 19,044 | 23,870 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,125 | 1.010 | ... | 39,910 | 15,430 | 13,944 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1850.80 | 14,334 | 16,657 | ... | 303 | 393 | 14,104 | 23,49 |  |  | 1,126 | 1,019 |  | 38,910 | 15,576 | 14,304 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1560-61 ... | 18,085 | 16,600 | $\cdots$ | 814 | 319 | 15,281 | 21,086 | ... | 370 | 1,18: | 1,02; | ... | 38,910 | 16,027 | 15,680 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1881.68 | 17,927 | 14,537 | ... | , 042 | 1,642 | 12,895 | 22,710 | 10,825 | 168 | 1,203 | 800 | 28 | 41,2 | 26,223 | 13,989 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1562.69 | 21,102 | 17,604 | $\cdots$ | 686 | $\pm \pm 6$ | 17,008 | 18,815 | 8,960 | 340 | 1.231 | 882 | 17 | 3 | 20,906 | 17,315 | $\cdots$ | . |  |
| $1805-68$ | 20,288 | 18,578 |  | 8 | 05 | 18.621 | 10,762 | ${ }_{8.763}$ | 858 | 1,908 | 884 | 14 | 41,238 | 28,218 | 16,8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1884-65 | 22,588 | 17,609 |  | 14 | ${ }^{68}$ | 17,541 | 17,166 | 7.845 | 19 | 1,219 | 841 | 14 | 41,288 | 26,745 | 18, 14.4 | . | .. |  |
| $1366-06$ | 34,628 | 18.744 | ... | 48 | es | 18,881 | 15,260 | a 5 mat | 818 | 1,279 | 889 | 14 | 41,007 | 25,798 | 19,511 | 5 |  |  |
| 1808007 | 24,675 | 18,760 | .. | 0 H | ${ }^{4}$ | 18,086 | 14,879 | 5,915 | 410 | 1,248 | 032 | is | 40,002 | 25,697 | 19,110 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 180708 | 24,995 | 18,d11 | $\cdots$ | 68 | 63 | 19,948 | 15,142 | 0,014 | 486 | 1.875 | an | 14 | *,919 | 28,509 | 19,84 | ... |  |  |
| 1885.00 | 22,602 | 18,187 | ... | 63 | 04 | 18,293 | 15,887 | 0,487 | 895 | 1,975 | 041 | ss | 40,903 | 25,676 | 18,566 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1880.70 | 24,488 | 18,609 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{4}$ | 0 | 18,820 | 13,071 | 8,441 | 185 | 1,878 | 011 | 98 | 40,904 | 25,675 | 18,853 |  |  |  |
| 2870-71 ... | 28, 344 | 20,869 | $\cdots$ | a 4 | Os | 20,805 | 11,180 | 4,008 | 208 | 1,376 | 94 | ${ }^{3}$ | 40,904 | 25,576 | 20,752 | ... |  |  |
| 1871.72 ... | *8,771 | 20,714 | $\cdots$ | (0,811 | 6,061 | 14,073 | 10,788 | 8,091 | 485 | 1,375 | 941 | 39 | 40,904 | 25,578 | 13,597 | 2.3^9 | 37 |  |
| 1872-73 | 28,204 | 20,812 | $\cdots$ | as | es | 20,44 | 11,865 | 4,2015 | 576 | 1,875 | 041 | 38 | 40,906 | 25,865 | 21,062 |  |  |  |
| 1878-74 | 20,358 | 21,000 | $\cdots$ | 04 | 6 | 11,028 | 10,109 | 3,652 | 108 | 1,377 | 940 | 4 | 41,904 | 25.688 | 31,17 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 187476 ... | 20, 880 | 21,187 | $\ldots$ | 64 | 64 | 21,133 | 0,367 | 8, 488 | 337 | 1,977 | 040 | 61 | 40,904 | 86,018 | 21,5 | $\cdots$ | .. |  |
| 1876.70 ... | 88,020 | 21,251 | $\ldots$ | 54 | 4 | 21,197 | 8,807 | 3,379 | 358 | 1,377 | 048 | 61 | 40,904 | 26,578 | 21,576 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1876.77 | 30,978 | 21,005 | $\cdots$ | 118 | 108 | 21,880 | 8,54 | 2,968 | 291 | 1,377 | 968 | 51 | 40,904 | 25,376 | 1,842 | ... |  |  |
| 1877.78 | 91,412 | 21,819 | $\cdots$ | 119 | 118 | 81,707 | 8,088 | 2,795 | 300 | 1,408 | 001 | 51 | 40,90. | 25, 378 | 32,0158 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 1878-79 | 90,850 | 91,510 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | 21,515 | 8.056 | 3,054 | 48 | 1,407 | 936 | 51 | 40.903 | 25,581 | 22,014 | ${ }^{60}$ | 6 |  |
| 1879.80 | 30,180 | 21,240 | $\cdots$ | 31 | 31 | 21,218 | 0,308 | 3,965 | 19 | 1,07 | 961 | 62 | 40,904 | 25,578 | 31,394 | ... | 2 |  |
| 18850 -31 ... | 90,403 | 91,85 1 | $\cdots$ | 31 | ${ }_{31}$ | 23,841 | 0,138 | 3,398 | 139 | 1,409 | 001 | 38 | 41,012 | 25, 816 | , 81 | 19 | 2 |  |
| 1881.54 | 30,350 | 11,288 | $\cdots$ | 32 | 32 | 31,254 | 9,138 | 3,283 | 870 | 1,403 | 967 | 62 | 40,899 | 95, 528 | 21,678 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |
| 1893-88 | 30,501 | 91,3\%6 | 3 | + | 73 | 21,313 | 8,096 | 3.216 | 192 | 1,407 | 958 | ${ }^{2}$ | 40,804 | 25,660 | 21,535 | ... | 71 |  |
| 1x88-94 | 32,292 | 42,183 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 23,193 | 7.550 | 8,883 | 189 | 1,417 | 068 | 53 | 4,228 | 25,569 | 22,314 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18868s | 33,480 | 22.203 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 32,908 | 7.8282 | 8, \$\% | 130 | 1,418 | 010 | 62 | 41,287 | 25.56 H | 22,990 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Ibsco.me | 33, 310 | 28, 107 |  | 4 | 4 | 22,454 | 6,004 | 2,104 | 3 | 1,418 | 904 | 62 | 41,291 | 25,869 | 20,663 | 38 | 8 |  |
| 1886-97 | 32,8077 | 28,472 | $\cdots$ | 35 | 95 | 29,357 | 6,562 | 2.246 | 08 | 1,338 | aso | 52 | 40,237 | 25,8:0 | 2, 182 | .. |  |  |
| 189\%.6s | 33,450 | 16 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 22,316 | (0,972 | 2,408 | 85 | 1,359 | 88 | 38 | 40,787 | 96,69 | 22,383 | ... | 18 |  |
| 18\%-69 | 38,007 | \% |  | $\cdots$ | "' | 29,270 | $\mathrm{C}_{6,580}$ | 3,341 | i6 | 1,358 | 868 | 62 | 40,281 | 20,582 | \$2,407 | , |  |  |
| 1885000 | 13,291 | 2 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 22,378 | 6,02: | 2,241 | 63 | 1,389 | 968 | 58 | 40,781 | 25.881 | 22,482 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 15\%-91 | 32,047 | 23,43 |  | ... | ... | 22,438 | 6,4:5 | 9,156 | 30 | 1,961 | 000 | 68 | 40,789 | 26,554 | 29,520 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccau Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX $0^{(4)}$.

Rerenue Statement for 9 Governmont Villugen, situated in the Sindhhed Talwa of the Khanderdt Collectorate, into which the Surtiy Settlement was introduced in 1567-65.
[The yeara abovo the black line are showe antecedent to the Survey Nettlemont.]


APPENDIX P .
 Settlement was introduced in 1888-89.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Ceneral Statement referred to in paragraph $4^{\circ}$ of the Deccan Revenue Surncy Superintoment's Repro No. $24^{2}$ of tio


## DIX Q.

24th February 1893, for 106 Government villages situated in the Sindhhed Táluka of the Rhándesh Collectorate.


APPENDIS


Q-continued.

R. B. PITT,

## APPENDIX R.

No. 37 of 185 s.
From

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,<br>Superintendent, Revenne Survey and Assessment,

Kbándesh;

To

S. MANSFIELD, Esq., Collector of Khandesh.

## Sile,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, proposals in the usual form for revised ratos of arsessment of talaka Amalner.
2. In position this táluka is one of the most centrally situated in the Collectorate, and is of an irregalar shape, being in this respect similar to many of the other districts is the zilla where the territorial divisions display the most irregular and inconvenient figures. In its present form the taluka contains 249 villages (although the records show 255 , but , ff 6 no trace of their sites can be found, the lands having become amalgamated with cther villages), these being again divided into three pethas, two of which make the princinh division under the Manlatdár, the third being a Máhálkari's charge. The entire surveyed area is 306,951 acres.
3. My Assistant, Lientenant Elphinstone, has furnished me with a report on the natural features, climate, and general history of the taluks, a copy of which I anvex, rnd to which I minst beg to refer for such information as I may not be able to embody in this, as from the short space of time now before me I may not be able to touch apon every subject connected with the district.
4. The general aspect of the taluka is flat-perfectly so from a little to the north of the town of Amalner, from which point it may be said to form a part of the Tapti valley. with its characteristic rich black soil, productive of the best description of crops.
5. The sutura portion of the district is of a different character, the ground being in many places rects and undulating, in certain localities rather scanty in water, thinly peoplent, and consedn ntiy haring large tracts of waste lands covered with low bush jungle, principally of kterer mid bore bushes. This jangle does not, howover, harbour wild animals to any great extent, ․ . bat there is little to complain of from loss caused by their depredations.
6. 'The climate ss salu', rious and equable throughout the taluka. The fall of rain is, as far as can be ascertained. die sawe over the whole.
7. The river Taptiform the mindary on the north, affording an abondance of water to the villages along its tinks. The rivers Born and Pánjra run in parallel courses from the south northwards, joining the Tapri; both of these contain water throughout the year. There is also a small streaum (the (bikli Nuddi) which runs along the eastern bordor, and which retains a small supply of water during the whole year. The district therefore may be said to be very well watered. It is only rillages in the southern portion which, briug distant from the streams, are said to suffer from a scarcity of water. There is a large tract of country extending southwards from the villaye of Wawreh and Shirsaleh to the southern horder of the táluka, where the greater part of the land is waste and covered with jongie. In this direction water is really scarce. It is, buwever, everywhere obtaiuable by digging, aud in many places is found very close to the surface.
8. Yetha Betavad is intersected by the high roed from Bombay to Agra. This is the only piece of macadamised road running through this district; the other branch-roads from Dhulia to Chopla and Dharaugaon viê Amalnor are fair-weather roads, and oceasionaily not passable in the monsoon. The export produce from Chopda and the northern portion of tailaka Erandol passes along these roads, but the traffic is not great.
9. The principal market-towns in this district are Amalner, Bbedarpar and Shirsaleh in the Mamlatdar's division, and Betávad and Varsi in the petha. From the position of these towns the rayats have the advantage of easy access to bazars. Annaal fairs are also held at Amainer, Muravad, and Jaitpar. These fairs afford opportunities to the rayata for the purchase of a better description of goods than are generally to be had at the ordinary bazar towns; they also offor a favourable market for the disposal of cattle and other live stock.
10. Within the limits of the district there are no manufactures of any consequence. The only fabrice made ase the commonest and coarsest description of cotton goods for the
use of the working classes. There are a few families of dyers and weavers at the larger wowns, but the population generally may be classed as almost exclusively an agricultural one.
11. Lieutevant Elphinstone has entered at some length upon the subject of the condition of the cultivating classes. His remarks, if they be the result of his own observation and experience among natives, are certainly not very favourable to them. It would seem to me, however, that these remarks have no local application; they must therefore be looked upon as recording Lieutenant Elphinstone's opinion generally, and not as having reference to the talluks nader report.
12. The modes and means of agriculture do not in any way differ from those practised in districts already reported on. Lieutenant Elphinstone has furnished as accompaniments to his report several photographical sketches, in two of which are represented the common implements of agricultare. The gronp of carts gives a very good idea of those in use in Khándesh. Lieutenant Cowper in paragraph 10 of his report on petha Ráver, dated 30th. January 1850, gives a description of the style of carts met with in that portion of the Collectorate ; but as his remarks imply a general condemnation of the country carts thronghout the entire province, I would here observe that while I agree with Lieutenant Cowper that the low-wheeled, quaint-looking carts still in use in the eastern districts are faulty in the extreme, the carts now getting erery day more and more into use are of a far superior construction, and, in my opinion, are as well suited to the wants and capabilities of the people as any that could be devised. The description of cart alladed to is the "dumnie," and is that shown on the left in the photographic sketch. At certain villages in the western districts and along the verge of the Sátpudás, where the particular wood (tiwnswood) made use of in the construction of these carts is plentiful and cheap, a number of families of carpenters have established themselves, who earn a very good livelibood by making up carts for sule, and it is from these sources that the supply for the more distant talukas is obtained. At the bazars of the larger towna, and at all the annual fairs, numbers of these carts are offered for sale. The price of snch carts varies from fifteen to twenty rupees; they buve for the most part wooden axles, made from the dhaman tree-a tough, straightgrained wood. I differ from Lieutenant Cowper in thinking that the great essential in the construction of country carts is the employment of an iron axle. This would increase the cost to about thirty ropees, and were by any chance the iron axle to break, a blacksmith might not be found at band to repair it; whereas with the wooden axle a spare one is generally carried, and when an accident does occur the injury is replaced in the course of an bour or two. The cart occupying the right in the sketch is of a more rude and simple construction, being merely two long poles placed upon a wooden axle, having a cross bar tied in front of the wheels, with a platform of bawboo work as a bottom. These are commonly used for ficld purposes, and can be made up at a cost of not more than ten or twelre rupees.
13. The crops raised are also shilar to those of previonsly-settled districts. But in order that I may be the better understood when describing the causes by which I have been guided in dividing the districts into classes, I would here beg to draw particular attention to the nature and description of the soil of oue portion of the talaka compared with that in unother. The richness or poverty of the soil of course determines the nature and value of its productions. In regard to this important featore, the talaka may be divided into two distinct compartments, A line drawn directly across the district from Takurkheireh on the eastern border to Mandal on the west will point out the division, marking off the good from the inferior soils. To the north of this line rich black soil prevails generally; the villages are well cultivated, particularly those within a fow miles of the Táptiand the crops raised are of the best description.

The country to the south of this line is much less fertile : the soil is of a poorer descrip ${ }_{e}$ tion, water is less plentiful, and large tracts of uncultivated land meet the eje. This wast ${ }^{-}$ increnses as you proceed south, when the land is rocky and storile. The line which I have drawn as nearly as possible divides the taluka into two equal compartinents, the area of the northeru one being about $1,55,000$ and the southern $1,52,000$ acres; yet the cultivated acres of the former amount to about 62,000 and the latter only 23,000 acres. These are ouly approximate numbers, but are sufficiently near to convey an idea of the state of the one compared with the other.

The following comparative statement, showing the amount in acres of the various dry crops raised last season, places the difference of the two compartments in a stilk stronger light:-

|  |  |  | Jowári. | Bajri. | Wheat. | Gram. | Tilli | Linseed. | Indigo. | Cutton. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nortisern | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8.580 | 23,5:0 | 5,134 | 2104 | 5,974 | 2,508 | 2,130 | 8.425 |
| Niuthern | $\ldots$ | ... | 4,148 | 10,347 | 86 | 343 | 2,519 | 195 | 297 | 3,354 |

14. The measurements of this taluka were commenced in the year 1854-55, and prosecuted uuder the superintendence of Lieutenants Cowper and Baumgartner and Mr Jerrard.
15. The classing operatione were commenced by Lieuteuant A. Comper, in charge of the $G$ Daftar, in the year 1855-55, and in the eucceeding beason the D Eatablishment, under the saperintendence of Lientenant Elphinstone, was deputed to that táluka. On wy resuming charge of the department from Lieutenant Cowper in December 1s51, I also towk cbarge of the $G$ Dattar owing to there being no qualitied offeer available. After Mr. bavidson had arquired under my own tuition the requisite knowledge to superintend a cla-sing establishment it was made over to him. Both operations were carried out with the usual regularity and accuracy, of which detailed accounts have been furuished in the aunnal prugress reports.

## 16. The garden cultivation in the district is derived both from bandháras and wells.

17. Before proceeding to explain the new rates which I have prepared for introduction int" this taluka, I must note the state and bearing of the old, how unequally and unfairly hey must have borne upon the cultivators, and how necessary it has been to bave them revised. In carrying out a revision of rates it is requisite, in the commencement, to aturly the original assessment, to learn as far as possible upon what basis it has been framed, nud to see and know its effects as regards the prosperity of the district in general. In the ather tálukas for which it was my duty to prepare and introduce revised rates, the task was cum$\}^{\text {matatively }}$ an easy one to what it has been in regard to this, in so far as being assisted to a conclusion by the consideration of former ratos. In tálukas Sávda, Yaval aud Chopda the old rates were all high, but they were uniformly so. Certainly, as a general rule, I fombd that upou the best soils bad been placed the higher rates, and vice reran with the iuferiur nenls, and also where the soil was similar and uniform in depth and value there were a corresponding diminution of rates obtaining in one village. In taluka Chopda the best deceription of villages bad but two rates, ciz. Rs. $2-8$ and Rs. 2 per bigha, whereas in this tiluka matters are very different, especially so in the minor division nuder the mabalkari. The Betávad Petha is ergual in soil to any portion of Chopda; it has a decided advantuge an rectards pasition, is more easy of access, and does not suffer to any extent from the depredation of wild animals or from any other deteriorating cause; yet the ohd rates are far below those of any other district which has up to the present time come under revision; they are, besides, entirely wanting in uniformity. Adjacent villages the same in soil, climate, and every other feature bear no similarity in the manner in which these respective lands have bern assessed. Take as an example the villaged of Murawad and Wurodeh whose lands adjoin. In the former there are no fewer than seven distinct rates in furce, viz., Ra. 1-15, Rs. 1-11. Rs. 1-7, Ris. 1-3, 15 as., $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ as., and 8 as. Wurodeh hay only two rates, Rs. $1-4$ add Rs. 1 per ligha. I could cite many other similar instances of disparity, but will satisfy myself with one other example, and that has reference to Kurvai, a village in the northwestern corner of the táluka. This village has only one rate of seven annas six pies per bigha. This being positively less than the primary valuation determined by our classitication scale, which gives an average value over the entire village of nine annas and two pics. individual fields where the soil is good bear a valuation of fourteen annas. I have ontirely friled to discover bow such a low assessment came to be placed upon lands of a superior description, and in so favourable a situation too.
18. Again in regard to the sonthern portion of the taluka, which I bave already described as being much less fertile and producing but little of the superior description of grain, as shown in a preceding paragraph, the same want of juniformity in the cld rates prevails, but here they are muoh higher, and where the soil is poor and the country almont all waste there are some cases of the rates being exorbitantly high. As an instance of this I wonld quote the case of Dahigaon, a rillage in the south-eastern corner of the taluka. Here the present rates are Rs. 2-1, Rs. 1-9, and 8 as. per bigha, and the soil according to our classification scale bears an average value of only four and five annas. It is scarcely pissible to conceive any instance where the former assessment was more ansuitable.

## 19.

20. I shall now proceed to describe the rates I have prepared for introdaction. I have already divided the taluka into two compartments-the northern and the southern, and have shown the northern portion to be much more fertile and richer in soil than the suathern. To this division I shall still adhere in apportioning rates. The taluka may therefore be said to be divided into two classes of villages, for which I have determined two substantive rates, viz., Rs. 2-4 and Rs. $1-14$ per acre ; bat for sach villages of the former as are cultivated chiefly by rayats of other villages, and are not so favourably situated as regards water and proximity to basars, I have made a subordinate mote Rs. 2-2, and for such villages in the sonthorn division as are remote from bazárs and are almost wholly waste I have made a furticer reduction, and bare fixed for these a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre:-

> Rs. a. p.

| 1st class |  | age | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under do. 10 | 100 | do. |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 3nt do. | 67 | do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | .-. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Underdo. 1 | 16 | da. |  | ... | ... |  | 1 | 8 | 0 |

21. The financial effects of the proposed rates apon each village will be ceen in Appendix A. A contrasted view of the proposed and the past resulte will be gained by a glance at the following abstract statement:-

| Class. | Grovps. |  | For 1856-57. |  |  | Effecte of the Survey | Estimatrd Reaclits oftha Strvey Batha. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Villager | Cultivathon. | Collec. tions. | Rate per acre. | Rate on Cultivation for 1856-67. | Arable Land. | Binvey Assess. ment. | Average Rate per Acre. |
|  |  |  | Acres. | R⿴囗 | Es. a. p. | Re. | Acrea. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| I... ... | 1 | 66 100 | 42,144 29,124 | 87,282 44,379 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | 65,676 <br> 32,219 <br> , 29 | 78,911 88,134 | $1,21,804$ 40,749 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 8 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 11... ... | 1 | 67 | 11,729 | 16,631 | $1{ }^{1} 68$ | $\boldsymbol{y , 2 5 3}$ | 58,444 | 41,745 | 0115 |
|  | 2 | 16 | 1,682 | 1,893 | 120 | 911 | 16,061 | 7,591 | 077 |
| 2 | 4 | 249 | 85,077 | 1,50,185 | 1123 | 1,08,058 | - 244,650 | 2,61,389 | 114 |

2:. It will be observed thatjin several instances the assegsment has been raised, particularly so in the cases of the following villages-Wagodeh, Wagari, Bableh and Karvai. This will no doubt cause dissatisfaction to the particular cultivators, and rasy canse some to throw up their lands, as from past experience I feel tolerably convinced that the rayats in general now look upon the survey-its operations and natural resulta-as having no other tendency or meaning than to bring about a reduction of their assessment. I do therefore anticipate an exhibition of a feeling of discontent at the introduction of the new rates, but I do not imagine it will be lasting, or atteuded with any serious consequences, or canse any great kes of revenue. I shall, however, make it my endeavour to let it be known to each individual rayat that the object of the survey has been to enable a fair and equal value of the lands being arrived at, and that the same principles and means have been employed in assessing lands where the asseagment has bery raised as in those in which it has been lowered. Yet to any one who has been brought in contact with the rayat as he is, it will readily be understood bow difienalt, if not improssible, it will in all likelihood be to make them understand, far lens to acknowledge, the justuess of the results where the assossment has been increased:-

23. The above table shows the number and description of wells withid the district Out of 2,0 of 2 wells there are only seventeen where the depth exceeds forty-five feet; the average depth is very much below this. The acres watered from wells amonnt to about 4,000, and the produce derived from this is chiefly of the common and usaal description, such as chillius, wheat, gram, \&c. Over the whole taluka there are only about 500 acred fielding the better sort of gardea produce, such as plantsins and sugarcane, and these only in pitiasthal cultivation, so that I do not consider there is anything to justify a higher garden rate being levied than that imposed in Chopda for the wells asseased there, ric., Ms. 3 per acre. I am strongly of opinion that every encouragement should be givea to rayats to werease the number of wells and to improve those already in use. Lieutenant Eiphiustone evidently misunderstands the subjoct upon which he writes in his 11th paragraph, where he says, "I would strongly recommend the free ase of wells for the parpose of assisting jirait cultiration," \&c. And, again, "Were such permission given, all the old wells would immediately be brought into use." Lieutenant Elphinstone, who is himself a classer, ouybt to have known that in assessing wells an average and approsimste estimate of the capatalities of a well is ouly taken, and that so long as the amuunt of land assessed as hagarat undor any particular well is paid for, the owner of the well may water as much beyuid this or make any other use of the water he pleases. Old wells are very lightly assessend, and wells not in use for hong periods are nut assessed at all, so that not only is porteot permission given, but overy encouragement and inducement is held ont to rayats to iuprove and make ase of the old well, and for which no extra charge would be made.
24. In paragraph 12 of his report Lieutenant Elphinstone describes the bandháres In the taluka, which are eight in number; but of these four only are in use, the others being at present in a state of disrepair. The number of acres irrigated from handharas is this year 1,586 ; but of this 433 acres partially watered by wells-at least by wells in concert with the bandharas. None of the bandharas are works of any magnitade, or capable of retaining much water; they may rather be described as low walls of masonry thrown across the beds of rivers to check and divert the stream, than for the purpose or intention of collecting a large head of water. The water, too, in the atreams of both the Panjra and Bori rivers appuars but as a silvery thread in the wide expanse of the river beds, and during the later months of the hot season the water ceases to flow in purts,
25. The bandasra of Amainer may, perhaps, be an exception, and would be, were it attended to, capable of retaining a considerable amount of water. It has, however, us mentioned by Lieutenant Elphinstone, been greatly neglected. Formerly this bandhara watered, Lieutenant Elphinstone states, 600 acres, and is even now supposed to irrigate between 300 and 400 acres, though actually there are no more than 20 or 30 acres of land entirely dependent on the bundhára receiving water throughout the season; but there are wells working in concert with the bandhára in almost every case of patasthal land in this village, und in the generality of cases not more than two waterings can be obtained from the "path." I carefully examined the bandhára, and inquired into all the circumstances connected witb it; its condition 1 found to be even worse than it is described to be by Lieutenant Elphinatone. Silt and rud have been allowed to accumulate till the whole height of the wall is filled up. Not the least attentiou seems to have been paid by the pathkurri to keep the flood-guter pen during the monsoon. The object of these gates and their effect is by creating an uriercurrent the silt and mud cannot so readily lodge. I fear there is no other remedy now but to have the silt removed by hand labour. I suggested to the viliagers to use ploughs to bomen the gurface, and caused a channel to be cleared, oo that the flow of water would reach the flood-gate. This will no doubt allow of a quantity of the accumulated mud being rarried away during the first flood. The bandhara is distant from the limits of the village about four miles. The water-course leading to the lande has also been wholly neglected. I suale a careful examination of its entire length, and foand it choked up with recds and mud. the course so impedefl as to have in phacos the appearance of a stagnant pool, and nowhere was the current so lively as it ought te inve been. Under suef circumstances it would be impossible, at least most untair, to Governnost to make any artempt to assens it. I purpose therefore to leave it as it is until steps cau be taken to have the silt removed from the bandbara, and the water-course cleared of weeds and mud. Till thas can be effected I would propose that the same rate as heretofore, at least actording to the sance ratio, that is Rs. 5 per bigha, be applied to the acres irrigated. On the Pánjra River there are three bandharas, at present affording patasthal cultivation, under which have been assessed as nearly pátanthal 643 acres, and about 200 more where assistance is afforded by means of wells; yet the superior description of produce is very insignificant in amount. During last year the following better kind of crops were raised:-Sugarcane, 41 acres ; plantains, 33 acres ; rice, 141 acres; ground nut, 147 acres; and the remainder wheat, gram, peas, \&c. The present patasthal rate for the lands under the bandháras on this river are for Betavad and Mudi Rs. 6-12 and Mandul Rs. 5 per bigha. This I propose continuing during the present year, only substituting acree for bighas. This $l$ offer as a temporary arrangement, and as having effect for this season only, in order that time may be allowed to discuss the feasibility and propriety of having instead of a fixed rate per acre on the land under irrigation from the bandharas, a water rate leviable upon particular description of produce raised. To my thinking there can be no question as to the comparative equity of the two modes of assesing irrigated land where the respective crops raised vary so much in value and differ sol greatly in the quantity of water required to bring them to maturity. The proper solution of this question involves the consideration of many subjects, and one very necessary point to be ascertained is whether it be possible to form an estimate of the amount of water obtainable from the bandháras, and for how long the supyly of water can be guaranteed. Under the present state of the bandharas and water-courses, and with the sluices now in use, I confess to seeing a difficulty in carrying out the Jinnusvar system. And beyond all, where the supply of water is at all times very limited and often very precarious, I question if it can possibly be carried into effect in this taluka without difficulty. I had already begun to enter into inquiries in regard to this subject, and was endeavouring to ascertain from the rayata holding lands under bandháras how the present system of a fixed rate worked, and whether they preferred the old perewar rate or the present one per bigha. They were unanimous in declaring their preference for the present method of paying Rs. 5 per bigha for everything and anything cultivated. It may have been that the old perewar rates were very high and unsuitable to the crops. I shall uso my best endeavours to elucidate every point, and place the result in a better form before Government at an after period : the entire matter must undergo a thorough and searching investigation. A plan for regulating the supply of water, for appointing and remunerating pathkurries, defining his duties, and ensuring a propar supervision of the whole system connected with the settlement of lands ander pátasthal irrigation requires to be calmly and deliberately considered, and if found applicable the perewar can be introluced into this taluka next year. No buch marked change could have boen carried into effect in this taluka during the present season. inasmuch as the ryats would have had no intimation; and as some warning bsforehand will be necessary to be given ia order that they may regalate their crops for next year, I shall endeavour to gather ali the necessary information ae tarly as possitle.
26. Before taking leave of the subject of bandharas, I would beg to observe that I examined the broken bandhara at the village of Cinandni Kura, mentioned by Lieutenant Elphinstone, and from its atate as it appeared to me I would strongly recommend that the Civil Engineer be requested to examine and report upon it. The land in the neighbourhood is excellent, and the return, if irrigated, would soon repay the expense of repairing it.
27. A map of the tálaka and the usual appendices form accompaniments to this report.
28. I regret the delay which has taken place in forwarding this report, but it has been unavoidable, as I did not receive the villege papers from the offices of the classifying officers until the beginning of March.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,
A. F. DAVIDSON,

- Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Khándesh. .
Superintendent's Office, Camp Kowtala, 10th April 1858.

## APPENDIX A.

List of Government Villages of the Amalner Taluka referred to in the g1st paragraph of Report.

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khádesh.

Fsom
Lirutenant P. A. ELPBinstone,
Assistant Saperintendent, Revenue Survey, Khándesh;
To
A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,

Superintendent, Revenue Stirvey,
Khándesh.
Sir,
As the survey operations carried on in the Amálner Táluka have just drawn to a close, I have the honour to submita few remarks on the general features and condition of this district.
2. The Amalner Táluka occcupies a somewhat central position in the Khándesh Zilla. It is one of the districts hordering on the river Tápti, which forms its northern boundary, and by which it is separatead from the Thálner Taluka. In the east it abats on the Erandol Táluka, in the aouth on the Bhadgaon Táluka, and in the west both the Dhulia and Nandurbár talukas lay along its boundary.
8. This taluka is composed of three pethas-Amalner, Betávad, and Dangri, and an my labours have been confined nearly entirely to the two latter districts, the following remarks are chietly intended to apply to them. These petas became portions of our empire in 1818, shortly after our taking possession of Malegaon. At that time they formed three distinct districts, each being overlooked by a Mámlatdar, who beld the revenues of the country in lease from the Sirdár Nara Shankar Motiwala, who was more generally known under the title of Raje Bahádar of Khsudesh and Nagar. Soon after this accession to oar territory in 1820-21 it was found more convenient to increase the dimentions of the several districts by juining together two or more pethas into one táluka. Thus were Amalner, Dangri and Jalod (now belonging to the Erandol Taluka) first formed into one taluka, but in 1827 Jalod was again disconnected and Betarad substituted; for what reason it is diffioult to conceive, as the removal of the former and addition of the latter petha has given both the Amalner and Erandol talukas a very irregular and straggling shape. The latter arrangement is the one at present in existence.
4. The general appearance of the country has nothing striking in it. This district is

## Gunoral feataren.

 a continuation of the fertile champaign lands through which the river 'Tápti forces its way during its passage through Khándesh. The country is consequeutly in a great measure quite flat and open, and appears eminently saitable for both dry-crop and garden land cultivation. Informed of the nataral capabilities of this district, a stranger woald be considerably surprised on entering it on the south side to find himself passing through a dreary and apparently interminable jungle, consisting of low ranges of hills, or rather hillocks, covered with a more or less dense forest of thorny shrubs. $A$ few miles further north, however, the coantry gradually opens out, and the valleys between the hillocks increase in width and evenness as the spurs of the latter diminish in number and height, until at last, towards the centre of the district, the rich alluvial soils join in an uninterrupted plain (oxcept in so far an they are intersected by the rivers of the district) till they reach the river T'apti on the north bonndary. In the north the district is extremely well cultivatel, and the littie waste thut still remains to be brought under the plough will, I think, be speedily absorbed on the introduction of a lower ansessment. In the south, however, the greater portion of the country is still lying waste, but as the soil is chiefly of a very poor description, much increase to the oultivation cannot be hoped for at present.5. From ite position and excellent natural drainage this district abould be extremely Climata. salubrious, and as far as I have been able to ascurtain the people suffer very little from any local diseases.
Fever is occasionally provalent in the more wooded parts of the diatrict, but it seldom appeara to become malignant. Strangers, howevar, often auffer from fever and very severe ague when they chance to encamp near any of the several water-courses by which a portion of the oountry is irrigated. The water contained in these channels is in itself pure and wholesome, but from the very general practice amongst the Kanbis of allowing the "amberri" or native bemp to rot and decoupose whenever theg find it convenient to throw it either in water-courses or nalas, the water becomes bo foul and offensive that in the hot season the stench arising from this rotten matter is often nobearable several bundred yards off. This must be a prolific soarce of disease, especially when the "ambiri" is allowed to rot in places where men and cattle use and drink the water, and would appear to deserve prominent notice.
6. Brabming, who, on sccount of their superior intelligence and influence with their

Coadition, ta, of cultivatore. rulers, generally speaking monopolise all Government situations, Kunbis, the usual native artificers, Mbars, and Bhils constitute the bulk of the population. Here at eleowhere the chief characteristios of the cultivators are a want of energy, a love of idlenes, improvidence, extreme solfishness, mean-=1576-11
neso, cruelty, a want of trathfulness, and a very general addiction to drinking and babits of debauchery of every description, the only redeeming feature in their character beine an occasional show of good nature and a passife obedience to those in authority. The Mhars and Bhils, although looked upon as outcastes and treated with contempt, are naturally much more intelligent than the hunbis and many other superior castes They are also mure energetic, and qenerally speaking truthful to a proverb, so much so that their word is often taken by a Kunbi in preference to that of one of his own caste. Amongst the Bhils especially real nobility of character is still occasionally met with in places where a corrupt aud barbarous civilisation which has enslared India for ages, and for more than a century we have in vain been endeavouring to uproot, has not succeeded in forcing its blightinginfluence. The Bhil iseasily recognised amongst other castes by his npen and iugenuous countenauce and his brig ht and active eye. In point of education the natives must be classed very low indeed. Few can either read or write, and this ignorance extends even to the patels or beads of villages many of whom cannot even sign their names. They have no excuse for such atotnl ignorance, as in most villages there are Bráhmins who are never entirely illiterate, and would always, for the most trifing consideration, be willing to give them instruction.

If the laudable practice, still obtaining I believe in Germany, of obliging the natives under a penalty to send their children to school up to a certain age, could be introluced into this country a rapid and beneficial change would come over these ignorant nabses, whon we might then hope to see emerge from the depths of misery and rice in which the $y$ have lain so long. The late events in Bengal appear to prove that the system of tuition hithert, adopted by us for the improvement of native youth has not auswered our expectations, and I think the cause will be found to lie in the fact that onr standard of instruetion has treen too high, and that we have simply sought to instrust and not to ellucate. Y'revious to onr rule the natives were virtually slaves; we have emancipated them before they were capable of comprehending the meaning and use of liberty. Our endearour should be to work upon the hea,t and not merely upon the intellect; for until the native mind is, as it were, entirely re-fashioned,-until we succeed in eradicating thorougbly the corruption and foulness of the native character, and inducing the members of the native society generally to adopt a purer code of worals in their respective households, our hope of raising India to a level with oth+r cirilised nations will, I fear, never be realised. The approaching introduction of a revised assessment will no doubt be a great boon to the cultivators, but it is to be feared that until they become capable of examining the Government reconds for themselves, they will not enjoy the advantages thereby accruing to their full extent. It bas been the misfortume if India that the subordinate machinery of Government has all along, and perhaps necressarily so, been ncarly entirely composed of the native element. This mactinery bas been, and is still to a great extent, a formilable barrier between us and the affections of the people. In arder to further their own ends they alienate the people from us by instilling into their minds a fear for us, and by enconraging them to look up to them as their mediators they draw then firmly towards themselves, and thas virtually constitute themselves their sola rulers. The poor cultivator therefore louks upon his European superiwr more as a kind of demi-god, with whom he dreads contact, hat from whom, on account of the, to his conception, impassable gulf between them, he expocts neither good nor evil. His native supurior he feels to be his master, and to him he looks, not in love but in fear, as the treatment he receives from him is not always that of a gentle and considerate master, and yet he places no confidence in him. The lover classes of natives are themselves so corrupt, and either know or believe their native superiors to be the same, that they seldom seek redress at their hands, unleas they possess the means of turning, as they believe, the scale of justice in their farour. Little again as they know of their Eurbpeon superiors, and much as they drem them, they seem to place an entire reliance on their integrity and senve of justice, mid I have heard many express the wish that the administration of jostice might he eotirely delegated to European hands, and indeed it is much to be desired fir many reasous that a Furopan superintendence be more widely diffused throughout the country than has hitherto heen the case. The natives as a body cannot in any way be called good-looking. Their features are either very elongated or much compressed, the animal passions visibiy prurailing conviderably over the intellectual. Their bodies are chiefly very lank and meagre, their knees nonaturally large from their habitually squatting posture, and their legs curved cither iuwarily or outwards from being tanght to walk and made to carry heary burdens too early. Although, as before observed, gencrally speaking gaunt and measre, they are very liablet, ribecity from indulgence in rich food. Fatuess with the native is a sure sign of weaith, and is therefore respected in proportion to its extent.

The women have not much the advantare orer the other sex in good looks, and it is remarkable how rapidly they grow old and ugly: at thirty a woman has generally passed the prime of life and becomes wrinkled. That much-talked-of love, supposed to be borne by the natives towards their offspring, is, I am inclived to believe from a long experience with the native character and habits, an entire fallacy. Real love is too pure a feeling to evist in w, corrupt a nature as theirs. Native parents are certainly considerably attached to their chiddren, but this is only while they are foung; as the latter grow up, they become more and more estranged from their parents, antil bot the faintestimaginatle liuk of affection keeps them conuected. There is a saying amongst the natives that relatives make more forter enemies than atrangers. and I believe it to be true with them. An instinct, somewhat simifar to that existing in irrational creatares, seems to be implanted in their bobous in the
phace of love, which I believe will be fonnd the case more or less amongst most berbarous nations. Vaccination has as yet maxle little progress in this part of Indis. Most of the penple are deeply marked by the small-pox, which commits serions ravages amongst both high and low. Deafness, but chiefly blindness, is another evil, commouly resulting from the unchecked progress of this dangerous epidemic, which considerably hinders the increase of the population.
7. Although the northern portion of the district is tolerably densely populated, the number of the inhabitants is somewhat inadequate to any very
Canse of aparreness of population.

$$
3-1+2
$$ O popilion, the groat extended Eultivation of the distriet. A part from the small-por and other present causes which tend to check the increase of the population, the great famine in 1803 is said to heve been the chief cause for its present sparseness. A few years before this eventful period a dispute arose between Holkar and Scindia as to a successor for the "gádi" of the Peshwa Sawai Mhadurow Náráin, who died in 1795 without issue. Both Holkar and Scindia had interested views in this affair, the former wishing to favour Chimna Appa, the Peshwa's nephew, and the latter finding it more to his interest to set up claims for Chimua's elder brother Bajirow. After a severe struggle, Scindia succeeded in enthroniug Bajirow on the vacant "gadj," and broke out. into open hostility against Hlokar, who would not relinquish the cluim he had set up. Unuble to withstand Scindia's forces, Holkar was forced to beat a precipitate retreat towards his own territories in Nimar, not, however, without first resenting his discomfiture by partinlly laying the then flourishing city of Poona in ashes. At that period both Scindia and Holkar had extensive pussescious in Khandesh, and as the route of the latter lay through this district, it may be imagined that he did not hesitate to take advantage of every opportunity that presented itself on his march to wreak his vengeance on the unprotected territories belonging to his enemy. Scindia, expecting as much, sent an army after bim, but from all acconits the two hostile parties appoar, whether from accident or other causes, never to have come into collision with one another. They evidently found it more pleasant and profitable to roam about the country in small parties, committing every imaginable cillany and atrocity on the helpless inhabitauts, and injuring the possessions of the two hostile Chiefs. The harvest of 1 sol 3 promised to be an unusually good one, the crops being most luxuriant and the weather very favourable, but the untimely appearance of the marauding parties, who deatroyed the crops everywhere in a most wanton manner, soon blighted the hopes of the cultivators. For about seven months the country was traversed unceasingly by large parties from both armies, and the cultivators were unable to gather in the remnants of the crops, which they might have otherwise partinlly saved, as well as to sow the land with fresh seed. The price of the commonest necessaries of life rose in consequence rapidly to a most alarming ligure, and grain was bardly obtainable at one rupee the seer! The poorer classes were thus starved to death in numbers bardly credible, and many of the wealthier classes left the district with all their dependants to escape this accumulation of horrors. Parties of Piodharris, entertained by both the hostile Chiefs for the purpose of harrassing each other's dependencies, traversed the district in all directions, but they seem to have found it more convenieut to rausack or destrog every village that came in their way withnut reference to which party it belonged, and they also appear to hare kept clear of each other, as no battle or eren skirmish is recorded as having taken place between the opposed parties. 'Ilie Bhils and Tudwis now also touk advantage of this state of anarchy to do some basiness nn their own account. At last the remmat of the villagers collected together in all the larger villages; these they fortified to the best of their ability, and entertained for their protection Arahs, momers of whom were apparently always at hand to act as mercenaries to whosoever chose to employ them, Although Holkur's troops very soon left those parts, the country reuained in a very unsettled state for at least fourteen years up to the year 1817, bauds of plunderers continued to carry ou their depredations without much hindrauce, and Scindia'a and Holkar's relatives wonld occasionally pay the district a fying visit to recruit their finances by levying tribute on the villages. The Betavad Peitha seems to have been particularly unfortunate. Shortly before our assumption of this district, it was held in ledse from the Peblwa by a contracting Namhatlár pamed Gopal Nárain. A Brabmin. Dáji Gopál by name, taking advantage of a general discouteut amoug the people, collected about three hundred followers, phudered several villuges in the neighbourhcod of Betavad, and lastly attacked the Betavad fort itself. He succeeded in taking it and driving out the Mámlatdár, who thok refuge in Amalner. He then got himself proçaimed Mamlutrár of Betavad, and immodiately commenced lovying a heavy tribute from all the villages in the district. His reign lasted fortunately but three months, when, hearing of the capture of the Thaluer fort by our troops, he quickly disappeared from the country.

8. The mode of hushandry obtaining in this district, and the implements of agriculMonles of husbatally, oropa, ti. tire luting the sime as those already noticed in nry precrops prontucel here are also, frous reperts, will not need to be further described. The thuse in Chopda and other neighlouring talukas. In the northern portion of the district mustly rabi cropsare gown, whereas in as much of the southern part as is under tillayt the cultivation is nearly eutirely coutined to bharif crops. The principal crops are, ausma in these champaign distriets, jowari, bajri, wheat, gram, cutton, linseed, tilii, imhis. and corimader seted. Uf these the five latter may ln considered the staple expert,
slthough indigo is not grown very extensively. The imports are chiefly salt, dates, suphr, supari, coconnuta, spices of various kiuds, foreign cloths (woollen and cotwon), and English thread for the manufucture of turbans, dhoters. lugdis, dupattas, \&c. Sugarcane seems to thrive very well hert, and is grown to a large extent near Amalner, Betavad and Murhi. This crop is, however, not so profitable as it might be male to be with improved machinery, for at present the cultivators waste a great deal of saccharine matter by the ir rude mole of extracting it from the cane. Not being acquainted with any metheni of refining sugar, the only produce from their mills is the raw sugar or "goor". A great dual of the cane is also consumed in its natural state by the natives, who greatly eqjoy chewing it. Gram grows, generally speaking, very luxuriantly when the ground is properly prepared but the crops would be considerably improved if the cultivators adupted the practiee, customary in the Deccan, of clipping off all the supertluous leaves on the plant attaining the height of about four inches. Of jowari there are three varieties; the first and saperior variety is the " vilwa;" the grain is large, and gives a white and sweet flour, and the stalks or "kurbi," which sometimes attain the enormous height of twelve feet, but are soft and easily masticated, form a favourite food for cattle. This variety, however, will thrive well only in rich and damp soil. The second kind is the "nirmulli." The grairs is smaller and not so sweet as the formor, but the flour is still of a very good colour. A* it is not so dependent on rain, and will easily grow in most soils, except when of a very inferior nature, it is vary generally cultivated, but the "kurbi" is very hard amd unnutritious, and not readily eaten by cattle. The third variety is the "gurgi," which is nuch inferior to the two former, the grain being very small, and neither so palatable nor nutritious as that of the other varieties. It is not much grown, and only on inferior moils together with bajri. Its "kurbi," however, is said to be liked by the cattle, an the staiks are small and thin. There is but one kind of bajri, but this is grown very gemerally all over the country in apparently larger proportion than the jowari, and it also seews to forn the staple food of the cultivators. Of wheat or "gahu" there are three varieties. The first and best is the "bahnsi" or "bukhsi;" but as it can be raised only in very superior soil, and requires much rain and latour, it is not a favourite crop. The next, the "kathe" or "lahl," is a hardier crop, and as it will grow in a more inferior soil, and requires less management than the first, is more generally cultivated. The third variety, the "poté" or "wanje", is very little grown, as it is inferiom in quality to the former, and can only be raised in irrigated land. It is said to possess the valuable property of exhausting the land very little, and is therefore generally sown as a "dussota" or second crop in baǵyat the land. It is sometimes seen on the sandy deposits in the beds of running streams, but to enable it to grow well some manure should be mised with the sand. It seems curiows that the sweet-potato or "rattallu," which is evidently a variety of the common potatoo should not, like the latter, be propagated by its tubers, but by cattings from the plantr similar to the betel-creeper.
9. The system of sowing and reaping generally followed in Khándesh has alrendy Rotation of crops. been noticed in my former reports, and I would only observe here that in this district both in "motasthal "and "patasthal" garden land the cultivators are generally speaking able to gather two crops during the yeary except in cases when sugarcane or plantains are grown, the former requiring one year and the latter two years to come to perfection. The same injurious and alburd systern of mixing up different seeds in the same tield, prevailing in the districts already reported upon, is also very common here.
10. It has always been my impression that land irrigated from a river would, from

## Manure.

 the fact of the water containing a large proportion of organic as well as inorganic matter, require less manure than that irrigated by a well ; but the cultivators appear to have an opposite opinion, founded, as they pretend, on experience. They think that in patasthal bagayat the ingredients of the soil are more easily washed away from the land, it being more fooded than when irrigated from a well, and consequently requires more frequent manuring. The best manure is considered to be the droppings of sheep and goats, which are driven across the country in large flocks as soon as the reaping of the early crops is accomplished. Its use and application is the same os in other districts.11. Except in the south this district is tolerably well supplied with water. There are Supply of watar in the district numerous wells scattered about the country, but in consequence of the rates on garden land being too high to make this kind of cultivation profitable, most of these wells have been ont of use for a great number of years. I would strongly recommend the free use of wells for the purpase of assisting jirayit cultivation. In times of drought many dry crops would be saved, and consequently the Government revenue secured, by being occasionally irrigated from wells. I believe that such a permission has at times, when the danger to the crops bas been imminent, been given to the rayats, but few found it worth their while to take advantage of the boon, the preparation of the year required for well irrgation being too expensive. Were such a permission to be made general, all the old wells would immediately be brought into ase, new ones would spring up all over the country, and most lusuriant crops would be the result. Water is found very near the surface, except in the neighbourbood of the Tapti, where the fells are of considerable depth. In the south there is a very general scarcity of water.

The wells are not deep, but having, generally speaking, a rocky bottom, are but sparinyly supplied with water. There is a great cry out ahout the want of pablic wells. All the larger villages are supplied with such, but many of the smaller, especially those near the Ta, ti, have none, and the people have to undergo considerable hardships in consequence. Some of the villages on the Tapti are more than a mile distant from the river, and the villagers are obliged to go that distance daily both to procure water for themselves and to water their cattle. Some of those villages again that are fortunate enough to possess a public well have no inam for the support of the " mut-kurri." This creates a great deal of dissatisfaction. The practice of granting inams for such a purpose should, $I$ think, be either entirely done away with, or else all the villages placed on the same footing by having equal privileges extended to them.
12. Besides the wells noticed in the previous paragraph, several bandharas irrigate a considerable portion of valuable land in this district. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are altogether eight
Methods and means of irrigation. bandharas: the first is at Amalner, second at Moharri, third at Walkeira, fourth at Mandul, fifth at Murhi, sixth at Betavad and Bhilali, seventh at Gandli, and the eighth at Chanilnikura. Of these, however, only four (Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6) are in ase and in good order. The Amalner bandhara, on the Bori River is a supposed to irrigate between three $^{\text {is }}$ and four hundred acres of land. This year, however, both from a deficiency of rain, as well as from gross neglect and carelessness on the part of the people employed in the management of the water, not more than twenty or thirty acres were irrigated altogether. In former days at least six hundred acres are suid to have received a steady supply of water, but the quantity has diminished gradually year after year. Under favourable circumstancas the bandhara sometimes contains a good supply of water throughout the year, but this is the case only when a sufficient quantity of rain falls during the months of November and December. Generally speaking the water lasts only until January, as the " páthkurri "permits the "path" to get choked with silt; but if properly managed the bandhara would yield a regular supply of water until March. Complaints against the "páthkurri" are very loud and general. Thisindividual receives from Government a considerable inám (valued at hs. 200 ) for the purpose of looking after the bandhára, and opemng and closing the sluices at the proper time to prevent the a cumulation of silt. He is said to entirely neglect his work, which is very likely from the appearance of the bandhara when examined by me. It was filled up to the very top with gravel (which, however, may be also owing to the faulty construction of the bandhara itself), and the sluices instead of being properly closed were letting out a considerable quantity of water, to the detriment of course of the garden land. The water which escaped daily might have irrigated easily thirty or forty acres of land. One of the reasons given by the villagers for the neglact of his work was the fact of the "páthkurri" having mortgaged his Government inám to a sávkar for debt, in consequence of which he had not the menns of procuring the necessary materials for keeping the sluices, de., in proper order. This should, I opine, be looked into; these rapacious money-lenders bave surely no legal right to touch public property, whatever their power may be with regard to the private property of individuals. The reservoir of this bandh$a_{r a}$ is small, and is without interior wall to keep out the sand and other deposits which causes it to become easily choked. The outer wall nf the reservoir is strongly built, but the sluices being too many in number give the "pathkurri" a great deal of unnecessary trouble. One or two of these should be entirely closed up, as they not only appear aseless, but allow the escape of a large quautity of water. The whole of the sluices are very roughly constructed, being nothing more than square openings, which it is the pathkurri's duty to close up when necessary with mud and branches. Unless continually watched and repaired, the water soon makes its way through these primitive gates, and I would strongly recommend their being replaced by boarded sluices, as I believe is usual in all properly-constructed bandharas. The bandhara itself has two outlets, but they are so amall and badly placed that they do more harm than good, as they let out the water and not the silt ! The opening of a large aluice in the centre of the bandhara would, I think, assist considerably in clearing a way the deposit, which has now risen to a level with its coping. I would also recommend the reservoir being somewhat enlarged and protected by a wall ou the upper side. The next bandhara of importance is that at Betívad, on the Pánjra River, which is in good order; and although the same rude method of closing the sluices with mud and sticks is used here, the supply of water, from the unremitting attention paid by the pithkurri, is tolerably regular, and sufficient all the year round for the present extent of garden cultivation. I am inclined to believe, however, that with better-construct. ed thood-gates the bandbara would not so easily get filled with sand, and be rendered capable of irrigating a greater surface of land. This bandhara appears to have had two watercourset or" paths," one on each side of the river. The one on the left bank is in gowd repuir, and at present irrigates the Betávad lands; that on the right bauk of the river is out of order, having been partiully destroyed some tweuty years ago by a flook. Before that tine some three hundred acres are said to have been irrigated at the village of Bhilali by means of this water-course. The inhabitents of that place are very anxious to be permitteit to repair it, and they told me that they bad petitioned Government on the subject, but that on the representation of the Betavad people that the reconstruction of the Bhilali watercourse would lraw off from their gardens more water than they could spare, they were refused purmission to rebuild it. 'I'his matter well deserves a caroful investigation, as this bandhara

- $1576-12$
appars to me carable, if properly maraged, and the sugpested improvemente mule, of irrigating more land than it done at preseut. Amongst the bandharas which are ont of nepair I would nutice the remains of one at Chandnikura on the Chisli River. It ia said to have irrismed formerly two hundred acres of land, and that its reconstruction would not cost more than Ks. 2,040 or Re. 3,u00. This estimate appears to me, however, consideraily tow low. The old bandhara of Walkeira on the Panjira River is suppeeed to have irricated a very great extent of land in former timus, and might be rebuilt, but I fear that the three lamiharas (at Betavad, Ilandul and Murbi), alrealy existing on this river, would suffer by so doing.

The Bori River having at present but one (the Amslner landhara) to supply might well bear the construction of a second. A grod site for a new bandhára would be near the ruins of an old handhara at Gándli, which is said to have supplied about three hundred neres of garden land with water. The remains of the old wall having apparently been undermined in several places, do not appear to rest on a solid foundation, but about fifty or one hundred yards further down the river a better foundation, consisting entirely of hard rock, is obtainable.
13. The live-stock of the cultivators is the same as in the districts already reported upon. Bullocks for agricultural purposes fetch from twenty to fifty rupees the pair; higher-priee animals are occosionlly met with, but they are, generally speaking, imported, and are valued up to Rs. 100 the pair. Cows are sold at from five to twenty rupees, and female huffaloes from fifteen to forty rupers each. Three kinds of carts are used by the people-the dumni, the lurre or ahiri, and the wauki ; these range from twelve to forty rupees.
14. During the reaping season labour is generally paid for in kind; at other times

## Rato of Inbrur

 it is remunerated in money. Hired by the day, men receive from three to four dubbus (one and a half to two annas) and women from two to three dubbus, the exact amount depending both upon the nature of the work and the means of the employer. When engaged by the year, servants or labrourers receive between twelve and fourteen rupees per year, as well as their food and a present of clothing worth in the aggregate about four rupees. Taking the value of his food at two rupees monthly, the eutire wages of a man-servant may be considered about forty rupees per year. It has always struck me as incomprehensible that the native mone5-lenders or "sakiars," who are all so careful and fond of their gains, should apparently waste them on those somewhat elegant and elaborately-carved houses which are so commonly met with in most large vilhages. It appears, however, that in very many instances neither the labour nor materials fur these houses fall very heavily on the purses of these extortioners, as amongst their many debtors they generally can find some elover artificers; they persuade these to work for them on some nominal pay, which they make them believe they will consider as so much in their favour and promise to deduct from the amount owed by them. After the completion of the work, however, the unfortunate workman finds himself nearly as badly iavolved as before, if not worse off, as the savkar has squared the account for his own benefit by making sundry arditions on account of interest to make up for the loss occasioned by his promise to the labourer. The latter being unable to kecp any accounts himself is quite at his mercy, and for want of proof is of course unable to obtain redress in the proper quarter.15. This district is very well off for market-towns, having five in number. None of Market-towns, \&c. these, however, are of great note, being frequented by traders from a circuit of only about twenty miles. The market-tuwns, enumerated according to their respective importance, are first Amalner, second Butavad, third Babadarpur, fourth Vursi and fifth Sirsali, a bazar being held in each of these places once a week. The articles brought for sale at these markets consist chietly in israin of various sorts, coarse cloths (woollen and cotton), spices, vegetables, fruits and sometimes live-stock also, as bullocks, buffaloes, cows, sheep and goats. Berár and Nárpur supply these markety with various goods; clothy of every description are very much in demand and meet with a ready sale. Ghi or clarified butter aloo is imported from Berár to a considerable extent, it not being produced in aufficient quantity to supply the wants of the people. It would appear from inquiry that the native merchante of the district, generally speaking, do not export any goods themselves. They simply purchase the articles for exportation from the rayats, and resell them almost immediately to some agents of Bombay native merchants, several of whom reside in Amaluer, and whose sele łnsiness appuars to be the purchase and exportation to Bombuy of cotton, linseed, tilli, and wniander seed. At Amalner, Muravad and Zeitpir fairs are annually held. The Amalner fair takes place in the month of May in honour of a Brahmin priest, Succaram Báwa, who lived in the last century, and in commemoration of whom a very large and handsome temple has been erectec in the bed of the Bori River. Aboat 80,000 peorple are said to assemble during the fair, and merchants come from distances of more than one humdred miles to dispose of their goods. This fair lasts about three weeks. The fair at Murfvad on the Tapti is in the month of February, and is held in honour of their grd Maladeo, who has a very large temple at that place. About 30,000 people are gupposed to assemble there. At Zeitpir a fair is held also. The temple, or rather masjid (as it is a Mussalman burial-ground), is situated un a amall hill, rather picturesquisly, at anme distance from the village. It does not appear to be a very powerful ceatre of attraction,
as only about 2,000 people are said to pay their respects to the saint buried there during the fair. It seems strange that Hindus should frequent Mussalman temples I have very often witnessed Hindus in passing a Mahomedan tomb, especially one which is supposed to enshrine the romains of a holy fakir, joining their hands in a suppliant attitude. They pay this respect to the Mahomedan tomb as they would to one of their own temples simply from a superstitions fear that otherwise the spirit of the departed saint paight revenge himself on their disrespect by bringing some evil upon them.

This is their religion. They have no conception of an Almighty and All-merciful Creator; they only believe in evil apirits, of whom they are in continaal dread, and to propitiate whom they have recourse to pilgrimages, vows, mortifications, \&c. There are no artizans of any repute in this district ; the arts and manufactures are of the most primitive kiud, the only articles made up here being coarse cotton and woollen cloths, cooking utenils, and like articles, which, however, stidom find their way out of the district, being barely sufficient for internal consumption.
16. None of the roads in these parts are macadamized; they are all fair-weather roads, and generally speaking excellent in dry weather. Lines of Road. There are three main lines of road. The first line passes through Amalner from Dharangaon to Dhulia and Bombay. The second is a brasch of it running fmm Amalner to Betavad and Varud, and then joining the Indore road from Bomhay. The third line simply passes through the south of the district without touching at any large villages. It is the high road from Erandol running through Parola, Dulvell, Subgowhan and Mundhalla to Dhulia. The two last roads are continuations of the Berár bigh road, and all the traffic;coming from those parts passes along them. The principal roads being always kept in very good repair, enable the cultivators to use carts more frequently and generally than was possible in former days, in consequence of which the Wanjaris, who with their numerous beasts of burden, used nearly to monopolize the Whole of the carrying trade, are rapidly disappearing in that capacity from the scene of action, and have already commenced to erchange their wandering babits for the more steady although, perhaps, less protitable pursuit of cultivating the soil, and no doubt when the "irnn horse" once supersedes all the more common means of conveyance, this nomadic tribe will entirely settle down in the district, and thereby add to the number of the cultivatorsan event greatly to be desired.
17. In conclusion I have the honour to forward herewith a few photograhic drawings of the Amalner temple, the tomb at Zeitpir, and the agricultural implements, as well as the carts used in the district under report, being more truthful representations than could be delineated by the hand.

I have the honour to be, $\mathcal{A c}$., A. P. ELPHINSTONE, Liuutenant, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

[^10]No. 1476 op 1558.
From
S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Collector of Khándesh;
To
F. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
Poona.
Sir,
I beg to forward for the sanction of Government proposals by Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Iovonue Survey, for the revised rates of the Amalner Táluka.
2. Mr. Davidsonin his first paragraph describes the taluka as flat-perfectly so-from a little to the north of the town of Anualuer, from which point it may be said to form a part of the T'apti valley, with its characteristic rich, black soil, productive of the best description of crups.
3. The southern portion of the district is of a different character, the gronnd being in ranyy places rocky and undulating in certain localities, rather scantily supplied with water, thinly peopled, and consequently having large tracts of waste land covered with a low bush jungle, principally of khair and bor bushes. This jungle, however, does not harbour wild aumals to any great extent, so there is little to complain of from loss caused by their depredation.
4. The climate is salubrious and equable throughout the taluka. The fall of rain is, ss fur as can be ascertained, the same over the whole.
5. The river Tápti forms the bnondary on the north, affording an abundance of water to the rillages along its bauks. The rivers Bori and Paujhra run in parallel courses from the south nurchwards, joining the Tapti; buth of these ountain water thruoghour the
sear. There is also a swall stream, the Chikli Nuddi, which ruos along the eastern korder, and which retsins a small supply daring the whole gear. The district therefore may lue gaid to be very well watered.
6. The modes and menns of agriculture and the crops are the same as those in the districts of Chopda, Yaval and Savda, slready reported on.
7. Mr. Davidson has divided the dintricts into two compartments-northern and eouthern. In the former there are $\leq 55,000$ and in the latter 152,000 acres; yot the cultivated acres in the northorn amount to abobt 62,000 and in the southern ouly 20,000 acres.
8. The following comparative statement, showing the ancuut in acres of the varions dry crops raised last season, places the difference of the two compartments in a still stronger light:-

9. Mr. Davidson in his 14th and 15 th paragraphs gives the names of the officers employed in the measuring and classing operations, which he describes as having beon carried out with the usual regularity and accuracy.
10. In the 17 th, 1 sth and 19 th paragraphs he describes the great nnernality which exists in the rates of the old assessment in villages joining on to one another on lauts of precisely the same quality, and states he has been unable to asoertain the cause. He fears that the assessment of a great many of the lands will be raised, which will create great discontent among the rayats. This, however, has not been the case, for 1 was obliped tu authorise the introduction of the settlement iu anticipation of the sanction of Gnvernment. A few of the rayats may throw up their fields, but they will only do so for a short time, for the increasing value of cotton, linseed, and other crops has lately raised the value of land considerably.
11. In his 204h paragraph the Saperintendent describes the rates be proposes $t$ introduce, which I think from my local knowledge of the district are very suitable.
12. The financlal effect of the proposed rates upon each village will be seen in Appersdir $A$ to the Superintendent's report. A contrasted view of the proposed and the past results will be gained by a glance at the following abstract statement:-

| Class. | Groups. |  | For 1856.57. |  |  | Effects of the survey Rgte on tion for 1856-5i. | Emimited Rkatity of the Seme ky hats. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | $\underset{\text { Vil. }}{\substack{\text { lages, }}}$ | Cultiva- tiona | Collection. | Hate per $\Delta$ cre. |  | Arable Land. | Kurvey <br> Assessment. | Avaraite Rate yer Acre. |
|  |  |  | Acres, | Re. | Re, a. p. | Rs. | Acros. | Re. | Rs. a. p. |
|  |  | 66 | 42,144 | 87,252 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | 65,676 | 78,911 | 1,21,804 | 187 |
|  |  | 100 | 29,522 | 44,379 | 181 | 32,219 | 88,134 | 90,749 | 10 |
| II .. |  | 67 | 11,729 | 16,631 | 168 | 9,252 | 58,444 | 41,745 | 0115 |
|  |  | 16 | 1,689 | 1,893 | 120 | 911 | 16,061 | 7,501 | 07 |
| 2 | 4 | 249 | .85,977 | 1,50,155 | 112 s | 1,08,058 | 241,500 | 2,61,389 | 11 |

13. In the 23 rd paragraph is a description of the well cultivation. The wells in this district are not so deep as in the Chopda Tiluka. There are ouly seventeen in which the depth exceeds 45 feet. Mr. Daridson proposes $n$ rate of three rajeity. par acre, in which I concur, and ulso in his remarks of encouraging this description of cultivation as mach as possible.
14. The remaining portion of Mr. Davidson's report is taken up with his account of the bandharas in this district, of which there are eight-lst, Amaneer; 2nd, Mohari; 3ril, Walkhaira, 4th, Mándul; 5th, Marhi ; Bth, Betívad and Bhiáli; 7th, Gándli; and 8th, Clandni Kura. Of these Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 are in use and in good order: trbe rapairs of the 2 nd and 3 rd hare been sanctioned, but the execution suspended for the prescont, and regarding the 7th and 8th I will address the Executive Eagineer. "
15. The Amalner bandhára was pat into thorongh repair about four years ago at a cost of upwards of Rs. 2,000. It is supposed to irrigate betwoen 300 and 400 bighas; but this year, however, from a deficienoy of rain and the gross neglect of the people not more than 20 or 30 acres were irrigated.
16. Lieutenant Elphinstone, whose roport is submitted by Mr. Davidson, ascribes all the blame to the páthkurri; but his duty is to distribate the water, and the people must keep the water-courses clenn, see the sluices are opened periodically to prevent them being blocked up with sand, and make periodical repairs in the earthworks which protect the masonry; but unfortunately we have no means of compolling them to perforin this duty, and the consequence is that works erected at great expense by Goverument are destroyed from the deglect of the villagors. In the western distriets of Baglan, Málegaon and Pimpalner, where the existence of the people dopends on the water-courses being periodically cleaned and the earthworks, the people are compelled to exert themselves; but even then numerous instances of neglect on their part occur, and I have frequent complaints from the Executive Engineer of works being injured by flooda which might have been prevented by the simplest precaution. In Amalner, however, and the other eastern districts, where babdharas are few and the people depend on their jirait crops, they will not take the slightest trouble whatever in assisting Government in maintaining their irrigation works in efficiency. The fact is cotton, grain and oil-seeds of all kinds have risen so much in value of late years, and the labour and capital required to caltivate them is so much less than is necessary for irigated cropa, that the rayats have in a great measure become indifferent to the latter description of caltivation.
17. When the survey assessment is introduced into the districts in which irrigation prevails, it will be necesssary to apply to the Legislative Council for an Act to compel the people to keep the water-courses clean, for until that is effected the irrigational works cannot be kept in a satisfactory state of repairs.
18. Lieutenant Elphinstone says the inam of the pathkurri is mortgaged, and hence the cause of neglect on his part; but on inquiry I find that only five acres out of fifty which coustitutes the inam is mortgaged.

I have the hozour to be, \&c.
S. MANSFIELD,

Collector.

> Khándesh Collector's Office, Dhulia, 20th August 1858.
[Oollector of Khándesh's lettor No. 1476, dated 20th August 1858, with accompaniments.]

$$
\text { No. } 468 \text { or } 1859 .
$$

## Tarbitorial Defartiment, Revence.

Subinitted for the orders of Government. Some further correspondeace has taken place, but it is unnecessary to trouble Government with it in detail.
2. The Superintendent's propositions, which are concurred in by the Collector, are recommended for sanction.
3. There is considerable difference in the general features of the taluka ander report. The northern portion in the vicinity of the river Tapti consists

Collector's paragraph 2 to 4.
Superintendent's paragraph to 6. of rich black soil extensively cultivated; the southern portion is undulating and hilly, and more or less covered with jangle sparingly supplied with water, thinly populated, and cultivated to a comparatively small extent. Nithongh the ares of the two is nearly the same, the difference in the extent of cultivation is about 170 per cent. less than that of the northern portion.

Collectrr's paragraph 10.
Suporintendent's paragraph 17
to 19 .
4. The old rates of assessment were very ill-adjusted and unequal, in which respect A malner differed much from the three tálukas Yaval, Sávda and Chopda, already brought under revised assessment.
5. The Superintendent has in fixing the rates of assessment divided the taluka into Collector's parapraph 11. two compartre ents or groups, with reference to the characterSupurintendent's paragraph 20. istics mentioned in paragraph 3 of this mernorandum. For the villages comprised in the northern group a substantive rate of Rs. 2-4-0 and for those

Distance of fiolds with reference to the residence of the enitivatora. 2. Uníavourable cituation an resards water and bazars, and nuetly wasto. reastine marginally noted.
correspond with the 1 st and 2nd class rates in the Chopd Taluka. To each of these substantive rates a subordinate one of Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively is attached for the

- 6. The financial results of the Superintendent's proceedings are detailed in Appendix A to his report ; they involve the large decrease of Rs. 42,097 as contranted with the amount which would bave been realised had the collections in 1856-57 been made according to the old rates or of Rs. 23,959 as contrasted with the realisations of $\mathbf{1 8 5 5 - 5 B}$, and Rs. 26,999 with those of the ten years preceding the year of the introduction of the new rates. There is mach room for improvement in this district, and it is not improbable that the amount of revenue now forecone will in a fem years be made up by the progressive extension of culticaticn which a low and equitable assessment is calculated to fuster.

7. The survey rental on the whole of the lands of the taluka amounts to Rs. $2,61,359$, which is more than donble the sum realised during 1856-57. A further abstract illuutrative of the new arrangements, as contrasted with the past ten years, is given below as an aldendum to the tables subjoined to paragraph 21 of the Superintendent's and paragraph 12 of the Collector's report.

| nuision. |  | filbtha mexording to gurvey Acres. |  |  | Amount liertatile accoming to New sarvey Rates. |  |  | A versac Survey Ente per Aerts. | Amount realiself from the Cultivated Land firilian atrder the Uld gyutemito ten geners sierapfe. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jirdit. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bagr- } \\ \text { :AS. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Jirilt. | Hact jat. | Total. |  | Jiralt. |  | Bagayme. | Total. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bighant? | Rupees. | Bighan. Rupreve | Biptray | (:3\%*成. |
| 1 |  | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 l | 14 | 15 |
| fetta Amaincr | 132 | Acres. | Acrea. | Aorem. |  | It. | . | Re. a. P. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 106,710 | 2,401 | 109,181 | 04,018 | 0,006 | 1,00,983 | 0149 | -. | $\cdots$ | -* ... |  |  |
| J'argatia Dangri | $\cdots$ | $76,348$ | 1,819 | 77,507 | 80,980 | 8,90] | 84,683 | 116 | $\ldots$ | ..* | $\cdots$ |  |  |
|  | 202 | 188,088 | 8,070 | 186,728 | 1,75,00s | 10,871 | 1,85,876 | 0185 | 88,806 | 77,736 | 2,44 9,056 | 60,210 | 80.302 |
| Pethe Betavad | 45 | 59,441 | 1,005 | 54,440 | 30,343 | 3,348 | 78,001 | 68 | 87,651 | 48,087 | 811 8,008 | 88,872 | 47.256 |
| Total | 247 | 288,500 | 4,675 | 241,174 | 2,45,347 | 14,210 | 2,59,586 | 118 | 101,576 | 1,21,003 | 8,255 18,264 | 114,681 | 1,54, \% |

8. A table of the number of wells in the Amsiner Taluka precedes Mr. Davidson's paragraph 23 ; they amount te 2,062 , of which 17 only have a depth exceeding 45 feet from the lift of water, and are consequently not assessed. The rate imposed upon the lands Saperintendent's paragraph 23. irrigated from the remaining wells is the same as in Chopda, viz., Rs. 3 per acre.
9. It would be premature to offer remarks just now on the subject of the bandharns.

The Revenne Commissioner had a conference with Mr.
Collector's paragraph 14 to 18.
Superintendents paragraph 24 to 26 .

Davidson when at Amalner during last month, and a separate report will be submitted to Government as soon as the necessary materials are ready.
Irregular shape of the Amalner Taluka with reference to territorial dicision.
10. This has been rectified in the correspondence ending

Superintendent's paragraph 2, cleuse 1. with the Government Resolation No. 3530, dated 23rd Octob 1858, sanctioning a fresh arrangement of several tálukas in Kháudesh.

## Difierence between the number of Villages in the Taluka as per Records and that ascertained by the survey.

superintendent's paragraph 2, clave 2 .
11. The Collector has been requested to make the necessary alteration in the Dehejara.

## Carts used in the Taluka.

12. A correspondence took place in 1857 relative to the improvement of the carts in use in the Bombay Presidencey; the observations then made have still the same firce, and the Revenue Commissioner beys snperintendent's paragraph 12. to refer to his letter No. 2599, dated 20th November 1857. The photographs by Lieutenant Elphinstone accompany.
Practice of alloving the Ambúri or Native Hemp to rot in nólás by uchich the water becomes joul and offensive, generuting diseuse.
13. This falls within the cognisance of the Magisterial Department, and Mr. Manafield Lieatenant Ephinstone's 5 th has been requested to direct his attenion to the matter with paragraph. a view to its due control.

> Education of Natives gen rally.

Lieutenant Elphinstone's 6th paragtaph.
14. This s'abject has no duabt already attracted notice in the Educational Department.

## Vaccination.

15. Massures have been for a long period taken for the general introduction of

Latter part of Lieutenant Elphinstone's Gith paragraph. vaccination, and the natives have but themselves to blame if they do not avail themselves of the alleviation which is placed within their reach.

## Rate of Labour.

16. The extension of railways, and the demand for labour, owing to the current Lieutenant Elphinstone's 14th exigencie of the pablic service, must have greatiy altered paragraph. matters since Lieutenant Elphinstone's report was written.

## School Rates.

17. Neither Mr. Mansfield nor Mr. Davidson state whether the rayats have been informed of the wish of Government to impose, when deemed expedient, a school rate of hali an anna in the rupee; but it is presumed that the Government Resolation No. 896, dated 21 解 February 1857, ou the subject has not been overlooked.

* 18. In conclusion, the Revenue Commissioner begs to state that he passed through the Amalner Taluka during his recent tour of Khándesh, and feels pleasare in being aile to add that, except some people of the village of Bableh, the rayats seemed satisfied witb the new rates of assessment. Bableh is one of the villages the inhabitants of which Mr.
-Vide his 22nd paragraph.
Davidson* apprehended would show symptoms of dissatisfac-
tion. They preferred a petition to the Revenue Commissioner agninst the new aesessment; but on inquiry it appeared that the circumstances of their village had been duly considered, and this village had, moreover, been one the classification of which had been tested by a European officer, Lieutenant Elphinstone.

E. G. FAWCETT,<br>Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Oamp Mátherd́n, 9th March 1859.

## From the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 468, dated 19th March 1859.

Submitting a letter from tbe Collector of Khandesh, with accompaniments, regarding the proposed revised rates for the Amalner Taluka, and recommending the same for sanction.

$$
\text { No. } 1581 \text { of } 1859 .
$$

## Revenoe Department.

To

> The Revenue Commissioner,
> Northern Division.

## Extract (paragraphs 1 and S to 6) of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

His Lordship in Council spproves of the Collector having authorised the introduction of his rates in auticipation of sanction.
3. In comparing the financial results of the proposed settlement, it appears that the assessment of the first year of the survey rates was less by Rs. 26,899 than the average assessment of the previous ten years ander the old assessment. But whereas the average realisations for those ten years was Rs. $1,34,957$, there is under the new system a probability of realising a much larger amount when waste lands are brought into cultivation, the maximum rental of Rs. $2,59,566$ being attainable if all the waste land is brought under cultivation. His Lordship in Council bas therefore no hesitation in foregoing revenue temporarily. on the assurauce that it will condace to the well-being of the rayats and to extend cultivation.

[^11]4. Government will await the promised report on bandháras-a subject sufficiently important to deserve especial notice.

Practice of allowhing the amberi or native bomp to rot in nalise by Which the water beomes foul and offensive, generating disemse. ('iara. 13 of Nr. Faweett's memorandin.)
5. This question should be transferred to the General Department for early conain deration.

6 The Revenue Commissioner states that he presumes the Collector and Superintend-
V位 paragraph 17 of his memoraadum. ent have not everlociked the instructions of Government to inform the rayats on the introduction of a survey that the power of imposing a school rate at some future period is This shonld not be left to presumption. The Revenae Commissioner should take care that the rayats receive a distinct intimation of the orders of Government.

B HL ELLIS,<br>Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1859.

$$
\text { No. } 1301 \text { or } 1859 .
$$

[Transfer from the General to the Bevenue Department.]

## Report by the Collector op Kha'mpesh.

No 806 or 1859.
With reference to the foregoing memorandum, No. 1104, dated the 5th May 1853 the Magistrate begs to report all ambari requires to be well soaked in water for mang days before it can ve made into hemp. The manufacture of hemp is conducted by men of the lowest class and with very small means, who cannot afford to build large reaervoirs for the purpose, and therefore make use of small nalas in the immediate vicinity of their villages for the purpose. Though the suell from the ambari when in the water is very unpleasant, the Magistrate has never heard of disease being generated by it. The natives of India are very particular abont the water they drink, and the other members of the community would not allow hemp manufacturers making use of any water which whe used for drinking, or conducting a manufacture in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings which generated disease.
8. MansfiEld, Magistrate.

## Khándesh Magistrate's Camp, Málegaon, 10th May $18 i 9$.

## Rasolution dated Ist June 1859.

With referenoe to the transfer from the Revenue Department, No. 1532, dated 23rd April 1859, ordered that copy of a report by the Colloctor of Khandesh, No. 806, dated 10th May 1859, be transferred to that department for information and for communication, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

B. H. ELLIS,<br>Acting Secrotary to Government.

$$
\text { No. } 2096 \text { or } 1859 .
$$

## Refenge Department.

Copy forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, for information, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1531, dated 23rd April last.

## B. H. ELLIS,

Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1850.
No. 161011859.
From
A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Khándesh;
Tis
' $\leqslant$ S, MANSFIELD, Esq.,
3:- Collector of Khándesh.

## Sir,

Having doring the past field season made more minute inquiries into the subject of the patasthal cultivation in taluka Amalner, I am now prepared to give a more decided opinion respecting the mode of assessing it, and the rates which I would suggest as being finally adapted for it.
2. In the years provions to the accession of the British rule the method of assessmen applied, I beliere, to all pátasthal cultivation in this zilla was the Parewar or Jianuewar syatem, and, as I bave already stated, I think there can be no donbt that this methed of paring according to the crop raised is, when it can be advantageously carried ont, much the most equitable mode of levying an extra cess upon land receiving the benefit of irrigation from a source which involvea so little ad Jitional lahour apon those enjoying its benefits. But as mentioned in my former assessment report on dmalner, from the very insignificant nature and quantity of produce raised by means of this description of irrigation, 1 am not disposed to think the Parewar system applicable to the garden cultivation in this táluka.
3. The result of the inquiries made by me on the spot this year leads me to hold to the opinion already expressed that a moderate fixed rate will be the most advisable for the lauds in question. The supply of water is by no means abundant from any noe of the bandháras on either of the two rivers Pávjry and Bori, and wherever there are any of the better description of crops raised, sugarcane or plaintains for instance, these are ouly cultivated in the immediate vicinity of wells, from whence they can receive assistance when the water from the bandliara begins to fail. The quantity grown in each village is given below, and of this I find that there is no single instance of either sugarcane or plantains having been grown without assistance from wells:-

| Amalner | *- | ... | ..* |  | garcana acros. | Plaintain, 150 acres. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mandul | ... | ... | ... | 37 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Murhi | ... | ... | ... | 4 |  | is |  |
| Botavad | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1 | " | 33 | " |
|  |  |  |  | 49 | acres. | 188 | cres. |

4. The people themeelves are very well contented with the ofsessment which I introduced tomporarily, viz., Rs. 5 per acre for patasthal land. This, in my opinion, is the very highest rate that can with justice be levied for any of the patasthal land in Amalner, and this rate, should it be approved of, will form the maximum rate, so that those whose fields are less advantageously situated as regards the supply of water will pay according to our scale rerfulating the water classification. I mention this, as many who have held and paid for patasthal land have done so simply to maintain their right to the use of the water from the páth, and who will now be exempted from payment.
5. While at the village of Amalner in February last a number of the rayats waited upon $m e$, and represented that nccording to the old records and assessment they were then paying, and had for years back paid, Rs. 5 per bigha for lends assessed as pátasthal, but which had not for many years past received oue drop of water from the páth. They therefore remonstrated against the additional cess boing levied, in doing which they were perfectly justified; but at the same time they have no one but themselves to blame; for although I ponted out to them that from the position of their fields, which were the most distant of all irom the bandlára, that in however good repair the bandhára and páth were placed in, their fields had uo possible chance of ever benefiting thereby, yet they hesitated to give up the prescriptive right they held to water from the páth, and would rather go on paying Rs. 5 for that which they can never get, than do so. I explained to them that they had only to give me a rajinima, relinquishing their claim to water from the path, to be released from the water rate they were then complaining of. As soon, however, as the matter receives the final sanction of Government, a proper arrangement will be made respecting the lands of these people.
6. From the period of the country coming under our rule up to season 1845-46, when a fixed rata of Rs. 5 per bigha was determined, the following rates for the different crops raised were in force:-

## Kasba Amalner.

| Sugarcane and eaffron | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | Bs. at $p$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 0 |
| Briojale, chiliet, do | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Rice | $\cdots$ | ... | - | ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Platitaina ... | $\cdots$ | .-. | ... | $\cdots$ | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, gram, \%s. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |

Mudhi and Mindul.

| Sugarame | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fine rice | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, gram, | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 8 | 0 |

all of which must have beea most excessive and oppressive upon the cultivators, as neither the nature and description of the bandharas nor the supply of water they afford could in any way justify such heavy rates.
7. As I montioned in paragraph 25 of my repart No. 37 of 10th April 1858, the bandharts are of thensolves aimply low walls of masonry thrown across the river beds, with

B 1576-14
the view rather of diverting and directing the small stream than of collecting ang large body oi water. The streams, too, after Janusry are very insignificant, not being above 3 or 4 inches derp, and in March and April generally cease to flow at all.
8. I am therefore of opinion that Government need not hesitate to adopt Rs. 5 as the maximum rate for all pátasthal land in Amalner Táluka.
9. I subjoin a statement showing the difference of the revenue roalizable froth pátasthal cultivation by the adoption of Rs. 5 per acre in lieu of the former rates leriabie on the bigha, as called for in your memorandum No. 775, dated 2nd May last:-

|  | Namee of Yillages |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  | Remarkat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Acoording to Oid Ratek. |  | Aceordiag to Burvey Ratos. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bighes, | Rupene. | Aares. | Rupees. |  |
| 1 | Kabba Amalner | -* | ** | 527 | 2,556 | 397 | 1,900 |  |
| 2 | Míndul ... | *** | -• | 294 | 1,468 | 222 | 1,107 | - |
| 3 | Murbi ... | ... | ... | 173 | 1,168 | 131 | 880 |  |
| 4 | Kayba Betávad | $\cdots$ | ** | 358 | 2,360 | 243 | 1,601 | Difference Ra, 2,211. |
| 4 | Villages ... | ... | ... | 1,350 | 7,549 | 993 | 5,538 |  |

10. I have now to request that you will have the goodness to forward a copy of this to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with such additional remarks as you may think necessary to offer, so as to allow of the finsl settlement of the question being determined with as little further delay as is possible.

I have the honour to be, \&e.<br>A. F. DAVIDSON,<br>Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.<br>Superintendent's Office, Camp Málegaon, 2:3rd July 1850.

No. 1311 of 1859.
Frum
S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Collector of Khándesh;
To
E. G. FAWCETT, Psq.,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

> Poons.

Sir,
With reference to your letter, No. 574 of 2 nd April last, I beg to forward copy of a letter, No. 161, dated 23rd instant, frcm Mr. Davidson, Saperintendent of Revenue Survey, and to inform you that I fully concur in the opinions therein expressed.

I have the honour to be, dec.,
S. MANSFIELD,

Collector.
Khándesh Collector's Office, Dhulia, 26th July 1859.

No. 1653 op 1859.
Revenue Departmint.
Submitted to Government for orders, with reference to paragraph $\&$ of their Re solution, No. 1581, dated 23 rd April last.
2. From notes taken when the Revenue Commissioner's camp passed through the Amalder Talaka last season, it appears that the rate levied last year on patasthal lands at Betávad and Mudhi was Rs. $6-10$ and Rs. 5-12 per acre respectively. This appearing inconsistent with the statement made by the Superintendent in paragraph 4, to the effect that ouly Rs. 5 per acre, was introduced by him temporarily, explanation was called for, and the following is his reply:-
"In assessing the patasthal land in Amulner Taluka, into which revised rates were introduced the year before last as a temporary measure, acres were simply substituted for bighas, as is stated in paragraph 25 of Superintendent's assessment report, No. 37 of 10 th April 1858; the former rates were not altered, but merely applied to acres. These rates, with but two exceptions, Betávad and Mudi, where the rates were Rs. 6.12, were Rs. 5 per bigha.
" 2. In a more recent communication the Superintendent has stated his opinion that
Rs. 5 per acre should be adopted as the maximum rate for all

Superintendent's letter to the Collector of Khaudesh, No. 161 of 23rd duly last. patasthal land in the Amalner Táluka. Should this rate be approved of by Government, then all advantages or disadvantages affecting particular bandharas, or with respect to one bandhára in comparison with another, or as regards the lands under the one or the other, will all be arranged and determined according to the survey classification rales regulating such matters.
"In framing the statement subjoinod to paragraph 9 of Superintendent's letter, No. 161, dated 23 rd ultimo, to the address of the Collector, it escaped the notice of the Superintendent that the two exceptions to the general patasthal rate were not marked in the margin."
3. The Revenue Commissioner does not see the force of Mr. Davidson's reasoning in favour of fixing the maximum rate at Rs. 5 per acre. The rates were originally in these instances Rs. 6-10 und Rs. 5-12 per bigha. The temporary arrangement of making those rates applicable to acres instead of bighas was equivalent to a reduction of about Re. 1-10 and Re. 0-12 respectively, or $\mathrm{Ks} .2,100$, or 28 per cent. for the táluka, and now a further reduction is proposed to Rs. 5 per acre as the maximum in the taluka, which will of course cause a still further reduction in all cases where the supply from the bandhara or other capabilities are not as advantageous as at Betarad.
4. The people, by the Superintendent's own admissinn, were contented with the assessment temporarily introduced, and its reduction to a lower figure does not seem to be required. The Revenue Commissioner begs therefore to suggest that the highest rates levied last season be sdopted as the maximum, instead of Ms. 5 as suggested by the Superintendent and Collector.

E. G. FAWCETT,<br>Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Conımissioner's Office,
Poona, 29th August 1859.

No. 8844 of 1859.

## Rivenol Departuent.

To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D. Copy of the Resolution paesed by Government on the foregoing documests.

His Lordship in Council concurs in Mr. Fawcett's opinion as to the maximum bagayat (pátasthal) rates (Rs. 6-10 and Ks. $5-127$ hitherto levied in two villages, and with which, according to the Superintendent, the people were perfectly contented. There is nothing whatever in Mr. Davidson's letters to shorv that these rates should not be maintained.
2. His Lordship in Council had hoped that the Revenue Commissioner would in his further report notice the important questions raised by the Soe Colleotor'u report, No. 1476, Collector and Superintendent in their former reports regarding paragraph 14 to end. the disrepair of the bandharas, and he is surprised that so important a subject has not been by this time fully discussed and settled.
3. Mr. Fawoett should, without further delay, submit a report containing details of the probable expenditure required to put the bandharas in repair, and exhibiting the extent of land dependent on them.

B. H. ELLIS,<br>Acting Secretary to Gopernmento

No. 2479 or 1859.

## Revenoi Depaetuent.

## Fron*

S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Revenue Conmissioner, N. D.,
To

B. H. ELLIS, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government.
Sir,
I regret I should be under the necessity of troubling Government again in a matter which has already been settled by them in their Resolution No. 3814, dated $28 t h$ September 1859, riz., the assessment ander the revenue survey of patasthal lands in the Aunalner Tálaka, khándesh.
2. In acknowledging the receipt of the above Government Resolution, copy of which was sent him by me when Collector of Khandesh, Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, has stated as follows :-" He is unable to alter the opinion already expressed by him that Rs. 5 is as high a rate as should be placod noon any portion of the patasthal land in the taluka. The former rates should not, in his opinion, have been allowed to influence the present settlement.
"2. The bandhára of Mandul, which, according to the present settlement, is assessed lower than those of Betávad and Mudhi, is not only higher up the stream, but is superior to both, affording a better supply of water than Hetávad, and in the present state of the Mudhi bandhára the Mándul land has greatly the adrantage. The former rate upon the Mudhi lands was Rs. 6-12 per bigha, and not Re. 5-12 as by the clerical error in the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum it is shown to be. The new rates will, therefore, be Rs. 6.12 per acre on those lands. Had the maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre heen approved of, every subsidiary circumstance with respect to the lands under each handhára would have been taken into consideration and dealt with in conformity with the classification rules."
3. The former and proposed maximum rates of the patasthal lands under the Mandul bandhára, which is described to be higher up the stream than the bandhara of other villages, and to be superior to both, is (per bigha and acre) only Rs. 5, and Mr. Robertson, the present Collector, observes as follows:-

[^12]I have the honour to be, \&cc.
S. MANSFIELI),

Revenue Commissioner, $\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{D}$.
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Kote, 14th December 1859.

# Revenof Department. 

To
The Revenuz Commisbioner, N. D.
Copy of the Resolution passed ly Government on the foregoing documonts.

Mr. Davidson should be informed that it was his duty to place complete information before Goverument so as to save unnecessary correspoudence:
2. The proposed modification is now sanctioned.

B. H. ELLIS,<br>Acting Secretary to Government.

Bonbay Castle, 30th December 1859.

No. 28 op 1861.
Frow

> A. F. DAVIDSON, EsQ.,
> Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Khándesh;
To

A. R. GRANT, Esq., Acting Collector of Khandesh.

## Sir,

I do myself the honour to submit, for the approtal and sanction of Government, revised rates of assensment for introduction into 93 villages, of which 76 are inhabited and 17 deserted, having an area of 187,449 acres, or 293 square miles. These villages are at present part of the Nandurlar and Dhulia talukas, but which are to form, under the alterations contemplated in the change of territorial boundaries and redistribution of. mamlats, a measure already sanctioned by Government, the new taluka of Virdel. Of the above, 79 are Nadurbar villages, 27 belonging to the Mamlatular's division, the remaining 52 composing the entire petha of Virdel, under a Mahalkari. From the Dhulia Táluka 14 of the most distant villages in the north-west corner of that taluka were taken. The new talaka will now ussume, as will be seen by the accompanying map, a compact and a convenient charge for a Mámlatdar, and will henceforth be designated the taluka of Virdel.
2. The taluka under its now construction becomes one of the central Tapti districts, that river running along ite entire northern boundary. On the east lies the already-settled district, the taluka of Amalner, on the south is the Dhulia Táluka, and on the west are the talukas of Nandurbar and Pinpalner.
3. In aspect the Virdel Taluks presents nothing striking to the eye; its general appearance is less favourable than that of the immediately-adjoining district of Amalner. There in waste land to a great oxtent, and the almost entire want of trees gives a bleak look to the whole, for throughout the entire length and breadth there is hardly one mango tope to he met with. The villagus have very little garden land around them, the few tamarind and nimb trees being barely sufficient to relieve the eye.
4. In the north, towards the Tapti, the best soil prevails, the villages along its banks having soil essentially the same as those of the Betarad Petha of Amalner and like that petha this land gradually becomes poorer towards the south, where eventually from an undulating uneven surface it terminates in a series of irregular hills, having soil of the puarest description.
5. Compared with already-settled districts, the talukn of Virdel is but indifferently supplied with water. The Tapti villages have of course an abundant supply so far as the reguirements of the people and their cattle are concernell, but deither of the two rivers, the Bori and Uniraratti, that pass through the taluka from north to south retain water throughout the hot season, although sutficient for drinking purposes can be obtained hy digring for it in the river beds. The interior villages having no rivers are but indifferently off for wells; there being only 428 in all over the whole district. The water of these wells is also deeper than in $\Delta$ malner, being from 38 to 50 feet from the surface.
6. There is not much traffic through the taluka. The high road from Málegann, Dhulia, \&c., to Surat crosses the district from east to west. This is but a fair-weather road, unmetalled and unbriliged, although up to the present time seemingly safficient for the traftic of the eoustry.
T. There are mo manuifactures in the taluka worthy of notice; in Mahalpur, where the water is said to bo tavourable, ten or fifteen families of dyers gain a livelihood. At

- 1570-15

Dondaiche excellent country carts are made up, wood for this purpose being obtainable at * the great wood-mart Taloda, in Sultánpur. Iam glad to say that theye carts, which are of a more modern and consequently superior pattern, are gradually superseding the oldfashioned clumsy vehicle formerly in use in Khandesh. Since the establishmeit of the Government bullock transport train, and the opening of the railway works in tho Presidency, the demand for the Dondaicha and Talola carts has iumensely increased, and thair value as a natural consequence has increased with the demand, so that for carts formerly obtainable for Rs. 18 and Rs. 20, as much as Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 are now paid.
8. The following is a list of the towns at which weekly bazars are held within the limits of the district and its immediate neighbourhood:-

Mfarket Towns.

| Kasha Sindkheireh |  | ... | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Monday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dondaicha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...Thorsday. |
| Virdel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...Friday. |
| Bunnaleh | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...Sunday. |
| Chimtaneb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...Sunday. |

9. The modes of husbandry pursued and erops raised in this district are identically similar to those of other tálukas already reported on.
10. Among the villages in the south large numbers of cattle are bred, grazing being abundant and free on the hills and over the waste lands; which are very extensive.
11. The census returns exbibit the population over the district as considerably less than in any other of those already revised. The inhabitants, who almost exclusively belong to the agricultural class, being scattered over the whole of the taluka in small villuge conmunities, their number to the square mile is 104 souls. This result compared with that of the similarly-situated talukas already settled and noted below is rather unfavourable :-

| Virdel ... | *** | - | ... 104 eoals to the square mile. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amalner | ... | ** |  | 114 | da. | do |
| Erandol | ... | - | ... | 146 | do. | do |
| Nesirabad | - | ... | ... | 149 | do. | do |
| Sávia | ... | ... | ... | 246 | do. | do |
| Yável | ... | ... | . | 186 | do. | do. |
| Ohopda ... | ... | ..' | . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 115 | do. |  |

Contrasted with the above talukas, the absolutely uninhabited villages are fewer, the percentage being 19, while in Amalner it was 26, Erandol 22, Nusirabad 24, and in Chopda as many as 37 per cent.; so that, unlike the previously-revised districts, the waste. lands are not so much confined to particular localities, such as is the case in the Chopda and Yával tálukas for instance. Where the waste lands are in a continuous tract, all along the northern boundary the uncultivated land in Virdel is dispersed over the whole face of the country, nor is it confined to such villages only whose lands are poor.
12. The survey of the vilhages composing this táluka was commenced in March 1854 and completed in December 1859 under the superintendence of Mr. H. Jerrard, SubAssistant Superintendent, the usual accuracy of the measurements having beten well maintained, the average error discovered by the test being only 25 gunthas, or a little more than half an acre per cent.
13. The classification of soils was commenced in January 1859 under Mr. Cumming. Assistant Superintendeat, and completed on the 3rd May 1860 by Lieutenant Elphinstone, the average difference between the test and original classification being but five pies prr acre in the fields tested-a result which rust be considered highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it contiuues to exhibit the precision and steady carefulness with which this important branch of our operations are carried on.
14. I shall now proceed to a consideration of the most suitable rates for adoption, glancing first at the former rates of assessment under the pressure of which the villayges comprising this new district must have suffered.
15. For the villages having the best soils, which are those to the north along the banks of the Tápti, there seems to have been, as a general rule, but one rate, viz., hs. 2-1 per bigha or Rs. 2-12 per acre, i. e., exclusive of the temporary rates introduced by Mr. Mansfield in 1833 . Of the 48 villages which I have solected to form my 1 st class, 37 have this one rate only (Rs. $2-12$ per acre) ; the remaiuing 10 have (with one exception, Dulwarra, which has 4) two rates-Rs. 1-9 and Rs. 1-4 per bigha. It will be evident therefore, without any explanation from me, that these rather high rates for every variety of soil must have encouraged a tendency to limit the cultivation to the beat soils only, or if not actually so, at least have militated against a regular and profitable system of agriculture, under which only can the cultivator hope to prosper.
16. In regard to the second and third rate villages, I find the old rates less regular, although in any one village the number of rates seldom exceed two, and these generally Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 1-4 per bigha; yet adjacent villages similar in soil and in every other particular have rates differing widely. Ay an example of this I would quote the large
village of Vickrun, where there is but one rate, Rs. 1-4 per bigha, and Kámpur, which as it ${ }^{*}$ " were forms part of the lands of Vickrun, there is also one rate, but that is only 7 annas 6 pies per bigha, while on referring to my classification pupers I find the average value of the soil of the respective villages very similar, being for Vickrun 7 annas and 10 pies and for Kámpur 7 annas and 2 pies per acre.
17. In the villages near and among the hills the original rates demand revision also, innsmuch as they are generally excessive on the very poor soil which oltains there.
18. I have therefore, after great care and attention to every circumstance requiring consideration, not forgetting the expressions of Government in paragraph 11 of their Resolution, dated the 9th March 1880, No. 954, divided the taluka into four compartments as follows:-
I.-Class I contains in all 48 villages, lying on the south bank of the river Tápti, and on either bank of its tributary the Burhai as far up as Sindkheireh and Temlai. The soil of these villages is the best in the district, being similar in quality and colour to the aljacent villages of the Betaval Petha of Amalner, alrealy assessed under the survey settlement carried into effect in the year 1857-58, and having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 per acre. The villages in this compartment being in most respects identical with those of the above petha, it would have been my duty to have prepared revised rates similar also to those in force ther, but for the instructions conveyed in the Government Resolution alove quoted, and which have a very just bearing upon this taluka; for although not so convenieutiy situated as reyards the improved means of communication by means of the railway, now fast approaching a state of completion, as the districts where the rates have alnady undergone revision, yet the advancement in the price of produce and value of land fully entitle Government to a corresponding benefit. I have, instead of continuing rates similar to those already introduced into. the contiguous villages of Amalner, adopted as a maximum rate per acre Rs. 2-8 for the lands of the above 48 villages, aggregating an area of 59,625 acres, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 70,177 . Of the above area 37,822 acres are under cultivation and 21,803 are waste, leaving a large margin for an extension of cultivation, whereby to make good the reduction of Rs. 20,000 which the adoption of the above rates will bring about during the present year.
II.-In Class II are 19 villages immediately adjoining and to the south of those in Class I. Here the soil is inferior, the supply of water indifferent, and more than half the area uncultivated. The agrregate area is 25,824 acres, of which only 10,538 acres are under cultivation; the remaining portion, containing 15,286 acres, is at present waste. For the lands of the villages in this compartment I have adopted a similar rate to that imposed for the 2nd class in Amainer, viz., Rs. 2-3.
III.-In Class III are 18 villages further south approaching the bills, where the soil is still poorer and capable of raising the inferior description of crops only, which are chietty kharif; for the lands in this compartment I have prepared a rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre.
IV.-And for Class IV, in which are the remaining 13 villages, situated chiefly among the hills, having a very poor soil, from which the inferior crops only are grown, and these, owing to the very great depredations of the wild hog abounding in the hills, are raised under great difficulties. During my visit to the villages forming this compartment, I had an opportunity of seeing that the statements made by the cultivators in this respect were really true ; for they not only sustain losses from actual injury done to their crops by wild animals, but, in order to raise crops at all, they are necessitated to be at the expense of hiring Bhils as watchmen during the whole time the crops are on the ground. To the lands in this compartment I have applied a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre.
19. The following abstract statement exhibits, in contrast, the collections under former rates, and effects of those proposed on the four groups of villages respectively:-

| Grour. |  | Govern* ment Arable Land in 185y-60. | Cultivation is 1659.60 . | Arable Waste in 1859-60. | Collections in 1859-60. | Average Survey rates per Acre. | Effect of Survey Raten on the Oaltivation of 1859-60. | Survey Gamal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clames. | Villagos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aores. | Acres. | Acres. | Rss. | Rs. a. p. | Rs, | Rs. |
| 1. | 48 | 59,623 | 37,822 | 21,803 | 90,211 | 280 | 70,177 | 99,199 |
| 11. | 19 | 25,8\%4 | 10,588 | 15,286 | 15,810 | 220 | 12,423 | 26,339 |
| III. | 13 | 23,454 | 9,135 | 14,319 | 8,914 | 1120 | 6,940 | 13,347 |
| IV. | 13 | 21,233 | 3,303 | 17,930 | 3,118 | 180 | 1,545 | 9.580 |
| 4 | 93 | 130,136 | 60,798 | 69,338 | 1,18,053 | ** | 91,091 | 1,4:545 |

20. Of the arable area as shown ahove, viz, 130,136 acres, the cultivation of last year extends to less than onc-half, being 60,798 acres. leaving as waste 69,338 acres. Of this great extent of uncultivated land, about one-third, or 20,000 acres, is to be found in the villages enutaining the best description of soil.

While engaged with the classification of the soils in this district last scason, I was struck with the great amount of good soil lyiug whste, and although not covered to auy great degree with jungle, yet the rough knotty appearnuce of the surface showed that it hal laiu waste for many years. In the midst of fields bearing capital crops of whent and linsecd would appear tracts of uncultivated land, of which the soil was excellent, equal guite to thut under cultivation. The only inference to be drawn as to the cause is that the former rate was tim high (Rs. 2-12 per acre) : so that I conceive the relief given by reducing, as I have done, the naximum rate to Rs. $2-8$ per acre is not more than is absolutely called for.
21. In the nther compartments the proportion of waste to that under cultivation is groater still. The lands of at least 10.000 acres of the 15.900 acres at present uncultivatend in the second compartinent have a medium soil. Taking the whole into consideration, and allowing the shins improvements and extension of cultivation to follow the introluction of revised rates here as have teen the case in previously settled districts, it is not too much to expect that from thirty to forty thousand acres may be soon brought under the phush.
22. In order that Government may have an opportunity of seeing at a glance, without going much into particulars, I annex to this report a diagram showing the reand of the settlements effected under this survey of six previousiy revised tálukas. The diagram I think explains ityelf, and as the very favourable results exceed even those contemplated ly me at the time of settlement, I shall proceed without further comment with the subject of this report.
23. At the time this survey was first introduced into Khanderh (1852) it was the opinion of the then Collector, Mr. Elphinstone, that an extension of cultivation conld only be effected by adding to the population, and so strongly had this been represented, that an eunigration achome was eutertained by Government for transferring rayats from Ratuágiri, where they were said to be starving for want of land to cultivate, to Khánderh, where millinns of acres of tho best of land were lying waste and ready for occopation. Notwith. standing the favourable terms offered by Government, I believe I am correct in stating that not one soul carne from Ratnágiri or elsewhere. Yet with all our continned acantiness of popnlation, under more liberal terms, to quote the words of the present Revenue Cornmiasioner, Mr. Mansfield, " upwards of six hundred thoussad acres of waste land have becn cieared and cultivated since that time."
24. The diagran prepared for this taluka, and accompanying this report, showa at how low a figure the revenue of the villages composing this taluka is represonted at the time of the accession of this Qovernment-Rs. 33,00 or therenbouts. Although the rise to the present period is shown as being wouderfally great, yet the fluctuations are very marked; and the result of the present proposed rates are about Ris. 34,000 in excess of average past collections.
25. With respect to the irrigated lands of this taluka, I have alreaty stated the amount of bagayat to be inconsiderable. the extent of land watered frow auy cource not exceeding 1,000 acres.
26. There are ouly two bandháras affording pátasthal irrigation, and thase are both katcha: one at Mhalpur, on a small nala watering 9 acres of inam land, and the other at Wadjiri, also on a emall nala, occasionally watering 14 acres. During the past ten years the supply of water in this last instince has only adinitted of a bandhara being constructed on two occasions, viz. in the years 1854-55 and 1857-53; and besides, as the soil of the village is of the poorest description -the classification showing its averare value at 4 annas only, -I have not considered it necossary to propose a rate for this solitary case of pátasthal.
27. There are 368 wells in all assessable, themainder leing beyond the preserihed assessable depth, 45 feet. The number of acres watered by these wells anounts to 1,035. The maximum rate I have proposed and applied is Rs. 3 per acre, similar to that imposed in Nasirnbad last year. The former hagayat rates in this taluka wre as frilows:-Rs. 4.2-8 and Ris. 3.13-8 per acre. As the garden protuce raised is confined to the inferfor description of products, I imagine the old rates must have bern felt wh too too high, and this tended to contine bágeyat cultivation to its present narrow limits.

2今. The usual appendices accompany this report, together with a map of the taluka, showing the position and boundaries of each village.

I have the honour to be, \&ce.,

## A. F. DAVIDSON,

Supt., Rovenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Results of the Survey Settlements in the undermantioned Talukas of the Khandesh Collectorate as contrasted with the Average Revenue collestid in the Ten Years


APPENDIX A.

4 $1.76-15$

Detailed figurerd statement exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Rovenue, the limits of the 93 Villages of Táluha Virdsl, for forty-two years, frotw from the Iecords prepared according to the instrections

| ciftal years. | Govmrmint Lato is Cultyamos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oovbrnmint Wamta exp othes Luxut. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tintal Acres. | Dednct Land left vaturi. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Remain. } \\ \text { deras of } \\ \text { fand } \\ \text { gectunlly } \\ \text { culti. } \\ \text { vaved. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Remain. <br> der of An on Lanid actunlly (Colunin b). |  |  | Wante Landx. <br> A |  | Iroccoerla of Thaxe formierly bist 1316 ebohshed. C | Tntal <br> Beveama <br> pechotia | Total Not lic. venat tur <br>  conameto and 14 . |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 16 |
|  |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Re. | 8. | Re. | R. | Rs. | Ris, | Hes. |
| 1818.19 | 62 | 10.282 | .. | 16,288 | 32,694 | . | 82,504 | * | 82,594 | -• | . | 8.44 | 3,414 | 86,404 |
| 3810.20 | 69 | 19,885 | * | 19,885 | 41,292 | . | 41,202 | . | 4,209 | . | .. | 4,477 | 4,671 | 6, 30 |
| 820.21 | 79 | 17,706 | * | 17,708 | 86,703 | . | 88,794 | 0,08s | 82,709 | 10 | . | 6,389 | 6,402 | \$0,111 |
| 18:17-*2 | 82 | 18,097 | - | 38,097 | 47,820 | .. | 47,929 | 1,70 | 46,210 | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | * 4.219 |
| 1629.23 .. | 62 | 17,142 | . | 17,142 | 83,195 | - | 88,135 | 8,034 | 29,501 | 2 | . | $8{ }^{3}$ | 638 | 31,83 |
| 3823024 .. | 84 | 19,188 | 369 | 18,760 | 41,130 | 900 | 40,170 | 1904 | 84,972 | .. | 8 | 8,418 | 2,421 | 42,31313 |
| 182.425 | 89 | 21,187 | 2,746 | 18,421 | 7, 3000 | 7,052 | *,248 | 18,108 | 24,140 | .. | 859 | 1,990 | 1,7\% | 28,470 |
| 1825-96 | 84 | 28, 421 | 187 | 23,234 | 51,189 | 972 | 50,717 | 880 | 40,828 | . | 61 | 2,771 | 2,428 | 62,800 |
| 1928.27 | 88 | 23,454 | 4,767 | 18,907 | 62,086 | 12,028 | d0,080 | 1,882 | 8*, 178 | 8 | - | 2,118 | 2,120 | 40,209 |
| 1827-2\% | 85 | 27,034 | 926 | 20,208 | 62,398 | 2,881 | 49,617 | 8,873 | 40,242 | $\cdots$ | . | 2,081 | 2,601 | 4,933 |
| 1988020 | 83 | 23,262 | 1,046 | 22,217 | 46,018 | 2,786 | 48,232 | 4,788 | 889,46 | . | . | 1,817 | 2.817 | *0,706 |
| 3824-36 | 85 | 21,080 | 6,032 | 18,088 | 41,301 | 16,147 | 87,054 | 8,463 | 18,591 | . | 97 | 1,858 | 1,462 | 20,140 |
| 1880-61 | 86 | 24,827 | 1,074 | 21,853 | 40,543 | 8,226 | W, 617 | 2,630 | 37,90i | 10 | 27 | 2.851 | 2,20x | +0,043 |
| 1831.32 | 84 | 21,830 | 796 | 21,043 | 30,544 | 2,724 | 87,816 | 1,119 | 80.647! |  | 8 | 1,1088 | 1,mon |  |
| 1832.35 | 83 | 10,760 | 2,879 | 16,881 | 35,486 | 6,576 | 20,820 | 8,761 | ,118 | 8 | 0 | 1,360 | 1,871 | $27,8 \mathrm{~km}$ |
| 1833.84 | 85 | 28,714 | 288 | 23,449 | 41,011 | 826 | 40,186 | 529 | 89,456 | b | 18 | 1,082 | 1,706 | 11,3e2 |
| 1834.36 | 87 | 30,90\% | 208 | 30,756 | 47683 | 3*3 | 47,331 | 289 | 56,067 | 2 | 8 | 2805 | 2,401 | 4,347 |
| 1236-36 | 87 | 38,159 | 185 | 35,994 | 55,375 | 291 | 85,544 | 1,461 | 54,129 | 15 | $t$ | 2.574 | 2,8412 | \%,015 |
| 1986.37 | 50 | 40,132 | 1,038 | 39,094 | 60,751 | 2,026 | 58,726 | 1,805 | 86,831 | 4 | 20 | 8,016 | 3.140 | 30.nis |
| 1837-88 | 87 | 40,185 | cas | 89,400 | 82,1198 | 1,324 | 60,785 | 8,207 | 52,518 | 2 | 13 | 9,987 | 3,012 | 05.29 |
| 1588.89 .. | 87 | 30,890 | 4,8z2 | 31,568 | 61,029 | 9,139 | 81,800 | 13,434 | 468 |  | 24 | 1,625 | 1,44 | 3, M, H ¢ |
| 1638.40 | 88 | 38,464 | 101 | 89,283 | 68,978 | 411 | 67,007 | 648 | 67,124 | .. | 218 | 8,715 | 3,88 | 71,9\% |
| 1840-41 | * | 9, 717 | 1,507 | 30,210 | 81,220 | 3,760 | 87,511 | 852 |  | . | 18 |  | 19 | Lfat ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 163149 | 87 | 35,684 | 127 | 35,557 | 87,736 | 286 | 67,450 | 737 | *6,713 |  | 22 | .. | 22 | 60, 355 |
| 1592043 | 88 | 84,636 | 108 | 84,688 | 66,832 | $28:$ | 68,546 | 622 | 88,923 | 3 | 200 |  | 400 | 80, 138 |
| 1843.44 | 89 | 35,408 | 34 | 35,404 | 66,305 | 72 | er,323 | 161 | 66,182 | 1 | 6 | .. | ; | 00, 2104 |
| 1844.45 | 89 | 36,395 | 3,431 | 31,964 | B8,790 | 8.535 | 58,256 | 8,519 | 52,736 |  | 10 |  | 62 | A, \% |
| 1845.46 | 80 | 42,408 | 3,624 | 36,874 | 80,253 | 9,328 | 70,923 | 27,095 | 49,28 | 13 | 42 |  | 46 | 48,2043 |
| 2840-47 | 80 | 45,443 | 340 | 46,047 | A8, 893 | 912 | 85,922 | $7 \%$ | 85,218 | 43 ! | 253 | .. | \%if | * 6,518 |
| 1845-48 | 89 | 43,976 | 129 | 43,847 | 80,46B | 171 | 88, 2005 | 3,110 | 63,185 | 61 | os | . | 1ai | 903 3 |
| 1848.49 | 80 | 34,097 | 45 | 30,519 | 75,900 | 1,214 | 77,4095 | 8,465 | 66,730 | 37 ! | 178 |  | 21s | *) 16 |
| 1495.50 | 92 | 84,718 | 25 | 35,688 | 75,488 | 65 | 75,483 | 1,4819 | 73,947 | $\infty$ | 142 | .. | 21 | 74.84 |
| $2 \times 5650.1$ | 82 | *0,350 | 848 | 89,502 | 76,28s | 1,967 | 73,017 | 7,303 | 60, 183 : | 29 i | 1 38 |  | ${ }^{87}$ |  |
| 1381.52 | 82 | 42,074 | 170 | 41.885 | 81,771 | 40 | 81,308 | 4,200 | [9,543 | 24 | - 2ins |  | 232 | 79.738 |
| 15\%. 33 | 82 | 44,901 | 65 | 4, 8 , 6 | 89,828 | 138 | 89,56\% | 1,213 | 88,345 | 1 | 812 |  | (4) | 9.45 |
| 1Ps3-64 | 98 | 46,313 | 1,964 | 44,264 | 94,858 | 4.780 | 89,594 | 3,5:3 | 85,939 | 7 | 219 |  | 230 | \$6,170 |
| 18 Th -55 | 88 | 62,946 | $\cdots$ | 62,948 | 1,02, 238 | .. | 1,05,939 | 124 | 1,05,914 | 10 | 1 |  | 14 | 1,46,102 |
| 1850.06 | 0 | 61,121 | 4,678 | 46,43 | 1,06,449 | 9,2;6 | 97.185 | 33,100) | 09, 157 |  | i |  | $43{ }^{\circ}$ | 02,924 |
| 1550-67 | 88 | 62,901 | 89 | 62,262 | 1,07,090 | 86 | 1,006,494 | 37 | 1,0¢,092 | 9. | , 24 |  |  | 1, we aib |
| 1687.48 | 88 | 62,852 | 80 | 32,772 | 1,08,033 | 2a0 | 1,07,43 | 4,704 | 1,03,123 | 51 | ! 2 fm | . | ., 2 ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.34, 3 |
| 1558.59 | 98 | 68,107 | 161 | 59,000 | 1,15,001 | 230 | 1,15,371 | 2.240 | 1.13,131 | 1 | 4 | . | 4 | 1.18 |
| $1: 59.60$ | 93 | 60,877 | \% | 00.804 | 1,19.911 | 127 | 1,19.744 | 1,731 | 1,18,053 | 42 | 131 | .. | if | 1,14,23 |
| Total | . | 1,44, 811 | 45.064 | 3.406, 7.75 | 2,87,80:3 | 1, 18.8581 | 20.80,4i0 | 1,89.371 | 24.51 .549 | 64 | \$,884 | 64.24 | s, 711 | 20,603: |
| Gencral Averape... | - | 34,400 | 1,074 | 33, 324 | 60.878 | 2.543 | 13, $5 \times 3$ | 4.74 | St,0es, | 13 ; | 4 | 1.201 | 1.508 | *, \%es |

1. Pranctions of arres and ropees ape oxitted.



b. The geterai en crage hhown is for alt the cuitirated villages.

DIX $A_{\text {，}}$
kitherto derived from Land of every description，whether Government or Alienated，within 1815－19 to 1850－60，for which information for each Village has been obtained conkuined in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report．

| Altesatimb layina． |  |  | Ima＇k axd Vatay Japf． |  |  |  | Rawrgions alyen fit phaks <br>  JАЕи＇aasDi． |  |  | （Gomer． MENT，ALIE－ NATKD，AND <br> INaMand Vatax J\＆FTI EAND TOGRTIER． | Ruwares． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sudl At． semaneuit． D | Dednct Retris－ mons． | Sot Reve－ nue for collece． tuns． | Absesti－ meut． $\mathbf{E}$ | Derloct Rumise yiuna． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Revenue } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Colleotl- } \\ & \text { oust } \end{aligned}$ | Net Rove－ nue for Culictiong， being suma of Collomn 10,18, aud 21. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Remin- } \\ & \text { siuns } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { eccount } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Columun } \\ & \text { lo. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total Hemis sions | Net Reve－ nue collect． ed atter ？${ }^{2}$ ductinct （Com insions |  |
| 10 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 8\＄ | 24 | 85 | 28 | 27 |
| En． | Res． | $\mathrm{Rk}_{4}$ ． | Bs． | Re． | H6． | He． | H． | Rs． | Re． | Rs． | ＊ |
| 4xam | － | 200 | 200 | － | 200 | 36，414 | ． | ＊ | ＊ | 80.514 | The Collection of Columng 11，12．1s， 10，and 10 are entered in the Thlukit |
| 204 | －• | 238 | －• | ． | －• | 4，0057 | $\cdots$ | －• | ． | 46，057 | arcomate as＂Shewal Jumma，＂the nnmea or deseription of the principul |
| 307 | －• | 807 | $\cdots$ | ＊ | － | 80，418 | ＇ | ． | ．． | 80.418 | items of which are as follewd ：－ |
| 837 | $\cdots$ | 837 | ＊ | － | －• | 46，558 | $\cdots$ | ． | $\cdots$ | 40，556 |  |
| 258 | －• | 259 | ．． | －• | －• | 30，385 | － | ． | － | 30，895 |  |
| 259 | －• | 2\％9 | 87 | ． | 87 | 42，080 | 200 | ． | 800 | 42，489 | A． |
| 307 | $\bullet$ | 907 | 115 | 68 | 17 | 20，223 | 2 | ． | 2 | 2A，221 | 1．Sule of wood． |
| 810 | ． | 516 | 235 | ＊ | 235 | 58，401 | 823 | 38 | 804 | 68，047 |  |
| sus | ． | 345 | 241 | ． | 221 | 40，014 | 80 | 1 | 90 | ＊）．824 | B， |
| 415 | $\cdots$ | 418 | 401 | $\cdots$ | 181 | 40，780 | 180 | 5 | 186 | 40,614 | 1．＂Kurhus Wari，＂or melen－theds． |
| 308 | ． | 896 | 304 | － | 304 | 41，465 | 219 | 14 | 239 | 41，232 | g．＂Pánkhae．＂ |
| $8 \times 3$ | 4 | 128 | 317 | ． | 117 | 30，488 | T6 | ． | 76 | 20，413 | 3．＂gheo Kudjia．＂or thoundery dio． |
| Sin | ．． | $88:$ | 60 | － | 60 | 40，514 | 80 | － | \＄ | 40，484 | pater． |
| 405 | － | 403 | 238 | － | 238 | 39，836 | 23 | ．． | 23 | 89，318 | C． |
| 384 | － | 304 | 281 | － | $2_{83}$ | 28，3n5 | 18 | ＂ | 18 | 28，292 | Tacten formerly levied but nors abolidited． |
| 442 | 14 | 418 | 3s4 | － | 384 | 42，114 | 85 | ． | 25 | 42，088 | 1．＂Haviddart．＂ |
| 42 | ． | 428 | $67 \%$ | ＊＊ | $\mathrm{ki7}_{7}$ | 80，840 | 18 | － | 18 | 50，938 | 2．＂Karz pattl，＂． |
| 418 | ． | 418 | 889 | ． | 685 | 68，010 | 17 | － | 17 | 87，090 |  |
| 111 | －• | 411 | 014 | ． | 014 | ＊0，806 | 54 | 0 | 6 | 00， 638 | D． |
| 488 | 25 | 483 | 637 | － | 637 | 80，890 | 98 | －• | 88 | 36，492 |  |
| 404 | 148 | 918 | 204 | 20 | 184 | 34，807 | 28 | ．． | 23 | 84，78 | Tasos still levied． |
| 871 | ． | 870 | 454 | － | 454 | 72，081 | － | － | ． | 72.081 | 1．＂Judi salami．＂ |
| $\mathrm{BHO}_{2}$ | ＊ | 502 | ． | －• | ． | 67，170 | － | ．． | ．． | 57，17\％ |  |
| $\bigcirc 0$ | － | 686 | ． | ． | ．． | 67，429 | ．． | ． |  | 62，424 | E． |
| 767 | － | 767 | ． | －• | － | 00，809 | ． | －• | ＊ | 08.800 | 1．＂InAmusaptio＂ |
| Bss | －• | 888 | 5 | ．． | 8 | 67，094 | ． | ． | $\cdot$ | － 68,024 | q．＂Vata japti．＂ |
| 415 | ．． | 816 | 1，532 | 9，514 | 1，00s | 34，061 | $\cdots$ | ． | ．． | 54，651 |  |
| meas | 436 | 4\％ | 3，802 | 2，678 | 038 | 46，647 | ．． | ． | $\cdots$ | 44，047 |  |
| 1，124 | 2013 | 804 | 8，910 | ＊ 4 | 3，801 | 00，204 | ．． | － |  | 0， 0 ¢ |  |
| 1，081 | 264 | 797 |  |  |  |  | ， | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2，880 | 68 | 8，685 | 86，508 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．． | 86，872 |  |
| 1，001 | 86. | $70 \%$ | 2，04 | 707 | 1，837 | 70，989 | － | ．． | －． | 70，869 |  |
| 7＊0 | 295 | 493 | 1，A4t | 61. | 1，7世3 | 78， 476 | $\cdots$ | ．． | ． | 70，470 |  |
| 1，009 | $28:$ | 80， | 1，984 | 24s | 1，499 | 71，496 | ＊ | ． | ．． | 21，496 |  |
| 1．109 | 288 | 00 | \＄，015 | 8 | 2，913 | 88，583 | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．． | 85.588 |  |
| 1，181 | 26＊ | \％ 15 | 8，092 | 189 | 2，053 | 92，4066 | ．． | ．． |  | 92，056 |  |
| 1 149 | 381 | 758 | 3，841 | 871 | 8，070 | ＊4，993 | － | ＊ |  | 92，000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3，070 | 88,884 | ． | ．． | ．． | 89，200 |  |
| 1，121 | 270 | $\mathbf{8 1}$ | 607 | ． | 707 | 1，00，$\times \square \square$ | $\cdots$ | ．． | ．． | 1，08，580 |  |
| 1，073 | 90\％ | \％$\%$ | 554 | 98 | 88.3 | 63.689 | ．． | ．． | ． | OS， 2 89 |  |
| N：4 |  | 874 | 775 | ． | 73 | 1，88，5\％4 | ．． |  |  | 1，00，594 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 1， $0,0 \times 4$ |  |
| 8 | － | 830 | 5（A） | ． | 660 | 1，04，884 | ．． | ．． |  | 1，04，cist |  |
| $* 3$ | ． | $8 \times 7$ | ant | 16 | 6ss | 1，14，736 | －• | ．． | ．． | 1，14，7\％ |  |
| 805 |  | pes | （x） | 6 | 677 | 1．10．817 | ． |  |  | 1，10．817 |  |
| 新如； | $3 .+51$ | ！20．s46 | $88, \times 10$ | 7．6．5． | 81，972 | 26．05，13＊） | 1，3613 | 61 | 1．40 | 29，03．601 |  |
| 60：1 | ${ }^{1}$ | 1501 | 824 | 180 | 754 | 61，74 | ss | － | 35 | ：－61，754 | － |

Statement exhiliting the diffcrent Trades and Professions

| 3 |  | － | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { g} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & \text { P } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 8 |  | $\infty$ | Agricultara |
| ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  | Writern． |
| 8 |  | 0 | Weavers． |
| ＊ |  | $\infty$ | Wánil．thopteopern and shavkers． |
| \％ |  | $\Rightarrow$ | Djers． |
| 18 |  | $\infty$ | Vanjaris． |
| 8080 |  |  | 8onlirt． |
| \％ |  | 당 | Inlára． |
| \％ |  | $\pm$ | Hasars． |
| 8 |  | $\pm$ | Potiers．－ |
| 著 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{6}$ | Tmilore． |
| 8 |  | \％ | Fendrive of trats mil copper utensila． |
| 实 |  | 苑 | Kolla |
| $\xrightarrow{*}$ |  | 先 | Ratbvaldirs． |
| 3 |  | 3 | Tanhavial |
| 3 |  |  | Obubhis． |
| 墾 |  | \＃ | Bertiors |
| \％ |  | $6$ |  <br>  |

DIX B.
in which the Population of Taluka Virdel is engaged.


(1) the, s.c., in Tüluka Fiviel, Fhindesh Collectorate.

A. F. DAFIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Aseessment, Khándesh

## APPENDIX D.




APPENDIX $D_{-T}$ continued

A. F. DAVIDSON;

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

- Thindeoh".

No. 368 of 1861.

## From

> A. R. GRANT, Ese,
> Acting Collector of Khíndesh;

To

## S. MANSFIELD, Eq.,

Bevenue Commissioner N. D.,

Bombay.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit a report by the Superintendent of Revenuc Survey in Khánlesh, proposing revised rates of assessment for 93 of the 158 villages which are to form the new Virdel Taluka that is to be.

No. 23, dsted 23 th Febraary 1 sil.
2. Nearly one-half (viz. 59,625 acres out of 130,163 or $=\frac{3}{3}$ ch) of the tract of rountry -reported on lies within the valley of the Tápti, and consists of an extensive aud very productivo black-soil plain.
;3. The soathern portion of it is mach less fertile, and is, moreover, badly supplicul with water, but possesses one great advantage in baving extensive grazing gronnds on - which large numbers of cattlo are bred.
4. In point of nataral fertility of the soil Mr. Davidson places the Th́pti vilinges of Virdol in the same class with those of Petha Betavad, but as he bas raised the standard of assessment above that of Amalner, for reasons which bave as yet beres taken into cunsideration only in settling the Nasirabad Taluka, I think a comparison of the Virdel and ¢Nasirabad rates will best enable Government to judge whether the furmer are sufficiently light.
5. The popalation of Virdel is scanty as compared with the other previonsly-setted districts further up the river, not being more than 104 snuls to, the square mile. In this respect Nasirabed has a great arlvantage over it, being able to boast of a population of $1.4!$ souls to the square mile.
Proportion 149 : 104 per aqusre mile.
6. It is also a matter of notoriety that the rayats of Nasirabad are comparatively viry: well off, and I think that the superior wealth of its cultivators gives Nasirabad a further advantage over the district under notice.

- See paragraph 23 of Mr. Mo. bertson's report on the Survey Settiement of Nasiralnd, No. 459, tlement of Nasira
datel 22 nd March 1560 .

7. Again, Virdel is not particularly well of fur market villages. Nasirabad is.* The Virdel district is, moreover, much less favoured as regards its water supply.
8. It might be inferred from these statistics that Nasirabad must all ulong have beeu able to bear a considerably higher assessment than Virdel, and the state of the thr districts undor the former system of assessment proves this to have been the case, for the old rates were in both cases so heary as to try the capabilities of the respective districts rather severely.
9. In the Tapti villages of the Nasirabad Taluka the prevailing rate wre formerly gs high as Rs. 3-3-8, and yet Mr. Davidson observed in the 13 th paragraph of bis settlement report for that taluka that there was nothing in the state of the district to indicate that the rayats had suffered from an over-high assessment.
10. In most of the best villages of Virdel the prevailing rate was nearly cipht anms $\mathrm{N}_{2 \text { sirabad }}$. Bs. $3 \mathrm{~B}_{3} 8$ lower, but it will be seen from the 14 th , 20th and 24th paragruphes Virdel... . ." 2120 of Mr. Davidson's report that this assossment, thuagh fiswurable in Differenoc.. As. 078 comparison with that of Nasirabad, was wore than the Virla: district could bear.
-11. I think these facts go to prove that there ought to be a differeace of more than "eight annas in the assessment of the two districts without taking the railway into cussiduration. The proposed rates for Virdel are, however, ouly eight annas lower on the whole than those for Nasirabad.
11. You will observe that the enclosed diagram shows a very great increase of caltivation during the last five or six years ; bat this result may be attributed to the reliof afforded by the very light temporary rates introduced by you when Collector of this province in - 1853.
12. In reporting on the settlement of the Nasirabad Talaka, Mr. Robertson commentNo. 459, datod 22nd ed as follows on the very great advantage accruing to the district

" 13. At the close of my 13tb paragraph I have, however, adverted to a circumstance which, independently of the question of prices of produce, operates in itself as a
ground for making a difference in the rates to be imposed in this taluka an compared with those of the surrounding talukas, and especially those of Yáral, Chopda, Amalner, and Erandol in which the maximum rate has been fixed at Rs. 2-4 -per acre. I allude to the very farourable manner in which the Nasirabad Taluka lies with reference to the railway line as compared with the above-mentioned talukas, which not only are more distant, if we except a portion of Eirandol, but have the further disadrantage of being cut off from the railway by rivers which are unfordable for several months, namely, Erandol by the river Girna, and Yával and Chopda by the Tápti. The facilities ${ }^{\prime}$ which the cultivators of the Nasirabad district will possess over those of the other districts for bringing their produce to the railway depots of traffic is an appreciable advantage, and will be felt by them within another twelvemonth, and is cortainly wortly to them eight annas per acre; for if the cost of the conveyance of the produce of an acre of land over deep and difficult rivers and for an extra eight or tea miles or more be considered, the advantage is indeed worth more."
13. Now, if the proximity of the railway gives the rayats of Nasirabad an advantage over those of Ernadol and Yával equal to at least eight annas per acre in the assessment (of which I think there can be no doubt), it will give them a still greater advantage over the cultivators of the Virdel district, the nearest point of which is more than sixty miles from the line of railroad.
14. Another important point for consideration in the settlement of a district is the quantity of waste; for, if there be a large margin for extension of cultivation, a reduction of the assessment may be of great advantage to the revenue. Now there was very little waste found by the survey in Nasirabad I'aluka, and you will perceive from the 17th and 18th

No. 47, dated 13th February 1860 . paragraphs of the Nasirabad Settlement Report that Mr. Davidson looked forward, for that reason, to a very trifling increase of cultivar tion.
16. In Virdel the case is very different, for more than half the district is waste: There are 20,000 acres of waste in the Tápti villages alone; and Mr. Davidson says in his 21st paragraph that he expects that the introduction of the revised rates will lead to the cultivation of 30 or 40,000 acres now lying waste in the $2 n d, 3 r d$ and 4 th class villages.
17. For the reasons which I have tonched upon, I would strongly recommend that

- It it now eight annas leas, the maximum or adjusting rate for Virdel should be one* wholo rupoe less than that fixed for Nasirabad, and considering the great quantity of waste, I think Govermment will gain in revenue by the propased reduction of eight annas in the assessment.

18. From the expression of opinion on the part of Government, which has induced Mr. Davidson to propose higher rates for Virdel than he

Goverament Resolation of 9th March 1sti0, No. 9.54, paragraph 11. It ahould, hinwever, be kept in view that since the low standard of as. seasment hithrrto adopied sors first fixed, thero bus been a marked and repid rise in the value of lamd and produre. In foture nettlements this point should the considered, \&e.

Superinteudent's paragraph 18.
No. 69, duted 11 th March 1856. would otherwise have done, it would appear that Government ${ }^{\prime}$ thought the notoriously low standard of assessment adopted. in the Sávda and Yával tálusas had been applied to the districts subséquently settled. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that such was the case. A much higher standard of assessment, taking. into accoant the introduction of railways and the march of improvement generally, was adopted in revising the assessment of the Chopda Taluka, as paragraph 18 of Mr. Davidson's settlement report will show, and Awalner and Erandol were as regards the maximum rate settled on the model of Chopda. It will be evident indeed that had a different standard not been adopted in the interim, there would have been a mach greater difference than two annas between the maximum rates for Amalner aud Saivda, the latter district. being so much richer and more than twice as populous.
19. As compared with Nasimbad I do not think that Amalner is under-assessed or Chopda either, and my object in pointing this out is to show that there is no room for arguing from the supposed lowness of the Amaluer rates that those for Virde ought to be bigher.
20. The Virdel district is further from the railway than Amalner, and the popalation is thinner. I see no objection, therefore, to Virdel being placed on a lower scale than Amalner; at all events the assessment should not be higher than that of Amaluer.
21. Touching opon the question of population in paragraph 22 of his report, ${ }^{\text {' }}$ Mr. Davideon quotes your remark that 600.000 acres of waste land hase been cleared and cultivsted since 1852, and ebserves that liberal terms have done wonders for Khandesh notwithastanding tho continued acantivess of its population. What Mr. Davidson wishes to deduce from this is not apparent, but the fact stated by him is, in my opinion, a strong argument in favour of imposing light rates of assossment in districts where there are large tracts of waste land and a thin population, as in the case in point. The tendency of the settlement proposed for Virdel seoms to be in a contrary direction to the liberality which has had such an excellent effect.
22. For the 2nd class villages Mr. Davidson has proposed a maximum rate of

Superintendent's paragraph 18 . Rs. 2-2 per acre. Respecting these villages he says: "In class II are 19 villages immediately adjoining and to the sonth of those in class I. Here the soil is inferior, the supply of water indifferent, nod more than half the area uncultivated;" the prevailing rates under the former assessment, it may he Superintendent's paragraph 16. observed, having been Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-9 par bighn. Owe hundred villages of the Amalner Taluka also receired maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 ; bat it is evident from paragraphs 13 and 19 of Mr. Dsvidson's settlement
No. 37, dated 10 th A pril 185s. report for that dsitrict that these wore 1st class villages, and very little inferior to the best villages of the same class for which the maximum rate was two annas higher.
23. I think the maximum rate for the and class villages of Virdel might be icduced to Rs. 1-12 per acre, that for the 3rd class to Rs. 1-8, and that for the 4th class to Rs. 1-4 per acre.
24. In connection with this opinion, which I hope may not he considered presumptnNo. 1630, dated 25th July 1860. ous, I beg to refer to paragraph 4 of your memorandura banding you say," the fact of 21 villages being uninbabited out of 46 falling under the 3 rd class proves the necessity of a light assessment, and I trust that my proccedings will be confirmed, more especially as the great fault of the revenue survey operations is to tas too hearily the poor and too lightly the rich soils."
25. Reference is made in the 22 nd paragraph of Mr. Davidson's report to a diagram showing the result of the settlements effected in six previousiy-settled districts. No sach diagram, however, was received with the report. The Superintendeut has been addrigsed on the subject, with a request that he will be good enough to send the diagram to gou if it still le in his office.
26. In paragraph 2 of his letter requesting permission to commence the jamáhandi No. 33, dated 4th March 1861. of Virdhel, Mr. Davidson said: "I may meation that during Mr Mansfield's visit to Khándesh in January, I took occasion to explain to him the rates I intended to prepare for sanction, showing him their effecte and results from the rongh calculations, to which he accorded his approval." The authority required was therefore given; but I still think the rates proposed are a good deal too high.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,

> A. R. GRANT,
> Acting Collector.

## Khándesh Collcctor's Camp, Erandol, qind March 1861.

No. 1124 of 1861.

## Revenor Department.

From

J. R. MORGAN, Esq.,<br>Acting Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

To
A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.
Sip,
I have the honour to forward herewith, for the orders of His Excellency in Council, the accompanying letter from the Acting Colloctor of Khándesh, No. 35\%, dated 22nd March last, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the assessment of the new taluka of Virdel in that province.
2. These papers were received in this office during Mr. Mansfield's absence at Ahmedabad on duty in connection with the income tax, but the heavy pressure of work which followed his return to Bombay on the evening of the 22nd April last precluded the prossibility of their being submitted to Government before his depurture to England.
3. The district under report is one of those recently organised, consequent upon the redistribution of the talokas of Khándesh, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3530 , dated 23 rd October 1858. It consists of 93 villages, detached from the Nandurbar and Dhulia talukas, and takes its name from the small town of Virdel, formerly a Mahálkari's station, at which the Mámlatdar's station is to be located.
4. The whole of the Virdel Taluks is unfavourably circumstanced at present; not so much from any inferiority of its natural capabilities compared with the other revised
districts of Khandesh, as from the scantiness of population, which affects several parts of the province. There is plenty of good arable waste lands, and it is not unreasonable to assume that in a few years it will be found that a large portion has been taken up, now that the rates of assessment have been equitably adjusted with reference to the soil.
5. The Virdel Taluka in its natural features is similar to Amalner, the assessment of which was revised in 1857-j8, and in the ordinary course of things the rates determined for the latter would have been considered suitable to the former, but matters have undergone alteration since then. The rise in the prices of agricultural products remains intact, with every chance of its becoming permanent, and the impetus to traffic likely to be caused by the railway must of necessity lead to the improvement of the resources of the country.
6. The district has been classed into four groups, and the maximum rater proposed for each are noted in the margin. The amount of the 2nd class rate, stated at Rs. 2-3 at close of clause II of Mr. Davidson's paragraph 18, would seem to be a clerical orror; it should be Rs. 2-2.* Moreover, it is not the 2nd class rate of Amalner as erroneously described by Mr. Davidson, but the 1st class rate for the second division of the 1st class villages of that district.
7. The Acting Collector is of opinion that the rates proposed by the Superintendent
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { gud do. do. } & 2 & 2 & \text { to } & 1 & 12 \\ 8 \mathrm{rd} \text { do. to. do. } & 1 & 12 & \text { to } & 1 & 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}8 r d & \text { du } & \text { do. } & 1 & 12 & \text { to } & 1 & 8 \\ 4 \text { th } & \text { do. } & \text { do. } & 1 & 8 & \text { to } & 1 & 4\end{array}$ giving over charge recorded his views on the subject as follows:-
"The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that though there is considerable force in the Collector's arguments advocating a lower assessment than that recommended by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, still he thinks the great impetus likely to be given to agriculture by the completion of the railway will enable the rayats to pay with ease the Superintendent's rates. He has therefore sanctioned them in anticipation of the approval of Government."
8. This opinion is entitled to great consideration from Mr. Mansfield's intimate acquaintance with Khándesh. It will be perceived froun paragraph 26 of Mr. Grant's letter that the details of the proposed settlement were looked into by him when on tour through that province last year.
9. The following abstract extracted from Mr. Davidson's report (paragraph 19) shows the financial results of the proposed assessment as contrasted with the collections inder the late system:-

| Gnotra |  | Government Arable area is 1886-60. | Cultivation In $183 \%-60$. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Arahie Wante } \\ \text { in } \\ 1859-00 . \end{array}\right\|$ | Collections in | AverageSurvey Ratesper Acre. | Pirlects of Burvey Hate on the of $1854-60$. 804-60. | Surrey Kamal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clang. | Villagte. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Re. | Rs. a | Re. | Rs, |
| I ... | 48 | 59,625 | 97,822 | 21,803 | 00,211 | 28 | 70,177 | 99,199 |
| H ... | 18 | 25,824 | 10,538 | 15,286 | 15,810 | 22 | 12.423 | 26,339 |
| III ... | 13 | 23,454 | 9,135 | 14,319 | 8,914 | 112 | 6,946 | 13,347 |
| IV. | 13 | 21,233 | 3,303 | 17,930 | 3,118 | 18 | 1,545 | 0,620 |
| 4 | 93 | 130,136 | 60,798 | 69,398 | 1,18,053 | ... | 91,091 | 1,48,505 |

It shows a decrease of Rs. 26,962 , the greatest items occurring in the 1st, 3rd and 4th class villages. This is not to be wondered at considering that the former assessment was so irrcgular, and the old rates bore no relation whatever to the value of the lands on which they were levied.
10. The hagayat cultivation in the Virdel Taluks is very limited. The lands irrigated hy pats, measuring some 14 acres, have not been assessed owing to the landhára lwing katcha and the soil very poor; those by wells hare had a rate of Rs. 3 per acre imposed on them; this is the lower bagayat rate introduced into the Nasiinalad Taluka, the higher there lowing at ks. $9-8$ per acre.

I have the honour to be, \&e.

> J. R. MORGAN,
> Acting Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Rewnue Commissioner's Office, Poona, 1 sth Jure 1861.

[^13]The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., With reference to paragraph I of the Resnlution. Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

It would seem from the 7th paragraph of Mr. Morgan's letter that Mr. Mansficld has already authorised the introduction of the new rates-a proceeding which renders a reference to Government alrost needless, and one which he appears not to have recourse to merely in emergent or exceptional cases, but to adopt as a rale. Of the many important questions which come before Covernment, these settlements are, perhaps, some of the nost important, and therefore the Revenue Commissioner should be requested not to sanction for the future the rates until he has obtained the authority of Government to do so.
2. The Acting Collector is of opinion that the rates which have been imposed are too high, and argues at some length on this subject by comparing those rates with the rates sanctioned last year for Nasirabad. If the latter rates be adopted as a correct standard, and the two districts compared with respect to population, quantity of waste land availalle for cultivation, position with regard to the railway and markets, the rates now fixed for Virdel would seem to be too high; but the Acting Chief Secretary states that the object of his observations as Collector of Khandesh, which are quoted by Mr. Grant, was to prove that the increased rates proposed for Nasirabad were not too high, and that indeed, relatively speaking, they might have been pitched higher than they were.
3. The statement given in paragraph 9 of Mr. Morgan's letter shows the effect of the new rates on the land under cultivation in 1859-60 to be equivalent to a remission of Rs. 26,962 out of Rs. $1,18,053$, or about 23 per-cent., and column 9 of the first of the statements which are appended to Mr. Davidson's report shows the remissions to have amounted on an average during the last forty years to only Rs. 4,747 ; whilst during that long period Government find the realisable revenue to have quadrupled, having gone on ateadily increasing from between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 to nearly a lakh and twenty thousand.
4. It is therefore evident that under the existing rates, which, as above shown, are 23 per cent. more than the new rates, the, district has progressed, and that it has not bees rack-rented. Had it been rack-rented hithorto, the remissions must either havo been greater than they have been, or there would be large outatanding balances; but Covernment know from the annual jamabandi reports that the revenue has been collected with punctuality. It may therefore be concluded that the new rates are not too high, and His Excellency the Governor in Council confirms the sanction already accorded to them by Mr. Mansfield.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1861.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,<br>Under-Secretary to Government.

Refeneg Department.
From
Captan P. A. ELPHINSTONE,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

> Khándosh:

To
L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq..
Acting Collector and Magistrate of Khándesh.

Sik,
Having now made myself acquainted with the 'Songir Petha, its inhabitants, and its agricultare, I do myself the honour to lay befure you the following report on the rates I purpose introducing into this district this season, should my proposals moet with your approval and receive the sanction of Government.
2. The Songir Petha, as you are aware, forms part of the Dulia Taluka, of which it occapies the northern portion. In the north it adjoins Virdel and Betávad, in the cast Amalner, and in the west Nizámpur, a petha of the Pimpalner Taluka. Before this porticn of

Kbandesh came into our possession, and for the first twenty-nine years of our rule there was no district of this name, but in 1847, 74 villages were detached from the Dhulia Táluka and made into a separate charge, under the supervision of a Mahálkari. Last year this petha uuderwent the necessary changes consequent upon the general re-adjustment of the interior sub-divisions of the Khandesh Collectorate, losing thereby 25 villages, which were again replaced by 20 others, more convenieutly situated with reference to the Mahalkari's Thana; so that it now contains 5 villages less than before, or 69 in all, of which only one, however, is an alicnated jaghir village.
3. The general features of the country partake much of the nature of the districts General featarea and soils. immediately adjoining, particularly of the Dhulia T\{luka, which, however, has not yet been reported upon. In a few villages to the south-east of Songir, and in some of those bordering apon the Páajra River, or in its immediate neighbourhood, the soil is somewhat sinilar to the better soils met with in the west of Betavad and Amainer. It consists of a tolerably fertile black monld, but is not equal to the pure suil for which the valley of the T'ápti is so renowned, being more or less mixed with gravel and lime. This soil, as has just been observed, clothes only a small portion of the district. Learing this small tract of fertile land eastwards, and proceeding towards the west and nortb, the soil is found to change very rapidly, and within a few miles to bear quite a different character, being of a lighter colour and conrser textare. Going still further west, crossing the high road to Agra, and in a nothern direction beyond the villages of Songir and Dhanur, the natare of the soil will be found still further changed,-_gravel, lime, and stones beooming more intimately intermixed with it, and its productive power thereby considerably lessened. Here the appearance also of the country assames a different aspect. In the south-eastern portion of this petha the rich garden lands covered with splendid crops of wheat, rice, sugarcane, \&c., and studded very thickly with groups of fine mango trees, and the well-tilled dry-crop lands, showing evident signs of having borne excellent crops of jowari and bajri, impress one strongly with the idea of comfort and wealth. This, however, I found on further inquiry not to exist to the extent I was at first led to imagine, the wealthier inhabitants proving to be but few in number. These signs of prosperity also gradually disappear as we go further north and west. The plain becomes more and more undulating, the trees more scarce, and although there is still mach soil of an average quality to be found in many of the villages, the general surface of the country assumes a greater incline, the ground rising gradually towards the west, and thereby losing to a great extent its power of retaining moisture. Isolated and barren hills of the trap formation now make their appearance in various parts of the plain, and scatter as it were a blight around them by deteriorating the soil at thair base with their débria to such a degree as to render it scarcely fit for the plough. These hills are but the forerunners of more extensive and connected ranges of the sume nature, and we consequently soon reach the bese of these. These elevations vary in height according to the positions theg occupy in the district, but, as a mule, they are higher in the north and south of Songir than in the centre. Their ramifications are very extensive, as they occupy apparently about one-sixth of the entire district. This range takes its rise in the Pimpalner Taluka, entering Songir from the south and west and runs in a somewhat irregular mauner in a northward direction, brauching off eastwards near the village of Songir, and thus dividing this district into two distinct valleys, one of which has just been described. All the village lands adjoining these elevations or lying within their spurs are of a very poor description; but here and there, where by the industry of the cultivators, or from natural causes, the earth has been able to accumulate, patches of light-coloured, but rich, soil are now and then met with. Crossing over arid elevatious, we arrive at the western valley. Althongh the face of the country is here tolerably level, and the uumerous streams shown in the map would indicate a well-watered country, closer examination soon undeceives one. The soils are of a second rate and inferior quality only, aud of the innumerable nalas which intersect the country in every direction, only one or two contain any water whatever. The extensive tracts of waste lands, the great scarcity of trees, the few well-ciothed inhabitants, and other signs of the general poverty of a country stamp this part of Sungir as being considerably inferior in every respect to the eastern portion, and in introducing rovised rates for this distriat, this part of Songir should, I think, receive most relief.
4. The olimate of Songir appears to be very bealthy upon the whole, and in this

## Climate. respect it is much superior to that of the Nandurbár Táluka, just

 reported apon. The temperature, however, is greatly influenced by the rocky heights running through the country, as well as by the rivers which irrigate the valleys. We find cousequently that the east of the district is much cooler than the centre nad the west. Although, as before observed, the climate is good, the people living slong the banks of the Pángri River are said to suffer occasionally in the month of October from fever caused by miasma rising from the irrigated lands, which are highly caltivated; but the simple remedies used by them, such as ginger, chiraeth, sonemukhi (senna), and similardrugs, usually remove this fever in a few days, which proves that it cannot be very severe. Some of the discaser unconnected with the climate, and common in other parts of Khandesh, are also rery prevalent here. Of these I would only mention the gainea-worm and the small-por. The villages which suffer most from the first of these intlictions are Songir, Waghadi, Dhamani, and Lamkani. The pertinacity with which this excruciatingly painful disease clings to certain localities and particular individuals and even families is somewhat unaccountable, and requires, I think, to be further studied. It may be interesting and of someimportance, perhaps, to notice a few facts connected with this divense. The repeated inyuiries made by me in this district, as well as in otber parts of Khadesh, seens to confirm the fact that river water never produces the guinea-worm, or, to speak more correctly (as the existeace in the water of that worm has, I believe, not yet been ascertaiued), that penple using river water do not suffer from that disease. I have likewise found it corroborated that wherever there exista a well with steps leading down to the water the disease also abounds. This is the case with the villages jost named. I am told that at Kapurni the peoplo suffered from it for unany years, but that since they gave up the nse of the public well which had steps, and took to drawing water from a common weil, this disease gradaully disappeared from the village. These and similar facts lead to the corclusion that the worm is produced from the impurities that accumulate more or less in all wells where the water is accessible by steps; and although the latter nas be a great convenience to the inhabitants, this disense proves to be so great a scourge, particularly in the rains, when the cultivators are busiest with their fields, which they are often obliged to throw ap, bering crippled by this disease. that I would strongly urge the steps of sill sach wells being walled up. Cattie suffer from a sonewhat similar disease (called the virulli), bat the worm is only a span in length, and much finer than the guinea-worm. It does not canse any swelling, however, as the latter does, and seldom interferes with the animal's movements. The only effect it appears to have is a loss of blood and consequent weakness. The small-pox appears to be gradually disappearing from this part of Khándesh, as already 9 per cent. of the entire population has submitted to the process of vaccination; but from Statement $D$ it will appear how general the disease is still amongst the people, as out of 19,811 iohabitants 15,950 have actually had the swall-pox. Numerons must be the deaths from this cmuse alone, and it is much to be hoped that vaccivation will soon become more general, both for the senke of individuals and for that of Goverament, as the population of this district appears to be increasing but slowly.
5. The Songir Petha is abont 11 miles in breadth and 22 miles in length, and contains Popalation.

107,600 scres of culturable and 42,695 acres of unculturable land, sach as hills, ravines, nálage, de., being equal to 233 nquare miles. The population contained within its limits is surprisingly scanty, being orly 19,811 souls in all, or about 84 to the square mile, which is nearly 20 per certt. less thnn in the villages of the Virdel Táluka, which contain 104 to the square mile. This thinuess of the population is attributed by the natives to the great famine of 1802 , when the inhabitants died of starvation wholesale, or songbt refuge in more favoured districts from which they never returned, and likewise to the predatory incursions by Pindharris and other highway robbers, so common under native rule. If allowance, however, be made for the rocky and barren elevations which occupy a comparatively large portion of the district, and wonld of course never be brought under cultivation under any circumstances, this district will not appear in quite an andavourable a light with respect to the number of its inhabitants. A glance at the census return marked C at the end of this report will show that the population chiefly consists of individuals who make agriculture their profession. There are very fow artificers, and those few by no means expert. The following table is an abstract of the census retarn :-

|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Employed } \\ \text { aus Sepoy, } \\ \text { Fponas. } \\ \text { Cc. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Village Labourers. | Cuthl ase Smiths, Weavurs, ac. | Shepherda. | Hellyinus Mendscants. | Begrara. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vilugug } \\ & \text { Wrikis, } \\ & \text { Clezts, \&c. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { of } \\ \text { Miacellinnemun } \\ \text { Protewiona } \\ \text { anct Traituan. } \end{array}$ | Total Thantio. tanta. | Whe can ropad and write |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,903 | 1,373 | 1,084 | 3,843 | 3,823 | 157 | 161 | 530 | 359 | 558 | 10,811 | 520 |

The number of the people who are able to read and write is, as it will be observed, very small. This acquisition appears to be chiefly confined to the native merchants and to the Brǎhmins, whose profession it is, so to speak. Notwithstanding this want of the very essentials of education, the people seem, generally speaking, to possess considerable intelligence and shrewdness. This is owing, no doubt, in fome measure, to their frequent intercourse with the inhabitants of large towns, ench as Dhulia, and to the high road passing through the district, which brings them much in contact with penple of varions combtries. The condition of the agricultural population varies greatly in different parts of this petha. The villages possessing rich black soils are, as a geveral rule, in a more flourishing state than those having only poorr soils, which are all but deserteat. The cause of this is to bee found to a great extent in the irregular and upfuir manner in which the lands were assessed under the old system. This seems to have been a kind of guess-work, and but little atteution could havo been paid to the real value of the soil, as we find inferiur soils paying higher rates than mach richer soils.

[^14]of these men may be cartailed. All over the country you hear the cry of "the Courts are ruining us!" "They roduce us to penury!" "We shall never be independent or feel secure in our homes until 'the sápkars' "hands are tied!" The feeling of being in the power of the native merchant has a very depressing effect upou the minds of the people, and it makes them sullen, discontented, and indifferent to their own interests as well as to those of Government. In former times, when the fulfilment of contracts betwoen creditor and debtor was not enforced, and the former could not always obtain redress, if the latter refosed to pay, the money-lender was very circamspect in his dealings, and would not lend more to an individual than he know or imasiued could be repaid by the borrower; and contrary to our accepted rules of political economy, which would indicate the very opposite result under such circumstances, the interest demanded by the creditor seems to bave been most moderate - in fact commensurate with the debtor's means. At the present day, howerer, when the Civil Courts are so easy of access to the wealthier classes, the sarkar has it in his power, owing to so fow of the cultivaters being able to read or write, to falsify his debtor's acconnts to any extent, and to sue him for any amount he pleases. Could not bome means be devised to restrict within more limited bounds the almost absolute power of the sávkar ? All our endeavours to benefit the cultivators and render them a prosperous and contented people will, I fear, prove fruitless until this is doue.) I must here apologize for having apparently digressed so far from my siabject, but the financial prosperity and individual happiness of the agricultural population appears to me so importat a subject, and so closely connected with the future prospects of the Government revenne, that I oould not well pass over this subject in sileuce.
7. There is no doubt, however, that as education spreads annongst the people it will sclaoole. also tend to mitigate to some extent the great evil noticed in the last paragraph; but unfortunately this is a subject in which the natives appoar to take very little interest, and it must therefore rest with Government to bring about so dosirablo a result as the general education of all classes. If India were entirely uncivilized, few obstacles would present themselves to the rapid improvement of its inhabitayts; but the semi-barbarous state in which they are at present, and which forms one of the chiff stumbling-blocks to all progress in India, their gross ignorance taking the place of simplicity, and their consummate cunning that of superior knowledge, will, Ifear, for years to come prove one of our greatest antagonists to education. Until lately there was but one school in this district, and this is supported entirely by Government; it is at Songir, the Mahalkári's " thánna", and about 80 boys are said to attend it daily. They have now a second school at Nablod, which the villagers have been persuaded to support partly themselves. This is a good beginning, and this example will, it is to be hoped, soon be followed by the other large villages of the district.
8. The hushandry in Songir does not differ in any essential points from that followed elsewhere in Khandesh, and will therefore not require more than a passing notice. The black soil being hardor and less fertile than that in the districts forming the valley of the Tapti, requires also more frequent plonghing. There the rich land does not see the plongh for eight or ten years at a time, whereas here the black soil must be ploughed every second year. The light soils have to be ploughed every year, and will even then bear crops only for three successive years without manure, after which they must be allowed to lie fallow for a couple of years at least. If they are manured every third or fourth year, however, which it is not always in the power of the cultivator to do, they will continue to yield average crops without intermission, unless the soils are of the very worst description. Pátasthal garden land requires manuring every second year; otherwise it becomes so exhausted that notwithstanding a plentiful supply of wator it will not produce remunerative crops.
9. The following table shows the chief crops grown here, and gives an idea of the proportion they bear to each other with regard to the quantity produced:-

|  | Jiriyat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Biodyay. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bajrs. | THLL. | Kulsi. | Cothon. | Indigo. | Jowarit. | Miscells. neaus Grains. | Total | Chillios. | Whent. Rlce. | gugrarcaue. | Miscollia= neous Garden produce. | Totas. |
| $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 \| 12 | 15 | 11. | 15 |
| Aorsm ... ... | 18,837 | 8,076 | y, 294 | 3,760 | 1,370 | 1,109 | 402 | 81,308 | 84 | 8810 | 50 | 78 | 770 |
| Purcantage m | 50 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 4 |  | 1 | 100 | 87 | 38 13 | 6 | 0 | 100 |

Bajri is the staple crop and forms the chief food of the people. This is owing doubtless to the poornesy of the soil, which is better saited to the cultare of this crop than to that of auy other. It is soldom grown in irrigated land, as it is not a sufficiently valuable crop to repay the trouble and exponse of its cultivation in such highly assessed land.

Cotton appears to get on very well in many parts of Songir, bat in the less fertile soils the produce is not very remunerative. It is essentially a dry crop, irrigation being

- 1576-20
hurtfil to it. The people have repeatedly endeavonred to improve the cultivation of this plant by growing it in garden land, but the water appears to force on the shonts too rapidly, and the puds remain very small and do not ripen. Cotton evidently recuires a dry and warm climate and but a slight degree of moisture in the soil. The natives think the black onil more suitable to it than the red. There appears no reason why fureigu varieties should not be successfully introduced intu Songir; but the people informed me that the shrubs cone up very luxuriantly, bnt will nut yield any produce. Perhaps the fault lies nure in tho mode of its culture than in the natare of the soil or climate. Sugarcame is cultivated in both motasthal and patasthal gardens. In the latter, from the better quality and mone ample sunply of the watar, the produce is always suparior. The ouly cano met with here is the small white kind. The canes are not stouter than a fingor, liard and woody, and contain apparently but little juice, which, however, must be very concentrated, as the yield of gúr or raw sugar is very great. The cultivation of the large white and black cave has beeu given up by the people, as it is not so tough, and therefore more easily iujured by wild hog and jackals. The sugar-mild or machinery for expressing the juice are very priunitive, though ingenious, and improvement in them is ly no means undesirable. They consist simply of two solid wooden cylinders, placed in a vertical position and touching each other. One of these has a long pole or lever attached to its centre horizontally, and is turned by four bullocks going round in a circle. The second cylinder has its motion communicated ts it by the wooden teeth or eudless screw of the first cylinder biting into the correspondius teeth of the other, thereby turning the latter in un opposite direction. A rotatory motion of both cylinders being thus established, the canes are inserted a few at a time. The juice which oozes ont is caught underneath the mill in a large earthenware "mukka" or vessel. and is the same day boiled down to "ghr." This is a very remunerative crop, but the outlay is so great that none but the wealthier classes can undertake its culture. Wheat is seldom or never seen here in dry-crop land, the soil not being sufficiently rich or moist, and I would not have drawn particular notice to it but that this fact indicates a deficiency of fortility in the lands of this district. In garden land, however, it is extensively caltivated, and grows very luxuriantly, owing to which it is very often sown also as a "do-fusli" or second crop.


## 10. In the allotment of that necessary of life, ecater, nature appears to have distributod her bounties with great partiality to the several villages-

Supply of water. whilst some enjoy an abundance of it, others suffer severely from want of it. The north and south of the district, previously described as being poor in the extreme in point of soil, are particularly badly off as recards water. There are numerous wells, but many of them run dry in the hot weather, when both the people and their cattle sulfer great privations, the latter having in many places to be driven to the neighbouring villages to be watered. But uature again has here placed at our disposal the menus of supplying this deficiency : the low ranges of hills, if such they can be called, that run through this part of the country in such au irregular manuer, valueless as they may appear in an agricultural point of view, are nevertheless a most important feature in this district, innsunch as they present unusual facilities for the formation of large tanks and even lakes. The construction of such would speedily alter the entire face of the country, as innumerable gardens would in a very short tiwe be seen springing up in all directious. In a country in which success in agriculture is so entirely dependent on rain as is the case in Khandesh, the extension of the number of irrigational works would be followed by incalculable advantages, and fully deserves our carnest consideration.
11. Songir boasts at present of six bandháras; four of these are built in solid masonry Bandharas. and the remaining two are temporary dams. As one of the masunry bandharras irrigates the lands of a village which was brought under our revised survey rates while it still formed part of the already settled district of Amalner, I bave personally examined only those which belong to the villages for which rates are about to be proposed. A short description of them might not be thought out of place here as giving an idea of their present condition and capabilities. Well built as the masonry dams evidently are, fow of them can be said to be in perfect order, and their repair is urgently required. The best handhara in one near the village of Wurkeira, of the Dhulia Toaluka, and which irrigates the garden land of Nahlod. This is an old bandhára, built under Musalman rule, and has been put in repair by us. It irrigated last year 169 acres; but the large amount of water that escanes in several places, where it has found its way through fissures in the rocky bottom of the river, nakes this bandhara less valuable than it would otherwise be. The "pat" also is somewhat out of ordrr, and where it approaches the village of Nahlod some flood-gates, which wers originally intended to carry off the superfluous water during the monsoon, have been partially walled up, the consequence of which is that in the rainy season the excess of water not having suticient room for escape, is said literally to plough up the valuable garden lands, which thus require relevelling yearly, I would also respectfully draw your attention to the great and unnecessary waste of water tiat takes place more or less at all the irrigationary works in this petha, but which I have noticed more particularly at this bandhara. It is caused by the slaices not being properly closed when they ought to be so. The villagers no donbt deserve much blame for their carelessness in not better attending to these sluices, but some allowance shonld, I think, be made for the fact that no proper means are placed at their disposal, as far as I conld ascertain, to enable them to close then effectually. The second bandhára
which $I$ would beg to notice is a small one on the "Bhad-nuddi," which was intended to irrigate the gardendand of the village Doobbane. Although it was built ouly a few years ago, and is to all appearance in perfect order, there was hardly a drop of water in the watercourse when I visited it. This considerably surprised me, as the river below the dim still contained running water. An examination of the bandhárs, however, leads me to suppose that the fonndation was not laid deep emongh, as the water appears to have undermined the masonry wall, and now percolates through the fissures of the rock underneath. This bundára is now quite useless or nearly so, which spems a pity, as it appears otherwise to be well and solidly built, and could be made capable of yielding a haudsome return to Government. The third masonry bandhára is one situated at the villag? of Nahlod, but as it irrigates the lands of the alienated village howtal, it need not be noticed here. Ono of it the temporary dans alluded to in the beginning of this paragraph is at the village of Shewari on the Bori-nuddi. This dam gives the people so much trouble, and causes them so much yearly expense, that it is surprising they have not given up garden cultivation altogether. They are very auxions that Government should build them a nasonry bandhára, and I would strongly urge this being done, as such a work would be very valuable to the people, and tend to greatly jacrease the garden cultivation, which is already by no meaus inconsiderable in this village. The other temporary dam is at the village of Mukti, on a small but pereanial stream called the "Kassal-nuddi." It consists of the remains of an old bandhira, which has yearly to be put into repair by the natives; but as the materials used are only mud and stone, it roquires much attention, and the escape of water, which is continual and very considerable, must cause great vexation and mach loss to the cultivators, and consequently also to the Government reveuue. At present the water from this bandhat $: \rightarrow$ is led across a dry nala over a kind of ayueduct of masonry, likewise out of ordor. Tu repair both of these dams appears to me a needloss expense, and I would suggest the water being ded off by means of a cutting (which would be inconsideralle) into the dry nala, when ono masonry wall would suffice.
12. In paragraph 10 I spoke of the nataral facilities this country presented for the

Proposed works of irrigation. construction of tanks. Of this fact, and of the advantage to be derived from such works, the Mahomedan rulers must have been perfectly aware, as there is hardly an available spot to be found in any part of the country where some attempt had not been made by them to erect irrigationary works; and I cannot help thinking that the great veneration with which those barbarons princes are still looked upon by the natives of this country is owing, in a great measure, to such noble monuments of their beneficence being still in existence all over the country. To mention a few, of the wore important works that could be either restored or constructed. I found near the village Sána an old tank or "talá" which must have contained at least 150 acres superficial extont of water. This could be restored at comparatively little exponse, as the old rotaining-wall or dam is in nearly perfect order, although, perhaps, upwards of 100 years old. If raised some feet highor thau it is at present, it would allow, as far as I could judge by the eye, of nearly 200 acres of ground being included in the tank. But a rough line of levels would easily determine the probable value of this tank, and I would recommend a careful examination to be made of it. A small stream, which now flows towards the village Burjhur, is anid to have formerly fed this tank, and according to the villagers it ouly requires a slight cutting to lead it back again into its original course. If this can be done it will no doult considerably increaso the capabilities of the tank. It is only about a mile from the village Sayna, and the "pit" would therefore not canse much additional expense, or rather none whetever, as the villagers promise to undertako excavating it themselves if Government rebuild the tank for them. There is plenty of suitable land available for irrigation. At Deolbane I was pointed out a somewhat extensive valley, having a surfae of about three or four syuare miles, which the people are ansious to have converted into a lake. They are very sauguine as to its fensibility, and assured me that more than 10,000 acres would be irrigated by it. The village of Kapurne alone promised to ensare to Goveruzent a yearly revenue of Rs. 10,000 if this lake were coustructed. Not having a level by me, and my time being limited, I was unable to form a correct judgment of so extensive a truct of conntry by the naked ese, but I certainly think that it would be worth the expense to hove a line of levols run round this valley, in order to ascertain whether this lake would be likely to contain as much water as would bo commensurate with the large outlay its construction would necossurily entsil. At Burjhur, Lamkanni, Dangurni, and several other villages the capricious undulations of the gromd afford similar facilities for the construction of tanks, although in a minor degree; but I shall not enter into further details, as the remarks mode by me on this subjeet have already drawn to a greater length than $I$ intendod they should. Before closing this paragroph, however, I would draw your attention to a perennial stream at the village Boris, which is said to have formerly irrigated a good daal of garden land at that village. There are no signs of a bandhára having existed there, but the water-course can still be truced; and as the banks of the river (the Gokalmaldi) are very low, the construction of such a work would not involve much expense. There appears to be good sound rock for a foundation, and the land capable of being irrigated is ample in extent and only half a mile off.
13. Although water is found very near the surface all over the district, not one of the Well. nuncrous wells being above fifteen yards in depth, a great number are out of use. This is to be attributed to several
causes-18t, to the inferiority of the wells; Indly, to the general poverty of the cultivators; and 3rdly, to the proseut cess on motasthal garden hand being sonewhat too heavy. The subjuined table shows the number and condition of the wells belonging to the 07 villages of Songir for which revise! rates are proposed :-


By far the greater number of these wells have rock as a substratum, owing to which the supply of water is, as a rule, limited and irregular ; but its being so near the surface is of some advantage to the cultivators, as it gives them greater facility in irrigating their land, aud enables them to employ less valuable bullocks for that purpose than are required for the deep wells along the banks of the Tápti. This district is badly supplied with public wells, which on account of the scarcity of running water in some parts of the country is a cause of much hardship to the inhabitants.
14. The district is well stocked with cattle. The best bullocks are imported, and come Working Cuttle. chicfly from Málwa, Berár and Nimár. Those bred in sowe of the villages in the wort and south of Songir, however where, owing to the inferiority of the soil and consequent unprofitableness of agrienture, cattle-breeding is resorted to as a means of livelihood, are very superior animals, though small, and are much sought after by the Wanjarries, who export them to other parts. During the rains a weekly cattle market is held at Songir, at which about 200 or 300 heal are said to be exposed for sale, and purchasers congregate from many of the districts adjoining. The present value of a pair of good bullocks for the plough is from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 .
15. Like in many other districts of Khandesh, the cultivators part with the produce of Markets. their fields at the time of reaping, or even while the grain is still standing. The purchasers are merchants from the large towns, who seem to prefer making their bargains before the grain is brought to market, as this enables them to do so invariably with greater profit to themselves. The towns at which regular markets are beld are Songir, Nahlod and Chimtána. Only Songir, however, can be considered to be a market-town of any importance, which is enhanced, norcover, by its being the chief halting-place for travellers and traders who pass along the Agra and Surat roads which meet at that town. Fairs are held yearly at Chimtána and Kapurnoh, but they are badly attended, there not being apparently any particolar attroction to draw large crowds. As regards manafactures, they are much the same as in the districts alreudy reported on; the fabrication of coarse cotton cloths and woollen cumlis is pretty extensive, 260 "mags" or looms being constantly at work. Gongs and bells are said to be cast in great perfection at Songir itself, where a number of artisans also gain their livelihood by manufactaring brass and copper pots, and making up carts, \&c. The exports and

Exports and Imports. inports may be summed up in a few words. The former consist of cotton, tilli, indigo and cotton cloths; the latter of ealt, cocoanuts and spices. Bájri was this year exported largely into Nimer, owing to a failure of crops in that territory; but this cereal is, generally speaking, produced in suffcient quantity for home consumption only, and therefore cannot be considered an export.
16. The great trunk road from Bombay to Agra presents peculiar advantages to the Roads and Traffic. trade of the district by passing through its centre. It is a metalled road and passable at all times of the year, although occasionally much cut up by constant ase. Latterly, since the completion of the railway ts Chálisgaon, much of the traffic that used to pass through Songir from, the north is said to have been diverted into the more direct route leading through Jalgaon and Bhadgaon to Chalisgaon. The traffic from and to Surat, however, is still as brisk as formerly, and had even increased daring the last four or five years since a broad fair-weather road was cleared to facilitate the passage of carts. The common country roads are for the most part pretty good, even in the rainy season, as the prevailing soil of Songir is hard and rocky and not easily rutted.
17. Our sarvey operations were commenced in this district in the year $1855-56$ under the superintendence of Mr. Jerrard, who conducted the measare-
Survey operntiona. ments, which were completed in 1860-61 under Mr. Whitcombe, The classification was begun in 1858-59 by Messrs. Comming and Scott, and has only just been brought to a close nuder my sapervision. The following table is the nsaal abstract of our teat returns, and exhibits the nature and extent of the work performed :-


The average error discovered in the work of the measurers, as well as in that of the classere, appears to have been inconsiderable, being ouly 26 gunthas in the former and 5 pies in the latter.

## 18.

## 10.

 * * At the commencement of our rule the average assessment on land appears to have been about Rs. 2 per acre. This was, as before observed, based upon the assessment the land bore under the Peshwa, the average of the last ten years' settlement being taken as the standard; but this proved to weigh too heavily on the rayats, and as the cultivation began to decline, a revision of the assessment took place three years later, whoreby many villages received considerable relief, and a few that had been too lightily nssessed in the first instanoe were slightly raised. Before the advantage of this revision, however, could be felt by the country, a severe drought surprised the agricultural population in the year 1854-25. The people, as will be seen by following the course of the zigyag dotted line, had evidently already taken ap and tilled their land, and the absence of rain mnst have cassed much misery to a population who were from all accounte in poor circumstances. The remissions given that year amounted to Rs. 10.601, or abont to onehalf of the entire revenue; but even this does not appear to have been a sufficient relief under the circumstances, as the Collector was obliged to give large advances to the cultivators to enable them to resume the fields they would otherwise have had to leare nucultivated. This timely help was followed by a slow, but steady, increase in the cultivation, as will be apparent by following the same line on the diagram. The revenue, however, appears not to have improved at the same ratio, the zigzag dotted line rising almost impercoptibly and without much flactuation ap to 1832-33, in which yoar, owing to a deficiency of rain, much land was thrnivn out of cultivation, and remissions had to be given besides to the amount of Rs. 4,205. This must have reliered the people considerably, as an imesediate and groat effort appears to bave been made by them the very noxt year to recover the fields they had been obliged to relinquish the year before. That year (1833-34), however, reuissions to the extent of Rs. 3,473 were agsin granted, on what account I am unable to ascertain ; but they had the effect of causing a further increase in the cultivation, which is now seen to progress steadily up to the year 1837-38. As already observed at the end of the last paragragh, the system of granting lnad by "Istawa" was found unsuitable, and was now discontinued, but in order to compensate the cultivators for the loss of this, to them, vory convenient and profitable mode of assessment, the rates of many villages were again considerably lowered to the extent of nearly 100 per cent. When compared with those the land bore at the beginniog of our rule. By this alteration the rate of dry-crop land was seduced to about one rapee per acre on an average, which caused a fall in the revenue of R2. 24,968 . But even this great reluction did not secure them from the effects of the severe drought, which happened the very uext year ( $1838-39$ ), when remissions had again to be granted to the large amount of Rs. 14,328. From this year the fluctuations in the cultiration are more irregular than before, aud although fewer remissions were given, it is evident that the cultivators had not recovered themselves until the year 1844-45, when a sudden rise ayain occurs. This change for the better, however, lasted for two years only, and from $1846-4 \overline{3}$ up to the presett time this district may be considered as having remained almost stationary, as, notwithstanding the lowered rates, the cultivation has increased during thice tifteen years by only about 3,000 acres. From the year 1851-52 the dotted zigzag line eertainly shows some improvement, but in 1855-5h there was again a deficiency of rain which threw the cultivation back to what it was ten years before.20. It will be evident from the little progress cultivation has made during late years that a somewhat lower assessment than the present one on dry-crop laud is urgently required in order to encourage its extension. In a country also where, owing to the inferiority of the soils, droaghts so easily cripple the resources of the cultivators, as in this district, and when exportable produce forms so small a proportion of the cropsgrown, the reduction in its existing assessment should, in order to be of any real and lasting benetit to the people, hos made on sufficiently liberal a scale, without, however, losing sight of the interests and rights of Government as landiord. With this in view I have prepared the following rates, whioh I trast will meet with your approval.
21. This district now contains, as observed in 2nd paragraph, 68 Government villages; but as 9 of these were brought noder our revised rates while they still farped portions of the adjoining districts of Amalner and Betaríd, which have already been settled, I havo to propose rates for 59 villages only. The climate being very similar all over the district, and the soil varying in a few villages only lying in the south-eastern portion of Songir, and this district, moreover, being very small in extent, I have found it sufficient to divide the villages into three groups, which, with the rates prcposed for each, are shown in the following table:-

| Group of villages. | No. of villages. | Conditions affecting the grouping of villages. | Maximum Dry-crop Lates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L. | 9 | villages possessing the advantage of being market-towns, or of immediately adjoining then, or having the must fertile soil of the district ... | $\begin{array}{rcc}\text { Re. } & \text { a } & p \\ \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| II. | 30 | villages similarly or somewhat less favourably situated with reference to markets, hut for the most part much intersected by the rocky ranges and ravines deacribed in the boty of the report <br> ... $\qquad$ | 1130 |
| III. | 20 | villages at a considerable distance from markete, or lying on the extreme west and south bordering upon Pimpalner, and being similarly cut up by ravines and hilly ranges | 1100 |

22. In comparing these rates with those of the previously settled districts of Virdel and Amalner, which adjoin this portion of the Dhulia Taluka on the north and enst, and of which the maximum rates for the class I villages were $\mathrm{Rs}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{2 - 8}$ and $\mathrm{Rs} .2-4$ respectively, the rate of Rs. 2, proposed by me for villages of the same class in Songir, may appear sousewhat too low, but when it is taken into consideration that Songir is by no meaus equal to the formor districts, either with respect to the general prosperity of its inhabitants or the nature of its ssil, which is mach less fertile than the black alluvial soils that border the banks of the Tápti, the rates proposed for Songir will not be found, I imagine, to orr too much on the side of liberality. For the last or class III I have adopted, owing to the advantages the villages of Songir possess over those of the adjoining districts in the comparative proximity of such an important bazar town as Ibhulia, a slightly bigher rate than was imposed on the lowest classes of those districts. The increase being only two annas per acre will not be felt by the villages concerned, and will cause a slight addition to the revenue.
23. As the patasthal garden land forms a somewhat important feature iu this division Patasthal. of the Dhulia 'Jaluka-not so mach perhaps from its present extent, as from its future prospects,-should it be found practicable hercafter to increase the namber of the irrigational works to which I have drawn attention in a former portion of my report, the cousideration of a mode of assessment best suited to develop the resources of the country, and which would prove as great a boon to the people as it is donbtless the wish of Governuent that it should be, onglit to engage our full attention. In a district like Songir where dry culture is comparatively so unprofitable, and the value of water is much enhanced by its acarcity, I cannot help thinking that a system like the old "Jinnuswar," by which the cultivators were in reality assessed by a water rate rather than a crop rate, the uature of the crops determining the amount of water used, must prove more suitable than the fixed rates which are open te such nnmerous objections. These have been so ably discussed by Major Wingate in his report on Khándesh that I shall not lose any time in quoting his words, but would beg to observe ? only that I shall shortly have the honour to propose for your approval a system of assessing patasthal garden land which will, I hope, be found to combine in some measure the advantages of both systems without their disudvantages. As this is a subject, however, the working out of which must necessarily take some time, and the season is already so far advanced, I trust I shall be excused in not submitting new rates for this description of garden
land, in the assessment of which I would recommend no change being made for the present. For the garden land of Mándul, one of the villages transferred to Songir from the Amalner Taluka fixed rates were proposed by Mr. Davidson and sauctioned by Government in the Covernment Resutution No.5193, year 1859; but as these rates have not jet boen introduced dated soth Desember 1859. into that villago, and as I am unable to abcertain from our records bis ruasons for its not having been done, I imagiue that purhaps a conviction, like my own, of their uasuitableness to tibis description of garden land may have led Mr. Davidson to hesitato introdacing the fixed rates. I therefore venture to postpone the adoption of similar assessment for this district-at least until I have luid my views moro fully hefore Government.
24. On land irrigated by wolls two rates are at present levied in this district: the villages transferred to Songir from the Nandurbár Táluka bear an assessment of Rs. 4-2-8 and the remaining villages of the petha Ks. 3-13-8. In the well table (paragraph 13) you will hare seen that the land assessablo as motasthal garden land is not, taking into consideration the aize of the district and the somowhat inferior nature of the wells, inconsiderable in extent, as it amounts to 1,172 acres. The eagervess and diligence with which this cultivation is carried on, notwithstanding the present high rates, is an evident sign that it is profitablo to the parties engaged in it, and I would therefore not recomenend too great a reduction of the present rates for irrigated laud. The dry-crop rates I found necessary to pitch somewhat lower here than in the neighbonring distriets, but for this kind of cultivation I propose adhering to the ratos already sanctioned for Amalner and Virdel, i.e., hs. 3 per acro, as the maximum rate. As much of the garden laud is of an inferior description, very little of it will in reality bear the highest rate, and I therefore feel confident that the proposed reduction will be as liberal as the cultivators could reasonably expect or Fequire, considering the facilities which the Dhulia bazár presents for the disposal of garden produce of every description.
25. In order to enable you to judge of the offect which the proposed rates will have on the revenne of the district, I subjoin the following table, which is an abstract of the annexed Statement A :-

| Class. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yaximuinn } \\ \text { nute. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fit. } \\ \text { rayes. } \end{gathered}$ | According to the Old Rates oy Ashrssment. |  |  |  |  |  | According to the propored Subver Ratba. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Averaty of pastcutlewtions oinCulthiven Landsfor 45 yesns |  | Lands under Cultivation in isin- il . |  |  |  | Roughly estimuted rasulth on tlee Cultiration of the year $18(6)=81$. |  | Guveramont Arable Iand. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Area. | Cottecthan. | Aroa. | Aprexs. ment. | Rate per Acre. | Cullectiou. | Buryey Asceex mom menk. | Hatc per sere. | Area, | Suryey Kamat. | Hate per Acse. |
| 1 | 2 | \% | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 16 |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Re } & \text { a } & p \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 18 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 3080 | Autres, | Re. | Acres. | R8. | *. a. p. | Rs, | He. | Re. nh. p. | Acres. | Ra. | 18. a. p. |
|  |  |  | 8,149 | 8,848 | 7.780 | 11,910 | 171 | 11,120 | 9,395 | $15 y$ | 19,033 | 17,429 | 0148 |
|  |  |  | 10,87 $n$ | 10,778 | 10,019 | 15,918 | 01611 | 15,769 | 11,8t6 | 0116 | 42,404 | 25,419 | 097 |
|  |  |  | 6,411 | 5,209 | 9,169 | 0,395 | 0148 | 8,915 | 8,281 | 0110 | 41,139 | 18,200 | 071 |
|  |  | 50 | 21.144 | 24,837 | 39,00 | 35,639 | 113 | 35,110 | 27,422 | 0134 | 102,304 | 61,048 | 008 |

The immediate effect of the new rates will be a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 7,718, or of nbout 22 per cent. on the entire revenue of this district. This will, 1 imagine, be sufficient to encourage the people to take up much of the waste land which the present high rates have hitherto prevented being brought under the plough. Before long we may therefore expect to seo the revenue reach its former standard, beyond which, however, I must coufess I do nut anticipate much increase by means of dry-crop cultivation only, owing to the inferior nature of the soil making this description of culture, even onder the mont favourable circumstances, a precarious means of livelihool. The future prospects of the revenue of this district therefore appear to me to depend chiefy on the extension or otherwise of irrigationary worke, to which I would again beg to draw your attention.
$\because 20$. Notwithstanding the considerable relief, however, which the revised rates will, as a ${ }^{*}$ general measure, effect in this district, you will perceive on examining Statement A that sefuml villages marked with an asterisk (*) will apparently be excluded from the benefits of the fevision; but I have satisfied myself by a personal inspection of the village lands and entulul examination of former records, that the rates hitherto paid by these villarges are much lower than they should be when compared with those of the villages inmediately Maljoining them. The cliwate being the same, aud the nature of the soil identical with, and even in some cases superior to those of the surrounding villages, there appears no reason *why those villages should not be placed, with regard to their future assessment, on an *equal focting with the others, and I have no doubt" it will not be long before the people will recoucile themselves to what will at present appear to them a hardship.
27. In conclasion I wonld log to apolocise for the delay which has taken place in forwarding this report. It hav, however, been quite unavidable, an I was obliged, after concluding my report on Nandurthir, to visit the Songir District in perwon hafore repurting on it, owing to my not having found any memorandum on Songir in the office, aud ny being entirely unacquainted with the district. The requisite information which could not be obtained without wy personally inspecting the prominent points of the cruntry, visiting the principal villages, tanks, baidharns, \&c, and clowly questioning the people, has necessarily taken some time to gather. Tcu of the Songir villages also having been comnpletell this year only, and there leing no available officer to text the work, this duty derolved upon myself, which considerably abritged the already linited time that was at my disposal.
28. The map and usual documents are appended to this report.

## I have the bononr to be, \&c.

## P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Activg Supt., Revenne Survcy, Khándesh.

Superintendont's Offue, Camp Dhulic,
lüth March 1SG6.?

## APPENDIX A.

List of Government Villages referred to in paragraph 21 of Raport.


No. 736 or 1802 .
From
L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,

Collector of Khándesh ;
To

> B. H. ELLIS, Esq.,
> Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,
I have the honour to forward a report by Captain Elphinstone, Superintendent of Surgey in Khandesh, proposing new rates of assessment for the Songir Petha of the Dhulia Taluka. The following is a very brief analysis of his report.
2. The Songir Pethe as at present constituted contains 69 villages, of which one is alienated. The soil is of but middling quality, the best
Number of Villagos. of it being found in the eastern portion of the district.
Boil.
3. The climate is generally good, though in some of the villages the people suffer from gaines-worm. The fatality of small-por has, it appears, been much mitigated by vaccination, 9 per cent. of the population having availed themselves of that prophylactic.
4. The Songir Petha contains 235 square miles, of which 107,600 acres are culturable; the population being 19,811 sonls, or 84 to the square milo. The majority are of the agricultural classes, whose only grievance appears to be that the Civil Courts compel them to pay their debts. Captain Elphinstone's 6th paragraph is devoted to the pernicious influence of the money-lender ; but it is more easy to point out this evil than to saggest a practical remedy. The intelligent and grasping capitalist oppresses the ignorant pauper all over the world; but as a capitalist he nevertheless performs important functions to society.
5. The crops and mode of agriculture are those common to the rest of Khándesh. Exotic cotton has been tried and failed.
6. Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 10 to 13 of hie report describes the means of Irrigation. irrigation enjoyed by the Songir Petha. There are, it appears, Irrigation. six bandharas in this district, of which only foar are permanent, and they are in want of some repairs. There are 915 wells, of which only 356 are in repair and sabject to assessment when used for irrigation. Water is generally found near the surface of the soil, bat some of the villages are very badly supplied even with drinking water. This part of Captain Elphinstone's report contains some valuable suggestions for the restoration of ancient works of irrigation, remains of which are still seen. These shall be considered in the Public Works Department.
7. Cattle are bred in considerable numbers in the western portion of the district, Cattio. but they are the inferior breed of Khándesh. $\Lambda$ weekly cattle Cattio. fair is held during the monsoon at Songir. The price of a pair of bullocks fit for the plough arerages from 30 to 60 rupees.
8. Songir is the only market town of any importance, being on the grand trunk Market. road to Agra and also on the high road to Snrat via the Kondaibari Pass. Smaller markets are held at the villages of Nahlod and Chimtína, and there is a yearly játra at the last-named village and at Kapurna, but very little business is done on these occasions.
9. Coarse woollen kamlis and cotton cloths are manufactured in considerable nam-

Manufactures.

Exporta and Importa, bers, there being 360 looms in regular work. The workers in brass and copper of Songir have good local reputation.
10. Cotton, oil-seeds, indigo and cotton cloths are exported, and salt, cocosnuts, spices and piece-goods are imported.
11. Roads are in fair order; the trunk road to Agra is the only metalled road passing through the district from north to south ; the rest are fair-weather roads, that to Surat being the most important.
12. The operations of surveying and classification appear to have been conducted with

Survey end Clasaification. much accuracy, the error being only 26 gunthas in the former and 5 pies in the latter.
18. In paragraph 19 Captain Elphinstone treats of the fluctuations of the revenue of this district since it has been under British rule, which will be best understood by a refereuce to the dingram which accompanies his report. The slow progress the district has mude in cultivation and revenue indicates over-assessment and the necessity of a liberal reduction.
$=1576-22$
14. Of the 62 Government villages in Songir, 9 have been already assessed whon they formed part of the Amalnor Taluka. Captain Elphinstone haw divided the remaining 59 villages into three chasses or groups, arranged according to soils, proximity to markets and vatural advantages of position.

The following are the rates he proposes :-

| Clmes. | Villages. | Maximum Dry. Crop A mesement propoeed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rse at p. |
| 1 | 9 | 200 |
| 2 | 30 | 1130 |
| 3 | 20 | 1100 |

15. The maximum rates of 1st class villages in the neighbouring talukas of Amalner and Virdel are Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 respectively; but Captain Elphinstone explains that the best of the Songir villages are inferior to those of Amalner and Virdel in soil, and the agricultaral population is in a more depressed state. On the whole I think the ratos he proposes are fair and reasonsble, and beg to suggest their confirmation. The financial result will be a reduction of Re. 7,718 on the revenue of the petha; butas there is abundance of waste land it is probable that the deficiency will soon be made good in extended cultivation.
16. The villages marked with an asterisk in Statement $A$ of the report oltain no relief by the proposed new assessment, and in some the revenue is slightly enhanced; but Captain Elphinstone reports that he has satisfied himself that these villages have hitherto been assessed at a rate lower than their soil and natural advantages would have justified, and that they were therefore entitled to no relief.
17. There are, it appears, 1,172 acres of motasthal or land irrigated from wells in this district. lat class land of this description has hitherto been assessed at Rs. 4-2.8 per acre and 2nd class at Rs. 3-13-8. Captain Elphinstone proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre, the intermediate rates being paid according to a scale in nse by his department, which he informs me will give a minimam rate of Rs. 1-8 These are the rates already sanctioned for Amalner. I think them fair, and beg to submit them for confirmation.
18. Captain Elphinstone proposes to make a separato report on pátasthal rates of assessment. The unsatisfactory mode in which his land is assessed was brought to notica by Major Wingate, and the late Revenue Commissoner reported on the same subject during his late visit to Khandesh. I bave requested Captain Elphinstone to postpone his report till the result of the late Revenue Commissioner's reference to Government is known. I trust you will enable me to communicate this to Captain Elphinstone before long.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,
$:$
Khändesh Collector's Camp, Lohara, 1st April 186:

No. 934 or 1862 .

From

> B. H. ELLIS, EsQ., Revenae Cominissoner, N. D. ;

To

> Tar Honourable A. D. ROBERTSON, Acting Chief Secretary to Governmont, Bombay.

SIR,
I have the honoor to submit, for the consideration of Government, the accompanying From Collector of Khandesh, No. 736, datel 1st April papers received in this office on 11th 1862, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the assessment of the Songir Petha, Dhulia Taluka, Khandeah.
instant
2. The natural features of the district under revision havo been described at length by the Acting Superintendent (whose report I commend to the attention of His Excellency in Conncil as full of interesting details), and I at once proceed to a conaideration of the rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone apd concurred in by Mr. Askburner.
3. The Songir Petha is said to partake mach of the nature of the districts immediately adjoining it, thougb its best soils are not so good as the Ist classs lands in those districts, and the first point of inquiry Amalaer, Virdel, Nanilurbar. is how the neighbouring districts were assessed.
4. On referring to the records I find that the following rates were introduced into the Amalner, Virdel and Nandurbar talukas, the districts alluded to:-

| Analikr. |  | Vimdel. |  | Nandurbir. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clags. | Rate per Acre. | Class. | Rate per $\mathbf{\Delta c r e .}$ | Clas ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ | Rate per Acre. |
|  | Rs. a. p. |  | Rs. a. p. |  | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 240 | lst ... ... | 280 | 1st ... ... | 280 |
| ( | 220 | 2nd ... ... | 220 | Ind ... ... | 220 |
|  | 1140 | 3 rd ... ... | 1120 | 3rd ... ... | 1120 |
| 2nd $\cdot .$. | 180 | 4th ... ... | 180 | 4th ... .. | $\left\{\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 10 & 0 \\ & 1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |

5. It may be observed that the assessment of Amalner was revised* before the prices "In 1857-58. of agricultural produce reached their present high standard, and that the facility of carriage by rail did not then form an element of consideration in fixing the rates.
6. The assessment of Virdel was revised in 1860-61. The rates introduced were proposed by the Superintendent after duly taking into consideration the circumstances noticed above, and with the consent of Mr. Mansfield, who was then in Khándesh on circuit. This settlement was confirmed by Government in Resolation No. 3028 of the 3rd July 1861.
7. The rates for Nandurbar were fixed by Mr. Mansfield

Vile report from this oftico, No. 936 of 23 rd instant. himself. The Acting Superintendent proposed the following :-

Rs. a. p.

| 1st Class | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 4 | 0 | per acre. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2nd do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| 3rd do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 12 | 0 | do. |
| 4th do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 10 & 0 \\ 3 & \text { and } & \\ 1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ do. |  |  |  |

But Mr. Mansfield thought that these ratea were not high enough, and he directed the settlement of the district according to the Virdel rates.
8. It is true that Songir does not possess the rich soils of the tracts of land bordering on the Tapti, but then it has the grent advantage of having a good metalled road running right through its length and connecting it with the market of Dhulia. This, added to its greater proximity to the line of rail than Virdel and Nandurbar, and the sitaation of its chief town at the junction of the high road to Agra with that from Khandesh to Surat, gives it very favourable opportanitios for the profitable disposal of its produce. . Even admitting the statoment made by the Superintendent, that Sougir is not equal to Virdel in the general prosperity of its inhabitants, yet it cannot be inferior in this respect to the population of Nandurbar.
9. I have no personal knowledge of Khandesh, bat, judging from analogy; I should think the rates propozed by Captain Elphinstone for the Songir Petha ought to be raised. If the 2nd class villages in Virdel and Nandurbar pay K.s. 2-2 per acre, I do not perceive why the 1 st class villages of Songir, which have certainly in some respects greater adrantages, should not be able to pay something more.
10. The lst class villages of Virdel and Nandurbár haviug been fixed at Hs. 2-S per acre, I believe it will not be unreasonable to fix the lighest maximum rate for the Songir Petha at Rs. 2-4 per acre, which I now beg respectfully to recommend for sanction. If this he approved, the Snperintendent may be directed to divide his 2nd group of villages into two sub-divisions-one consisting of the villages in the proximity of the lst class group to have a maximum rate of Rs. 2, the other sub-division a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14. The Jrd class I would leave unaltered at Rs. 1-10, as Captain Elphinstone has taken into consideration, in fixing the rates for this group, the elements to which I think be has not given suticient weight in the rates proposed for the lst and End groups.
11. With this alteration, the lst class villages will still have a maximum rate not higher than the corresponding class in the neighbouring taluka of Amalner, where the rates were fixed without reference to the railway, which now passes through khándesh,
while as compared with Virdel (a triluka lately forned out of some of the villagee of this very petha) or with Nandurbár, the inhabitants of which are worse off in respect to market, climate and circumstances, there will still be a difference of four annas, the maximum rate proposed for Songir being Rs. 2-4, whilo that of the other two districts is Rs. 2-8.
12. The resalt of Captain Elphinstone's rates based upon the cultivation of 1860.61 was a decrease of Re. 7,688 compared with the actual collections of that yoar. If the modification now proposed be adopted, the immediate loss to Government will probably be somewhat under Ris. 6,000 .
13. The district ander revision is susceptible of much improvement, more than twothirds of the culturable lands being uncultivated.
14. The 10th to 12th paragraphs of Captain Elphinstone's report describe some of the means by which an improvement may be effected. I would requeat attention to Captain Elphinstone's excellent soggestions, and I bope that the Pablic Works Department may be able to take ap at once the consideration of some of the works of irrigation to which he refers.
15. From the 23rd paragraph of the Acting Superintendent's report it will be seen that there is some irrigated land in the Songir Petha. Captain Elphinstone proposes to defer a settlement until he has submitted a report on the system of patasthal assessment. Without expressing any final convictions on the best mode of assessing such lands, I may mention that my present opinion is entirely in favour of the

Government Resolution No. 51\%3, dsted 30th Decelpber 1859, Jinuswar method advocated by Captain Elphinstone, and I would suggest that the orders for the patasthal assessment of the village of Mandil be held in abeyance antil a decision is arrived at on the report which Captain Elphinstone promises. I cannot find that Mr. Mansfield made any report on the subject, as is supposed by the Collector in his concluding paragrapls.
16. The land irrigated from wells amonnts at present to 1,172 acres. Captain Eiphinstone proposes for such lands a maximum ansessment of Rs. 3 per acre, in conformity with the settlement introduced into the Virdel Taluka. This proposition I recommend for sanction.
17. Captain Elphinstone's remarks regarding the prevalence of gainea-worm in villages where water is drawn from wells with ateps are of general interest. I have instituted inquiries to ascertain whether his view is confirmed by the experience of officers in other localities.
18. In conclusion, I beg the favour of an early answer to this letter, as the season is already far advanced.

Whave the honour to be, \&c.
B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Thüna District, Camp Agashi, gind April 1862.

Revenue Department.
To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh (paragraph 5).
Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with paragraphs 10 to 12 of Captain Elphinstone's Report) (paragraph 8).
Principal Inspector General, Medical Department (with paragraph 4 of Captain Elphinstone's Report).
Copy of Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.
In his report submitting the rates proposed for this district (Songir) by the Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, and recommended by the Collector for the consideration of Government, the Revenne Commissioner points out that these rates are pitched considerably lower than the rates introduced into the already settled and adjoining districts of Amalner, Virdel and Nandurbar.
2. The maximum rate fixed for the two latter, which has been settled since the late

Vhe paragraph 5 of Revenue Comnissioner's letter. rise of prices and since the extension of the railway into Khándesh, is Rs. 2-8 per acre, whilst in Amalner, which was settled before the rise in prices, the maximum is fixed at Rs. 2-4. Mr. Ellis has accordingly recommended this latter lower rate for adoption instead of Rs. 2 per acre, the maximum rate proposed by Captain Elphinstone.
3. With respect to the fertility of the soil of the group of villages which form the subject of this correspondence, Captain Elphinstone observes in his 3rd paragraph as follows :-The soil is somewhat similar, to the better soils met with in the west of Betavad
and Amalner. It consists of a tolerably fertile black monld, but is not equal to the pare soil for which the valley of the Tapti is so reuowned, being more or less wixed with gravel and lime.
4. From this description His Excellency in Council learns that the lands assessed at the maximum rates proposed for the districts under consideration correspond closely with the lands which form the 2nd group of the lst class of the Amalner Táluka, and which were assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-2 per acre, the higher rate of Rs. 2-4 per acre being confined to the villages lying in the valley of the Tapti. Bearing in mind, however, that those rates were fised previous to the improvement in the agricultural prospects of the province above adverted to, His Evcellency concars with Mr. Ellis in considering the maximum rates for Songir should not be lower than Rs. $2-4$ per acre. His Excellency in Conncil also approves of the other modifications in the rates proposed by the Superintendent which have been made by Mr. Ellis.
5. Extract paragraplt 10 to 12 of Captain Elphinstone'a report should be transferred for consideration to the Public Works Department.
6. The Goveruor in Council approves of the proposal to defer the settlement of the Vide paragraph 15 of ne- irrigated lands, Captain Elphinstone's report on which will venue Commlxsioner's letter. be awaited. The order for the assessment of the village of Mandul should also be held in abeyance until a decision on the promised report is arrived at.
7. The assessment proposed for lands watered from wells (motasthal) is, however, sanctioned.
8. Extract paragraph 4 of Captain Elphinstone's report should be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, as it is desirable to ascertain whether the experience of the medical profession confirms his views regarding the prevaleace of guinea-worms in villagos where water is drawn from wells with steps.
9. In communicating to the cultivators the rates above sanctioned, the Governor in Council desires that they may be informed that these rates are sanctioned, subject to an increase not exceeding one anna in the rupee to be herenfter levied, if its imposition be deemed advisable, as a special rate, the proceeds of which shall be expended within the district in maintaining schools and in the construction of roads or other useful public works of a local charucter.
10. Captain Elphinstone has, in the opinion of His Exxcellency in Council, entitled hinself to the specinl report, which contains much useful and interesting information regarding the condition of the district and its people.

## A. D. ROBERTSON, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1862.

No. 3 of 1869.
Fex
W. G. PEDDER, Esa.,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Khándesh ;
To
G. F. SHEPPARD, Esa.,

Acting Colleotor of Khándesh.
Superintendent's Office,
Camp Málegaon, 6th January 1869.
Sir,
I have the boucur to submit, for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., through the Survey Commissioner, with any remarks which you may see fit to make upon it, my fiual report upon the revision of assessment in the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Traluka in your Collectorate introduced last meason.
2. My preliminary report, proposing revised rates of assessment, No. 88 of 11th L.arch last, contained a variety of information regarding the distriot and my reasons for udopting the scale of rates introduced. It will be well to bring the whole discussion withia wue report, especially as the information I was then able to submit, from the classification and atatistical ioquiries being incouplute, was iuperfoct, and I shall therofore briefly recapitalate it bere.

- $1576-23$

3. The statistical tablew (Nos. It IX), prepared according to forms the adoption of Which has been diructed by the Survey Commissioner, and the other statements which accompany this report will give you very full information regarding the revenue of the district since the introduction of British rule in 1817-1A, its present eondition as regards population and agricultural stock, its egriculture, and the details of the cettlement now effected.
4. Nizampur is in form a nearly equilateral triangle, with angles pointing to the weat, south-east and north-east. It is bounded on the north-west by Nandurbar, (which is below the Ghate in the valley of the Tapti, the range of Ghats, here very low, forming the boundary between the tableland of Nizámpur and the Dángs of Nándurbari; on the soath-west by Fimpalner Suba; and on the east by Dhulia, the Nalegaon and Virdel talukas touching it at the south-east and north-east angles, respectively. It is intersected by ranges of low, alirupt, rocky hills, and is everywhere cat up by ravines.
5. Nizámpur contains $87^{\circ}$ villages, all Government, and in all of which the revised rates have been introdaced. Its total area in square miles is 490 , or 316,993 acres. Of this area not less than acres 101,038 , or 51 per cent., are totally nasable. The soil of the arable portion, almost entirely of the four lowest classes of the survey scale, is excessively ponr, the average classification being only 3 annas 4 pies. It almost everywhere consists of a layer, a few inches deep, of poor gravelly "burad" over trap-rock or murum.
6. The natural unproductiveness of the soil is not counteracted by the climate. I Climate. have not returns of the rainfall, but I learn that it is uncertain, at times excessive and at times very scanty, so that in few seasons is the harvest as good even as the poverty of the soil will admit of. The climate is unhealthy, particularly from fever after the monsoon, and this considarably impeded survey operations.
7. Wells for irrigation are very few, as the expense of sinking them through the rock

> Irrigation, Yije Table VII. is great and the chance of finding water very doubtfni. There are, however, in 16 villages about 1,600 acres of patasthal irrigation from rivers, and the little prosperity that exists in the district is due chielly to it.
8. Nizámpur suffers excessively from want of water both for men and eattle, except Water-sunply. in the villages on the banks of the rivers. There are notanks and ferw wells for drinking purposes, and many of the wells that exist have of late years been gradually drying up, as indeed secms to be the rase throughout West Khándesh. The villages on the Pájra and Kan rivers have abundant water, but the supply of the Burai and its tributary streams has diminished so much of late that they are quite dry in the hot weather. Want of water is indecd the chief of all the causes of the thin population, and consequently scanty cultivation of Nizámpur. I wrote to you (No. 61 of 16 th March 186s) regarding the proposal to conatruct a tank near kasba town; and I earnestly trust that something may be done to relieve the pressing necessities of this afflicted district. The construction of wells is of little use : they are very expensive: the chance of finding water at all is doubtful, and if it is found, the supply is generally uncertain. What we ought to do, I am respectfully of opinion, is to endeavour to save and store up a portion of the flood water of nalas and small streame in the monsoon, which now runs wastefully into the sea, by the construction of numerous small tanks. I amn aware that such tanks are not usually looked on with favonr by Irrigation Eingineers, because the construction of such petty works brings no credit, and seems almost below the attention of able and scientific officers, caprable of designing and carrying out much grander chemes, and because they are usally not directly remnnerative. But I would urge that such works should be judged of, not by the direct profit upon each of them, but by their general effect upon the cultivation and revenue of the country, and upon the comfort and prosperity of the people, which, I have no besitation in saying, is likely to be incalculable. They fill neighbouring wells by infiltration; they enable the people to keep more cattle for agricalture and in better order, and thus increase dry-crop cultivation; and when nameroas, there is reason to believe that they sensibly modify the climate. I was pitched last March at Chudrel north of the kasbs town of Nizámpur. This village is entirely dependent for its water-supply upon two large wells, which the people told me have for some years past run so low at the end of the cold weather as to reduce them to great straits and compel thom to send away their cattle. But the year before last, a tank, not above half an acre in area, was made in the bed of a nála a few hundred yards above the wells. It was perfectly dry when I was there, bat owing to its infloence the wells were quite full, which I was told had not been the case in March for many years before.

[^15]9. Agricaltare, as may be supposed, is very poor. Statistical Table No. IV will show Agrcuiture. you the percentage of different crops grown, and you will see either bajri, the staple of the district, or still commoner graius and pulses. Cultivation, except for the fields round the villases, is not continoous. The bushes are cut down from a few acres here and there in the midst of the low, thorny jungle, and burnt; the land so prepared is cultivated rudely, with little or no manure, for a few years and when exbausted is thrown up, and another piece of land treated in the same way. Colonel Francis remarked that he thought in this and similar districts the rates ought to be low enough to cover the fallows which he onderstood it wis the custom to give the cultivated land. In some parts of Iudia (the practice used to prevail in Broach) the land is regularly cultivated, but a fallow is given once in four or five years. Colonel Frnncis's observation isapplicable to such districts, bot in Nizámpar there is no regular fallow; the land once exhausted remains waste for several yeara, and with so large an extent of culturable waste to choose from, no lightness of assessment will induce the people to retain nad pay for felds unt actually in caltivation.
10. The population is very scantr, amounting to only 14,244 souls, or an a verage of Poputation Tables V and V. 29 to the square mile. It is almost exclasively agricultural. herds, make a few blankets: there are no other manufactures. Most of the Kunbis, however, besides cultivating, breed and sell cattle, which the free grazing they are allowed to have over the immense tracts of waste land enables them to do. Without this resource they any they could not have paid the late heavy assessments, and it certainly is a circumstance which may very fairly be considered in fixing the survey rates. The people seem almost every where to be rery hadly off. They all own to being in debt, though their want of credit prevents their being sn to any great extent, aud they seom almost universally to look to the mid of the sávkár for their assessment, for seed for their felds, aud even for the food of their families between harrests, - a state of thinge which has passed away in more favoured districts.
11. The bnzárs are situated at Sakri-Bhadna, Nizámpur, Mhusdi, Brahmunwal, Marketa. Chudvel and Dusana. All ere very bmall. That of Nizampur is the most important; and I am told that there not more on an average thau Rs. 200 change hands each werkly market day. The cultivators do not frequent these bazarm to dispose of their produce for cash. The sávkárs live in the bazir villages, and after harvest go about from rillage to village to buy, or rather to take on account, the produce of their differont clients.
12. There are no made roads in Nizámpur. The steep rocky bills and deep ravines Roade. which they continually have to cross, render the country roads bad and difficult to traffic. The distance of Mahalkari'a station from Chaliggaon, the nearest station on the railway, is about 75 miles.
13. From all the above you will see that Nizampur is in all respects about the worat and poorest part of Khíndesh, except, of course, those portions of otber districts which lie in the Dángs or within the Sápuda hilla. It nught, therefore, to be paying lower rates of mesenament than any other district; but, as I shall proceed to show, this is far from being the case, and to overassessment I trace much of the present depressed condition of the district.
14. The revenue nystem in aniversally that of a bighoti in cultivation, the bigha in

## Revenue ayatera.

 use being the standard Khándesh one, almost exactly equivalent to ths an acre. For some years past the people have been required to givo in rajivámás and kabulayats for the lands they aliandon or newly take up. Upon this sulject, some remarks made by the Survey Commissioner (memorandum No. 324, dated 3rd April 1808, paragraph 6), when forwarding to the Rovenue Commissioner my report apon the proposed Nizampur rates, require an explanation. Colonel Francis said that there can be littlo iloubt that in a distant district of this kind the bighoti measarements are considerably undel stated, that the people are holding more land than they are paying for, and therefore that tho average rater of former assessment given by me are cousiderably too high. There is some truth in this. There is, as I have remarked in previous reports, always a tendency in bighoti measurements to make some allowauce in favour of the cultivator, but in the dry-crop lands of Nizimpur the difference is inconsiderable. I took some pains during last season to inquire into this subject, and I found that while in theold patasthal lands the nominal bigha unnally exceeded the real one considerably, in the dry-crop lands the difference was alight. The reason is this: the patasthal lands have been held for many ycara past, and are paid for according to the old rough measurement, which has never been rerised. But the dry-crop caltivation, as I bave said above, paragraph 9, annually varies; when a cultivator wants fresh land he applies for, say, 10 bighas in such a number, and this land is delivered to him by actual measurement, which, undor the caroful revenue administratian which Khándesh has had for many years past, is made with very considerable accuracy. You will soe from the table at paragraph 31 below, that in the lst group of villages the actual dry-crop cultivation for the year of eettlement (column 8) is shown as 7,720 acres converted from the jacosbandi bighas, and the surveyed ares of occupied survey numbers (column 10), which includes a great deal ofwaste (pot-pulit), as only acres 9,697 . In the last group the difference is more considerable; but still this is chiefly due to the quantity of waste iucluded in occupied survey numbers, which, in a district with caltivation so scattered as it is in Nizampur, it is imposible to aroid. Colonel Francis will thercfore see that the extraordinary weight of the late arerage dry-crop assessment is real, not apparent only.
15. The accompanying diagram will show you what have been the ares of cultivation. the Government demand, the remissions, and the collections of assessment. sjace the district passed ander British rule in 1818. The following table will place these particulars more clearly before you:-

16. From the above table you will see-

18t. That remissions have been considerable, averaging for the first ten yoars of the serjes 11 per cent., for the second ten 15 per cent., for the third ten 9 per cent., and for the fourth decennial period 8 per cent., of the total assessment. In the last nine years, or period of high prices, they have been tritling.

2nd. That that increase of caltivation has corresponded to a decrease in the pressure of tho assessment. 'The last 9 years' average appears to show an exception to this; but, in the first place, the bigh prices which have prevailed since 1857 must naturally have stimulated cultivation; and next, a reference to the diagram will show you that cultivation bas been slightly falling off since 1858-59, when it reached its highest point. This decrease was marked in the year of settlement, in which the actual cultivation was about 500 acres less than in the previous year.
17. The area of cultivation has increased since the introduction of British rulo from 11,629 acres to 26,077 , or about 124 per cent. Large as is
area of cultivation, and its increase. this increase it falls far short of that which has taken place in other districts of Khandesh. In Malegaon the increase of cultivation from 1818 to the year immediately preceding the introduction of the survey rates was about 672 per cent., in Bhadgaon 432, in Lohána 248, and in Dhulia 325 per cent. Yet the available waste in Nizampur bears a larger proportion to the cultivation than in any of these districts. In Nizampur the cultivated is only aboat 17 per cent. of the arable area, while in Malegaon, in the year iminediately preceding the settlement, it was about 41, in Bhadgaon 66, in Lohána 60, and in Dhulia 32 per cent.
18. So much of the revenue of Nizampur (above $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{rd}$ ) has been derived from patasthal cultivation, that, to form an idea of what were the average dry-crop rates, we must keep them distinct from the rates on pritasthal land. In 1866-67 the dry crop cultivation rates. was 24,745 acres assessed at Rs. 24,432 , an average rate of just under one rupee per acre. In Málegaon the same rate for the year preceding the settlement was Re, 0-11-7, in Chálisgaon Re. 0-15-4, in Bhadgaon Rs. 1-0-5, and in Lohána Rs. 1-2-1. This comparison is even more unfavourable to Nizampur than it appears to be, for these rates include "Dotasthal," or rates on lands irrigated from wells, which raise the average rate; and wells are less numerous in Nizampur than in any of these districts.
19. To compare the revenue-paying capabilities of Nizampur with those of other Capability of paying revenue. districts, you will observe that the average classitication of dry-crop lands in Nizámpur is 3 annas 4 pies, in Málegan 4 annas 11 pies, and in Bhadgaon 6 annas 8 pies. The average population per square mile is in Nizámpur 29, in Málegaon 67, and in Bhadgaon 99 . The proportion of cultivated land to the arable area is in Nizampur 17, in Malegaon 41, and in Bhadgaon 66 per cent. The distance of the kasba town from a railway station is in Nizampur 75 miles, Malegaon 22, and Bhadgaon 6. Bhadgaon and Malergaon are very favourably situated with respect to markets, Nizampur very unfavourably. The greater part of both Bhadgaon and Málegaon is well supplied with water, almost the whole of Nisámpur very badly. Bhadgaon is intersected by the railway, and Malegaon has two excellent lines of made road. Nizámpur has neither railway nor made roads. The climate of both Malegaon and Bhadgaon is more favourable to health, and that of Bhadgaon, at least to the productiveness of the soil, than the climate of Nizámpur.
20. These facts speak for themselves. Either both Malegacn and Bhadgaon (to say nothing of other districts which I have not compared with Nizampur in detail) were much underassessed prior to the survey settlement, or Nizámpur has been excessively over-
assessed. There can, I think, be no doubt that the latter is nenrest the truth, and the masinum dry-crop rates imposed upon Nizampar should, therefore, be at least as low as thase imposed upon the portions of districts previously settled which are adjacent to it.
21. It appeared to me that it would be sufficient to arrange the villages of Nizampur Grouping. according to their maximum dry crop rates, under three groups, in the following manner:-
The 1st group of 20 villages to include, first, the two villages, Zyttana and Nizampur, which form the kasba town and have the advantage of the best market in the district ; and, secondly, villages to the south and upon the Pánjra and Kan rivers. These villuges have not only the inestimable advantage of a good supply of drinking water, but also include the most thickly peopled portion of the district, and are near bazars either at Sakrie-Bhadna or at Neir, in the Dhulia Taluka.
The and group of 18 villages to include those either upon the Burai River and its tributary streams (the water-supply in which, though inferior to that afforded by the Pánjra and Kan, is better than that of villages which lie away from any* river), or favourably situated with respect to markets.
The 3 rd group to include remaining 49 villages of the district.
22. The difference in maximum rate between the first and last of these groups ought, I think, to be not less than 25 per cent. It might appear that the villages to the eust of Nizampur ought to have a maximum rate somewhat higher than those to the extreme west, since the former are nearer Dhulia, the Collector's and Judge's station, and the more reclaimed portion of Khandesh. But the eastern part is the very worst in the whole petha : there is absolutely no water, and in 14 villages, the lands of which comprised nearly one-fifth of the district, there were in 1866-67 only 474 aores of cultivation. This tract, in fact, is almost a desert. In the western villages, on the other hand, the water-supply is not so bad, and the rainfall is said to be more certain.

Raten in adjaceat districha.
23. The maximum dry-crop rates in settled districts adjacent to Nizámpur are as follows:-

and the rates I have adopted for Nizampar are-lst class, Rs. 2; 2nd class, Rs. 1-12-0; and 3 rd class Rs. 1-8-0.
24. Colonel Francis, in hia memorandum handing on my propossls for the assessment of Nizámpur (No. 324 dated 3rd April last), expressed a strong opinion that these rates were too high for the district, and I must therefure state my reasons for believing them to be suitable more at length:-
(a) I have already (paragraph 14 above) explained that Colonel Franois was mistaken in supposing the variation of the bighoti measarements to be so great as to vitiate uny calculation of a reduction of assessument being uffected by the proposed rates. Yon will see from the table at paragraph 31 below, that the actual reduction made in the assessment of dry-crop lands is 7,980, or over 33 per cent., notwithstanding that the assessment of pôt padit, or waste land, in occupied survey numbers has been included in the figures of the survey assessment and excluded from those of the late assessments.
(b) Colonel Francis says that he is surprised to see, after all that I said regarding the inferiority of Nizimpur, that my proposed meximum is higher than that fixed for any of the talukas named in the last paragraph. He means, of course, that my maximum for the lat group in Nizampur is higher than that for the lowest group in any of those tálukas, and I think I am right in so fixing it. The 1 st class villages in Nizanpur are ocarly all in the valley of the Panjra, and they are rated at $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{s}} .2$. Most of the Dhalia sillages on the P'anjra valley immediately to the east of thmee in Nizámpur are rated at Re. 2-6-0 or 5 annas higher, and this is, I think, a sufficient difference to make on account of the less favourable position of the Nizámpur villages, taking into consideration the difference in the classification scale of the two districts, which I will explain below. Again, the 4th class Málegaon villages, which border on the Nizsmpur villages about Dhumnair, are rated at Rs. 1-12-0, as are Dhumnair and its adjacent Nizampur villages; yet the Malegaon villages are amoug the hills, the Nizámpur ones in the valley. The Songir villages, which border on the Nizampur 8rd clans villages at Rs. 1-8.0, are rated at Rs. 1-10-0, or 2 annas higher.
(c). I should, however, as I stated in my preliminary report, he ve proposed lower maxinuen rates for Nizámpur, were it not for the alteration in the classification scale described in paragraph 24 of my report, No. 371, dated 13th Dacember 1867, on the Malegaon settlement. Colonel Francis (in his paragraph 3) has, I think, somewhat misuderstood my argument on this point. Colonol Francis and I fonnd that the effect of the old scale, that given in the joint report, when applied in the western -1576-24
districts of Khandesh, was that the ponrer soils were overvalued, and consequently that, by taking a maximum rate suitable for the better soils, the poorer soils were overassessed. The very ohject, then, of the alteration was to enable us to impose a higher maximum rath. I have said that the greater portion of the arable lauds of Nizampar falls int, the lowest clases of the survey scale. If we take a Nizámpur village classed on the new scale, and a similar Songir village classed on the old ac-ale, both rated at a maximum of Rs. 2, yon will observe that the Nizampur village is assessed nearly one-third lower than the Songir ones :-

25. The average rate of assessment on the occupied dry-crop lands of Nizampur is annas 7-5, that on the whole dry-crop area, annas 5-3 only. I think yon will agree with ne that this is a very moderate assessment, and that a sufficient reduction has been made.
26. I now come to the assessment of the patasthal lands which has been carried out in the manner described in my report on the Dhulis P'atasthal, No. 80, dated April 6th last. The maximan rates imposed for each Pátasthal assessment. village will be found in colamn 19 of the statement.
27. The beat supply in Nizáropur is that afforded by the Pinjra. It has 3 bandháras for Nizámpar villages,-one situated just below Máhálpur-Kussara in Pimpalner Suba which irrigates 2 villages in Pimpalner, and Gondas in Nizampur, and two others to the east of the Gondas bandhára, which irrigate two distinct thalls on opposite sides of the river in Dhaturthi, and also a few fields of Nandwan and Showali. The general rotation in Gondas and Dhaturthi is about No. IV, and I have fixed a maximam of Rs. 12 for ail 4 villages. This is lower than I originally proposed, and perbaps the rate might be Rs. 13, the same as that for the best banduára in Neir of the Dhulia Taluka. I took into consideration, however, the poverty of the penple, the fact that each bandhara supplies more than one village, and other circumstances which seemed to me to make a low rate desirable, and I hope that it may be confirmed.
28. Kowteh, Bhadna, Jirthul, Ashtána, Bodri, and a few fields of Showali are watered from the Kan, a tributary of the Pánjra. Till withina few years this strearn gave an abundent supply, and sugar and rice were extensively grown in the above villages. Of late, however, the supply has fallen off in an extraordinary manner, and rice and sugar cultivation bas almost disappeared. I was very duubtful whether to make a large reduction in the rates, generally very high, paid by these villages, or to keep ap the rates, in the hope that the water-supply will recover itself. I satisfied myself, however, by a careful inspection of the whole course of the river, that the decrease of cultivation was really due to no other cause than deficiency of water, and thought it right to reduce the rates freely. For Kowteh and Bhadna I have fixed a maximurm of Rs. 9 ; for Jirthul, Ashtana and Bodri, which share the water of one bandhára, Rs. 7 ; and for Shewali, the few fields in which get only a cold-weather supply, Rs. 5.
29. The other villages are watered from the Burai, the supply of which is very short, never lasting beyond the cold weather, and being then very scanty. I have fixed maximum rates on a consideration of the supply of each bandhara varying from H . 5-8-0 to Rs. 3.
30. There are several villages in which a little irrigation is occasionally obtained, perhaps once in 4 or 5 years, by damming op the water of some small nala. The crops watered are genorally only bajri and similar grains usually grown as dry-crops, and the cuitivators are mostly poor Konkanis. An extra rate used to be levied ouly on the area so irrigated, but I have directed that in these cases nothing beyond the dry-crop rate be leried, and hope that this order may be confirmed. In Zyttana a heary fixed rate was levied upon landa watered from a katcha bandhára in a nála, notwithstanding that there has been no water, and the darn has consequently not been made for the last 6 years. I have not imposed patasthal rates on these lands. Should the water-supply hereafter recover itself so as to admit of garden crops being raised, an extra rate of $\mathrm{Rs}_{\mathrm{s}} 3$ per acre on the irrigated area may bo levied. Bat I trast that no extra rate may be imposed if the people merely take water for kharif crops.
31. The following table gives an abstract of the financial results of the settlement. You will observe that there is a reduction from a nominal average rate per acre of Re. 1-6-8 to an average rate of Re, 0-11-11, and from an assessment (exclusive of pot pudit) of Rs, 35,319 to one

Financial resulte of the settloment (inclusive of pot pudit) of Rs. 21,627 , or 32 per ceat :-

$$
\because
$$


32. Tou will observe that only in the villages marginally noted bas any inerease in assessment been made, and a conpurison of columns 14 and

| Thageamwari. | Pregat. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hrahonarwehal. | Huruikeh. |
| I-urela. | Mulkheirs. |
| Uobund. | Lisiluta. |
| Jamikus. | Raitale. |
| Jambare. | Nialweh. |
| Taimbi. | Fittaweh. | 93 of the statement will show you that this is due almost entirely to the inclusion of waste in occupied pambera. These villages are inhabited chiefly by Konkanis, who cultivate in small scattered patches. I think it woold perbaps have been well to redace somewhat the area of survey numbers in such villages; but Mr. Davidson had given noe rule for the whole petha, and I did not think it well to alter measurements till the settlement had been introduced, and I conld judge better of the nocessity for such a measure. I told the perple at jamababdi, that if they found that the numbers were really larger than they could cultivate, I would cut them up; but I have had as yet no further complaints on the subjer.* Should I on visiting the petha this season find that in any villages a roduction in the ren of vumbers is really required, I will make it.

53. Only one or two minor points now require notice. I have carried out the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., marginally noted, Rerenue Commiseiner, N. D., regarding the non-assessment of "pardi" lauds, or small to Collectur of K handish, No. 906, dated 7th March 1868 gardens round their hats, held by Bhils and Konkanis. There are old orders in Nizánpur that 13hils shall be allowed to cultivate with the hoe ("khodali") free of assessment, under the name of "wasla", lands in hills inaccessible to the plough. But these orders bave been relaxed, so that Bhils are in sume cases bolding free of assessment as "wasia" arable and even garden lands, and tilling them with a borrowed plough. I have now ordered that the priviluge shall be confned to "gut", or unassessment numbers, and hope that this may be coufirmed.
54. A map, diagram, the usaal statements and the statistical tables ordered by the Survey Commissioner accompany this report.

> I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Revenae Survey and Asesement in Khándesh.


## No. 185 or IS69.

## Fbox

G. F. SHEPPARD, E8Q.,

Acting Collector of Khándesh;
To

## A. F. BELLASIS, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Ghándesh Collector's Camp Anturli, 28rd January 1869.

SIR,
I have the honour to forward to you, throngh the Survey Commissionor, Mr. Pedder's final report on the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Táluka. In doing so, I beg to refer you to my remarks in my No. 446 of the 23 rd March last, and I will now only trouble you with a very for observations.
2. I do not share in Colonel Francis' apprehensione regarding the rates for the 1st class of villages being too high. These villages are few in number, and have been carefully selected. Their position, it is true, may not be so good as those of Dhulia, but the rainfall in them is decidedly more abundant, and they possess the inestimable advautage of possessing, even in such a season as the prosent one, an abundant supply of water both for men \& and cattle. The reduction of 6 annas from the Dhulia lst class rates-a redaction which is practically still greater owing to the lower classification of the Nizampur soil-is, in wy opinion, amply sufficient.
3. My only doubt has been whether the rates proposed for the lowest class of villages are not somewhat too high; but a reference to Mr. Pedder's statistical tables shows that the average dry-crop rate therein has been reduced from 14 annas 6 pies to 7 annas 2 pies, and this will again be reduced by scale to a still lower rate. I cannot therofore plead for further concessions.
4. Mr. Pedder's wet-crop rates for the villages on the Panjra might, I think, have been somowhat higher. The water-supply is naturally greater than in those 15 or 20 miles further down the river, and the climate is more suitable than that of Dhalia both to pice and sugarcane. I am willing, however, to take into consideration the greater distance from market, the inferior healthiness of the district, and the smaller population, and record my assent to the Superintendent's proposals. If, hereafter, this valley is opened out by the made road to Surat, which has been so long under, consideration, its condition will be very materially altered for the better.
5. I have only, in couclusion, to remark on Mr. Pedder's mention of the capal,ilities existing for the formation of a tank at Nizampur itself. There is perhaps no katcheri station in India so much in want of water as Nizampur. The sufferinge of the inhabitante last season were serions, and but for one of Norton's wells, which worked admirably during the whole of the hot weather, a large number of the inhabitants would probably have had to leave their homes. In my No. 434 of the 21st March last, I made an emergent requisition to the Irrigational Department to undertake a sarvey of the tank site at once. Up to the present moment I have received no reply to my application, and I am now about to undertake the work from funds placed at my disposal by Government. I append copy of my letter referred to, and of the acknowledgment thereof by the Executive Eugineer for Irrigation. I am still of opinion, expressed in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 446 , that buth Zyttana and Nizampur should be removed from the 1st dass of the survey assessment.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, G. F. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Below Mr. Pedder's (Saperintendent, Revenue Surrey and Assessment) letter No. 61, dated 16th March 1868.

$$
\text { No. } 434 \text { or } 1868 .
$$

> Khändesh Collector's Camp, Mundana, 21st March 1568.

Forwarded in original* to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Khándesh, with - To be returned. a request that he will inform the undersigned as socu as possible whether he will be able to undertake a rough surcey of his proposed site at once. If the scheme shonld be feasible, its importance cuanot we
over-rated, and in the event, therefore, of Mr. Brown's being unable to spare time for the necessary levels and rough survey during the ensuing month, the Acting Collector will endeavour to make other arrangements.
(Signed) G. F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector.

## No. 319 or 1868.

# Publio Wores Department. <br> Office of Excoutive Engineer for Irrigation, Júmda, 15th April 1868. 

## To

## Tue COLLECTOR or KHA'NDESH,

Dhulia.

## Sir,

Referring to your memorandum No. 434, of 21st March 1868, I beg to inform you that I heve made arrangements for having the site mentioned by Mr. Pedder at Zyttana investigated, and a report will be made to you as soon as possible.

I have the honour, \&cc.
(Signed) W. L. BROWN,
Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, C. D. True Copies,
G. F. SHEPPARD,

Acting Collector.

## Remarks on the final Report upon the rates of Assessment proposed for the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Taluka.

$$
\text { No. } 392 \text { or } 1869 .
$$

Mahábaleshvar, 29th April 1869.
The Superintendent, Mr. Pedder, has been most particular in laying before us in the preliminary part of his report a detailed account of tho characteristics of the district, and it is important to note how defective it is in uatural resources and general capabilities. The scil is mostly poor, being unsuited to the growth of the valuable export product, such as cottun, oil-seeds, which form the wealth of the eastern districts of the province. Water is scarce, so much so as to be insufficient in some parts even for domestic purposes, whilst the hilly and broken nature of the country bas been a bar to the construction of roads, the rough country cart-tracks boing to the present day the only available means of communication. The small valley of the Pánjra River, and a few other villages, may be noted as comparatively fertile tracts in a poor country, but with this exception the district generally, as mentioned above, is very defective in natural capabilities.
2. For a district of the kind we naturally expect to find a low scale of rates adopted; but it appears to me, for reasons to be given in the sequel, that Mr. Pedder has not been sufficiently liberal in his treatment of some parts of it. His maximun rate is assimilated to the scale of rates adopted in the adjoining settled district, with reduction proportionate to the estimated difference in value. This is strictly in accordance with the established plan of operations followed in the Survey Department generally, and I see but little objection to the rate for his lst group of villayes, which has been fixed at Rs. 2 , and which, as shown in paragraph 24, is six (6) annas less than the rate fixed for the adjoining villages of Dhalia Taluka situated in the Panjra valley. At the same time I would remark that it is 4 annas bigher than the rate fixed for the adjoining part of the Málegaon Taluka. It is true the villages to which the Rs. 1-12-0 maximum rate has been applied in the latter case are poor and situated amongst the bills, whilst those selected for the 1st group in this district are situated in the valley of the Pánjra River, being mostly on the banks of that stream.
3. Admitting, however, as I have already done, that the rates for this group may be accepted, I must take exception to those for the other two, especially of the last group, as

- Pars. 22. . being certainly too high for such a poor country. Mr. Pedder rates of the lst and last grouns; but from my experience in the assessment of similar
districts I am inclined to think that there should be more difference than this betweon the rates of villages in which, like those of the lst class, cultivation includes the regular growth of the better descriptions of kharif crops, such as bajri and til, and villages where caltivation is not contiuuons, and confined, for the most part, to the growth of such crops as náchni and other inferior kinds of grain, which accordiug to the returus appended to the report occupy about 23 per cent. of the total caltivated area.

4. As connected, moreover, with the assessment of these tracts of non-continuous cultivation, we have to consider whether they should be treated as lands requiring fallow und subject to a reduced assessment on that account. According to the remarks in paragraph 9 of Mr. Pedder's report, no regular system oi fallows obtains in the district; but cultivation is described to be non-continuous, and when land has become exhausted it is thrown up for several years, the large extent of culturable waste admitting of this practice being followed. He states, however, that, in his opinion, "no lightness of assessment will induce the people to retain and pay fur fields not actually in cultivation."
5. (Such, I may mention, was the opinion of revenue officers generally when the first district of the Poona Collectorate (the Mával of Jannar Táluka) in which non-continuous caltivation was first brought under a regular system of survey settlement about 15 years ago. A low rate varying from 2 to about 4 anvas per acre was fised, and in the course of a few years almost all the assessed land was taken up, and has been regularly held since. In the Konkan, again, where the varkas or hill lands are universally cultivated upon the fallow system, and prior to the survey were paid for only in seasons when they were cultivated, a light fixed assessment has been substituted for the heavy rate of Re. 1 per bigha, at which the year's cultivation was formerly assessed, and the plan has been universally successful, the lands being held irrespective of fallow.)
6. In the Násik Dangs, however, where the fallow system also obtains in respect to hill lands, I foand on inquiry, when collecting information for the settlement of the Peint State, that it was the practice for the rayats to bold fields only for the poriod that they were under cultivation, and then to relinquish them for fallow. It appeared to me, however, that the periodical relinquishment of the land in this manner is attributable in that district to the rate being fixed too high, it being 5 and 6 annas instead of 3 and 4 annas per acre, and to a sufficient allowance for unculturable portions of land-to overassessment in fact. The district officers and kalkarnis complained a good deal of the labour entailed in the annual inspection of numbers for the record of the year's cultivation, and it must be admitted that a settlement operating in this manner is open to objection, not merely on account of the labour and trouble entailed in its administration, but more particularly because land does not acquire a saleable value nuder it.
7. It may be said, porhaps, that these remarks are not applicable to the present case, as Mr. Pedder explains that no regular system of caltivation by fallows obtuins in the district. But if fallows are not observed, cultivation at any rate is not contiuuous, and this is owing chiefly to the poverty of the soil, and perbaps bad husbandry may have something to do with it. This peculiarity in the cultivation forms, in my opiaion, a strong reason for fixing an exceptioually low scale of rates.
8. It will be seen from the result given in the statement following paragraph 37 of the report that Mr. Pedder's rates, applied to the present cultivatod area, give a considerable reduction in the amnunt payable under the old system, the difference between the two scale of payments being as show n below:-

| Class of Village. | Arra and assessmrnt of Dry-crop Celtifatiom accorblvo to |  |  |  | Percentage reduction. | Area and Askessment of Waste. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Old syatem. |  | Survey systom. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Acres, | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |  | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1 ... | 7,720 | 8,452 | 9,6:17 | 4,583 | 4.5 | 23,604 | 8.112 |
| 2 lll | 7,534 | 7,321 | 10,526 | 5,607 | 31. | 35,(46 | 11,468 |
| 3 ... ... | 9,087 | 8,234 | 14,394 | 6,428 | 22. | 57,167 | 15,250 |
| Total | ... | 24.007 | ... | 16,018 | 33. | $\ldots$ | 34,930 |

The percentage roduction varies, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, from 45 to 22 per cent., the latter being the rate of the last group of poor villages. It fall=, however, in an inverse ratio to the requirements of the case. The comparatively bigh average rate of assessment of the last group, which amounts to 7 annas 2 pies per acre on the cultivated area, is another strong proof, in my opinion, of the maximum rate being too high: and, moreover, if we consider the relatire capabilities of the first and last
groups of villages, there should, I think, be more than 5 pies difference in their average rates, which are 7 annas 7 pies and 7 annas 2 pies respectively.
9. The large extent of waste in the tro last groups seems to me to be an additional reason for the adoption of a lower standard of assessment.

Note - In clases 3 the cultiva. tion is ouly 20 per ceat. of the tutal ances. As shown in the foregoing statement, there are above 30,000 acres in the one case and 57,000 in the other, bearing an assecsment of Rs. 11,468 and Rs. 15,280 respectively, now lying waste; and it is most desirable to hold out inducement for the cultivation of these large tracts by the adoption of specially low rates.
10. Considering all the circumstances of the case, $I$ am of opinion that it is advisable to make a greater reduction than Mr. Pedder's rates will effect, and would suggest that the villages of his 2nd class, which are now under the Rs. 1-12-0 rate, should, with the exception of a few bordering on the villages in the Panjra valley included under the 1st class have a rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and that the last group should be assessed at Rs. 1-4-0, a few exceptional villages bordering on the extreme west of the district being put at Re. 1. If these modifications be approved of, the regrouping in the manner suggested can be carried out by me in commanication with Mr. Pedder.
11. It is probable that for the first year or two this measure may entail some small ancrifice of revenue, as compared with what would be realized under the higher rates fixed by Mr. Pedder. But I feel confident that by the spiead of cultivation our future revenue will eventually be higher than it would have beon under his proposed settlement, whilst the poor and hitherto heavily taxed people of this district will be aided in getting out of debt, and their condition generally soon be materially improved.
12. Before quitting the subject, I must briefiy refer to Mr. Pedder's remarks in paragraph 24, commentiog on the objection to the rates contained in my letter snbmitting his preliminary report, for I find that he has somewhat wisrepresented my opinions in the matter. With regard to the remarks under head "A" I admit that the variation between the bighoti and the surver measurements has turned out to be somewhat less than I had supposed it would be; still I think that a difference of 36 per cent., as will be found from a comparison of the areas of the two measurements noder class III, is considerable, and sufficient under ordinarg circamstances to vitiate calculation based apon such recorded areas.
13. Mr. Pedder is correct in explaining here, that when I represented that the proHead $B$
posed maximum for Nizámpur to be higher than that fixed
for the other neighboaring districts I was referring, not to the full maximum of the particular districts, but to the maximum of the group bordering on Nizampur; and in that sense my remarks were generally correct.
14. I cannot accept unreservedly the explanation here given as to the reason for the alteration made in the classification scale, viz., that it was for the purpose of enabling us to propose a higher maximam rate. It was not on this account, but because we found the poorer soils to be relatively overassessed under the proportionate scale of values given in the old joint report and hitherto in use; and it is obvious that this would effect a high as well as low maximum, as the assessment would not be fairly apportioned to the different classes of soil under such a scale of values.
15. I think the proposed patasthal rates are fair, and that Mr. Fedder has shown considerable discrimination and good judgment in his manner of apportioning them to the different blandar ras of the district.
16. I eannot conclude without recording my sense of the clear and careful manner in which the whole question of the settlement of this district has been placed before us, and I regret that I have been unuble to give my naqualified support to the proposals. In justice, however, to Mr. Pedder I would observe that he appears to have been guided by the rules in general use in fixing his rates for the district; whilst my proposed modifications may be said to be exceptional, but necessary nevertheless, in wy opinion, cousidering the low state of cultivation, the defective resourees and impoverished condition of the people generally, to ensure the success of the settlement and the future prosperity of the districh.

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D:

Tae Revence Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2359 of 1869.

# Revente Departuent. 

To

> F. S. CHA PMAN, EsQ., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Mútherán, OJth May 1569.

## Sir,

I have the honour to submit a memorandun from Colonel Francis, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, forwarding the final No. 392, dated 29th April 1869- ment Commissioner, Northern Division, forwarding the final
report of the Superintendent, Khandesh Survey, on the revi-
sion of assessment in the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Taluka, together with tho sion of assessment in the Nizampur Petha of the
opinion thereon of the Collector of the Province.
2. The descriptive and statistical portion of Mr. Pedder's report having been reviewed by Colonel Francis, call for no further remarks. I therefore proceed at once to state my views on the revised rates therein proposed, viz., for the lst class Rs, 2 , for the 2nd clans Re. 1-12-0 and for the 3rd class Rs. 1-8-0.
3. Mr. Pedder's grouping of villages has been very carefnlly and judiciously mate. His 1st class rate of Hs. 2, as applied to Group I, has received the concurrence of the Collector and of Colonel Francis, and I would also recommend it for the sanction of Government.
4. As regards the 2nd and 3rd class rates, Mr. Sheppard, though almitting Mr. Pedder's reasoning, observes: "My only doubt has been, whether the rates proposerl for the lowest class of villages are not somewhat too high." While Colonel Francis speaks of them as "being certainly too high for such a poor country." In a district so poor, so thinly populated, so ill-supplied with water and roads, and where the area of assessed land out of cultivation is very large, there can be no doubt an exceptionally light assessment is the right course to adopt.
5. Colonel Francis has clearly shown that it would be to the advantage of the interest
$v_{i d e}$ his paras. 3 to 12 . of Government to lower these rates; and for the reasons urged by him, I beg leave to recommend that they be fixed at Rs. 1-s-0 and Rs. 1-t-0 respectively, leaving the re-grouping of the villages and other minor details for settlement between him and Mr. Pedder.
6. The pátasthal rates have been approved by Colonel Francis, and may, I think, be finally sanctioned.
7. The insufficiency of the water-supply in many of the villages of Nizámpur and the absence of roads are great wants, tending to retard the development of the resources of this by no means favoured portion of Khándesh. However, Mr. Sheppard, like his predecessor, MIr. Lionel Ashburner, is very earnest in these matters. During the past bad seasun, he has had large sums placed at his disposal for Famine Relief Works, besides considerable balances from the Local Funds, and these sums he has expended most judiciously throuphout the province. The tank near Nizimpur, among other works of usefulness, has also been commenced.
8. In conclusion, I have the honor to add, that I concur in the praise bestowed by Colonel Francis on Mr. Pedder for the clear and careful manner in which the settiement question has been submitted by him, and I would recommend that the usual guarantee for 30 years be now given, the adjustments, consequent on the reduction of rates proposed in paragraph 5 above, being made under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant,
> A. F. BELLASIS,

> Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

$$
\text { No. } 3108 .
$$

## Refraue Departyent.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1860.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., No. $\mathbf{2} 565$, dated 29th May 1869-Submitting, for orders, with his own remarks, a memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., forwarding the final report of the Superintendent, Khandesh Survey, on the revision of assessment in the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Taluka, together with the opinion thereon of the Collector of the Province.

Resolutios.-The district of Nizapur is a petha or sub-division of the Pimpalner Táluks of the Khándesh Collectorate, comprising 87 villages, all Government, and containing an area of 490 square miles, or 318,993 acres. The description given of it by Mr. Peduer is extremely unfavourable, clearly demonstrating the necessity of adopting moderate rates of assessment in a general revision, such as would tend to encourage cultivation over the vast extent of land now lying waste.
2. The most pressing want of the district is water, which is said to be so scarce that there is hardly sufficient even for domestic purposes in some parts. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is glad to leamothat a construction of a new tank has been commenced at Nizampur, but he thinks that much more than this is necessary, and he accordingly directs that steps may be taken in the Irrigation Department to see what can be done to ameliorate the condition of the petha in this respect, consistently with the funds available for the purpose.
3. The rates proposed by Mr. Pedder for dry-crop cultivation are Rs 2 for the 1st class, Rs. 1-12-0 for the 2nd class, and Rs. 1-8-0 for the 3rd class. Colonel Francis has generally approvid of the rate proposed for the 1st class, but he thinks those for the other two are too high, eapecially that for the last class. He is no doubt correct in this view, as the difference between the rates proposed by Mr. Pedder for the lat and the last groups can hardly be said to represent sufficiently the difference between the natural capabilities of the two groups of villages respectively. Moreover, there is a large extent of waste in the last two groups, and there is thus the more reason to adopt specially low rates as an inducement for the cultivation of these tracts. Under these circumstances, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the rates proposed by Colonel Francis, and sanctions their adoption in lieu of those proposed by Mr. Pedder for bis 2nd and 3 rd groups.
4. Under the modifications sanctioned in the above paragraph, the rates to be adopted will be as follows :-

> Rs. a. p.

| 1st class | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 2. | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2nd class | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 3rd clas |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |

and Re. 1 for certain exceptional villages bordering on the extreme west of the district, referred to at the conclusion of paragraph 10 of Colonel Francis' report. These modifications will require slight alterations in the grouping, which the Survey Commissioner should be requested to carry out in conjunction with the Superintendent, Mr. Pedder.
5. The patasthal rates proposed by Mr. Pedder are considered to be fair on all hanils and may be sanctioned likewise.
6. The modifications authorized by Government will alter the financial result of the settlement shown in paragruph 31 of Mr. Pedder's report. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to report the exact result of the rates to be adopted under this Resolution.
7. The settlement of the district as now approved and sanctioned may be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years, commencing from 1808-69.
F. R. S. WYLLIE, For Chief Secretary to Government.
To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.
The Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch (with copies of the papers).

# The COMMISSIONER, C. D. 

Sir,

I have the honour to forward proposals* from the Superintendent, Deccan
-Superintendent's letter Revenue Survey, for the revision settlement of the No. 243 of 24 th Febraary Sindkheda Táluka of this district. with accompanimeuts.
2. I regret very much that, as I have only lately come to this district and have seen only a portion of this táluka, I am unable to offer any detailed or confident opinion on Mr. Pitt's proposals.
3. But it seems quite certain that, in taking nearness to the Tápti as the guiding principle in grouping, and making the dividing line between his two main classes of villages run almost parallel to the river, the Superintendent has adopted the proper plan.
4. The principle of grouping being determined on, the next question is the number of groups. And it seems pretty clear that there is no real need for so many different maximum rates as exist at the present moment. Soils differ : and the assessments on them ought to differ. But the difference in assessment ought to be brought about by the Survey Department in the process of applying the rates, and not by the creation of a cumbrous number of maxima. It was admitted at the time of the old survey that there was no real difference between the Rs. 2-4-0 villages about Betávad and the Rs. $2-8-0$ villages of Virdel. And the fact that there are actually eight different grades between Rs, 1-8.0 and Rs. 2-8-0 is intelligible, only when it is remembered that the present taluka is made up of villages taken from at least three different sources and scttled at different times. Now-a-days, when all the cotton goes to Dhulia and there are excellent roads to take it there, the reasons which existed in the old days for letting off such and such a village a couple of annas easier than its neighbour, because it was a little further of from some local kasba, no longer exist. And, therefore, I think, with sulmission, that the Superintendent is right in putting the great body of the villages into only two classes: those in the Trípti valley, and those on the undulating ground south of the Tapti valley.
5. The point then arises whether, as there are to be only two main groups, the line of demarcation has been correctly drawn between them. I have not the local knowledge necessary to enable me to answer this with confidence. But I certainly have no reason to doubt it.
6. Lastly there is the question of whether the new maximum rates are fair and moderate, and whether the people can easily pay the revised revenue. The Superintendent has shown that the produce of the rayat's land is worth more rupees now than it was thirty years ago. The Government share of the produce is, therefore, worth more rupees : and it is equitable to ask the rayat to pay more for it. Government would, however, possibly refrain from doing this, if the táluka were in a very backward state, or the rayats in an unsatisfactory condition. But this is not so. There are two capital roads running through it : and, as the country is so flat, there are many country tracks leading into these roads. And no one, who sees the stretches of wheat and cotton and strings of laden carts and the comfortably clad Kunbi driving his pair of ponies, can doubt that the people are prosperous. I do not think they will have any difficulty in paying the new revenue.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant,
> A. CUMINE,
> Acting Collector, Khandesh.

Frem

# Thr SURVEY COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS and AGRICULTURE; 

To
The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.
Camp Mahábaleshvar, 6th April 1899.
Sir,
Mr. Pitt's report is sufficiently detailed to enable me to submit his proposals with very short remarks.
2. When the original settlement of the Virdel Taluka was made, it contained 93 villages (including 1 Inám village). The 46 villages (including 1 Inám) from Amalner were originally settled us part of the old Betávad Petha, and lie to the west of the Pánjhra River in a compact group. The accretions from the Dhulia 'Táluka came from the old Songir Petha, except one (Pimprád). They lie south and west of the old Virdel and old Betavad villages. The 3 Pimpalner villages adjoin on the extreme west. Mr. Pitt now proposes to group the villages of the Sinkheda Taluka in 3 groups. The 1st group is made up of the 1st and 2nd old groups of Virdel and the whole of the old Betávad Petha, together with 3 villages lying amid the Betávad villages, 2 of which belonged to the 1st group of old Songir and 1 to Dhulia Taluka proper. The 2ad group includes the rest of the old Virdel Taluka and of the old Sougir Petha. The 3 rd consists of the 3 hill villages from Pimpalner. The Collector approves of the grouping. It is certainly simple and apoids excessive enhancements in iudividual villages. It is questionable whether a difference of 10 annas in the maximum rates of the 1st and 2nd groups is just. The lst group lies in the Tapti and Panjhra valleys, but the 2nd is cluser to Dhulia, which is the market for ulmont all exportable produce (Report, para. 14). The traffic, which goes along other roads, is not important. That towards Surat may be favoured by good roads in the limits of Khaindesh, but what I saw of the Bárdoli-Surat road this season obliges me to say that the other extreme is deplorably bad. Mr. Pitt has had considerable experience of the tract under report, and though he cannot substantiate his assertion by figures, he claims that the 1st group villages enjoy a better climate and rainfall. Referring to the correspondence on the Amalner settlement I find that though the then Collector, Mr. Loch, approved of the whole taluka being placed under one maximum rate, he thought that more difference was desirable in classification or otherwise between the Tapti valley and the high lying tracts. Some difference is made at revision by the higher incidence of the position class in the fertile valley. Without much more extended operations at revision than those approved by Governmeut, further difference cannot be made, except by means of the maximum rate. This difference was not made in Amalner. It is virtually proposed now in Sinkheda. I support the proposals then as to grouping, be-- Sindkheda, exceptin the cause in point of conditions* and climate the 2nd valleg, is a hilly and rolling pastare land. (Statistioal At las, page 40. ) group is not only somewhat behind the lst, but also because the richer soil of the latter makes it possible for the cultivators to adapt themselves better to the rainfull. The rainfall is not certain, as the figures of Appendix A abundantly prove, but variable, sometimes being too heavy for a successful cotton sowing and sometimes too late or too scanty; but, unless the fall is very deficient, the wheat crop goes far to recoup the deficiency of the cotton. On the other hand, the higher lands yield only a poor return if the rainfall is late. This general factor is practically one of the factors of climate and rainfall, and may be consistently with survey principles noticed in the maximum rates.

The exceptional treatment of the 3 Pimpalner hill villages will, no doubt, 'commend itself to Government.

Mr. Pitt has not noticed the liability of the old Betirad group especially to destructive floods as that of 1872 (Statistical Atlas, page 13), but such dis-31576-27
asters cannot be discounted in settlement, and relief must be left for special treatment.
3. Sindtheda is the largest cotton táluka of this cotton district. It grows excellent wheat in the valleys. These, as well as gingelly and linseed, which are largely grown, are crops in export demand. The táluka is nearly purely agricultural, for there are none but local manufactures. It is unfortuate that the population details, prepared at the recent census, are not available; the reason being that the Census Department only tabulated district figures, atd the tiluka details will take some time to compile in my office. I shall in settlement reports soon, I trust, be able to afford more valuable information than that contained in Mr. Pitt's appendix. Houses cannot be included in the comparative statistics (see Mr. Pitt's 16th paragraph), because the enumeration is excluded in the Revised Village Manual, and this, to my mind, is right on account of the proved impossibility of giving ang definition which will generally apply.
4. A perusal of the old Virdel Report shows that the then Collector disapproved of the pitch of the rates proposed, and urged that a greater difforence was needed in the maximum rates between Virdel and Nasirábad (now Jalgaon) than 8 annas. Nasiríbad had in 1860 been rated at Rs. 3, in the best villages along the Tápti valley; Amalner had in 1858 been similarly rated at Rs. 2-4-0, at which rate the maximum for the Betávad Petha, now part of Sindkheda, had been sanctioned; and Erandol had in 1859 been rated at Rs. 2-4-0 also. He argued that Amalner was not underassessed, and that, as Virdel was so distant from the railway and was separated from it by difficult rivers also, the best villages should not be rated above Rs. 2. Government hardly bad a full opportunity of deciding the matter, for the then Revenue Commissioner introduced the rates proposed by Superintendent in anticipation of sanction. Government, while pointing out the irregularity and referring to the Collector's protest against the rating, somewhat reluctantly confirmed the settlement.

At the revision, Jalgaon has been rated at Rs. 3-8-0, Amalner at Rs. 2-12-9 and Erandol at Rs. 2-10-0. The Amalner and Erandol rates were admittedly lower than were considered justifiable, but higher rates were not possible under the limitation rules. The late Mr. Stewart thought that the rate might have been Rs. 3 or Rs. 2-14-0, at all events, in Amalner.

Considering the situation of Sinkheda, its distance from the rail rit

|  | Inches. |
| :---: | :---: |
| * Dhulia | 25.79 |
| Amalner | 28.05 |
| Shirpar | 27.56 |
| Sbahade | 31-56 |
| Nandurbár... | $32 \cdot 67$ |
| Pimpalner ... | $27 \cdot 42$ |
| Sindkheds... (Statistical | $\begin{aligned} & \text {.. } 22.95 \\ & \text { \&p. } 43 .) \end{aligned}$ | Dhulia, and its difficulties of rail communication by a more direct route; considering further its undoubtedly uncertain rainfall, and the lower average* as compared with all surrounding talukas; and reverting to my doubt, above expressed, as to the complete justification of so great a difference as 10 annas between the rating of the lst and 2nd groups, I would ask Government to sanction a maximum of only Rs. 2-10-0 for the list group.

The 2 nd group may remain unmodified. In it some villages are enhanced considerably, but they have had time during the currency of the expiring lease to emerge from the poor condition in which they were found at first settlement.
5. The Acting Superintendent does not recommend the one-group system to Sinkbeda, which was adopted in Jalgaon, Amalner and Erandol. I think that system would not be fairly applied to Sinkheda. It is true that the villages of the 2nd group are nearer the market town, Dhulia, but, on the other hand, this advantage is counterbalanced by inferior climate. The percentage enhancement in the 3rd group, which infringes the 33 per cent. limitation rule, may, I think, be safely sanctioned, because in none of the villages is the more important 66 per cent. limitation exceeded. If the 3 villages had been included in group II, the 33 per cent. limitation would have been unjustly preserved, at the expense of the villages of group III.

As regards the last remark in Mr. Pitt's 38 paragraph, that I have already approved of the proposed rating, I must explain that till I have received and fully studied the completed revision proposals I caunot and do not commit myself to anything but a most general approval. I am consulted generally befure
the report is written, just as Collectors are or ought to be consulted, but neither can I nor the Collector be thereby considered to be bound.
6. The statistics contained in Mr. Pitt's report are full and satisfactory. It will not pass unnoticed that they are more favourable in the 2nd group than in the 1st, chielly because there was more room for improvement. The tract was underpopulated at the original settlement, but low tasation and improved administration and communications have induced settlers and encouraged thrift. The increase in ponies due to their utilization in preference to bullocks in the "cbakadis" is very large. Mr. Pitt rightly points out that carts have not only increased wonderfully in numbers, but in make and cost. Dondaicha is only second to Taloda in West Khándesh as a place for cart manufacture. Mr. Yitt does not mention it, however. He has rather overrated the improvement in carts, because in the original settlement report the Superintendent noticed that even then a great improvement had taken place, the old clumsy wooden axle cart having already been largely superseded by carts with iron axles costing from Rs. 35 to 40 . The decrease in sheep and goats and in cattle other than plough cattle is a natural result of the increased area under cultivation. The táluka is not favourably situated for irrigation. Though the number of wells has increazed, it is not possible to say how far the increase has been induced for irrigation and how far to supplement the drinking supply. The assessment proposed for well-irrigated land is very moderate, and cannot check such irrigation. There is one Government irrigation work, the Mukti Canal, near Betávad. The area irrigated under it, which was not assessed as patasthal at the original settlement, is under the Irrigation Department, but that which was formerly assessed as pátasthal has been again so assessed. I think that it would be advisable to limit the guarantee so as to permit the Irrigation Department to bave a free haud to substitute canal rates, with the sanction of Government, at any time during the currency of the lease. The present dual control bas been found undesirable, and may be discontinued as soon as the Irrigation Department can see its way to undertaking the sole control. As regards patasthal other than that under the Mukti Canal, the rates proposed may be guaranteed, as elsewhere, for the whole lease. These rates are very moderate, and are rightly lower than the proposed rates for land commanded by the Mukti Canal.
7. I have not thought it necessary to make any comment on the work done at the revision survey and classification, simply because Mr. Pitt has fully dealt with these technical matters. I shall submit an explanation of the apparent inconsistency between the figures produced by the Inspector of Registration and the general remarks made in his forwarding letter, if the explanation asked for is received in time. The figures themselves are clear, and if the instances selected have been selected haphazard, where numerous in any class of transaction, as is the custom, the Inspector's deduction in his concluding remarks is inexplicable.
8. My report has been somewhat delayed to make enquiry on one or two points. Village No. 158 in Appendix Q, Kevda, is not shown in the list of villages of the old Songir Petha, but it is probable that the village Luthara of the old Songir Petha was a misprint for Kevda. A reference has been made to settle the point.

The three old Pimpalner villages were settled in 1867-68 (see Mr. Pitt's paragraph 4), but a guarautee of 30 years was given, so that the revised rates cannot take effect till 1897-98.

The village Pimprad (No. 78 in Appendix Q) belonged probably to the old Songir Petha, but is not contained in the list of the villages of that petha in the old Government Selection. The Superiutendent is making enquiries. If it is found that the lease has not expired, the necessary deferment of revision rates will be made.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

- Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE, Survey Commissioner.

## Revente Departaent.

Poona, Loth May, 1593.

## Forwarded to Goverument.

2. Mr. Pitt's report deals with all the subsidiary questions so fully that the ouly point of special importance, calling for remarks bere, appears to be that of the grouping and rating.
3. The proposals, contrasted with the arraugoments that they will supersede, are as follows :-

4. The new group I. is made up of all the villages in the old groups I., II. and III, and of two out of the six villages in the old group IV. The new group II. is made up of the remaining four villages of the old group IV., with all the villages in the old groups V. to VIII. And the new group III. consists of the sane three villages that constituted the old group IX.
5. The considerations which necessitated or justified so many original gronps do not now exist. And the three groups now proposed, each in a completely compact shape, appear to be fully in accordance with the present condition and prospects of the taluka.
6. In respect of the rating, there seems to be no question except as regards group I. Mr. Ozanne considers that a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10.0 would be more appropriate than the Rs. 2-12-0 rate which is proposed by Mr. Yitt. He argues that, considering the deficient raiufall and the comparative distance from the line of railway, Sindkbeda requires to be treated more liberally than Amalner and Erandol; and he thinks that the difference between the rates of groups I. and II. should not be so much as ten annas.
7. As regards the second point, I do not altogether see the force of it. And as regards the first, looking to the general condition and prospects of this part of the táluka, as sketched by Mr. Pitt. I and inclined to think that Rs. 2-12-0 is not too high a rate for the 115 villages in question. It may be further noted that, should the proposed railway, to conuect Surat with Jalgam, be really constructed, it will provide the táluka with another outlet of the most important kind, and confer on it an advantage which has not as yet been taken account of at all, and which will come fully into enjoynent long before the expiration of the term of resettlement.
8. The other proposals made by Mr. Ozanne do not require comment, and have my approval.

J. F. FLEET,<br>Commissioner in charge, C. D.

# Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Sindkheda Taluka of the Khdndesh District. 

No. 4452.

## Revencig Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1833.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R. -1844 ,

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Decoan Revenue Survey, No. 243, dated 24th February 1893, and its acoompanimenta. Letter from the Acting Collector of Khándesh. No. 15\% $\overline{0}$, dated 9 th March 1893.
Letter frora the Survey Commisnioner and Director of Land Recorda and Agricultares No. 895, dated 6th April 1s93.
dated 10th May 1893 -Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement iuto the sindkheda Táluks of the Khandesh Collectorate.

Memorandnm from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-2032, dated 19th May 1893.
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.-1242, datad 20th May 1993-Stating with roference ta Government memorandum No. $36 \times 3$, dated 19th iden, that the notices required uuder Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st Ootober 1886, were issued in the Sindkbeda Taluka about the 13 th of January last, but that no petitions of objections to the propused revision rates have been received.
Momorandam from the Survey Commissioner and Direotor of Land Recards and Agriculture, No. s.-1800, dated 29th May 1893.
Memoraudum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. r.-2826, dated lst June 1893.
Resolution. - The papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Government villages of the Sindkheda Taluka of Khándesh, which were settled at various times between $1857-58$ and 1867-68. The period of the guarantee has expired, except in the case of the three villages which formerly belonged to the Pimpalner Táluka.
2. The measurement has been carried out on the partial system, and the old work was found to be good. The old classification also was adopted with the addition of the position class, and numbers brought under irrigation during the currency of the lease have been completely reclassed. The statistics furnished by the Superintendent demonstrate a considerable advance in prosperity during. the settlement. Population, agricultural cattle, carts, horses and pooies, and wells have all increased largely in number, and the decrease in milch and breeding cattle and in sheep and goits, in so far as it is not due to the temporary scarcity of fodder, is accounted for by the expansion of cultivation, which is shown by the figures in paragraph 34 of the report to have alnost reached the limit. Communications have also been improved, and with the exception of a few bill villages all the villages are well oft in this respect. In the bulk of the villages the prices of jowari and cotton bave, judging by the Dhulia figures, risen during the lease, but a comparison of the nature made by the Superintendent is misleaking, as in the ten years before the current settlenent prices were abmormally low in several years. The revenue bistory is very good: as already remarked cultivation bas almost reached the limit, the revenue has been easily colleoted, and remissions have been unimportant. The proposed increase of 31.7 per cent. seems to be fully justified.
3. Under the old settlement the taluka was divided into nine groups with maximum drp-crop rates ranging from Rs. $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to Rs. 14 . As in the cases of the Amalner Taluka different portions were settled in different years with the result that the rates fixed were affected by various considerations existing at the time. Oue of these consilerations, viz., the quality of the soil, is a factor which is not now recognized in grouping. There is clearly no good reason for continuing the excessive sub-division now existing. Mr. Pitt proposes to divide the tiluka into three groups as under:-


The villayes in the 1st group are situated in the valley of the Tipti, while those in the 2nd group comprise the undulating hill lands above and to the south of the Tapti valley. The three villages in the 3 rd group are situated at the extremity of a chain of hills on the western boundary of the talluka. The tract contained in the 1st group is said to have an advantage over that in the 2nd group as regards climate as well as communications and market towns, while the villages in the 3rd group compare unfavourably with those of the 2nd group in point of climate and accessibility. The proposod grouping meets with the approval of the Collector, the Commissioner and Mr. Ozanne, and is sanctioned by Government.
4. As regards rating Mr. Ozanne doubts whether a difference of ten sumas in the maximum rates of the 1stand 2nd group is justified. Government, however, concur with Mr. Fleet in thinking that the proposed rate of Rs. 23 is m,t too high for the villages in the 1st group, having regard to their condition and prospects. 'The rates proposed by the Superintendent are accordingly sanctioned.
5. The motasthal assessments are approved. The patasthal rates appear to be suitable and are also sanctioned. Mr. Ozanne proposes that the guarantee on lands irrigated under the Mukti tank should be limited, so that canal rates migbt be imposed by the Irrigation Department eventually. Mr. Ozanne has already been asked to report on the subject generally, and pending settlement the rates on land under the Mukti tank are provisionally sanctioned for a year.
G. No petitions of objections to the proposed rates have been received.

W. L. HaRVEY, Onder Secretary to Government.

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

[^16]
## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXXII.-New Series.
Sla $3!$ PÄPERS

RELATING TO THE
INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT
into the
VILLAGE OF AJANTI BUDRUK

IN THE
CHOPDA TÁLUKA
Oヵ THE

## KHA'NDESH COLLECTORATE.

230mbay:
printed at tile government central press.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF AJANTI BUDRUK IN THE CHOPDA TA'LUKA OF THE KHA'NDESH COLLECTORATE.

Extter No. 17, dated 5th January 1894, from the Divi kimpal Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., to the Collector of Khandeab, aubmittiog proposals for the original survey settloment of the villuye of Ajanti Budruk in the Chopda Táluka of the Fhandesh Collectorate
Letter No. 711, dated 3rd February 1894, from the Collector of Khindesh to the Commisaioner, C. D. submitting with his remarks the sbove cor respondence
 from the Commiasioner, C. D., to the Survey Com mitaioner and Director, Land Becords and Agyi mitsioner and Director, Land Becords and Agyi.
culturg, forwarding for remarks the sbove cor-
reapondence
Endoremment No. $\mathbf{A},-\mathbf{5 6 0}$, detod 21st February $189 \ddot{4}$ from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, to the Diviaional Inspector, Land Recorde and Agriculture, C. D., requesting certain information in connection with the above proposals

| Pages, |  | Pages, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Letter No. 215, dated lat March 1894, from the Divisional Inspector, Land Becords and Agriculture, O. D.; to the Survey Commisaioner and Direotor, Land Records and Agriculture, furnishing informstion called fur in the above momorandum | ) |
| 1-2 | Endorsement No. A.-727, dated 7th March 1894, from the Snrvey Commisaioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, returning with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissiuner, C. D. ... | 3 |
| 2 | Endorsement No. R.-1353, dated 24th April 1894, from the Commissioner, C. D., submitting with his remarks the above correspondence for tite onders of Government | 3 |
|  | Government Resolution No. 4578, dated 25th May 1894, passing orders on the above correspondence. | 3-4 |

## Sir,

I bave the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, propossls for the original settlement of the Government village of Ajanti Budruk, one of the 11 t villages absorbed in the Sátpuda Forest Reserve, referred to in para-

- Government Selection graph 2 of the revision* settlement report on the No. CCLXXI, New Series. Chopda Táluka to which this is a supplement.

2. Ajanti Budruk is situated at the foot of the Satpudas about 5 miles due north of the táluka town of Chopda, and has an area of 1,077 acres.
3. The village under report is uninhabited, possesses neither houses, carts, cattle nor ploughs, and the lands have never been cultivated.
4. Taking into consideration that to make the lands fit for cultivation considerable expense would have to be incurred, I would propose that the village should take a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 and not Rs. 1-6-0, the maximum dry.crop rate of the villages in the midst of which it is situated.
5. The following table shows the area and assessment of the village under report:-

6. Should my proposals be approved of, I would recommend that the survey settlement be guaranteed to expire with that of the other villages of the táluka in 1917-1918.

I have, \&c.,
F. B. YOUNG,

Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture. C. D.

$$
\text { Nu. } 711 \text { or } 1894 .
$$

Dhulia, 3rd February 1894.
From

> A. CUMINE, Esq., I. C. S., Acting Collector, Khándesh;

To
Tar COMMISSIONER, C.D. Sir,
I have the bonour to forward the report of the Divisional Inspeotor Report on the survey settlement of the village of on the original settlement of Ajanti Budruk, Taluka Chopia in the Khandesh the village of Ajanti Budruk in the Distriet.
2. This village, though formerly absorbed in Reserved Forest, was disforested under Government Resolution No. 5350 of 28th August 1891, and this is how it comes to be assessed now.

- 180

3. I have no objection to make to the rates proposed by Mr. Young, and I think the guarantee should expire, as he proposes, with that of the rest of the táluka.
4. I am sorry to have been so long in sending on the report. But I did not at first understand how a village absorbed in forest had come to be assessed, and I had to get out the correct Government Selection to look at, which is No. CCXI, New Series.

I have, \&c.,<br>A. COMINE,<br>Acting Collector, Khándesh.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. H. Q. R.-149 of } 1894 . \\
& \qquad \text { Poona, } 13 \text { th February } 1894 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture for favour of his remarks.
2. The correct number of the Government Selection relating to the Revision Settlement of the Chopda Taluka is CCXXI and not CCXI as stated in paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter.

J. F. FLEET, Commissioner, in charge C. D.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { No. A.-565 op } 1894 . \\
& \text { Sátára District, } 21 \text { st February } 1894 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr. Young's report does not contain information as to the agency by which the measurement and classification of the village in question were carried out and the nature and extent of these operations. Theso papers are therefore returned to that officer with a request that he will furnish the information required.
E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

The DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR,
Land Records and Agriculture ;
To

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The SURVEY COMMISSIONER, and DIRECTOR, } \\
& \text { LAND RECORDS And AGRICULTURE, } \\
& \text { Camp Khandala, } 1 \text { st March } 1894 .
\end{aligned}
$$ Sir,

In reply to your endorsement No. A.-565, dated 21st instant, and in continuation of this office letter No. 17, dated 5th January last, I have the honour to report that the measurement and classification of the village in question were carried out under the orders of the Collector of Khándesh by the Táluka Classer according to the Dharwar Revision Survey measurement and classification rules, the classer's work being tested by the Zilla Surveyor.

> I have, \&e.,
F. B. YOUNG,

Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, C.D.

$$
\text { No. A. }-727 \text { of } 1894 .
$$

Poona, 7th March 1894.
Returned with compliments and with a supplementary report by the Divisional Inspector showing that the measurement and classification of the village have been carried out by the Collector through the agency of the Taluka Classer, supervised by the Zilla Surveyor.
2. Inspection of the settlement map of the Chopda Taluka will show that Ajanti Budruk lies wedged in between villages to which a maximum rate of Re. 1 annas 6 has been applied and in the undersigned's opinion it is unnecessary to affix a lower maximum in order to induce immigrants. The undersigned's opinion is that the village should be rated at the maximum of Re. 1 annas 6 . but as undoubtedly the expenditure to bring land under cultivation, which has long been in forest, will be great and will in all probability require application of the provisions of Rule 19 of the Rules under Section 214 of Land Revenue Code, it would give the Collector a freer hand thus to dispose of the case. Even the reduction of the assessment which would result from the proposed reduction of the maximum rate to Re. 1 annas 2 may be found inadequate to induce occupation.

> E. C. OZANNE,
> Survey Commissioner, and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

$$
\text { No. R. }-1353 \text { or } 1894 .
$$

Revence Department.
Foona, 24th April 1894.
Submitted to Government.
2. The Commissioner, in charge C. D., concurs with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture that it is not necessary to fix a lower maximum for Ajanti Budruk than that fixed for the adjacent villages. $\Delta s$ noted by Mr. Ozanne it will be in the power of the Collector to apply the provisions of Rule 19 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Corle to induce immigrants to bring the lands under cultivation; and this provision seems sufficient.

J. F. FLEET,<br>Commissioner, in charge C. D.

# Survey Settlement of the village of Ajanti Budrukh in the Khaindesh District. 

No. 4578.
Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1894.

Memorandun from the Survey Commissionor and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.-727, dated 7th March 1894-Furwarding, togethar with a letter No. 711, dated 3rd February 1894, from the Collector of Kbándesh, one No. 17, dated 5th January 1894, from the Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., who requests, for reasons stated, that the village of Ajanti Budrukla in the Chopda Taluka of the Khandesh District should take a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 and not lis. 1-6.0, the rate of the villages it the nidst of which it is situated, and that the survey settlement be guarantee 1 to oxpire with that of the other villages of the taluka in 1917-18: the Survey Commissioner observing as follows:-
"2. Inspection of the settlement map of the Chopda Taluka will show that Ajanti Budrukh lies wedged in between rillages to which a masimum rate of Ra. 1-6-0 has been applied and. in the undersigned's opinion it is
undecessary to affis a lower maximum in order to induce imnsigrants. Tiue andersigned's opinion is that the village should be rated at the maximum of Ifs. 1-b-0, but as undoubtedly the expenuliture to bring land under cultivation which bas long been in forest will be great and will in all probability requiro application of the provisions of Mule 19 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land llevenue Code, it would give the Collector a freer hand thua to dispose of the case. Even the reductinn of the assessment which would result iroun the proposed reduction of the maximum rate to $k s .1-2.0 \mathrm{mmy}$ be found inadequate to induce occupation."
Semorandum from the Commissioner, O. D., No. R. -1333 , dated 24 th April $1 \times 9 \mathrm{~L}$
Submitting the above; concurring with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Recorus and Agriculture, that it is not necessary to fis a lower maximum for Ajanti Budrakh than that fixed for the adjacent viliages; and making remarks.

Resoletion.-The recommendation made by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture in his memorandum No. A-727, dated 7th March 1894, which is supported by the Commissioner, C. D., is approved and should be acted upon.
2. The settlement should be guaranteed to expire with that of the other villages of the táluka in 1917-18.

W. L. HARVEY, Under Seeretary to Government.

## To

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

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCXLIX.-New Series.


## PAPERS

RELATING TO TEE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE
nandurbír táluka

Or THE

## KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE


gonibap:
PRINTED at the government Central press.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 127 VILLAGES OF THE NANDURbar taluka of the khíñesh collectorate.




From

To

E. MACONOCHIE, Esquibe, I.C.S.,<br>Survey Settlement Oficer, Deccan Revenue Survey;

Tye COLLECTOR of KHA'NDESH.
Poona, 12th November 1895.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of 127 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka of your district. Of these villages 112 are situated in the Taluka proper and 15 in the Petha Mabál of Navápur.
2. Of the group of 112 villages 93 came under settlement in 1862. The

Original settlement. settlement was carried out by Captain P. A. Elphinwith certain modifications, were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1989 of the 20th May 1862. The remainder were settled piecemeal-6 in 1860-61 (Government Resolution No. 1989, dated 20th May 1862), 6 in 1862-63 (no data), 3 in 1865-66 (Government Resolution No. 1895, dated 16th May 1868), 1 in 1868-69 (no data), 1 in 1869-70 (no data), 1 in 1870.71 (Government Resolution No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871), and 1 in 1872-73 (no data). The Navípur settlement was carried out by Mr. Pedder in 1869, and sanctioned by Govcrument in their Resolution No. 3511, dated 9th Angust 1870. All the correspondence available relating to the original settlement is printed as Appendix R .

## 3. At the time of the original survey the Taluka contained 216 villages. In the year 1887 the Navápur Mabal was added and

 the present constitution of the Taluka is as follows:-Nandurbar.


The present report relates ouly to the 127 Khalsa villages already settled mo which a revision settlement is now to be introduced.
4. The revision measurement was carried out in the working seasons of 1885-86 to $1891-92$ and was confined to the breaking up of clubbed occupancies and of over-sized numbers, the separation of Indm and Government land, the remeasurement of boundaries formed by nalas, of survey numbers from which land had been taken for public purposes, and of villages in which at original survey only cultivated land was measured and the rest divided off into large blocks, and the general correction of the record.

в 1227-1

## Revision classification.

(i) Newly framed survey numbers.
(2) Numbera nit formerly claseed, bat now entered as enltivated, or if wate, not reserved for epecial purpose.
(3) Nambers much altered in sbspe or site.
4) Numbers classed and asseased since the original aurvey and not tented and approved by Nurvey Olticer. (5) Numbers in which there is Patasthal gandon caltivation.
(6) All water clessification.
5. The revision classification was carried out in the seasons of $1890-91$ and 1891-92 on the system applied to the other Khándesh tialukas, the object being to correct the record and bring it up to date. The old record was generally accepted as correct, and reclassification carried out in such cases as aro shown in the margin.
6. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fiells

Fielde. resulting from the revision survey and the percentage difference in area between the original and the new survey numbers:-


Areas of original and revision sarveys.
.7. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :-

|  |  |  | Total. | Unarable and Unassessed Watte. | Remaining Arable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Original Survey | ... | ... | 249,338 | 70,156 | 179,152 |
| Revision Survey | ... | , | 249,114 | 63,610 | 185,504 |
|  |  | Increase | ...... | ...... | 6,362 |
|  |  | Decrease | 224 | 6,546 | ..... |

8. The details of the figures in the foregoing statement are shown below:-

9. Nandurbár, with its Petha Navápur, is one of the western sub-divisions of Khandesh. Lying in the Tápti Valley it is bounded on the north by that river and the Nesu, on the south Boundaries and population. by the Pimpalner Táluka, on the east by the Sindkheda Taluka, and on the west and south-west by Baroda Territory. Its area, including Navápur, is 988 square miles, and its population according to the Imperial Census of 1891, 105,866, giving a density of $\mathbf{1 0 7} 15$ to the square mile. The density for the whole district according to the same Census is 133, and that of Jalgaon, one of the most thickly populated Talukas of the district, 263.
'l'be area of the villages under report is $\mathbf{3 8 9}$ square miles, and as it includes all the more settled portion of the Taluka, the comparative population and density are considerably greater, being 48,812 and $125^{\circ} 4$ respectively.
10. Captain Elphinstone, who was intimately acquainted with this tract,

Physical appect. gives in paras. 4-8 of his report a very complete description of the main features of the Taluka proper, which description may in most of its details be accepted as accurate at the present time.
11. The effects of the flood of 1829 , to which Captain Elphinstone refers Floods. (para. 4), appear to be less marked than when he wrote. Many of the villagers along the Tápti seemed to be unaware of any deterioration in ahe quality of the soil near the river. I found one old man, the father of the Patel of Koreth, who remembered the inundation and its disastrous effects. There have been sereral floods since then, but in no case have the river banks, which vary from 50 to 70 feet in height, been overtopped. A good deal of erosion is going on, notably in Kothli Budruk, but apart from this the river itself does no damage to the villages in its neighbourhood. In the east of the Taluka there is a good deal of complaint of surfacewashing from the nalas that drain into the river, and undoubtedly there is gradual deepening of the nalas and washing away of the black soil on the surface. There is nothing else to add to Captain Elphinstone's description of the soil.
12. The climate of the Tuluka does not appear to have improved decidedly during the last 30 years. The ravages of cholera and small-pox have no doubt diminished in intensity, but fever is very severe during the cold weather months even armongst the permanent inhabitants. Except in years of more than usually favourable rainfall, water is generally scarce and bad, and doubtless is the cause of much sickness.
13. The eastern portion of the Táluka bas still-a treeless and desolate Vegetation. appearance. Nim, tamarind, and banyan seem to thrive well enough except in the southern and rocky tract, but the villagers do not take the trouble to plant them except in the village sites. Mangoes do not thrive. Severad of the well-to-do Guzar Patels have tried mango plantations, but the trees, after growing well for a few years, dry off and are eaten by white ants. Apparently rock is generally too near the surface and the supply of subsoil water insufficient for healthy growth. To the west, however, the country is well wooded with mango and mhowra, as well as teak and the other common forest trees, and the Depmogra Reserve is a compact block of dense forest.
14. The Navápur Petha lies to the west of Nandurbar, and was till the Navípur Pethen. year 1887-88 included in the Thluka of Pimpalner. Lying at the foot of the Sahyadris it is for the most part a well wooded plain, considerably cut up, however, by low hills and water courses. The soil varies from the poorest detritus to rich black, often of considerable depth, the proportion of good soil on the whole being greater than in Nandurbar. Though during the years of misrule and lawlessness Navapur relapsed into a jungle tract, indications are not wanting of its former prosperity. ("Navapur is mentioned in 1660 as a great town, full of

Vide Khándesh Gasetteer, weavers. It was also famous for its rice, which, page 460. though smaller than common rice, when boiled, was white as snow and smelled like musk. It was greatly
prized by grandees, and was sent in presents to Persia.) In 1666 it is mentioned as a small city in Búlágbát, four days from Surat, famous for white, large and nice-looking grapes, and for much cotton. In mapy places were sugarcane gardens, and all the growers had mills and furnaces." (Bandháras are to be found on many of the water-courses at the present time. The greater number have, however, long since fallen into disrepair, and such irrigation as there is is carried on on the very smallest scale, sugarcane and the other superior garden crops being rarely grown)(Mr. G. F. Sheppard, writing as Assistant Collector in the year 1864, described Navápur as "a vast jungle tract with water poisoned by the decaging matter of the superabundant vegetation and a climate which, owing probably to the same cause, is little less than deadly for the greater part of the year to all except those born and bred there. The present inhalitants are mostly Bhils, with a few Konkanis, almost as wild as their country, and slaves to liquor and superstition." The Collector of that day too speaks of Navápur as a malarious jungle overrun by wild animals whose depredations were a constant impedinent to cultivation and a danger to life. There has been a considerable improvement since then; a great deal of juggle has been cleared, aud wild animals are no longer an appreciable factor in the problem. The climate, howerer, is still most deadly to strangers, and the proverb quoted in the Gazetteer that "to a Brahmin Navapur is worse than transportation" still holds good.) The tract is about to be opened up by the railway, and that fact, taken with the decidedly superior quality of the soil, would justify the expectation of an influx of agricultural skill and capital from Gujarat. The climate must, bowever, act as a heary drag for many years, and much caution will be necessary in the application. of rates and the working of the revenue system, lest the present inhabitaits be driven out and none be found to take their place.

To those whom duty or inclination may take to Navapur in the bot weather there is much to attract. The temperature is decidedly cooler than that of Nandurbir. The pights and mornings are pleasant and the sea-breeze blows up the valley robbed of little of its freshness. (The well-wooded undulating landscape, the numberloss streams cutting their way to the Tápti between bigh banks and shaded by magnificent trees, the dull reds of the young mhowra leaves, the greens of the mangoes aud forest trees all bursting into foliage, and the hazy blue background of the hills are a constant pleasure to the eye. The Manchis and their neatly built picturesque reed buts harmonise with the setting. They are a simple primitive race, always ready to oblige and communicative enough in their own peculiar and somewhat unintelligible fashion.).
15. Lying along the high road from Gujarát to the Deccan, Nandurbar Communications. and its Petha may be said to occupy a most advan. tageous position. From the 14th century to the close of the 17 th, Nandurbar itself was no inconsiderable city and its position as a File Gazetteer, pages trading cestre was such that in 1666 an English 457.4.5. factory was established there, and the Ahmedabad factory transferred to it in 1670. Owing to the set of trade eastward to the G. I. P. Railway, Nandurbár has not shared to any great .exteut the general revival of prosperity. There can, however, be little doubt that the town and Taluka opened up by the railway have a bright future before them. At the present time the town of Nandurbár has a population of about 8,000 . Its Municipality has a revenue of Rs. 11,000 or thereabouts; and a Government dispensary is maintained at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 per annum. The following are the principal roads at the present time :-

## (1.) Metalled Local Fund road to Dhulia joining the Agra Road at

 Songir.(2.) Cleared Local Fund road from Nandurbair to Navápur and so on to Songad, Vihára, Bárdoli and Surat. It would be hard to say which is the worst, the Khándesh end of the road or the Surat and Gáek wadi unmetalled portion ; it is a caricature of a high road. In spite of this there is a very considerable traffic over the roud, and strings of carts from Bárdoli and Yálod are always to be met with during the fair season.
(3.) Cleared Local Fund road from Nandurbár to Nizámpur.
(4.) Cleared Local Fund road from Nandurbár to Taloda. This will be of considerable importance when the railway is opened, and is, I understand, to be metalled shortly.
(5.) Cleared Local Fund road to Dhanora, and Raigar. There is considerable timber traffic on this road chiefly from the Mewas States of Taloda.
(6.) Cleared road from ${ }^{\bullet}$ Nandurbár to Koretb, Prakásha and the Sbáháda Tálukas.
(7.) Metalled road over the Gbat between Wadbara and Ranala, giving access from the eastern villages to Ranala and the high road. As the railway alignment is to the north of the hills, this work is of the utmost importance to Ranála.
(8.) Cleared road from Visarwári (Navápur) to Dhulia via Kondaibari Ghát. This is the straight road from Dhulia to Navapur and Surat and is of some importance.
The remaining roads are of the usual type of cart track. In the northern black soil plain they are excellent fair weather roads, whilst in the southern and hilly portion they are mostly of the worst description. In the last six years the Táluka Local Board has spent a total sum of Rs. 1,595 on repairs to country tracks, the smallest sum being Rs. 36 in 1891-92 and the largest Rs. 796 in the last year. On the whole the táluka may be said to be extremely well off in the matter of roads. The difficulty has till now been its distance from the railway. The route proposed for the railway is shown on the map. It is to be regretted that owing to engineering and financial considerations Randa will not be actually on the line, for it is a thriving little town and its Borah population is enterprising and prosperous.
16. A ppendix A shows the rainfall for the last nine years. It will be seen Rainfall. that it has varied from 17.61 to 41.97 and that the average is 30.04 . The abnormal rainfall of the last two years, though good for the water-supply, has been by no means favourable to the crops. A fall of about 30 inches, well distributed, appears to suit general conditions best. The northers black soil country, which depends mostly on the cold weathor crops, wheat, cotton and linseed, can stand a good deal of rain ; so can the rice-growing west. In the south, where bájri is the chief crop, less is required. Excessive rain late in the season, such as occurred last October, damages everything; bijri and the coarse grains get rotted in the ear, cotton runs to wood and leaf, linseed and wheat get blighted and rusted. This last year there was an almost.total failure of the linseed crop and many of the Guzars were hard hit in consequence. The effect of these two seasons on the general water-supply has been very marked. In ordinary years every river except the Shiva and of course the Thpti is dry at the beginning of the bot weather, and at Nandurbár itself good water has to be fetched from three miles away. During this season there was no dearth of good water anywhere; there was water in nearly every water-course, and even the smaller streams were still flowing at the end of May. The rainfall of Navápur is no doubt on the whole heavier than that of Nandurbár, but figures are only available for the last seven seare.
17. In Appendix B will be found the crops grown in the Taluka and the Crops. proportion of the area occupied by each to the total area cultivated. For convenience of reference the latter figurea are given below:-

18. It will be observed that more than 8 per cent. of the cultivated area was fallow. Cereals occupy more than half the total area, and of thern bajiri and wheat are the most important. Bajri is grown all over the Táluka, but is of most importance in the more or less hilly tract to the south, where wheat cannot be grown. Wheat is grown througbout the black soil plain, and is the principal export crop of the Taluka. It appears to be grown every otber year or every third year. The Guzars complain that the outturn is getting worse and worse every year, as might be expected. No land will grow wheat indefinitely, as has beeu learnt in America. In parts of Minnesota and Iowa, which were formerly great wheat-producing countries, not a blade or ear of wheat is to be seen. The land got wheat-sick, and the farmers realising the situation took to growing maize to fatten the raw material for the Cbicago slaughter-houses. The Guzars bave not this remedy, but it is difficult to believe that the present rotation cannot be improved and other crops grown to greater profit than wheat under present circumstances. Rice as a wet crop is totally neglected. I am not sufficient agriculturist to say whether this is inevitable. Much of the soil, however, appears to be very similar to that of Bárdoli, where they get their rice crop and a second one of Vál and castor oil, or a garden crop, and with proper bumds 30 inches of rain would seem to be sufficient to ensure the crop. At present there is scarcely a rice-bund in the Táluka. Rice is grown in the western portion, where possible in virgin soil, as a dry crop sown in rows with Tur. It is of inferior quality and consumed within the Taluka. CThe coarse grains ure grown in the west and south by Bhils and Konkanis for their own cousumption. Neither Tur nor gram are of much importance.) As mentioned above, the former is frequently sown along with rice and other grains. Gram is a single crop, not grown as in Gujarat as a second crop. There is very little orchard or garden produce. Sweet potatoes and onions are the vegetables usually grown. There are a few Pán gardens, but the best of them are at Ravála, an Inám village. A small quantity of Sundia Jowári is grown as an irrigated crop, but its value as a fodder crop has yet to be generally learnt. Having seen the watersupply under exceptionally favourable circumstances, I cannot offer an opinion of any value, but I am inclined to think that the Guzars by no means make the most of their water facilities for growing garden produce. Throughout the black soil plain water is near the surface, and though they complain of the difficulty
of digging wells in black soil, it only shows that they have less enterprise or intelligence than people who live in otber black soil countries. They build their wells square, in order, they say, to accommodate the Mots easily, and then they complain because they fall in. In many villages where more or less ruined Bandbáras exist, a trifling expenditure would give them the benefit of water once more. It is to be hoped that the railway, by bringing markets nearer, will give an impetus to garden cultivation. Sesame is grown more or less throughout the Táluka, and linseed in black soil villages. Judging by the outcry in the Guzar villages about its failures it is an important crop. Cotton is grown more or less everywhere generally in the medium soils, the best black they say being unsuitable. It is ginned at Nandurbár or Ranála and sent to Dhulia. Chillies are grown extensively in the central or eastern villages of the plain. A considerable quantity is purchased by Bobras of Válod in the Bárdoli Taluka, of whom I came across a number in these villages. There were great complaints of the fall in the price of chillios this year. Only 2 per cent. of the total area was twice cropped.
19. Appendix C shows the weekly markets within the Taluka. Of these Markets. Nandurbár and Ranála alone have any special importance. With the advent of the railway the trade done at Nandurbár, Visarwári, Bhádwad and Navápur, at all of which it is proposed to place railway stations, is likely to increase in volume. The chief exports are wheat, linseed, cotton and chillies. A certain amount of produce finds its way by carts or pack-bullocks to Surat and intermediate towns; the greater portion, however, takes the high road to Dhulia. The Gaikwadi town of Songad attracts a great deal of produce from the western half of Navápur. (The chief centre of money-lenders is at Nandurbár itself. They are mostly Gujarát Wínias, with a sprinkling of Marwádis. There are also Sáwkárs at Ranála, Koperli and Navápur, whilst those of Songad bave some trifling dealings with Navápur Maochis. Ranála is noted for its "Zores" (sort of coarse sheet or drugget) which are made by Mabomedan weavers; also for its trade in grass-oil.
20. The information usually given in Appendix $\mathbf{E}$ is not forthcoming and the statement is therefore omitted. The following table contrasts under the main heads of the statistics shown Appendices $D, E$, and $F$. in Appendices D the figures as they existed at the time of the original settlement and as they stand at present :-

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At first } \\ \text { Settlement. } \end{gathered}$ | 1892. | Diftremers |  | Percentage Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Increase. | Decreane. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Population ... | 25,374 | 48,812 | 23,438 | ... | $+92$ |
| Cattle for plough... ... | 7,053 | 16,406 | 9,353 | ... | + $132 \cdot 6$ |
| Cattle for breeding and othe: purposes ... | 1,927 | 1,546 |  | 381 | -19.7 |
| Milch cattle and young ... | 20,118 | 24,228 | 4,110 | ... | $+20 \cdot 4$ |
| Horses and ponies ... | 355 | 1,470 | 1,105 | ... | +302.7 |
| Sheep and guate... ... | 5,054 | 9,737 | 4,683 | ... | +92.7 |
| Ploughs ... ... | 3,012 | 6,891 | 3,879 | $\ldots$ | +128.8 |
| Carts... $\quad .$. | 2,187 | 4,326 | 2,139 | ... | +978 |

With regard to this statement, it must be ncted that the figures of which the totals of column 2 are composed, are those of the different years in which the settlements were int roduced and are therefore only approximately correct. But as in most cases the period that has elapsed since the settlement is less than 30 years, the increase is under rather than over estimated. Ten statements would be required to show the actual figures, which in the case of sereral villages are unobtainable. The present statement is quite correct enough for practical purposes.
21. In Appendix $D$ will be found the details of population of the 127 vilPopulation, Appendix D. lages uuder report. The figures, if correot (and there is no reason to suppose that they are not so approximately), are remarkable as showing that during the currency of the present lease the population has very nearly doubled iteelf. From the fact that the number of males under 15 is more than double, and that of females under 12 nearly treble, the figures of the year of settlement, it may be gathered that the increase is being steadily maintained. The number of Jains hes diminished by 50 per cent, and of other castes the Brahmins show the smallest increase, there being an actual decrease in the number of males uder 15. The density to the square mile in these villages is $125 \cdot 4$ as compared with $107 \cdot 15$ for the whole Taduka. As in the rest of West Khándobh, however, it varies very considerably in different quarters of the Taluka.
22. The increase in plough cattle of 132.6 per cent. is highly satisfactory Cattle. and indicates considerable progress amongst the backward classes of the community. The Guzars and Maratha Kunbis complain that owing to the construction of waste available for grazing, they are unable to keep as many cattle as formerly, and considering the experience of other highly cultivated tracts, it is not probable that there hat been much increase in the number of cattle maintained by them. There is a falling off of $19 \cdot 7$ per cent. under the headings of "for breeding" and "for other purposes," but inaccurate registration is probably accountable for this, for there is a decided, though moderate, increase in milch cattle and their young.

> Horvea and ponier.
23. There is a very large increase in the number of horses and ponies, due, no doubt, in a great measure, to the improvement of roads.
24. The increase under this heading is fairly proportioned between sheep

Sheep and goats. and goats. Sheep have doubled in number. They are, as a rule, the property of nomad graziers, and their increase or decrease has no connection with the condition of the Taluka. Goats, however, take the place of the cow in the poor man's household, and the increase of 92.7 per cent. is satisfactory from every point of view, escept perhaps that of the Forest Officer.
25. The increase of 1288 per cent. in the number of ploughe is the more Ploughs. satisfactory, as corroborating and being corroborated by the statistics of plough cattle. Ploughs are invariably of the light single yoke type, heavy ploughs for more than one pair being unknown,
26. The figures for carts are in accordance with those under the other Carte. headings. It is strange that there should be a decrease in the number of carts for passengers, especially when taken in connection with the increase of horses and ponies, and there can be little doubt that the figures are incorrect. It is impossible to believe that, in spite of improved communications and increased prosperity, the number of conveyances for passengers has not increazed. The number of such carts is one of the first things to strike the eye of a stranger.
27. There is nothing in the statement of shops, looms, \&c., that calls for Appendix G . special comment. Comparing Nandurbar with Sindkbeda, the adjoining Taluka, the number of villages in the latter being greater by 39 , there are in the former 38 more ahops, 76 more oil-presses, 58 fewer cotton looms, 710 fewer hand gins and 2 fewer steam-gins, there is one more liquor shop, and rather more than half the number of temples.
28. In the matter of education the Taluka can scarcely be said to be making satisfactory progress, even allowing for the large proportion of Bhils to the total population. It is almost impossible to get Bhils and Maochis to school, and only about two of the latter caste attend at Navápur; but con-
sidering the strength of the Guzars and Maratha Kunbis, the attendance should be larger. . 0 mitting the town of Nandurbár, it appears that there is one school to every 9 villages.) The percentage of boys under instruction is $3: 4$ of the whole male population; the corresponding figure for girls is 0.23 . The percentage of all learners to the total population is $1 \cdot 1$, which is rather lower than the percentage for the whole district, as shown in the 1891 census tables.
29. Appendix J shows the number of wells and tanks and their uses.

Wells, tanks, \&c. There has been no great development of irrigation from wells during the lease, the area under them having increased from 932 to 1,038 acres, or 100 acres only. There are good drinking wells in the large villages, but in dry seasons the drinking water in all parts of the Táluka is notoriously bad and insufficient. There are few tanks of any size, and they are of little importance in the general economy of the Tiluka.
30. In Appendix K will be found the ordinary sales of land in the five years from 1888-1892. In the greater number of cases the price realised was from 11 to 25 times the assessment, which does not indicate any great demand for land in

Appendicos K, K-l, L, and L-1. the villages concerned. The prices realised at sales by the Court and shown in Appendix K-1 are naturally somewhat lower. The figures in Appendices L and L-1, showing simple mortgages and mortgages with possession, are on the same scale and call for no special remark.
31. Appendix $M$ shows sub-lettings in the villages of the Nandurbar Táluka. The figures do not indicate that the present assessment is at all excessive, and a reference to the detailed statement supplied by the Registration Department shows that in nearly every case the assessment is paid by the lessee in addition to the rent.
32. In Appendix $N$ are shown the prices of wheat and Jowári for 43 years Prices. and the price of Bajri for 5 years. As the prices ruling in Nandurbár itself could not be ascertained they are taken from the Sindkheda report, and are those obtaining io Dhulia. There is probably little difference in the prices of the two markets, and they may be taken as approximately correct. The prices for the five years ending 1829 were supplied from the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The figures from 1850-1859 may be left out of consideration, as the present settlement was, no doubt, based on the higher prices of the sixties. It will be seen that the price of Jowári has remained practically stationary, whilst that of wheat fell considerably in the decade from 1880-1889 and has risen somewhat since. The prices of Bajri are only available for five years, and no deductions can be drawn from them. On the whole, it appears that whilst prices have been maintained, it is impossible to base on them alone any argument for enhanced assessments. But, as has been remarked before, the figures of prices available for settlement reports are usually of little value. Showing as they do the price at a particular time of year, and not the average of the whole year, they are more likely to mislead than to give a true idea of the actual facts. The present system of properly supervised registration will give the Settlement Officer of the future a great advantage over his predecessors.
33. Owing to the piecemeal manner in which the Táluka has been settled, Revenue history. it has been necessary to show the revenue history in ten separate statements.
(1) Six villages settled in 1860-61.

It will be seen that up to 1882 there was a steady expansion of the cultivated area. There was a slight decrease in the three following years due to bad seasons, but during the last eight years the waste area has steadily decreased. During the 30 years of the lease the waste has fallen from 2,047 acres to 302 . The difference in the areas shown in column 8 for the years $1859-60$ and $1860-61$ is due to the inclusion in the figures for the years prior to the settlement of unculturable
waste. The only important remissions since the first year of the settlement were granted in 1871-72 on account of failure of crops.

## (2) Ninety-three villages settled in 1801-62.

In these villages the progress of cultivation has been steadily maintained, the waste having decreased from 85,000 acres to 21,000 during the currency of the settlement. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 some 2,796 acres went out of cultivation owing to bad seasons, and for the same reason there was a still larger ( 4,273 acres) decrease in 1882-83 and 1883-84. The last decade, however, has seen 1,000 acres come under the plough, and for the 30 years as a whole the record is decidedly prosperous. The reason of the decrease in the area shown in column 8 in the first year of the settlement is the same as for Statement 1. Considerable remissions were granted in 1871-72, 1873-74, 1874-75 and 1882-8.3. There was a failure of crops in 1871-72-73-74 and again in 1882-83, the loss in the last year leing partly due to locusts. The remissions in other years were necessitated by destruction of crops by fire, and death or default of cultivators.
(3) Six villages settled in 1862-63.

The record of these villages, which consist of Akbátwada and Balwand in the southern 1-10 group and Borde, Karanjave, Loya and Phulsare, is fairly satisfactory. The actual waste in 1892-93 was 2,784 acres as compared with 7,224 in 1862-63. For the years previous to 1892-93 the area of land let to Bbils on the Máf Istáwa system is not shown. That area being included the waste amounts to 5,331 acres, or, in other words, the reduction of waste by permanent occupation during the term of the lease has been something less than 2,000 acres. The decrease of 2,000 acres in the cultivated area in 1887-88 was only partly made good in the subsequent five years.
(4) Three villages settled in 1865.66.

This group, comprising Chálle, Lekurwali and Sbejwe, situated respectively in the east, north-west and west of the Taluka, have progressed steadily; 1,200 acres bave come under the plough, or more than balf the total cultivablo waste. In one year ouly was there a trifling remission, and in no jear has the cultivated area contracted by more than 20 acres.
(5) Aste settled in 1868-60.

In the 25 years of the lease the area of waste has decreased from 3,300 acres to 2,540 . The village suffered along with the rest in 1882-83 from a plague of locusts, and though remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 308, 150 acres went out of cultivation.

## (6) Two villages of Navápur settled in 1868-69.

The record of these villages, Navápur and Visarwadi, the most important in the Petha, is not altogether satisfactory. Some 200 acres bave gone out of cultivation and the figures from sear to year show considerable fluctuations. From 1880-81 onwards for five years there was a steady decline in the area under cultivation and nearly 800 acres went to waste. Rather more than this area has, however, come under the plough again. The stationary condition of the villages may be attributed as much to the nature of the population and the climate as to the weight of assessment. There is plenty of first class land in both villages, and the maximum rate was only 12 annas. Remissions have been infrequent and trifling in amount.
(7) Tárápur settled in 1869-70.

This village has gone out of cultivation. The decrease of column 8 for the year 1878-79 is due to the transference of the area to column 11.
(8) Thirteen villages of Navápur settled in 1869-70.

Considering the badness of the climate and the backwardness of the population, these villages have done fairly well. Waste has decreased by 1,600 acres. The eighties were unfavourable years and between 1880 and $1837,1,700$ acres went

out of cultivation. The lost ground has, however, been almost recovered since thed. Remissions have been trifling in amount, and altogether the results do not justify the fears as to the effect of the settlement that were expressed prior to its introduction. The maximum rate of 8 annas is of course, considering the nature of the soil, extremely light.
(9) Sarvála settled in 1870-71.

The record is one of prosperity," ${ }^{\text {slightly }}$ checked by the bad season of 1882-83. The lost ground was recovered in three years, and at present only 24 acres are waste as compared with 209 at the begioning of the lease.
(10) One village settled in 1872-73.

Hati urf Indri came under settlement in the year shown above, but was waste till 1878-79. Since then the village has done only fairly well. The largest area under cultivation was 458 acres in 1881-82 and it sank to 192 acres in 1888. In $1892-93$ the area was 382 acres, or 16 acres more than in 1878.
34. The table given in

Collection of revenue.

|  | Years. |  |  | Villages. | Notices. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890.91 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 30 | 91 |
| $1891-99$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | 175 |
| $1892-93$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 36 | 87 | the margin shows the extent to which resort has been had to compulsory process for the purpose of collecting the revenue during the last three years.

35. In the foregoing paragraphs it has been shown that the Táluka has made

General considerations substantial progress during the currency of the present lease. Owing partly to its climate, partly to its population, and partly to its situation away from the most frequented trade-ronte, Nandurbar has never wholly recovered the prosperity that it enjoyed under the Musalmán Empire. But in the last 30 years the population bas nearly doubled, ploughs and cattle have more than doubled, and progress in every direction has been steadily maintained. (The number of Buils and Mowchis, who cultivate land on their own account instead of working for the Kunbis) or pursuing more questionable occupations, has no doubt increased considerably. Prices, if they have not increased mucb, bave been steadily maintained. Roads have been improved and there is every reason to hope that the Taluka will shortly be brought into direct communication with Surat and Bombay on one side, and Central India on the other, by branches of the Bombay Baroda \& Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Under these circumstances there is no reason to doubt that the value of land and its produce has inoreased since the last settloment, aud that Government, therefore, is entitled to demand an enhanced assessment. What increase is justifiable is a more difficult question. At the former settlement the rates imposed on the villages of the open plain between the hills aud the river, though moderate, were not much lower than those placed on similar villages in more favoured portions of the district. (The rates, however, placed on the villages in the hills and in the western jungles were caste rates pure and simple, designed to meet the shortcomings of the Konkanis and Bhils as cultivators and to render the introduction of the survey as little burdensome to them as possible. That the policy was wise there can be little doubt.) There bas been some emigration of Blils to Native territory, but there must be always some who prefer darkness to light, and it is the Abkari law and the restriction of woodcutting rather than survey rates that has caused the movement. At the same time it is impossible at the present revision settlement to get a satisfactory grouping on survey principles without either losing revenue unnecessarily in the better villages or putting increases on the poorer ones that would be justified neither by their present condition nor by the rules laid down by Government.
30. It is somewhat difficult to forecast the effect of the railway on the
cotton, which usually go the whole distance by rail, there is not much to choose in the two routes. From Nandurbar the distance by rail to Bombay will be about 290 miles. . From Chálisgaon the distance is 204 , but there is 90 miles of high road to be covered first. (Carting, however, is very cheap, and (in the hot season (the Nandurbár cultivators seem to have nothing to do but sit about and twist ropes when they are not driving.) Grain, on the other hand, which is the principal export, may perhaps be more cheaply sent to Surat, and thence by boat to Bombay, and in that case the Táluka should benefit considerably. Again, it is a question whether or no the railway will bring an influx of new cultivating blood into the country from congested Gujarát. It must come in time undoubtedly, but that there will be any extensive immigration for some time to come, is I venture to think, very doubtful. In the open plain the land is already occupied by a thriving and industrious. race. The good soil available for immigrants is either in or close to malarious jungle; and though the Bhils are quiet and in. offensive for the most part, it is questionable whether cultivators from outsido are likely to appreciate living amongst them. I cannot but think, therefore, that rates should in general be fixed in the western villages with a view to the requirements of the present population rather than of one that may for years have no existence.
37. My proposals for the grouping are as follows. In place of the 10

Group and rates.
Rs. a. p,

|  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Group I ... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Group II... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Group III | $\ldots$ | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Group IV | $\ldots$ | 0 | 10 | 0 | groups at present existing, I would propose 4 ouly with rates as shown in the margin. The grouping of a Táluka such as Nandurbár, settled piecemeal by different officers at ten different times and including a great variety of soil, climate and inhabitants, presents no little difficulty. And whilst it is, no doubt, the duty of every Settlement Officer to arrange his groups as much as possible in accordance with the principles of settlement recognized in this Presidency, it is impossible in the case of a backward Taluka like Nandurbar to put them into practice with cast-iron rigidity. (The theory of our settlement presupposes the less skilled cultivators to bo posĕessed of at any rate average skill and capital, and our rates are fixed so as to allow these average cultivators a fair return for their labour, whilat giving to their superiors in skill and energy all the advantages to which the possession of those qualities entitles them. In Nandurbar, however, we have peculiar conditions. In the central and eastern villages the land is in the hands of Gujaráti and Marátha Kunhis, who though not, I venture to think, at all the equals of their brethren of Kaira and other districts of Gujarát, are industrious, well-to-do cultivators. To the west of the Shiv river, however, the cultivators are mainly Bhils and Konkanis. Except that the country is somewhat less cleared of jungle, western Nandurbár differs littlo from the fertile eastern tract, and often the soil is decidedly superior. But to assess these two strongly marked divisions purely on considerations of climate, markets and communications would be absurd, Either the Bhil will be crushed under a burden that he cannot bear, or Government will be losing revenue that it can equitably demand and which the Kunbi can well afford to pay. I make no apology for these somewhat trite observations, as it is only on such considerations that the proposals I am about to make can be justified.)

- 38, The first group consists of 77 villages, forming a solid block and Group I. bounded practioally speaking by the Tápti on the north, the Dhulia road on the south, the Shiv river on the west, and the Sindkheda Táluka on the east. It includes the old Rs. 2-8-1J and Rs. 2-2-0 groups. The distinction made at the time of the last settlement between these two groups is a little hard to understand. The inhabitants, the climate, markets and communications are just as good in one as the other. It is true that the black soil is deeper towards the Tápti, and proximity to the river means moisture in the atmosphere that is of the highest importance, especially to winter crops. It is unfortunate that the effect of making a single group is to make the percentages of increase higher in the villages containing inferior soil than in those more favoured in this respect; but this is inevitable. It will be seen that in the case of these villages such as Tisi, Akrala, Vadbáre,

Wáwad, the average assessment will be little over a rupee per acre. If, however,

| 1. Akrále. | 7. Wáwed. |
| :--- | ---: |
| 2. Bbáler. | 8. Tisi. |
| 3. Vadbáre. | 9. Nimbhel. |
| 4. Kadhare. | 10. Baldáne. |
| 5. Bhádwad Kbard. | 11. Sáturkhe. | the increases are considered excessive, there could be no harm in remitting all increases over 25 per cent. in the villages noted in the margin for the first 15 years of settlement, the Collector reporting at the end of that time whether they are fit to pay the full sanctioned rates. In any case, looking to their position as regards their nearness to Nandurbar, the high road and the netw railway, and considering the rates of the adjoining villages of Sindkheda, I am strongly of opinion that they should be included in the first group.

39. The second group consists of the settled villages lying to the south of

Group II. the Dhulia road and the east of the Nizámpur road, and includes most of the villages at present rated at Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-10. The proposed rate of Rs. 2-2 corresponds with the rates of the very similar villages of Sindkheda adjoining. All the villages are more or less cut up by hills, the roads are generally bad, and the soil light and stony. The more valuable crops, such as wheat and linseed, cannot be grown in them, Bájri being the principal staple. Such crops as are grown are somewhat precarious, as any excess of rain such as has fallen in the last two seasons rots the Bajri, and owing to the want of water-retaining properties in the soil, cannot be utilized for winter crops. Under these circumstances, though from the map it might appear that they are as favourably situated as the villages north of the road, a lower rating than that applied to the latter seems justified.
40. The third group consists of a strip of villages rusning north and south Group III. and lying to the west of the Shiv river. As before mentioned, their population is largely made up of Bhils and Konkanis. They have hitherto been subjected to low rates, and though in the case of the northern villages there is little to choose as regards soil between the villages on the east and west of the Shiv, it would, l believe, be unadvisable to approximate the respective rates more closely. The climate of the western villages is undoubtedly more malarious than that of the open plain, owing to the presence or immedinte neighbourhood of jungle. Again, these villages are intermingled with unsettled villages, which are about to be brought under survey rates for the frst time. For obvious reasons the latter will have to be lowly assessed, and with a rate of Ros, 1-12 in this group it will be possible to assess them equitably without turning the mapinto patchwork. The villages of the group have made steady progress under fairly light rates, and it would be unwise to check their progress by imposing higher rates, in order to avoid the anomalous appearance of a difference of a rupee in the rates obtaining on either side of an unimportant stream. Hati urf Indri, which is included in this group, aaturally belongs to the second. But it is a village of the poorest description, situated on the spurs of the Pimpaluer hills. The application of even this rate gives a percentage increase of 62 . I do not, therefore, feel justified in recommending any higher rate for the village.
41. The fourth and last group includes the 15 villages of the Navapur Group IV. Petha already settled. The circumstances of the Petha have been already described in para. 14. It will, I imagine, be conoeded by any one but a very ardent believer in the magic wrought by railways that low rates must be continued for the present, and I therefore propose a rate of Re. 0-10 for the whole group. This gives a more than sufficiently large increase in all but Navápur and Visarvádi, which are reduced 2 annas each. These villages were originally settled by themselves, the maximum rate being 12 annas as compared with 8 annas in the others. Though they are the most important villages in the Petha, and will both contain railway stations, I do not see any reason for treating them differently to the rest. Their revenue history is by no means satisfactory, there being under cultivation in 1892 151 aores less than in 1869. In the bad years of the eighties the decrease was more than 900 acres. The last five years show steady progress, bu (the figures taken as a whole, if they prove anything, prove that the present rates are heavy in unfavourable seasons, and to an extent that is not balanced by the return in good years.)
42. The subjoined abstract of Appendix $Q$ shows the estimated result of the application of the proposed rates in Government occupied land :-

| Clams. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Villages. } \end{aligned}$ | Dry-crop Kate. | By Formiz Survey. |  | By Revibion Somvay. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent. } \\ \text { inge } \\ \text { increase. } \end{gathered}$ | l'ercentaxo incrume excladfing ${ }^{\circ}$ ater rete. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Goverument Occupied Land. |  | Government Occapied Land. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ares. | Assegament | Area. | Ascombmento |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  |  | Rs. a. p. |  | Re. |  | Rs. |  |  |
| I | 77 | 2120 | 87,081 | 1,24,493 | 86,304 | 1,67,070 | 34.2 | 33.3 |
| 11 | 24 | 220 | 20,847 | 11,583 | 20,747 | 15,297 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 81.9 |
| III | 10 | 1120 | 12,098 | 10,896 | 12,084 | 13,859 | 87.9 | $27 \cdot 1$ |
| IV | 16 | 0100 | 12,236 | 3,528 | 12,270 | 4,992 | $4 \Gamma 5$ | 31.5 |
| Total | 127 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 132,262 | 1,50,500 | 182,005 | 2,01,218 | 33.7 | 39.8 |

From this it will appear that, leaving water-rates out of the question, the increases in the 2nd and 3rd group are within the prescribed limits. In the lst group there is only a fractional excess and in the 4th scarcely more. However, if the general results are approved, there need be no difficulty about sanctioning the rates for these groups, as the application of the distance from village scale will bring the increase well within the proper limits.
43. It will be apparent from the most casual examination of the figures that the percentage increase of nearly every village bears very little proportion to the increase in the maximum rate. The increase in the case of the Rs. 2-8 villages raised to Rs. 2-12 should be about 10 per cent., yet in only two cases is it less than 20 per cent., and it averages about 25 . It is the same with the rest. The reasons for the discrepancy are three :-
(a) The distance from village scale has yet to be applied, and, in the case of large villages such as Naudurbár, makes a very great difference in the total assessment. On the other hand, the totals in column 8 of Appendix $Q$ show the actual collections after the application of the scale.
(b) The addition of position class annas at the present settlement has caused a substantial increase.
(c) A good deal of land has been re-classified, more especially in the villages where there is Pátasthal irrigation.
It is unnecessary to show at length the relative importance of these factors in the case of each village. The effect of the old table for calculating reductions on account of distance from the village site is very fully explained by Mr. Turnbull in para. 48 of bis report No. 557 of the 20th May 1895 on the Nándgaon revision settlement, and the large reduction on the estimated revenue which was effected by the use of that table fully accounts for the excess of increase after allowing for re-classification, position class increase, and increase in the maximum rate. It is clear that the percentage reduction under the now scale will be considerably less than under the old, but the reductions will be more than sufficient to bring the increase in each group well within the prescribed limit. I have already made recommendations with regard to the special treatment of certain villages in the 1st group. The only other village in this group calling for special remark is Biladi, which, including water-rate, shows an increase of 120 per cent. Excluding water-rate the increase is 66 per cent. The village is farourably situated, adjoining Naudurbár itself, and there is no apparent reason why it should have been originally rated at Rs. 1-12.0. Even with the
proposed rate the average incidence per acre is Rs. 1-9-3 only, and considering all the advantages of position this rate does not appear to be excessive. The population is, it is true, mostly Bhil, and that being so, it may possibly be considered as entitled to special treatment. In the 2nd group the increases are all reasonable and call for no special remarks. In the 3 rd group there are large

1 Borde.
2 Karanjawo.
3 Nimboni Budruk.
4 Phulsare.
5 Shejawe.
6 Hati nrf Indri. increases in the villages shown in the margin. As already shown, thë revenue history of these villages is not salisfactory, and to my personal knowledge they are all poor and backward villages. I would recommend that an exemption similar to that proposed for the poorer villages of the 1st group be extended to them. In the 4th group the increase in the villages of Kbanápur aud Pákhári is excessive, but it is simply due to re-classification and the application of Patasthal assessment. And though the total increase on the group after excluding water-rate somewhat exceeds the 33 per cent. limit, the incidence of assessment is still, considering the nature of the soil, so ridiculously light that I can make no recommendation for any reduction either in general or particular.
44. No land was classed as Patasthal Bágait at the original survey. . At the time of the revision survey it was entered in the records as existing in 15 villages, but further enquiry Garden lands, Pítesthal. showed that no water had been taken from the Bandháras, in the villages shown

1 Nalve Khord.
2 Nalwe Badruz.
3 Jamboli.
4 Karankhede.
5 Kharde Khard.
6 Haldani. in the margin, for many years. I have, therefore, excluded them. The practice has hitherto been to levy a special Yátasthal rate on lands irrigated from a Bandhára in those years only in which water was taken. These rates are shown for each village in Appendix $Q^{(3)}$. On what principles and by whom these rates were fixed I am unable to say. The area shown by the classer as capable of irrigation, and the area which on a consideration of the water-supply, the crops grown in the last ten years, and the amounts actually recovered for the use of water, I have been able to assess as permanent garden, are shown in the same statement. In most of the Nandurbár villages the supply of water is very variable from year to year, and great caution was, therefore, necessary in applying a permanent rate. The practice of Khándesh cultivators, which has often been referred to by previous Settlement Oficers, of knocking off Pátasthal cultivation during the few years preceding the settlement, has also to be reckoned with. The area to which it is proposed to apply permanent rates is less than one-third of the total irrigable area.

The rate adopted begins at Rs. 8 for perennial water and 16 -anna soil as in Sindkbeda. The lowness of the soil rate in Khánápur and Pákhári might be deemed to necessitate a lower maximum rate than that applied to the Nandurbár villsges. The rainfall of Navápur is, however, far more constant than that of Nandurbar, and the value of the water-supply is proportionately greater. I bave, therefore, applied the same scale as in the Nandurbar villages. The total area treated is unimportant, nor, looking to the character of the rainfall and the water-supply, is there any prospect of a further development of irrigation from Bandháras.
40. (Rice land has been classed in two villages only, Lakhadkot and Pákbári, Rice land. of Navapur, and the area in these villages is insignificant, measuring 2 and 22 acres respectively.
46. Another point remains to be dealt with, that is, the special rate for

## Special ratea in certain Bhil villages.

 Bhils in the villages of Karanjawe, Borde, Fhulsare, Adade and Loya. By Government Resolution No. 29175 (?) dated 5th August 1862, the rate of assessment for Bhils in the first four -vilages for ten years from 1862-63 was fixed at 4 annas per acre. From the expiry of that term to the introduction of the revised settlement, the charge was to be 8 annas for all land of which the surveyassessment exceeded 8 annas fer acre. A similar concession was granted in the case of Lora by Government Resolution No. 3673 of the 12th of July 1877. It is for the consideration of Government whether these apecial ratos are to

Arriage nte per acre.
Re. a. p.

| 1 | Karanjane | $\ldots$ | 1 | 7 | 6 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Borde | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| 3 | Phulsare | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | Adade | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 18 | 10 |
| 5 | Loya | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 0 | 7 | be continued, and on this question the District Officers are in the best position to offer an opinion. The average incidence per acre under the revised rates is shown in the margin, and it will be seen that it represents an increase of from 100 per cent. (Loya) to 262 per cent. (Adade) on the existing 8 -anna rate. A 12 -anna rate for Bhils, increasing after ten years to Re. 1 and at the end of that tius to the full survey assessment, would be a reasonable settlement

47. It may be beld that no case has been made out for the generally high Conclusion. increase proposed for this Taluka, that prices have not rison, and tbat the general indicatione of prosperity are not such as to warrant the increase of the rates to the fullest extent that Government can sanction. But it must be remembered that at the original settlement the rates were kept very low. There is nothing in the circumstances of the east of Nandurbir to differentiate it from the adjoining Taluka of Sindkbeda, whilst in the west, though the increase is relatively high, the actual incidence of the new rates is decidedly light. I have, however, in these proposals, contemplated throughout the opening of the new railway at no distant date, and if that project is to be consigned to the limbo of the desirable but impracticable, I should besitate to recommend the full increase now proposed in the eastern villages. In that case the 1st group should be left at Rs. 2-8 as at present and the 2nd group levelled up to that amount only, or even left as a separate group, with, eay, a Rs. 2-4 rate. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that this eventuality will not occur, and that this fine tract of country will, within the next year or two, be opened to the wealth and enterprize of otber and hitherto more favoured districts.
48. It now only remains to me to recommend that the revised rates be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, E. MACONOCHIE, Survey Settlement Oficer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.
Statement shoring Rainfall.


## $\triangle$ PPENDIX $\mathbf{A}^{(n)}$

Comparative Statement showing annual Rainfall in Nandubbár and Navápur for the lust 7 years.


APPENDIX B.
Details of Cultivation and Cropw.


## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazairs are keld.
Nandurbír.


## APPENDIX C-continued.

Nava'pur Petha.


APPENDIX $D$.


[^17]appendix $\mathbf{F}$.
Statement showing the Agrictultural Stock.


## APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, dc., and acerage Births, Deaths and Vaccination.


## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

|  | District. | Govarnmext Schoolh |  |  |  | monicipal schoors. |  |  |  | Prifate Schools. $\qquad$ <br> Boys. |  | Remarxs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boya. |  | Girla. |  | Boy. |  | Girls. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number of Schooln. | $\begin{gathered} \text { A verage } \\ \text { attendance } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Echools. | Average attendance. | Number of Bchools. | Average attemance. | Numher of Schools. | Average attendance. | Number of Schools. | A verage attundance. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | Nandurbár Táluka, Khándesh District ... | 13 | 579 | 1 | 57 | 3 | 225 | ... | ... | 1 | 30 |  |

Statement showing the proportion of Governmént Occupiel and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

|  | District. | Total Numbera cultivated by ocoupante or luámdars |  | Total Numbera cultivated by occupants or Inamiars in partnership with othera. |  | Total Numbers cultivated <br> by wub-tenantas on money-rent. |  | Total Numbere cultivated by aub-tenants for produce of grain-rent. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wagte } \\ \text { Nambers. } \end{gathered}$ | Parampok Numbers. | Total Numbers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Govarment. | Insm. | Government. | Inam. | Government. | Inam. | Goverument. | Inam. |  |  | Government. | Inam. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 127 | Tálula Nandurbár, Khán desh Collectorate. | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 11,634 \\ 6 s \cdot 9 \end{array}\right.$ | 656 | 23 | 14 | 481 | 522 | 141 | 17 | 3,042 | 365 | 15,683 | 1,209 |
|  |  |  | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 28 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 0.8 | 0.1 | 18.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 92.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ |

APPENDIX J.


## APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statomeut showing Ordinary Sales.*.


## APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement shouing simple Mortgages.

| Class of casen according to the number of times the survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged. |  | Total Acres | Total Assesument | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average rate } \\ & \text { uf Asgessment } \\ & \text { per Acre. } \end{aligned}$ | Total gum for which mortgaged. | Averace rate per Acref for $n$ hach mortgaged. | Avermye nomhay of time tho Survey Ashestaten for which mortigaged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | A. g . | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times ... | 44 | 87539 | 1,005 130 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6840 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 71211 |  |
| ," II ... 11 to 25 ," ... | 48 | 93610 | 1,092 0 | 1210 | 15,810 40 | $1614 \quad 2$ | 14 |
| ,, III ... 26 to 50 , ... | 6 | 12429 | 172140 | 162 | 6,398 00 | $\begin{array}{lll}51 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 27. |
| " IV ... 63 " | 1 | 826 | 980 | 1818 | 60000 | 69122 | 63 |
| " V ... 126 | 1 | 632 | 9880 | 164 | 1,200 00 | 17676 | 126 |
| Total | 100 | 1,952 16 | 2,283 910 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30,848 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 15129 | 13 |

## APPENDIX L ${ }^{(1)}$.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession.

| Ciase of casen according to the number of tinies the survey Ansessment for which land is mortgaged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { cases. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Acrea mortgaged. | Total <br> - Ascesment. | Avorage rate of $\Delta$ ssessment per Acre. | Total bum for which mortgaged. | Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged. | Average number of times the Survey Asseasment or which mortgaged. mortgaged. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | A. g. | Rs. a. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times | 17 | 35819 | 37680 | 109 | $\begin{array}{lll}2,635 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | 7 |
| , II ... 11 to 25 | 14 | 27815 | 296110 | 1114 | 4,424, 00 | $16 \quad 211$ | 15 |
| , III ... 26 to 50 , ... | 8 | 1314 | 22140 | 1116 | 70000 | 22.11 | 80 |
| Total ... | 34 | $645 \quad 8$ | 69610 | 118 | 7,759 00 | $12 \quad 0$ | 11 |

## APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

| Clans of cases according to the numbar of times the survey Assesument for which laud is sub-let. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { capes. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Acres nub-let. | $\underset{\text { Ausesment. }}{\text { Total }}$ | Average rate of $\Delta$ psessmen $A c r e$. | Total num for which suluses. | Average rate <br> Der whint iul sub-let. | Average number at Survey Assessment for which sub-let. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
|  |  | A. g. | Rs. 8. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 11 to 1 times ... | 15 | 56535 | 87700 | 1889 | 1,475 00 | 298 | 2* |
| , II ... 1 to 5 | 50 | 93120 | 1,092 70 | 127 | 2,963 14.0 | $3 \quad 210$ | 3 |
| , III ... 7 . ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | 1 | 118 | 2120 | 1155 | 20120 | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 13 & 1\end{array}$ | 7 |
| , IV ... 11 to 18 , ... | 3 | 4324 | 6780 | 189 | 1,093 810 |  | 16 |
| Total | 69 | 1,542 17 | 2,039 110 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ | 5,553 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 2 |

-The apparent discrepancy between the figures of column 1 and column 8 is due to the latter being calculated on rent and assessment come bined where the laterer is paid by the lessee. In column 1 the eveessment though paid by lessee is excluded trum consideration.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.


APPENDIX $0^{11}$ ．
$R$ ：venue Slatement for 6 Villages situated in the Nandurbir Táluka of the Khandesh Collectorate， into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1860－61．
［The yeara above the black line are thise autecellent to the \＆arvey Settlement．］

| Yeers， |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  | Cxncetplip hafyesmo <br>  LaND． |  |  | Lavd，thb Reverya os Whice ti alibuated <br>  |  |  | Tonal layd－Govere： wxky，Occupisd，Unocct pind amd lisk＇v． |  |  |  |  | REMABLK． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Remisnionn during the year． |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 营 曾 a | 旡 | 喜 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  |  | Re． | Rs． | Re． | Ra． | R． |  | R．． | R． |  | Re． | Ra． | Acres． | Res． | Rs． | Rs． | Re． |  |
| 1880－61 | 2，410 | 8，961 | ．．． | 2，525 | 2，523 | 8，426 | 10，644 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，180 | 3，214 | 191 | 14，344 | 0，186 | 8，857 | 817 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1851－59 | 2，885 | 0，480 | ．．． | 270 | 270 | 6，180 | 10，400 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，180 | 2，214 | 131 | 14，294 | 8，859 | 0，300 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1862－68 | 2，658 | 6，816 | ．．． | 171 | 171 | 6，446 | 19，306 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，180 | 2，214 | 131 | 14，234 | 8，890 | 6，578 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1888.54 | 2842 | 7，180 | ．．． | 838 | 898 | 8，298 | 10，212 | $\ldots$ | ．． | 1，180 | 8，814 | 181 | 11，234 | 0，943 | 6，487 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1885.68 | 3，089 | 7，788 | ．．． | 228 | 298 | 7，570 | 0，971 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，180 | 2，214 | 131 | 14，234 | 10，012 | 7，701 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1885080 | 2，782 | 7，174 | ．．． | 8，493 | 9，993 | 8，241 | 10，272 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，880 | 3，214 | 181 | 14，234 | 0，888 | 3，372 | 141 | ．．． |  |
| 1880.88 | 2，774 | 7，109 | ．．． | 69 | 6 | 7，140 | 10，280 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，180 | 3，214 | 131 | 14，294 | 0，383 | 7，247 | 85 | ．．． |  |
| 1957.58 | 2，790 | 7，224 | $\ldots$ | 298 | 296 | 6，098 | 10，259 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，180 | 2，214 | 181 | 14，234 | 1，488 | 7，059 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1368 －69 | 0，183 | 7.94 | $\ldots$ | 808 | 868 | 7.678 | 9，919 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，180 | 2，214 | 181 | 14，284 | 10，158 | 7，707 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1869－00 | 8，815 | 8，298 | ．．． | 92 | 82 | 8，265 | 8，772 | ．．． | ．．． | 1，147 | 2，144 | 181 | 14，234 | 10，432 | 8，887 | ．．＇ | ．．． |  |
| 1560－61 | 9，680 | 7，189 | ．．． | 188 | 128 | 7，064 | 2，017 | 2，691 | $\cdots$ | 1，058 | 1，796 | 188 | 6，022 | 11，809 | 7，187 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1881．62 | 6，140 | 8，328 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 8，998 | 1，416 | 1，584 | $\cdots$ | 1，080 | 1，795 | 145 | 0，854 | 11，007 | 8，373 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1862－89 | 4，890 | 8，498 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | 8.143 | 1，866 | 1，378 | ．．． | 1，089 | 1，790 | 145 | 0，684 | 11，807 | 8，878 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1899．64 | 4，814 | 8，847 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 8，847 | 952 | 064 | $\cdots$ | 1，057 | 1，786 | 145 | 8，033 | 12，607 | 8，092 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |
| 180 L － $\mathrm{S}^{\text {d }}$ | 4，726 | 8，909 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8，800 | 840 | 840 | ．＂ | 1，088 | 1，780 | 146 | 8，681 | 11，607 | 0，114 | ．．． | ．＂ |  |
| 1898 －A | 4，757 | 0，007 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 9，007 | 808 | 804 | ．．． | 1，056 | 1，700 | 164 | 6，620 | 11，007 | 0，171 | ．． | ．．． |  |
| $1800-67$ | 4，774 | 0,018 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0，018 | 705 | 714 | ．．． | 1，089 | 1，706 | 104 | 6，568 | 11，526 | 0,180 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1807．08 | 4，788 | 8，977 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 8，877 | 748 | 764 | ．．． | 1，089 | 1，708 | 164 | 6，675 | 11，628 | 0,141 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1888－69 | 4，638 | 8，602 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 8，692 | 988 | 1，080 | $\cdots$ | 1，089 | 1，795 | 164 | 0，605 | 11，617 | 8，880 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1869．70 | 6，442 | 8，847 | $\cdots$ | ．． | ．．＂ | 8，847 | 856 | 918 | $\cdots$ | 1，057 | 1，751 | 100 | 6，595 | 11，616 | 9，013 | － | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1770－71 | 4，802 | 0，112 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 9，112 | 818 | 658 | $\cdots$ | 1，067 | 1，751 | 180 | 0，505 | 11，610 | 0，278 | ． | ．．． |  |
| 1471－72 | 4，702 | 0，060 | ．．． | 2，198 | \＄，192 | 0，774 | 710 | 700 | ．．． | 1，057 | 1，761 | 185 | 6，5as | 11，518 | 0，039 | 187 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1572．78 | 4，700 | 8，978 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 8，918 | 768 | 847 | 4 | 1，087 | 1，762 | 200 | 8， 685 | 11，516 | 8，122 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1873.76 | 4，735 | 8，899 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 8，843 | 778 | 878 | 14 | 1，067 | 1，781 | 178 | 6，565 | 11，616 | 0，080 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 197.76 | 4，809 | 8，978 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 8，978 | 705 | 787 | 66 | 1，057 | 1，761 | 178 | 6，565 | 11，616 | 0，217 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 18.85 .76 | 4，838 | 1，088 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 0，098 | 653 | 789 | 25 | 1，067 | 1，751 | 198 | 0，585 | 11，616 | 0，250 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1876.77 | 4，833 | 4，020 | ．．． | ．．＇ | ．．－ | 9，089 | 670 | 786 | 84 | 1，057 | 1，781 | 108 | 0，565 | 11，616 | 0，251 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18770 | 8，060 | 0，970 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 0，270 | 458 | 48 | 33 | 1，057 | 1，781 | 198 | 6，585 | 11，010 | 8，010 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1 1878．70 | 5，187 | 9，401 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 9，401 | 356 | 183 | 9 | 1，051 | 1，768 | 198 | 0，664 | 11，517 | 9，800 | 27 | ．．． |  |
| 1879．80 | 8，900 | 0，30s | ．．． | ．＂ | ．．． | 0，305 | 42 | 461 | 7 | 1，052 | 1，762 | 100 | 6，564 | 11，518 | 0，511 | ．． | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1880－81 | 6，310 | 9，467 | $\cdots$ | ．＊ | ．．． | 9，407 | 296 | 289 | 7 | 1，052 | 1，752 | 190 | 0，564 | 11，518 | 8，673 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18510： | 6，810 | 0，408 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8，468 | 298 | 298 | 4 | 1，052 | 1，764 | 199 | 0，564 | 11，618 | 0，699 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| $1 \times 8.88$ | 8，415 | 9，487 | $\cdots$ | 160 | 160 | 9，807 | 297 | 208 | 7 | 1，052 | 1，754 | 200 | 0，666 | 11，619 | 9，014 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1853084 | 8，16ip | 0，430 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 8，430 | 34 | 388 | 4 | 1，062 | 1，769 | 199 | 0，565 | 11，815 | 0，683 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 11502085 | 8，000 | 9，932 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 0，3s2 | 439 | 431 | 5 | 1，062 | 1，762 | 109 | 0，868 | 11，815 | 8，536 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1883689 | 5， 178 | 0，486 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 9， 424 | 34 | 838 | $\cdots$ | 1，052 | 1，752 | 180 | 8，685 | 11，614 | 0，039 | ．．． | ．．． |  |
| 1840.87 | 8，197 | 0，488 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | 0，468 | 316 | 805 | 9 | 1，018 | 1，763 | 109 | 6.581 | 11，615 | 0,660 | ．．． | ．．． |  |
| 1587.88 | B，167 | 0，467 | ．．． | ．－ | $\ldots$ | 0，467 | 316 | 305 | 4 | 1，018 | 1，758 | 109 | 0，651 | 11，514 | 0,000 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 18s8－80 | 5.197 | 0，457 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 0，467 | 218 | ${ }^{805}$ | B | 1，018 | 1.759 | 190 | 0，631 | 11.514 | 0,861 | ．． | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1840．00 | 8，107 | 0，457 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 0，407 | 816 | 808 | ＊ | 1，018 | 1，758 | 190 | 6，591 | 12，614 | 0，000 | ．．． | ．．＇ |  |
| 1880.01 | 3，107 | 0,437 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 9，457 | 818 | 906 | ＊ | 1，018 | 1，762 | 198 | 6，331 | 11，514 | 0，660 | ．．． | ＊＊ |  |
| 1993－88 | 6,197 | 0，467 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 0，467 | 816 | 808 | 4 | 1，018 | 1，732 | 189 | 6，631 | 11，614 | 9，060 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| 1898.08 | 8，211 | p，aiy | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | 0.477 | 808 | 988 | 4 | 1，018 | 1，658 | 198 | 6，881 | 12，818 | 9，880 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

61247－8

## APPENDIX $0^{n}$.

Recenue Statement for 93 Tillages situated in the Nandurbar Taluka of the Khindesh Collectornte, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 15G1-6?.
[The grars above the black How wre thoso mentoecdent to the Narray Hettlewent.]

[The years atove the black line are thowe antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]


Revenue Statement for 3 Villages, Bituated in the Nandurbir Taluka of the Khindesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Betllement eass introduced in 1 SGE-66. [The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]


Recenue Statement for 1 Fillage, situated in the Nandurlar Táluka of the Khándesk Colitcturate, into which the Survey Settlement aca introduced in 1 EGO-G9.

| Feers. | Onocpied land paymg abergabiet to Govbenalst. |  |  |  |  |  | Dnocrepifn askfaged arable Gufibinekt Lamd. |  |  | Lamp, the Bevertb of whici is alienated kftizeliy or Pabtlafly (Nis'm). |  |  | Topal Land-Govebsneat Uccupisa, Unometried and Iкגім. |  |  |  |  | Exama |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Onconpies }}$ |  | Remiscoions during the year. |  |  | Bulance for oullection. | Acres. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Fscoll } \\ \text { suent. }}}{\text { Fut }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Realization } \\ \text { from Aurtion } \\ \text { sale of } \\ \text { grazing. } \end{gathered}$ | Acr | $\begin{gathered} \text { Full } \\ \text { Atuardired } \\ \text { Ascessiuent. } \end{gathered}$ | Collec${ }_{\substack{\text { tions, } \\ \text { Qut, } \\ \hline}}$ rens, ec. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totel if } \\ \text { Contuaniz } \\ \text { mad } 12 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Permite neat. | Casaml. | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ${ }^{9}$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  |  | H. | His. | Ra, | Rs. | Rs. |  | $\mathrm{R}_{4}$. | Rs. |  | Hs. | Re. | Acres. | Rs, | Rs. | Rs. | Re. |  |
| 1858.59 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 740 \\ & 8.14 \end{aligned}$ | 216234 | $\ldots$ |  |  | 216 | 6,746 |  |  | 2,112 | 1,320 |  | 9,597 | 1,536 | 216 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 234 <br> 248 | 6,729 <br> 6,63 <br> , 631 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,064 | 1,240 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{0,597}$ | 1,624 | 2184 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 126t-62 ... | 9161.044 | - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 262 267 | 6,633 6,617 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,0464 20064 | 1,296 1,290 | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{9 , 5 9 7}$ $\mathbf{9 , 5 9 7}$ | 1,552 1,657 | 262 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1-62 6.63 ... |  | 315 <br> 346 <br> 15 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 805 | $\underset{6,689}{6,617}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2, 2164 | 1,290 |  | ${ }_{8,697}^{9,597}$ | 1,695 | 367 | $\ldots$ | .. |  |
| 1-433-64 ... | 1,108 |  | . | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 36 | 6,375 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,064 | 1, 1 | $\ldots$ | 8,097 | 1,630 | 316 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| 386, ¢-6\% ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 27 \\ & 10204 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 715 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 71. | 6.328 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,064 | 1290 | $\ldots$ | 9,597 | 2,045 | 715 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 736 | ... | ... | ... | 738 | 6.379 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,064 | 1,290 | $\ldots$ | 8,597 | 2,0:6 | 736 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
|  | 1, 1,190 | $\begin{gathered} 701 \\ 7.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | ... | -. | 704 | 6,343 | ... | $\ldots$ | 2,064 | 1,290 | ... | 9,597 | 1,994 | 704 | . | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 722 | 6,294 | $\ldots$ | ... | 2,464 | 1,290 | $\ldots$ | 9,54: | 2,012 | 722 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1869-69 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,178 \\ & 1,964 \end{aligned}$ | $1,470$ | . | 400 | 400 | 1,070 | 3.300 | 1,740 |  |  | 99 |  |  | 3,309 |  |  |  |  |
| 146is.70 ... |  | 1,137 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3,337 | 3, ${ }^{1,44}$ | 1,873 | ... | 149 | 99 | -.. | 6,627 | 3, 3,309 | 1,3,47 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 8xio-71 .- | 1, 2,3 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,1:37 | 3,645 3,645 | 1.973 | so | J49 | 99 | $\cdots$ | 5,627 | 3,309 | 1,317 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 187172 | 1,7071,511 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1 \% 0 \\ & 1.1 \times x \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,150 | 3,771 | 2,010 | 374 | 149 | 99 | $\cdots$ | 5,627 | 3,309 | 3, 324 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 185:2.73 $\ldots$ |  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | 1.138 | 3,64i7 | 2022 | 2;0 | 149 | 99 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{5} 627$ | 3,319 | 1,438 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 3873-74 $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,573 \\ & 1,607 \end{aligned}$ | 1,016 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,016 | 3900 | . 2,194 | 182 | 149 | 99 | ... | 5,627 | 3.309 | 1,348 | $\cdots$ | .. |  |
| 1874.75 $1 \times 85$ 18.76 |  | 1.004 1.117 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,004 | 3,871 3 3,720 | - 2.246 | 330 | 349 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 5 5,6\%7 | 3.369 | 1,334 | . | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1876.77 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 3,607 \\ & 1.7 .94 \end{aligned}$ $1,878$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,211 \\ & 1,279 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,117 1,214 | 3,720 3,600 | 2,043 1,446 | 393 189 | $1+9$ 149 | 99 <br> 9 | $\cdots$ | 6,629 6,627 | 3,164 3.319 | 1,610 1,403 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1677.78 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,878 \\ & 1,947 \end{aligned}$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,279 | 3,531 | 1,996 | 117 | 149 149 | 49 | $\ldots$ | 6,627 | 3,309 | 1,396 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 397ヶ.73 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,479 \\ & 2,473 \end{aligned}$ | 1,6281,6321,682 | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,628 | 3 ,(105 | 1,58? | 130 | 141 | 99 |  | 5, 825 | 3,309 | 17,58 | ... |  |  |
| 3479.80 ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,632 | 3,011 | 1,578 | 13 9 | 142 | 99 | ... | 5,626 | 3,309 | 1,64 | … | ... |  |
|  | 2,3778,562 | 1,501,713 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,580 | 3,107 | 1,6:50 | 9 | 142 | 99 | $\cdots$ | 5.626 | 3,309 | 1,659 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1881-42} \ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,713 | 2,922 | 3.497 | 10 | 142 | 99 | $\cdots$ | $5,6 \times 6$ | 3,309 | 1,723 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\underset{1 \times 83 \times 84}{1882-. .}$ | 2,445 2.299 2,290 | 1,647 <br> 1,551 <br> 1,518 | $\ldots$ | 308 | 308 | 1,339 | 3,038 | 1,563 | 10 | 112 | 99 | ${ }^{\cdots} 1$ | 5,626 | 3,309 | 1,350 | ... | ... |  |
| 1684-s6 $\cdot \cdots$ | $2,290$ | 3,648 | $\cdots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,651 | 3,184 3.193 | 1,659 3,662 | 9 10 | 142 142 | 99 99 | $\cdots$ | 6,625 8,625 | 8,309 3,309 3,20 | 1,560 1,558 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| 18>5-46 ... |  | 1,6111,7661,835 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,641 | 3,0×1 | +,602 | $\ldots$ | 142 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 5,697 | 3,296 | 1,611 | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 18ミ8-87 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,374 \\ & 2,639 \\ & 2,730 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,776 | 2, 216 | 3, $4 \div 1$ | $\sim 9$ | 140 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 5.695 | 3,296 | 3,785 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1897-58 ... |  |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,838 | 2725 | 1,360 | 9 | 140 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 6,095 | 3,297 | 1,847 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1888.89 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,924 \\ & 2,915 \\ & 2,915 \\ & 2,915 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 9 1 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,960 \\ & 1,904 \\ & 1,904 \\ & 1,904 \\ & 1,904 \end{aligned}$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,980 | 2.531 | 1,237 |  | 140 | 99 |  | 6,695 | 3,296 | 1,968 |  |  |  |
| 3889.90 ... |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1,954 | 2,540 | 1,243 | 5 | 140 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 5,595 | 3,296 | 1,959 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1^90.91 ... |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,954 | 2.540 | 1,243 | 5 | 140 | 99 | $\ldots$ | 5,595 | 3,296 | 1,959 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 189109\% ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdot *$ | 1,964 | 2,540 | 1,243 | 5 | 140 | 99 | $\cdots$ | 8,596 | 3,296 | 1,969 | ... | ... |  |
| 1892.93 ... |  |  | ... | ... | , | 3,954 | 2,540 | 1,243 | 8 | 140 | 98 | ... | 5,696 | 3,295 | 1,962 | ... | $\ldots$ |  | Settlement uas introduced in 1568-69.

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


| Yens. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  Goymenmant LuAfy. |  |  | Laxd, tiz Retinue of Whick io <br>  (IMA쓰) |  |  | Tmas Laso-Oovzamymy Ocobpind, Uxoccinfind, and |  |  | Balane outstand In ent year. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ampount } \\ \text { mnally } \\ \text { rewillicid. }}}{ }$ | Remarkn, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oompied |  | Eomivalosem dortsg the yer. |  |  | Balance for Colection. | Aaseren |  | Realize: mantion sale ofgraziog. | Acres. | Full Btanderd Ancemandent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotleow } \\ \text { sions. } \\ \text { Qulurent } \\ \text { ack. } \end{gathered}$ | Total of Columing 8, and 11 | Full Arpasg-ment-Total 3. 0 , and 12 3. 0 , and 12 . | OrandTotzal forcollection-Totat ofcolumns $\%$10 and 13. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Percian nent. | Cwasal. | Tomal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | + | $\delta$ | 0 | 7 | 8 | - | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  |  | He. |  |  |  | Hs. |  | Ba, | Hs. |  | Rs. |  | Acres. | Re. | R\%. |  |  |  |
| 1859.80 1860.61 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 595 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 525 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $1861.62 \cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 506 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 535 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 386? ${ }^{\text {ch }}$... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 525 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 580 585 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1-63.64 $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . 525 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 535 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1865-65 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | .. | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{525} 5$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 525 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 1866-67 ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 525 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 525 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1867.65 ... | ... | ... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 425 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 525 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1468-69 ... | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 525 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{625}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1860.70 ... | 80 | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 13 | 19 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 21 | 13 |  |  |  |
| 18767271 1871.72 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 48 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1872.73 ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 49 | 13 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 49 | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| 1873.74 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1574-75 ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | 13 13 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | 49 | 13 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1875-76 ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1876-77 ... | ... | . | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 | 13 | $\bigcirc 1$ | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1877.78 ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | 49 | 13 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1578-79 ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | ... | ${ }^{-.} 26$ | ${ }^{\prime} 8$ | .. | 49 | 13 | ... | -* | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1879-80 ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 4 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 5 |  | 26 |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1880.81} \times 1$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 23 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 26 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $1 \times 1 \times 2$ 188.83 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | .- | 23 | 5 | ... | 26 | 8 | . | 49 | 13 | . | ... | 0 |  |
| 1593.84 ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 23 | 5 | ... | 26 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 1×ヶ4-85 ... | $\ldots$ | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 23 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 8 | ... | - 48 | 13 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $3 \times 55-86$. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 23 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\stackrel{28}{ } \cdot \underline{ }$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $1 \times 86.87$... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 26 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 49 | 13 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| 1597.88 ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 28 | 8 | ... | 49 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 1888-69 ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | ... | 26 | 8 | ... | 49 | 18 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1889-90 ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1r:40.91 ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 23 | 8 | $\cdots$ | 26 | 8 | ... | 49 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1891-92 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | *', | 23 | 5 | ... | 28 | 8 | ... | 49 | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
|  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 23 | 5 | ... | 26 | 8 | ... | 49 | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  |

Revenue Statement for 19 Vilhages, situated in he Nuvápur Petha of the Nandurbir Taluka of the Khámbeah Collectorate, into which the Survey St ttlement was introduced in 1869-70.


APPENDIX 0



> APPENDIX: Q.

Effeet of Revision Seltlement propionals

Q.
on Gorernment Uccupied Land.



Q．－continued．

| by Retimon Surtat． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percedtage Incrense． | Name of Village． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dins－crop． |  |  | Rice， |  |  | Garden． |  |  | Toted． |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  | 最 | $\frac{5}{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 免 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |  | \％ |  |  | 菷 |
| 22 |  | 24 | 29 | 96 | 97 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 81 | 82 | 8 | 4 | 85 | 36 |
| A croen |  | Ra．an pr |  |  |  | Acros． |  |  | Acres． | Rn． | Rs． $2 . p$ |  | 7 Group 1－contd． |  |
| 2，866 | 8，768 | 108 | ．－ | －＊ | $\cdots$ | M． 11 | 28 | 20 | 2，377 | 8，54 | 186 | ＋22．5 | Dbamdod ．．．．．． | 68 |
| 1，511 | 8，110 | 211 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1.511 | 8，410 | 241 | 487 | Dhalod ．．．．．． | 4 |
| 1，473 | 2，475 | 11210 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  | －＊ | 1，978 | 2，476 | 31210 | $44 \cdot 2$ | Qhull ．－．．．． | 60 |
| 663 | 918 | 108 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | ．．． | 688 | 918 | 102 | ＋ 48.2 | Hol Khurd ．．．．．． | ${ }^{61}$ |
| 1，068 | 1，6e9 | 186 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，063 | 1，628 | 186 | ＋41．7 | Hol Budruk | 53 |
| 41 | 658 | 148 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M． 2 | 3 | 180 | 43 | 561 | $1 * 8$ | ＋ 86.2 | Kalmadi ．．．．．． | 53 |
| 337 | sos | 1.0 | ．．． | －． | ．．． | 1． 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 404 | 141 | ＋39．8 | Katualde ．．．．．． | 6 |
| 908 | 1，280 | 1410 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 8 | 1，180 | 1110 | ＋488 | Kedhro ．．．．．． | 55 |
| 427 | 019 | 172 | ．．． | － | $\cdots$ | － | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 27 | 020 | 172 | ＋4．6 | Kerde $\quad \cdots \quad .$. | 58 |
| 300 | OB6 | 0140 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 760 | 686 | 0160 | ＋38－2 | Karli ．．． | 57 |
| 636 | 1，008 | 2210 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 556 | 1，002 | 8010 | ＋541 | Eawithe ．．．．．． | 56 |
| 950 | 1，780 | 1126 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | M． 8 | 8 | 2108 | 008 | 1，788 | 1126 | ＋608 | Lonkhele ．．． | 69 |
| 2，139 | 2，084 | 188 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | M． 18 | 87 | 180 | 2，150 | 2，061 | 1810 | ＋614 | Manjue ．．．．．． | 60 |
| 606 | 888 | 178 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | S6s | 863 | 178 | ＋4t | Nagron ．．．．－ | ${ }_{61}$ |
| 1，070 | 1，828 | 1129 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M． 15 | 22 | 176 | 1，086 | 1，047 | 1129 | ＋630 | Najwe Khurd | ${ }^{6} 1$ |
| 681 | 1，070 | 2010 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | M．${ }^{3}$ | 11 | 282 | B26 | 1，081 | 2011 | ＋441 | Nalwe Bodruk | ${ }^{63}$ |
| 4，209 | 8，788 | 167 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | －．． | $\begin{cases}\text { M．} & 87 \\ \hline\end{cases}$ | ${ }^{69}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 18 & 10 \\ 8 & 10\end{array}$ | 4，509 | 8，888 | 188 | ＋59．g | Nandurbar ．．． | 64 |
| 1.16 | 1.660 | 118 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | － | 1，418 | 1，558 | 118 | ＋88．5 | Nimblel ．．． | 65 |
| 2，916 | 2，846 | 1129 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | M． 12 | 22 | 118 | 1，628 | 2，868 | 1182 | ＋49．7 | Pulay－．． | CH |
| 181 | 096 | 1118 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | M． 80 | 26 | 11810 | 001 | 1，091 | 1115 | ＋4588 | Plioda ．．． | ${ }^{67}$ |
| Stin | 1，828 | 1811 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | － | －－ | ．．． | ．．． | 850 | 1，328 | 1811 | ＋60．8 | Bakabmade ．．． | －68 |
| 752 | 1，869 | 1188 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | M． 17 | 25 | 176 | 768 | 1，994 | 1130 | ＋ 43.4 | 8aturise | 68 |
| 662 | 951 | 129 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 832 | 001 | 128 | ＋85．8 | Tisi ．．．．．．．．． | 70 |
| 1，190 | 1，649 | 161 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | M． 2 | 3 | 180 | 1，192 | 1，645 | 161 | $+100$ | Umarde Lkurd ．．． | 71 |
| A．s | 729 | 111 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 678 | 798 | 111 | $+46.5$ | vadbáre－a | 72 |
| ：28 | 750 | 14 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M． 8 | 5 | 1108 | 698 | 781 | 14 | ＋37．4 | Vadvad ．．． | 73 |
| 8，269 | 8，882 | 270 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | － | ．．． | ．．． | 3，353 | 8，332 | 278 | ＋30：2 | Felde | 74 |
| A16 | 1，372 | 1031 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | M． 1 | 8 | 300 | ${ }^{816}$ | 1，375 | 1110 | $+40.2$ | Waghode ．．． | 15 |
| 1 ，nss | 2，318 | 2 811 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，032 | 2，318 | 2 811 | ＋47．7 | Wy⿴囗十 ．．． | 78 |
| 1，265 | 1，488 | 121 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，286 | 1，488 | 12 | ＋64．6 | Wawed ．．． | 77 |
| 88， 829 | 1，64，080 | 1148 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\begin{cases}\text { M. } & \text { 日es } \\ \text { P. } & 119\end{cases}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,784 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\left.\begin{array}{llll}: & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 10\end{array}\right\}$ | 88，004 | 1，87，070 | 1149 | $\begin{gathered} +84 \cdot 3 \\ \text { Dry.crop. } \\ \text { Hotasihil } \\ +84 \cdot \\ +0.8 \end{gathered}$ | Total of the 19t Group． | 73 |
| ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rar＊ | ； |
| $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | － | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | － |  |
| Dex | 1，800 | 1 is 10 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | －＊ | 868 | 1，808 | 11810 | ＋4．8 | Adade ．．． | 79 |
| 64 | 856 | 00. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＂＊ | M． 7 | － | 098 | 648 | 388 | 084 | ＋16．4 | Asane ．．．．． | 80 |
| 46 | 288 | 000 | ．＂ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 46 | 263 | 008 | ＋12＊ | Chikait ．．． | 81 |
| 414 | $2 \geq 0$ | 088 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | M． 1 | 2 | 200 | 41 | 281 | 085 | ＋22．2 | Dhandane ．．． | 8 |
| 71 | 759 | 0159 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  | ．．． | 871 | 759 | 0154 | ＋846 | Duahtle ．．． | 88 |
| 43 | 45 | 02011 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 4． $\mathrm{s}^{\text {c }}$ | 8 | 080 | 687 | 438 | 01011 | ＋200 | Ghotane ．．．．．． | B6 |
| 4 | 803 | 168 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | O6！ | 802 | 158 | ＋370 | Karank bede | 55 |
| 4 | $0 \times 1$ | 0108 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  | ．．． | 004 |  | 0108 | ＋22．1 | Khokrute ．．． | 88 |
| ： 7 | 671 | 0188 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | צ． 1 | 2 | 200 | 788 | 67 | 0138 | ＋25＇s | Nyabsli ．．． | 87 |
| 331 | 908 | 098 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | － |  | ．．． | 851 | 808 | 085 | ＋20．5 | Wankat ．．． | 88 |
| （6） | 100 | 0102 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | －． | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ | 788 | 409 | 0308 | $+307$ | Akhutwade | 89 |
| 1，764 | 1，049 | 000 | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | $\cdots$ | M． 8 | 6 | 0120 | 1，779 | 2，049 | 008 | ＋33．3 | Brimod ．．．．．． | $\infty$ |
| 304 | 374 | 0118 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | M． 40 | 45 | 0148 | 4 | 919 | 0110 | ＋20．1 | Kharde Ehard ．．． | 91 |
| ＊8！ |  | 0810 | m． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |  | 4is | 204 | 0810 | ＋20．0 | yalk band ．．．．n | 82 |

APresdix


Q-concluded.


## APPENDIX Q. ${ }^{(1)}$

Showing Arca of Fillages for Settlement, with detaits.


APPENDIX Q. ${ }^{(1)}$--continued.


Patasthal Statcment.


## APPENDIX R.

No. 48 of 1861.
Froy

## A. F. DAVIDSON, Esquire,

Superintendent, Revetiue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh;
To

## A. R. GRANT, Esquire, $\quad *$

Acting Collector of Khándesh.

> 'Superintendent's Office,
> Camp Mathi, \&nd Aprid IS61.

## Sir,

Althongh the classification of the remainder of the Nandurbar taluka is not yet quite completed, I propose with your concurrence, as mentioned in a former communication, to introduce new rates this scason into a few of the villages immediately contiguous to those now forming the talaka of Virdel. With this in view I have applied rates, to the lands of the six villages given below:-

1. Arulah.
2. Wusrail.
3. Amaltha.
4. Hutmohida.
5. Khapar Kheira.
6. Nasinda.
7. My first intention was to have carried on a similar rate (viz. Rs. 2-8) to those I have prepared for the Virdel villages, but I am now of opinion that taking into consideration the greater distance they are from markets, and from the great extent of waste lands, whioh an they extend towards the west become covered to a great degree with thick jungle, giving harbour to wild animals, I consider Rs. 2-6 as high as the lands will bear, at least a higher rate will not, in my opinion, give sufficient encouragement to bring about an extension in cultivation.
8. You will perceive that a very little short of one half of the area of the lands of the villages in question is uncultivated, so that even the eight-anna rate introduced by Mr. Mansfield was not sufficient inducement to the cuitivator to take ap much of this waste. If therefore you concur with me in adopting this rate for the best villages, I shall carry it or for such as I can bring into the lat class when I extend the revision of assessment to the other portion of the district next season.
9. I would suggest that an examination of the Bandháras, (many of which are in a state of disrepair be carried out if possible before the close of the present season.
10. In a letter from my assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone, he remarks on the state of the Bandharas as follows :-
"Several of the Bandháras require only trifling repsirs to yield a good and constant supply of water, and I would strongly urge apon Government their being put in order.
"Those at the villages Khurde Khurd, Saitana, Nulwa Budrok and Khurd, Waidana, Chitwi and Billari should be especially looked to. In former years as many as twelve Bandháras are said to have been in good working order at one and the seme time, on the Amreothi river alone, but since the destruction of a large reservoir or lake at the village of Akhatwara, they are nearly all out of use, the river itself containing too little water to feed them.

- "I was informed that this reservoir had been sarveyed with the view of its being re-constructed by the Engineer Department, but with what results I have not been able to ascertain."

6. I request the favour of as early a reply as possible.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servanit

> A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superiatendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.
Effects of the rate proposed in the sia villages already nientioneds

| No. | Names of Vilicese | Government arnhle are in $1878 \cdot 60$. | ( | Wnete tio | Collectionse in $1260-60$ | Maximum rate pet aure. | Ericte of per cicre in 1859-6 | Survey Somaj. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | * | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ra, | Bn. a. | Re | Rn. |
| 1 |  | 1,388 | 799 | 669 388 | 1,891 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 8$ | 1,269 | 2,294 |
| 8 |  | ${ }_{918}^{985}$ | 647 670 | 288 945 | 1,634 | ${ }^{2} 86$ | 1,383 | ${ }_{1,715}^{1,860}$ |
| 8 |  | 3,690 | 801 | 889 | 3,799 | $8{ }^{8}$ | 1,407 | 8,678 |
|  |  | 235 | 176 | 59 | 485 |  | 850 | ${ }_{456}$ |
|  |  | 400 | 201 | 109 | 800 |  | 590 | 730 |
| 6 |  | 8,563 | 3,314 | 8,249 | 8,25 | .." | 6,158 | 9,469 |

Froy

To

# A. R. GRaNT, Esquirt, Acting Collector of Khándesh; 

A. FLETCHER DAVIDSON, Ebquire,<br>Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

# Khándesh Collector's Camp, Amalner, 5th April 1861. 

## Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 2nd instant, No. 48, and in reply beg to inform you that I fully concur with you in the propriety of adopting lower rates for the six villages therein referred to than were fixed for the 1st clase villages of the original Virdel Division. My only donbt is whether the maximum rate of Ms. 2.6 is not too high.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant,

A. R. GRANT, Acting Collector.

No. 21 or 1862.
Froy
Captain P. A. ELPHINSTONE,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Khándeesh;
To
L. R. ASHBURNER, Esquirm,

Acting Collector of Kháudesh.

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward a letter No. 336-4, dated the Sth November 1861, received from Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of this Survey, now on leave in England, in which he proposes revised rates of assessment for the Nandurbar talaka, and as I have been requested to introduce them this year, I would beg the favour of your submitting Mr Davidson's letter, together with this report, for the approval and sanction of Government.
2. I shall now proceed to give a description of the district ander report, which, as it was classed almost entirely under my direction, I had an opportunity of carefully examining.
3. This taluka is situated in the north-west of Khandesh, forming one of the western boundary districts. It lies immediately south of Sultánpur, Position. from which it is divided by the Tapti, which thus forms its northern boundary. The newly-formed Virdel taluka lies on its esst; on the sonth it is abutted by Pimpalner, and the west, no definite boundary having as yet been determined upon, loses itself in the Dang jungles.

## 4. The Nandurbar district presents an appearance very different from what its positiou with reference to the western gháts and Dang jungles would lead one to expect. Instead of its being densely wooded

 and abundantly supplied with water, a scarcity of both trees and water appears to be one of the characteristics of this part of Khándesh.) The northern and north-eastern portions of Nandurbár very much resemble the more eastern districts, which have already been noticed in previous reports, bat in the sonth and south-west this táluka presents features of a different nature. From the western gháts several spurs run in parallel lines through these fertile plains, dividing them in narrow strips or valleys. These low ranges or hillocks, being of igneous origin, are undergoing slow but continual decomposition, and have a very deteriorating infuence on the soils lying in their vicinity. The black soil near these hills is in some places so intimately intermized with smail portions of decayed rock, that its nature has become guite altered, and it is now iucapable of yielding any but the poorest crops. This applies chiefly to the southern portion of the district. Towards the north, and particularly in the villages lying along the left bank of the Tapti, the soil is much superior, being of a somewhat rich and moist nature, and in many respects resembling the rich black mould of the more eastern districts lying along the banks of the Tapti. The fact, however, that a great portion of this black soil is intermixed with a fine river sand, led me to make an inquiry by which I ascortained that thirty-three years ago the Tapti overtowed its banks and inundated the country to the extent of nearly three miles on both sides. The land was submerged for three days, axdthe receding waters left a deposit of asad and gravel more or less deep over a great portion of the originally rich black soil, thus transforming it into a soil of a different and more inferior quality. The nature of the original soil is still plainly indicated by some small patches of pure soil met with in places which had apparently escaped the effecte of the flood. Soil of the first quality there is consequently not mach of in the district, and with the exception of that prevailing in the villages bordering along the Tapti, the greater proportion is only of an average quality, and although the crops occasionally yield very remanerative returas, it is owing to the climate rather than to the excellency of the soil.
5. The climate of Nandurbar is for the greater part of the year very healthy, but for Climato. four months, from November to Febraary, the people suffer mach from fever and ague, more particularly in the western parts, whero new-comers are said to suffer almost invariably in a most severe manner until thoy are acclimatised, or, which they say more frequently occurs, are relieved by death from their sufferings. The cholera occasionally assumes a most virulent form in this district, but the existence of this epidemic is of course dependent on causes other than the faultiness of the climate. It is the same with the small-pox, which at times almost decimates the people. Many of the coantrypeople, both high and low, have expressed to me an anxious desire to be vaccinated, which, taking into consideration the natives' prejudice against vaccination, is a sufficient evidence of the horror with which this scourge has inspired them by its severity.
6. As the climate of the western districts is eminently favourable to vegetation, it Vegetation. seems strange to a casual observer that there should be so great scarcity of trees all over the district. With the exception of a few insignificant trees surrounding the village sites, not a tree or ahrub can be seen for miles and miles in the eastern portion of Nandurbar. As you proceed westward the uncaltivated part of the country becomes more and more closely covered with a low and dense jungle, consisting obiefly and almost entirely of the "Palas" shrub. This absence of trees gives these vast plains a very desolate and wild appearance. One might almost imagine that a scorching blast had passed over the country and atunted the growth of vegetation. A few fine groaps of mango, tamarind, and banian trees enrich the appearance of this part of the country, but these also are only to be found in the proximity of villages. In former years the whole country is reported to have been well wooded, but from varions causes the tress have gradually disappeared. Some encouragement should, I think, be given to the cultivators to induce them to plant trees. A portion of the waste lands in each village might also be set apart for a small plantation on the part of Government, and the timber, when full grown, sold to the cultivators for the manufacture of ploughs and other agricultural implements,
7. The temperature of this district is decidedly cooler than that of the eastern portion of Khandesh. The subjoined table shows the maximum height of mercury in the shade during the four months of February, March, April, and May, as extracted from my diary of 1860 :-

| Date. | Fobruar3. | March. | $\Delta$ pril. | Mar. | Dato. | Februars. | Marck. | ApriL | May. | Data, | Pebruary. | March. | April. | May. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $86^{\circ}$ | $97^{\circ}$ | $28^{\circ}$ | $112^{\circ}$ | 12 | $94^{\circ}$ | $98^{\circ}$ | 102* | $104^{\circ}$ | 22 | $92^{\circ}$ | $97^{\circ}$ | 102* | $105^{\circ}$ |
| 2 | 88 | 97 | 101 | 109 | 13 | 96 | 92 | 101 | 104 | 23 | 90 | 101 | $10 \pm$ | 106 |
| 3 | 89 | 97 | 100 | 107 | 14 | 95 | 95 | 102 | 104 | 24 | 82 | 106 | 100 | 109 |
| 4 | 80 | 98 | 92 | 106 | 15 | 94 | 98 | 102 | 104 | 25 | 86 | 103 | 103 | 102 |
| 5 | 89 | 97 | 101 | 105 | 16 | 93 | 98 | 100 | 104 | 28 | 92 | 103 | 108 | 101 |
| 8 | 88 | 95 | 98 | 105 | 17 | 94 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 87 | 9 | 104 | 306 | 104 |
| 7 | 28 | 96 | 101 | 146 | 18 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 28 | 96 | 302 | 108 | 104 |
| 8 | 94 | 96 | 107 | 116 | 19 | 88 | 95 | 98 | 104 | 29 | 97 | 99 | 109 | 104 |
| 9 | 94 | 96 | 109 | 105 | 80 | 98 | 96 | 103 | $\bigcirc 103$ | 30 | ... | 46 | 109 | 106 |
| 10 | 98 | 98 | 118 | 106 | 81 | 93 | 96 | 108 | 201 | 31 | ... | 98 | $\cdots$ | 106 |
| 11 | 24 | 98 | 105 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... | - | ... |

The months of April and May show a rather elevated temperature, and indeed more so than I had expected from the position of the district with reference to the western jungles. The want of vegetation however, and the existence of numerous rocky elevations, may in a great measure affect the temperature and tend to raise it. The nights, however, are much cooler here than in the cast of Khándesh, and as, even during the hottest months, a heary dew occasionally falls during the night, neither the soil nor vegetation is ever entirely deprived of moisture.
8. This district boasts of no rivers of any size, excepting of course the Tapti, which Rivers and rupply of water, runs along its northern boundary. Those worth noticing as possessing Bandharas are the four following only:-the Umraoti, Siva, Pátalganga, and Renuka rivers; but only the Siva river is said to contain water all the year round. All the other rivers present the phenomenon so generally met with in India, of being dry during the grester part of the year. Bat even these are said to have formerly contained abundance of water -a fact to which the remains of numenona Bandharas would appear to bear evidence. These as well as numbers of fallen-in and unused weils, plainly indicate that Nandurbar must at one time have been richly cultivated, and
have presented a very different appearance from what it does now. That it will ever attain that state again is doubtful, owing to the supply of water in the welle having much decreased latterly, and the, I believe, certain fact that the rivers have been gradually drying up. Various canses have been assigned for this gradual disappearance of the water. The natives, always ready to attribute everything incomprehensible to then to some superstitious cause, believe our rule to have some connection with it ; in what manner they of course, as usual, cannot explain, The chief causes, however, strike me as being the two following :-w

1 st.-The gradual destruction of trees, which by their roots and leaves act both on the soil and the atmosphere.
2nd.-The washings from the hills, which are filling up the beds of the rivers, each successive monsoon, adding its quota of sand or gravel to the already overcharged rivers, and thus burying the water deeper and deeper.
Against the first evil the remedy is evident. The second evil is more difficult to battle with, but can in some measure be lessened on rivers cottaining bandháras in use. By proper attention to the slaices before the filling of the rivers at the commencement of the monsoon, a great portion of the river deposit would be yearly got rid of, and a large amount of water thereby ,fetained in the river which now is lost through the carelessuess of the native "patkaris." COf the numerous Bandharas above spoken of, however, only nine are in actual use, and even these require repairs. The remainder, to the number of about thirty, are entirely out of repair, but some of these could, I am told, be put into working-order with comparatively little expense) This, however, is a matter to be considered by the engineer department. The Umriotí river alone is said to have supplied twelve Bandharas with abundance of water at one and the same time. But as this river was dependent for its supply of water on a large reservoir or lake near the village of Akhatwara, which is now entirely out of repair, only two of these Bandháras are capable of irrigating à few acres of garden land. Most of the wells also are out of use and have fallen into disrepair. This is owing not only to the present assessment on garden land being too high, ibut also to the nature of the wells themeelves. Most of them have a rocky bottom, and consequently a sparing and uncertain supply of water. They differ in this respect greatly from those in the more eastern districte, the wells there being sunk through a soft, sandy sub-soil, and although a great depth, having the advantage of a sever failing supply of water.
9. The crops grown in Nandurbar consist chiefly of kharit, such as bajzi, jowari, udid, til, and cotton, the staple article of consumption being the common bajri. Jowari is very little grown by the rayats, being considered to be too "thanda" or cold, and productive in this climate of bowel-complaints, especially daring the rainy season. Rabi erops, comprising wheat, linseed, and gram are grown only in the villages bordering on the Tapti, bat even there their produce is not quite so rich as might be expected. With this exception the dryorop cultivation, as a general rule, appears to yield very ample returns. It is different with the garden land cultivaton, which judging from the numerons wells fallen into disuse, is evidently not remunerative, and ase it is not likely to become so, owing to the inferior quality of the wells already spoken of, I would beg to endorse Mr. Davidson's opinion, expressed in his 6th paragraph, that it would be politic, as well as a boon to the cultivators, to forego all assessment upon wells. This measure, instead of interfering with the extension of dry-crop cultivation, would, $I$ think, on the contrary give an impetus to it, by enabling many a cal. tivator, who in seasons of scarcity would be reduced to extremities by the sale of his bullocke, carts, and household utensils, to keep his head above water and recruit his resources for the coming year.
10. The system of hasbandry and the rotation of crops are the same here as in other Huabandry. districts, the only apparent improvement being that the cultivators do not intermix grains of various kinds in sowing their felde-a practice which is much to be deprecated, but is very common in Khandesh.

17 Nandurbar is very thinly populated, containing but eighty inhabitants to the square mile. The population chiefy ponsists of cultivators, artizens being but fow in number. Here, similay to some of the other northern districts, Guzars form a great portion of the cultivators, and so usual, owing to their indestrious habist, are wealthier than theirfellowlabourers of other castes, most of whom appear to be in rather indigent circumstancees, and aro often so peor, or rather so burdoned with debt, as to be unable to keep up even the few bullocks required for the tillage of their land. This poverty originates no doubt in some measure in the inveterate idleness, as well as in the improvidence, which characterises the Indian rayat, but is owing also, and perhaps ehiefly to his nufortunate connection with the native Sávkar-a subject which is already too wellknown to require further notice from me. I might mention here that many Bhils (who are generally speaking so averse to employing themselves in agricultaral parsaits) have been induced by these Gozars to take service with them, and they appear to have become very useful farm servants.)
12. There is no want of horned cattle in Nandurber, but they are chiefly owned by catcle. the wealthier classes. The animals bred in the country are not of the best deacription, though still good eneugh for agricultaral par-
poses. Berárand Málwa aupply this district periodically with fine animals, which are brought over by Wanjaris, who are sure of a good and speedy sale amongst the moneyed classes. The ponies, although numerous here and there, are all very miserable animals, and belong mostly to some of the wandering tribes, by whom they are used as beasts of burthen. Statements $C$ and $D$ at the end of this report contain every information on the subject of the two last paragraphs,
13. Only two roads in this tuluka require notice. One of these is a broad fair-weather road, unmetalled, but in very good order, and presents no serious difficulties to cort traffic. It connects Surat with Dhulia, and leads through Nandurbár, Dbondaicha, and Songir. The other is a somewhat similar road, leading down from Tuloda, the great timber mart, to Nandurbar, where it jnins the former. The other roads of the district are but small country roads connecting the several villages, and are generally speaking pretty good. In the neighbourhood of some of the villages, however, where there is much traffic, they have been often so neglected that even in the fair season they impede cart traffic.

## 14. Nandurbár boasts of three market-towns only-Nandurbar, Ranálla, and

 Koparli, the two last being alienated villages. These villages, although dignified by the name of market-towns, scarcely deserve such a distinction, the public business transucted in them being on a very limited scale, and chiefly confined to the sale of coarse cloths manufactured in the district, and other unimportant articles. Cotton, oil-seeds, and other grains certainly form an important ftem in the commerce of the district. The trade in these articles, however, is carried on not so much in the public marketsas by private arrangement, Several Bombay merchants have agents here, who transact business with the rayate themselves on a very extensive scale, buying up the crops as soon as they are brought in, which ennbles them to make their purchases without much competition, and in many cases to fix their own prices - a transaction profitable no doubt to the merchant, but not so, I should say, in every case to the poor rayat. Fruit and vegetable are seldoru procurable, and kitchen utensils even, such as the common brass and copper pots used by the natives, are not to be bad in any of the markets, and when wanted have to be fetched all the way from Songir.15. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, linseed, and the coarse cotton cloths manufactured here. Wheat and gram also leave Nandurbár in large quan-
Expnrts, Imports, and Manafuctures. tities, but a great portion of these grains is originally imported from Sultanpur and not entirely indigenous. The imports appear to be but few in kind, being principally salt, coconnnts, and spices. Supplies of grain for home consumption are also occusionally imported from the neighbouring districts. The cotton goods exported from Nandurbar come chiefly from Máhlpur (this village was made over this year to the newly formed taluks of Virdel -a village of some note in former days, judging from the debris scattered round about the present village site, but which at present contains but a few miserable-looking mud houses. Here the art of dyeing common cotton goods is suid to be carried on with particular exrellence: the only pornanont colours known to the dyers, however, being but black and red, their goods present but little variety. There is another manufacture of some importance which has hitherto, I betieve, not been considered worthy of notice as un export. I allude to the essential oil of the "Roza" grase commonly known under the name of grass oil. The demand for this oil is apparently on the increase, and at present there are said to be already in the town of Nandurbar alone more than one hundred stills constantly at work during the distilling season. It is mostly sent to Surat. Having a very strong aromatic perfume, it is much used by the natives as a acent, but chiefly, I believe, as a remedy for rheumatic complaints, for which it is considered by them a sure specific. I would strongly recommend this oil being given a trial in our hospitals, as, although in all probability not endued with all the virtues ascribed to it, it is pertainly capable of alleviating much suffering. The demand for this oil is becoming so grent that the distillers are often unable to meet it, the present supply of grass not permitting of a larger number of stills being worked. The pure oil bas a dark lemon yellow colour, but it is often sold of a bright green. This change in its colour is caused by the oil having been preserved too long in copper vessels, and bacome coloured by the acid contained in it having decompomed the copper, and thus impregnated the oll with a quantity of verdigris, Such oil might be injurious, and its sale should, I think, be prohibited.
16. Although the survey operations in this district have already been brought to this notive of Government through Mr, Davidson's progress reports for the year 1853 to 1861, it might not be out of place bere to give a short abstract of both the measurement and classification, with the results obtained, which are shown in the annexed table. The measurements were ounducted by Nesars. Alfred Baker, Jerrarl; and Whitcombe; the classification by Messrs. Cumming, Scott, and myself. It will be seen that our operations were carried on with considerable accurary, the average error discovered in the measurementa being only 29 gunthis per cent., and that in the classitication six pies:-

17. The boundarjes of Nandurbar extended originally further to the east and syuth than shown in the annesed map; but this teluka having been found too extensive to be pro. perly supervised by one Mámlatdar, eleven villages were made over this year to the Songir petha, nine villages to the Pimpalner taluka, and a large portion containing eighty villages was formed with part of Dhulia into a separate taluka under the name of Virdel. Iuto thia newly formed district revised assesment was introduced last year. Nandurbár originally contained 316 villages. Deducting from these the villages made over to Virdel, Songir, and Pimpalner, there remain 216 villages in the Nandurbár taluka. As, however, it is not proposed to introduce the new assessment into the whole of these villages, I subjoin a table showing those actually to be assessed and those to be excluded for reasons stated below :-

| Total number of villages in the Nandurber taluka | ... | ... | ... |  | 216 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Villages into which the survey is not to be introduced. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alienated jághir villages ... ... | - | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 19 |  |
| Deserted villages (measured by boundary survey only)... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 5 |  |
| Autbandi villages (measured by boundary survey only) | ... | ... | ... | 47 |  |
| Bighoti villages, but measured by boundary survey .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |  |
| Autbandi and deserted villages (still unmeasured) ... |  | ... | ... | 38 |  |
| Villages into which the survey was introduced last year |  |  | ... | 6 | 116 |
| Total number of villages into which the survey is to be introduced |  |  |  |  | 100 |

Of these 100 villages, 7 are still nnder classification and 4 have not get been completely measured, which leaves 89 villages to which the proposed rates of assessmont are applicablo at present.
18. In explanation of the foregoing table, I would mention that the jaghir villages are to be excluded from our proposed rates, owing to the jaghirdars objecting to their villagee being measured at present. With regard to the deserted and "autbandi" villages, they have been measured by traverse survey atong the village boundaries only, owing to the former villages being quite uncultivated and not likely to be brought under cultivation while the population of the district remains so thin, and the latter being assessed hy the plough tax, and inbabited chiefly by a few wild Bhils, who from their unsettled habita can hardly be looked upon as permanent cultivators. The bighoti village Loy has also been measured by boundary survey only, but as I am unable to ascertain the reason, I shall make further inquiries, and should it be found advisable, I shall have it divided into tields, if possible, this scason.

The 38 "autbandi" and deserted villages remaining still to be surveyed, but chiefly, as will be seen by the accompanving map of Nandurian, in the extreme west and in the south of the taluka bordering upon Pimpalner. As in these wild parts the correct ascertainment of the boundaries of such villages is of no practical value, and their neasurement therefore, even by boundary sarvey, would ouly be a needless expense to Government, both at present and in future, it appears to me of doubtful expediency to delay our sarvey operations in more imprant parts of the Collectorate by employing our men for such a purpose at present, particularly as these villages would have to be $\mathrm{r} \rightarrow$ measured entirely should it be ihonght advisable at any future time to introduce our survey rates into them. As it mi, hit be desirable, howerer, to have the sites of these villages fixed on our maps with some dogree of accuracy, I would recommend that their position be ascertained by simple traverse survey
along the roads connecting the several villages, on the principle of a military reconnoissance, which could be performed very rapidly and at very little expense. This system of survey would save your department hereafter much inconvenience, by obviating the necessity of examining and keeping in order the boundary-marks in such unhealthy and waste tracts, which of course would be required in all villages measured by boundary survey.
19. Nandurbar came into our possession, together with the entire Collectorate of Khandenh, in the year 1817-18. I have not been able to ascertain the state of the revenue or the system of assessment previons to our rule; but since our accession the records obtained from the Mámlatdar's office Fere on careful examination found to be sufficiently accurate and connected to ensble us to draw op the appended revenue atatement marked $B$, from which the annexed diagram has been deduced. For the first three years no alteration appears to have been made in the land-tax previously levied, the only change being the substitution in the revenue accounts of rupees for the tucka, whioh in this district had the nominal value of 16 dhabus (equal to 8 annas iu our present carrency). The rupee thus subatituted was the Chandor rupee, and in 1840 this currency was again replaced by the Company's rupee. (In the year 1821-22, however, Captain Briggs, in political charge of Khandesh, apparently dissatisfied with the small revenue yielded by the district, which amounted to ouly Rs. 33,212, raised the dry-crop ratas all round from 25 to above 60 percont. and although, as will be seen from the diagram, the collections that year were nearly equal to the demaud, or Rs. 35,953, the very next year (1822-23) there was not only a slight decrease in the cultivation of 1,382 acres, but also a considerable fall in the revenue to the extent of Rs. 13,349, owing to the necessity the Collector was under of considerably lowering the assessment to the same extent nearly to which he originally raised it. It will be seen, however, by following the course of the strong zigzag black line across the diagraw, that these rates still neighed too heavily upon the rayat, the fluctuations in the revenue being very irregular and stiowing to tmprovement up to the year 1837-38.) A gradual increase in the cultivation had taken place daring that period, but the fact of the revenue not increasing in like manuer would indicate that many cultivators unable to bear the high aseessment on the superior lands must have thrown up their highly-assessed fields and taren to the tilling of Tess vatuato soils. This state of things caused another reduction of noarly 30 per cent. to be wade in the assessment of many villages. An immediate rise in both the cultivation and collections was the result of this liberal measure, and ever since that time (from the year 1839-40) this district has been gradually improving ap to the present time. In the years 1829-30, 1832-33, 1838-39, 1844-45, 1846, 1848-49, 1850-51, and 1855-56 considerabie remisaions were granted to the rayats in consequence of partial or total failure of crops, caused by a deficiency of rain. These remissions appear to have been made on a liberal scale, as the cultivators were able not ouly to recover themselves almost immediately, but even to enlarge their holdings, as will be apparent from the increasing cultivation shown in the diagram. Table B annexed to this report will throw more light upon this subject.
20. The necessity of granting such frequent and large remissions, however, plainly indicates that the assessment has hitherto been too high. (One of the chief evila arising from too heavy an assessment lies in the fact of the capitat of the poorer classes baving necessarily been diverted from its legitimate objects to the hoarde of the native savkar or money-lender. Money thus soon ceased to circulate with any vitality, and the country became impoverished, and although large remissions may to some extent have restored and quickened the languid monetary pulse of the country, they not only became a heavy burden upon the public exchequer from their necessary frequeccy, but also gave an unhealthy tone to agriculture, by induciug the ragata to trust more to the benevolence of Government than to their own exertions.
21. As the population of the greater part of Nandurbar, moreover, consists of poor cultivators, who would gladly welcome a lower assessment, which would enable them to free themselves to some extent from the clutches of the sávkar, and to take up land more largely than they bave hitherto been able to do, and as there is much waste land still to be brought under the plough, I trust that the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, in which I have made some slight modifications, and which, although somewhat low, are not more so than the state of the agricultural population would warrant, may be sanctioned by Government.'
22. As mentioned in paragraph 17, the villages into which it is proposed to introduce our revised rates are 100 in number. As, however, 11 are still under measurement and classification, they mast for the present be excluded from the groups into which the villagea will have to be divided. Mr. Daridson having mentioned in the 4th paragraph of his letter that owing to the "surrey statements not being sufficiently adranced to ailow of his seeing bufore leaving Malligaum how the rates propmed by him would bear on individual holdings, I have carefully examined the variuus records bearing upou this sabject, and taken it upon nyself to make a fow alterations in the grouping of the villages which appeared necessary when such cousiderations as the climato, the silvency of the agricultural population, \&ce, were brought to bear wore minutely upon each village in particular. Mr. Davidsou proposes to divide the villages into funr groups. This division is perbape sufficiently minute for the peculiarities of this district, but as a few villages bordering upon the western jungles appear, for reasuns statod in the sequel, to require a somemhat lighter assessment, I have
made a subordinate division to the fourth group. These rates if sanctionel hy Government will, I trust, effect a reduction of the present assessment on sufficiently liberal a scale to meet the requirements of the cultivators, nad to give an effective impetns to cultivation. The following table shows the groups proposed and the rates placed upon the villages com. posing each:-

23. The maximum rate on class I villages (Rs, 2-4) may be considered somewhat low, being foor annas less than that placed on the villages of the same class in the adjoinivg táluka of Virdel into which the sarvey was introduced last year ; but when it is considered that the climate of Nandurbar is somewhat inferior to that of Virdel, and that the population is much thinner, being only 80 inhabitants to the square mile, whereas Virdol has 104 to the square mile, and also that the Nandurbar villages are much further removed from the railway, as well as from the great trank-road leading from Agra to Bombny, than those of Virdel, the small reduction of four annas per acre will, I think, not be found excessive under the circumstances. Into six of these villages the survey was introduced last jear by Mr. Davidson, and these bear a somewhat higher maximum assessment (Rs. 2.6 per acre) for reasons stated in his 3rd paragraph. Excluding these six villages we have 27 for the I group. The II and III groups require no further explan nation than that given in the table. They contain 39 and 9 villages respectively, the former bearing a naximum rate of Rs. 2 and the latter of Rs. $1-12$ per acre. The IV group contains in the lat sub-division 11 villages, lying ord both banks of the Umra, oti river, upon which Mr. Davidson proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 1+8 per acre. On examining the revcnue records for past years, however, the condition of these villagrs proved to be so much more flourishing than would at first sight be imngined, that I have considered it necessary to raise this rate by 2 annas, adopting Rs. $1-10$ as the maximom rate which these rillages will be able to bear very easily. The 2nd sub-division of this group contains 3 villages ouly. They lie far to the west of the district beyond our bighoti villages, and are either entirely or partially surrounded by thick jungle, which renders them unhealthy and exposes them to the inroads of wild animals These village bave hitherto been assessed by the plough tax $x_{1}$ being inhabited by Bhils only, and it remains to be seen whether a regular system of assessment will sait these cultivators. The lands of these fow villages most, I imagive, have been divided into regnlation fields, ard brought under our new rates as a mere experiment, as a number of similarly-circumstanced villeges have been measured by boundary survey only, as stated in my 18th paragraph, and bave therefore not been recommended for our revisod assessment. These several circumstances have induced me to place upon this sub dirision the lower rate of Rs . $1-6$.
24. A re-examination of the garden land watered by Bandháras having been found necessary, as stated by Mr. Davidson in his 5th paragraph, an experienced classer was despatched by me this season as early as was possible, considering the nature cf the classification for the purpose of obtaining more satisfactory and fuller data, with reference to the land capable of being irrigated by the Bandharas at present in use. In the hope of receiving these, I have delayed concluding this report; but as the expected documents have not yet come to hand, and the season is already so far advanced, I shall not detain this report any longer, and shall have the honour of proposing rates for this deacription of land in a special report hereafter.
25. The land ansessable as mothastal garden land in the villages under report is small in extent compared with the dry-crop, land, being only 881 acres, whereas the latter comprises 112,340 acres of arable land. The rates hitherto placed upon this kind of cultivation, although not very high in reality when compared with the former maximum dry-crop rates, being only Ra, 4-2-8 per acre (against Rs. 2-12 on dry-crop land), have still been found to be so excessive, owing to the general inferiority of the wells and to other caues previousity explained, that only a few of the wealthier rayats have been able to bring these wells into use. . This fact seems to demand that if it be considered necessary to place any extra cess whatever upon mothastal garden land, this cess should be pitched as low as possible in order to encourage the people to bring into use the numerous wells of the district which now lie neglected. The rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for mothastal bágáyat are Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 as the maximum rates per acre. 'I'his must be an oversight on his part, as these rates are lower than those proposed by him for dry-crop cultivation. But as Mr. Davidson has left no other document on this subject than the accompanying letter, and 1 am unable to ascertain his real views, I would venture to propose, should the views expressed by me on this subject in my 9 th paragraph not meet with the approval of Government, the following rates, which I hope will be found suitable to the state of the garden cultiration. On villages situated in the neighbourhood of market-towns, where the rayats have the advantage of disposing of their garden produce without much difficulty or delay, I have placed a maximum bágayat rate of Re. 2-12. For those villages from which the bazars a.e further removed, or more inaccessible, owiny to the hilly nature of the country, or which possess a very inferior climate, I have adopted Rs. 2-8 as the maximum rate. I trust that these rates, low as they may appear, will meet your approval, as a higher ssessment would, I fear, greatly interfere with the object we have in view.
26. From the statement marked $A$ annexed to this report, in which you will find the several villayes arranged in their respective classes, you will be able to judge in what manner they are affected by the rates now proposed. By comparing columns 9 and 10 of that statement you will perceive that with the exception of nine villages in the I, II ani III classes, marked with an asterisk (*), the whole of the district will derive considerable benefit from our revised rates. The exceptions referred to will receive little if any relief from the new rates, and some of these villages will even be more highly ussessed than they were before. This is sure to cause nuch dissatisfaction to the villages concerned, but although the assessment placed on them may to all appearance be unequitable, and thereby throw some doubt on the applicability of our revised rates to this district, the following remarks in explanation will, I hope, remove such an impression.
27. By again referring to statement $\mathbf{A}$, to which I have added a few more columns than are usually shown, in order to give you a clearer view of the relative conditions of the soveral villages, and comparing onr nominal classification (soil) rates shown in colamn 15 with the posilion the villages above refir ed to occupy in the annexed map of Nandurbar, you will gee that the villuges immediately adjoining them are similarly circumstanced with respect to soils. In column 8 again, which shows the former average rate of assessment, you will observe that notwithstanding the similarity of the soil, these villages greatly differ in the rates formerly in posed upon them from those surrounding them, the latter bearing a much higher assesement than the former, taking for example the village Pimplode, the average quality of the soil of which we find in column 15 to be of the nominal value of 12 annas and 5 pies. The villages Shellu and Sindé lying contiguons to it will be fund to be sonnewhat inferior in this respect, the nominal value of their suils being only 12 annas 4 pies and 11 amnas 3 pies; and yei by referring to column 8 you will observe that the old rates of assessment in the two I st villages are higher than in Pimplodé, being Ks. 2-7-8 in Shellu and Ks.-1-15-8 in Sinde, whereas in Pimplode the average rate on land is Rs. 1-12 only. Our new survey rates however, which are calculated on the intrinsic value of the soil, will bs found, on referring to column 11 and comparing it with column 15, to bear very uniformily on all three villages
18. Such a dissimilarity of assessment will be found to a greater or less extent in all the villages I have marked. That this want of uniformity in the former rates must chicfly be attributed to the imperfect working of a method, necessaril so arbitrary as the old system of assessing lands was, can hardly be doubted, particularly as similar anomalies have presented themselves in adjusting the assessment of several of the districts already settled, and which have been truced to like causes. As, however, the villuges of the I and II classes thus circumstanced form a distinct group, situated near tho centre of the district, and lie un or near the banks of a river, the Suker Nadi, local causes which could better be ascertained on the apot may have originally rendered a low assessment necessary. This is a malter which I shall inquire into personally; but as I find it impossible to go up to Nandurbar ut present, I purpose muking the neeessary investigations when up in that direction to introduce the survey, and should sufficient reason be found to warrant lower rates being placed upon these villages, the necessary alteration could casily be made then.
29. That the rutes proposed, however, will, as a general measure, effect a liberal and equitable reduction upon the several groups of villages, the subjoined table, which is an abstrict of Statenent A, will show at a glance. The 89 villages under repo $t$ contain altogether 113,221 acres of Government arable land. Of this, with the exception of the land.

B 1-97-15
cultivated in the 3 authandi villages of class IV, the extent of which I have not been able to ascertain, only 32,664 acres were under cultivation last year. Tho collections for that year, excluding the 3 villages just mentioned, amounted to Rs. 64,010 and ty applying our new rates to the cultivation of the same year we find a reduction of Ks. 17,359, or about 27 per cent. upon the collections of last year. The loss thus coassioned to the revenue will, I feel confident, soon be recovered by the impulse likely to be given to cultivation under the reviexd mates; and as the arable land still lying waste in the villages under report is alout 80,000 acres, or nearly three times the average under cultivation last year, the increave to be anticipated in this respect, and consequently also in the future revenue of the distriet, will, although necessarily limited to a great extent by the present thinness of the population, ie considerable, I imagine.


1. The villages in the mecond aubdivinion of Clans IV wero fonmerly aggensed by the plough-tax, and as the extont of the lagd ander cultivalisn could uit be asceriained, no entries can le made in columbat 6 . 日, 10, and 11.
2. The acres abown in eolamps 4 and 6 are ealcelated frow tho former Digha measurements.
3. The six villager Intu which the auryey was introckeed last year are not ineluded in this tabla,
4. It will ke perecived by the map of Nandurbar that neither the soathern nor western bonndaries of the taluka have yet been fixed. The measurement of the former can be completed during the progress of our operations in the adjoining taluka of Pimpalner. With respect to the settlement of the western boundary, however, this is a subject which had perhaps better be taken into consideration when the survey is drawing to a close, as officers and men could then be spared for this duty, which at present it would be difticult to undertake without serinusly interfering with the steady progress of our more legitimate and urgent operations.
5. The maps and statements referred to in the body of this report will be found annesed.

I have the honour to le, de.,

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,<br>Acting Supt., Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khándesis.

Superintendent's Offce, Camp Kundanah, 25th January 1862.

Lisl of Government Villages referred to in paragraph 26 of Report No. 21. Assessment revised according to the rates anctioned for the Firdel Taluka.



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Class IV.-Masimum } \\
\& \text { riteRs.1-8 per acre. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& Class TII．－Maximum rate Rs．1－12 per acre． \& \& \[
9 T-2 \pi \sigma t
\] \\
\hline セ \&  \& \(\infty\) \&  \& \({ }_{0}^{6}\) \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\leq
\]} \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\stackrel{4}{0} \\
\text { 會 } \\
\hline \mathbf{y}
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \& ！：：！：：：：：： \& ： \& ！：\(: ~ \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots\) \& ： \& ！：：！！ \\
\hline \& \(: \quad: \quad: \quad: \quad\) ： \& \&  \& ： \& ： \\
\hline － \& ヘ \& \(\stackrel{0}{\omega}\) \&  \& ［108 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline － \&  \& － \&  \& －

0

0 \& |  |
| :--- |
|  | <br>

\hline N \& 先。 \& $\stackrel{+}{5}$ \&  \& －0 \& |  |
| :--- |
|  | <br>

\hline $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$ \& WN ：N N NN： W8 © \& － \& Wiown \& － \&  <br>

\hline $\sim$ \& | ール ーロッルール○○ |
| :--- |
| ○○ |
|  | \& $\cdots$ \&  \& $\cdots$ \& | Ners응o oceroor |
| :--- |
|  | <br>

\hline $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ \& $\omega \mathrm{N}$ ：NO M No云名 \& 皆 \&  \& 范 \&  <br>
\hline Howion \&  \& ¢ \&  \& 虬 \&  <br>
\hline 0
$\sim$

0 \& | 0000000000 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | \& $\circ$

$\vdots$
-
$\vdots$

0 \&  \& － \& | ーOール○○○○ルOル |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | <br>

\hline | ¢ |
| :--- |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| ¢ | \&  \& 忈 \&  \& A

$\substack{\infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0}$ \&  <br>

\hline － \& |  |
| :--- |
|  | \& ¢ \& | oso |
| :--- |
|  | \& 茧 \&  <br>


\hline  \& | 00000000000 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | \& | 0 |
| :---: |
| $\omega$ |
| to |
|  | \& | 00008.00 mm |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | \& -

- 

$\sim$ \& | ールーロ0000000 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | <br>


\hline ： \& | 0000000000 or o ！ur |
| :--- |
|  | \& ： \& | 000000000 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | \& \％ \& | 00000000000 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

L9

The villagea marked with an asterisk（＊）are those alladed to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No． 21.

| Clasb． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { villagen. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Names of Villagea． | Accobding to the old rates of Asgessment |  |  |  |  |  | Acooming to thr phopombd Sugizy Rates． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Average of past collec． tions in cultivater land for 43 years． |  | Land under cultivation in 1860．61． |  |  |  | Foughly estimated reanlte in the cultiration of the －year 1860．61． |  | Goverament Arsble Land． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Acrees． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Colleations } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Rupees. } \end{gathered}$ | Acrea． | Assessment in Rupees． | Hate per Acre． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Collections } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Rupees. } \end{gathered}$ | Survey Asbess． ment． | Rate per Acre． | Acres． | Survey Kamal． | Rato per Acre． | Nominel nver－ ape value of Suil． |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | ． 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 |
| \＄日品思 －㰽鳰 |  |  |  | Rs． |  | Rs． | Rs．8．p． | Rs． | Rs． | Rs．a．p． |  | Rs． | Rs．a．p． | Rs．a p． |
|  | 1 | Borda ．．．．．．．． | ＊${ }^{\prime}$ | 379 | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 236 | －•• | 236 | ＊－ | ＊－ | 1，009 | 1，015 | 1001 | 0124 |
|  | 2 | Karanjva ．．．．．．．．． | －•• | 30 | －•• | 10 | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＊ | 928 | 826 | 0143 | 0115 |
|  | 3 | Phulsare ．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 95 | ．．． | 170 | $\cdots$ | 170 | ．．． | ．．． | 476 | 436 | 0148 | 0111 |
|  | 3 | Villages ．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 504 | ．．． | 416 | ．．． | 416 | ＊＊ | ．．． | 2，413 | 2277 | － 0151 | $\cdots$ |
|  | 89 | Villages ．．．．．．．．． | 19，498 | 39，012 | 32，664 | 66，012 | $\ldots$ | 65，026 | 51，497 | ＊＊ | 113，221 | I，305，29 | 125 | ．．． |

## ABSTRACT．



[^18]Acting Superintendent，Revenue Survey and Assessment，Khándesh．

## APPENDIX $B$.

List of Villages of the Nandurbár Taluka revised according to the modified rates alluded to in my letter No. 98, dated 25th March 1862.

| Clans. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { villagese } \end{array}\right\|$ | Names of Villagels. |  |  | Collections in oultivated lands for $1860-61$ scoording A seessment. | Roughly eetimatod resulte on the cultivation of the year 1860.61 aecording to proposed ratel ol Absemament. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |
| 第 |  |  |  |  | Re. | Re. |
|  | 1 | Jon-Mohida ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 571 | 494 |
|  | 2 | Kakarda ... | ... | $\cdots$. | 679 | 473 |
|  | 8 | Sindgawhan ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 505 | 343 |
|  | 4 | Kondámli ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$. | 1,408 | 792 |
|  | 5 | Vikhran ... | ... | ... | 3,571 | 1,119 |
|  | 6 | Borála ... | -.. | ... | 2,351 | 1,916 |
|  | 7 | Samsherpur ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3,842 | 2,811 |
|  | 8 | Korat ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 4,157 | 3,313 |
|  | 9 | Sávalda ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 533 | 443 |
|  | 10 | Vyaval ... | ... | ... | 2,696 | 2,142 |
|  | 11 | Sulvada | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,107 | 810 |
|  | 12 | Pimplod* ... | ... | ... | 1,362 | 1,432 |
|  | 13 | Shelu ... | -.. | -. | 573 | 426 |
|  | 14 | Devale* ... | ... | ... | 878 | 871 |
|  | 15 | Khodasgan ... | ... | ... | 459 | 589 |
|  | 16 | Sinda | ... | ... | 1,914 | ],647 |
|  | 17 | Sháháda | ... | ... | 1,140 | 884 |
|  | 18 | Bamdoda* .. | ... | $\cdots$ | 252 | 268 |
|  | 19 | Bhagsari ... | ... | ... | 195 | 142 |
|  | 20 | Kolda | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,570 | 1,373 |
|  | 22 | arul | ... |  | 1,934 | 1.537 |
|  | 23 | Wáka | -. | $\cdots$ | 2,867 | 2,411 |
|  | 23 | Anturli ... | ... | ... | 2,039 | 1,519 |
|  | 25 | Nizar $\quad .$. | ... | ... | 5,134 | 3,780 |
|  | 20 | Mubarakpur :.. | ... | ... | 1,321 | 999 |
|  | 27 | Kothli | ... | ... | 2,857 | 2,090 |
|  | 27 | Villages ... | -.* | $\cdots$ | 44,530 | 35,018 |
|  | 1 | Kávita. ... |  | ... | 322 | 276 |
|  | 2 | Chorgaon | ... | ... | 1,030 | 648 |
|  | 3 | Viahur | ... | ... | 809 | 655 |
|  | 4 | Dhuloda | ... | ... | 1,310 | 1,206 |
|  | 5 | Adahi | ... | ... | 758 | 655 |
|  | 6 | Dhamdai ... | ... |  | 515 | 476 |
|  | 7 | Lonkheds** | ... | ... | 531 | 533 |
|  | 8 | Nalva Budruk | ... | $\ldots$ | 811 | $150^{\circ}$ |
|  | 9 | Nalva Khurd | ... | $\ldots$ | 619 | 413 |
|  | 10 | Nandurbar ... | ... | ... | 685 | 494 |
|  | 11 | Hol $\quad .$. | ... | ... | 108 | 88 |
|  | 12 | Dabidula Budruk | . ${ }^{4}$ | ... | 204 | 241 |
|  | 13 | Patoda * ... | ... | ... | 175 | 185 |
|  | 14 | Vaghoda ... | ... | ... | 394 | 308 |
|  | 15 | Rákrsvada ... | ... | ... | 170 | 157 |
|  | 16 | Ghuli* ... | ... | ... | 580 | 620 |
|  | 17 | Palasi ... | ... | ... | 668 | 564 |
|  | 18 | Dhamdoda ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 752 | 692 |
|  | 19 | Kalmadi ... |  | ... | 215 | 160 |

The rillages marked with an atterisk (") are those alluded to in juragraph 20 of the Asseasment Depoes Na 22.

APPENDIX B-continued.


The villages raarked with an aterisk (*) are those alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Ansemment Roport No. 21.

## 65

APPENDIX B-continued.


ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and

Assessment, Khándesh.

Statement exhiliting the diffrent Trades and Professinns

|  |  |  | Tradetand Protexblowg in withe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number. | Names of Villages. |  | Agriculture. | Writing. | Weavers. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Vanis, } \\ \text { Shopkecpers } \\ \text { sud } \\ \text { Suvikrs. } \end{array}\right.$ | Decre. | Vanjaria. | Sonars. | Lohara. | Sutirs. |
| 1 | 2 |  | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Nondurbár |  | 1,074 | 556 | 107 | 651 | 54 | 18 | 222 | 46 | 151 |
| 2 | Nailya Eudruk ... | $\cdots$ | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | Ghuli ... ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | -. | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | Hol ... ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | Karankheda ... | $\cdots$ | 69 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| 8 | Saitana ... ... | $\ldots$ | 163 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | 10 |
| 7 | Dahidula Khurd | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots{ }_{14}$ |
| 8 | Karde ... ... | $\ldots$ | 330 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| 9 | Pimplod... ... | ... | 36 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 10 | Sulvada ... ... |  | 19 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 11 | Tisi ... ... | $\ldots$ | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Bháreari . ... |  | 49 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | Kharda Khurd... | ... | 51 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 0 | ... |
| 14 | Mándal ... ... | $\ldots$ | 241 | $\cdots$ | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 29 |  |
| 15 | Akrála ... | ... | 29 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Vaindána | $\ldots$ | 110 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 17 | Jámboli | $\ldots$ | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 18 | Dudhála... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 19 | Nalva Khurd ... | $\cdots$ | 26 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Vághoda ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 21 | Talrada ... ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | - | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 22 | Vávada ... ... | ... | 27 | ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 93 | Ranjála ... ... | ... | 138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Emarda Khurd | , | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 8 |
| 25 | Bháler ... ... | $\cdots$ | 111 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 8 |
| 26 | Dhándoda ... | $\ldots$ | 69 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Devála ... ... | ... | 58 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 23 | Vyával ... ... | ... | 40 | - |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 8 | ... |  |
| 29 | Sinda ... ... |  | 229 | 22 | 9 | 1 | ... | 26 | 8 | ... | 13 |
| 30 | Patoda ... ... | $\cdots$ | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 31 | Tiláli ... ... | .. |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 32 | Dahidula Budruk | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| 33 | Conkheda | $\cdots$ | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Vallbára ... | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 35 | Kalmaidi .. | $\ldots$ | 57 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Baldána... ... | $\cdots$ | 37 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Mámjra ... ... | ... | 91 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 38 | Ifut-Mohida ... | $\ldots$ | 181 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |  | - |  |
| 39 | Vikhran... | $\cdots$ | 181 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 40 | Korit ... | $\cdots$ | 112 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| 41 | Bhádvad | ... | 119 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 42 | Nimbhel | . | 35 |  | 25 | ... | ... | ... |  |  |  |
| 43 | Kákarda | ... | 298 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 14 | 13 |
| 4.4 | Shelu | ... | 12 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | .. | ... |
| 45 | Hol ... |  | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 46 | Varul ${ }^{\text {Saturka }}$...... | $\cdots$ | 151 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 48 | Wáka ... | $\cdots$ | 201 | $\cdots 1$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\prime}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{\cdot}{ }_{4}$ |
| 49 | Jun-Mohida | $\ldots$ | 73 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |  | ... |
| 50 | Kavalda... | $\ldots$ | 23 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 51 | Palasi ... | $\ldots$ | 31 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 52 | A maltha | ... | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |

.
in which the Population of Tíluka Nandurbár is engaged.
the Poitlation is encaged.

| Pottere. | Tailors. | Vendors of Brass and Copper ware. | Kolis. |  | Bagzáns. | Dhobis. | Barbers. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Stone- } \\ \text { masons. } \end{array}$ | Brick- layern. | Mharg. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shos- } \\ \text { makere } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Tanners. } \end{gathered}$ | Labour- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 60 | 67 | 33 | 3 | 407 | 17 | 47 | 110 | 31 | 10 | 79 | 192 | 136 | 148 |
| -•• | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 35 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ,." | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 21 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 58$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 22$ | ${ }^{-7}$ | 2 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | 53 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 22 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 160 | ... | 5 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | - 26 | .... | 10 |
| . | ... | ... | ... | 97 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 47 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots 7$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 26 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots{ }_{41}$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 109 | $\ldots$ | 28 | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55 | 14 | 1 |
| .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 37 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 73 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 29 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ${ }_{40}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 26 |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 40 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | , 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 34 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | .... | .. | ... | 50 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 66 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | 4 | 8 |
| $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ | 9 | 4 | $\cdots$ | ... | 24 | ... | 14 | $\ldots$ | 12 |  |  |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 32 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 | ... | 16 |
| ... | ... | . | $\cdots$ | 75 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | 3 |
| . | $\cdots$ | ... | 10 | 108 | $\cdots$ |  |  | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |  |
| 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 154 | ... | 9 | 7 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 19 | 7 | 18 |
| ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 23 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $3+$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{2}$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 36 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 33 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | 84 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | '. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 14 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots 6$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | $\ldots$ | '.* |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | . | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 95 | $\cdots$ | 102 |
| $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\cdots} 9$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 51 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 3$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | 24 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 124 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 25 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 31 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 14 |  |  |
| ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | .. | 20 | 8 | 43 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 34 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 33 . |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | $\ldots$ | 46 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 s | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 148 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 | 78 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 3 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | ... |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 76 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 8 | ... | 2 |
| *. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 36 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 17 | ... | $\cdots$ |



## C-continued.

## mai Poptiation is mogazd.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bukhot } \\ \text { Mand } \\ \text { Mand-ran } \\ \text { koran } \end{gathered}$ | Beggars. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kolatio } \\ \text { Band } \\ \text { Prostitutes. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monicians } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { crummers. } \end{gathered}$ | Sweepers. | Shikalkari. | Telis. | "Parsai," whoee duties consist in supplying Traveilers with Milk, ace. | Patra- kati, or risen-cord makers. | $\boldsymbol{G}_{\substack{\text { mnasta } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { nvem }}}$ Zarkary. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Utari } \\ \text { or Bell- } \\ \text { casters. } \end{gathered}$ | Toral. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
|  |  | : |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | 612 | 67 | - 68 | 24 | 3 | 275 | ... | 23 | 4 | 12 | 6,399 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 44 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -. | ... | ." | ... | 21 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | ... | 11 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$. | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | + 71 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 284 53 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | b3 599 |
| $\cdots$ | . 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 142 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | -62 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - $\quad .$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 76 |
| ... | $\cdots 8$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ...: | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 150 |
| $\ldots$ | - 5 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 183 |
| $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | - 8 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 535 |
| ... | .... | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 66 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .,. | ... | 257 |
| ... | 1 | \% $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 94 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 40 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 65 |
| ... | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 41 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | "' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 61 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 219 |
| *.. | 1 | ... | ... | $\cdots \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 151 |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 211 |
| $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\prime} 8$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 138 |
| ... | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 136 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 167 |
| ${ }^{*} 4$ | 71 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \cdot$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 640 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 67 34 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 40 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 72 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | .... | 48 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | 90 |
| $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 125 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 127 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 316 |
| $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 328 |
| 1 12 | 7 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 299 |
| - 12 | 3 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | 156 |
| - ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 105 |
| $\cdots 4$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 472 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | 105 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 236 |
| $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 98 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 376 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 215 23 |
| $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 117 |
| ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 79 |
| $\cdots$ |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENLIX



C-continued.

TEU FOPOLATION ER ETOAGED.

| Potters, | Tailora. | Vendor <br> Brnes nnd Copper. ware. | Kolis. | Rakvalidars and Field. labourerb. | Pagvans. | Dhobls. | Barbera. | Jingers <br> Rook. <br> binders, <br> and <br> Country <br> makers. | Stonemasons. | Brick. layers. | Mhara. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8hoo- } \\ \text { makers } \\ \text { sad } \\ \text { TBnaern. } \end{gathered}$ | Laboona- erb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | 66 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 26 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 40 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots{ }^{\prime}$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 28 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{13}$ | 16 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 49 | $\cdots$ | 19 |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 16 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 27 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 51 | ... | 7 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 41 | ${ }^{\cdots}$ | 2 |
| $\ldots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 78 | ... | c. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 71 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | is | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 55 | $\cdots$ | 47 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 34 | 118 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$. | 13 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{\prime} 5$ |
| ... | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | - | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | 60 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ${ }^{1}$ |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 27 | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | 28 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | $\because \cdot$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 98 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | $\cdots$ |  |
| :•• | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 41 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 | $\cdots$ | 48 |
| .. | ... | ... | 6 | 07 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 19 | $\cdots$ |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 107 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | .. |
| . | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 65 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | -•• | ... | $\cdots$ |
| . | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 32 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 50 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 73 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 72 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 31 |
| '. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | ... |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | , | ... | $\ldots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\square$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| 92 | 108 | 89 | 175 | 3,762 | 17 | 110 | 242 | 31 | 24 | 83 | 932 | 184 | 1,446 |



Nots.-The six Villages into which the Suruey was introdaced last yenr are incinded in this Statement,

C-eonclided.

TEE Population in megaged.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Besket } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Mat-ma } \\ \text { kera } \end{gathered}$ | Beggara | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Kolátiu } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Prostitutes. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Muasicians } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Drummers. } \end{gathered}$ | Sweepers. | $\underset{\text { kari }}{\text { Shikal }}$ | Telis. |  | Patva: kari, or makera. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cymnasta, } \\ \text { morkary. } \end{gathered}$ | Dotari or Bellcasters. | Toras. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | 36 | 87 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 181 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..* | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | +59 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | : $\because$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 93 |
| ... | ${ }^{\cdots} 7$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 434 |
| ... |  | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 121 |
| ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ${ }^{6}$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 1,009 |
| ... | - | ... | . 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| $\ldots$ | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .." | $\cdots$ | 473 |
| $\therefore$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 185 |
| ... | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 135 |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 |
| ... | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | - | ... | 61 |
| .. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 12 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 128 |
| ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 57 |
| $\ldots$ | 1 | -.. | ** | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 111 |
| ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 27 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | .-. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 275 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | "." | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 155 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | ... | $\ldots$ | 210 |
| .... | ... | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 65 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ..0 | ... | 32 |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ${ }^{5}$ |
| :. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 111 |
| - $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | ... | $\ldots$ | *. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| *- | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | 73 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | -." | ... | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | $\cdots$ |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | $\ldots$ | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| - $*$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | -" | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | *.. | ... | . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | -•• | . | -. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 56 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | - | $\cdots$ | ** | ** | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | *. | ... | ... | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| ... | $\cdots$ | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | acos | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ... | ... | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | *- | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 60 | 926 | 68 | 68 | 24 | 3 | 298 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 12 | 19,757 |

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

## APPEN

Statistical Return of Howses，Inhabitants，and

| ногих． |  |  |  | Conter | L－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kiod． |  |  |  |  | Molea． |  |  |  | Tramios． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { 岢 }}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \frac{8}{2} \\ & \frac{i}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 喜 } \\ & \text { 学 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 晨 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\dot{1} \\ \vdots \\ \hline \\ \hline} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 音 | $\frac{8}{8}$ |  | 者 |
| 1 | 2 | s |  |  | － | 7 |  | － | 10 | ${ }^{11}$ | 12 | 13 | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Brihming ． <br> Pardeshinur <br> Golis <br> Londariz <br> Dhobis <br> Telis <br> Muealmans <br> Gujarat：Ẅani <br> Lalikh－6．＂4 do． <br> Liogas： 15 <br> Sonar <br> Shimpis <br> Kdsar <br> Katheri <br> Rangári <br> Jingar <br> Kumbbar ． <br> Nhavi <br> Bhil <br> Mbar Mang <br> Chambhar．．． <br> Thakur－Bhat <br> Bairagi Gondali <br> Kolátis <br> Bhari <br> Jobari <br> Rajput <br> Patharvad <br> Barnd <br> Baledír | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|} 397 \\ 94 \\ 11 \\ 19 \\ 77 \\ 77 \\ 20 \\ 86 \\ 86 \\ 398 \\ 398 \\ 200_{1}^{4} \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 25 \\ 88 \\ 67 \\ 40 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 66 \\ 54 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  | 141 14 48 8 5 14 1 8 8 25 8 147 $\cdots 117$ $\cdots$ 1.7 7 27 26 12 12 8 8 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2，021 |  |  | 5，447 | orty－seven | 444 | 4，175 | 30，019 | 317 | 2，867 | 5，303 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 9，38 |

ZIIX D.
it 'atlle, in Tüluka Nandurbär, Thándesh Collectorate.

(a) strodoced lant yonr are inctuded ta thia Retara.
P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

No. 3361 of 1861.
Froy

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esquire,<br>Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khándesh;

To

Captan P. A. ELPHINSTONE,<br>Assistant Supt. in charge Revenue Survey and

Assessment in Khindesh.

## Sir,

With further reference to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Naadurbár táluka which are now being proposed in the Superintendent's office, sad regarding which I have already in person made you acquainted, I annex below a few remarka on the subject of the rates I consider most applicable, and which you will be so good as to forward with the report in detail you must furnish descriptive of the Nandurbar taluka, supplying all the information usually required previous to the settlement of the district. This report should be forwarded through the Collector to Government as soon as you have had tinle to obtain the further necessary information respecting the irrigated lands, regarding which I ave instructions previons to leaving Málegaon.
2. The qualities of the land in the Nandurbar talaks vary very much, but the best s.ils, as is the case in the contiguous taluka of Virdel, into which revised rates of assessment were introduced last year, lie along the banks of the Tapti, deteriorating as they approach the hills in the south from the circumstance of there being spurs of hills running out into the plain, and occasional isolated hills rising out of it, the quality of its black soil is very variable in consequence. The value and quality of the land is also considerably affected by decp ravines and naliss which take their course from these hills, and run across the plain towards the Tapti. Besides there being considerable tracts of waste land covercd with low jungle, the brushwood along the banks of these ravines gives cover to wild hog in large numbers which commit great depredations on the crops.
3. In consequence of the above, together with the increasing diatance of the villagen forming class 1st, which are chiefly the villages along the southern bank of the Tapti, in all 38 , including six villages into which I introduced, under the sanction of the Colleotor, experimental revised rates last year, having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6 per acre, I have now prepared a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 for the remaining 27 villages. The sis villages into which the rates were introduced last year are those immediately on the banks of the Tapti rmang westward from the eastern corner, and as the rate of Iis. 2-6 appeared to me when applied individually to be excessive, I then determined to recommend a lower rate for the remaining rillages which would form class 1st. Class $2 n d$ comprises 39 villages lying immediately to the south of clase 1 st; for these I propose a maximum rate of $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{H}} 2$ per acre. Class $9 r d$ includes 12 villages lying to the west of classes lat and $2 n d$, where the soil is pretty good, but the climate is decidedly bad, in consequence of the proximity to the unbroken jungles in the west; for these villages I have proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre. Class 4 th are those villages to the south of the taluka, chiefly situated A. The "Umrati River."-F. along the banks of a stream called the Bhurai Nadi,* in all eleven villages, the soil of which is very poar, and the crops
raised are of the least valuable descriptions; they are besides separated from the other part of the district by hills, rendering access to them difficult. On these I have placed a mazimam rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre.
4. The preparation of the statements was not sufficiently advanced to allow of my seeing before leaving Málegaon how the above rates would bear on individual holdings, and as there are still one or two villages the classification of which had to be completed, I cannot estimate the effect over the whole; yet I am quite satisfied tbat higher rates would tovd to retard the rapid expansion of cultization; and as there is a large extent of good soil lying waste, the only prospect of bringing it under the plough is by offering it on liberal terms. Besides, with the exception of sach villages as are sitnated on the Tapti, the sapply of water is frequently scarce, while the water itself is not of the best description.
5. From it being necessary to have an examination made again this year of the Bandháras, I am unable to form an opinion of the rates most saitable for the lands watered by them. Last year being a year in which water was very scarce, the whole of the Bandháras visited by myself contained little or no water. I therefore left inetructions that a re-examination be carried into effect this season, and a proper estimate be arrived at with respect to them. As many of the Bandháras are in a state of disrepair, the Civil Engineer should be requested to examine and repair such as he may consider worth the expense, and where there are lands likely to be brought under irrigation. As the Bandharas are chiefly in the Bharai Nadi, where the rayats are generally in poor circumatances, the rates shoold be as
low as possible. low as possible.
6. There are altogether 419 wells in the táluka.* Of these, 48 are in a state of dis-
-i. o., In the villagen proposed for assosoment.-P. A. E. repair, 78 have been unused for a very long period, and 61 are public wells, leaving 232 upon which a bágáyat rate has to be placed. This rate, however, I am now decidedly of opinion shonld be but nominal. The estent of land irrigated is most insignificant, and the products raised are for the most part only such as are required for the use of the rayats themselves, and not for sale. In a great many instances the wells are only had recourse to
$\because$ in seasons of scarcity. (The maximum bágáyat rates for motasthal cultivation should therefore not excoed Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-8 per aore for the less favourably situated villages. But I question if it would not be more politic to forego this and abolish all extra cess opon wells in this and the neighbouring districts. Such a measure would cause but a slight loss in revenues, while it would induce the rayats to repair and make use of wells that have for years remained in a state of disuse, thereby binding the cultivators more permanently to their villages, and prevent them throwing up their lands on the occurrence of an anfavourable season to seek employment on the railway works, which many of them, even from his district, did last year.)

## I have the honour to be, \&c.

## A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.
Bombay, Sth November 1861.

$$
\text { No. } 464 \text { or } 1862 .
$$

From
L. R. $\operatorname{ASHBURNER}$, Esqoire, Acting Collector of Kbándesh ;
To
S. MANS̈FIELD, Eqquirb,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Sir,
I have the honour herewith to forward a report by the Superintendent of Survey on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in 89 villages of the Nandurbar talaka, together with a letter (No. 336 of 8th November 1861) from Mr. Davidson on the same subject.
2. The soil of this district is described by the Superintendent to be generally inferior ; the best of it is found in the villages on the river Tapti; nver,
there, there is very little first class land being thoroughly drained by the river Tapti which forms its northern boundary, water and
Superintendent's paragraph 4Soil. consequently vegetation is very scarce; so barren 's the eastern portion of the district, that it presents an appeari cee of having been destroyed by fire. The Superintendent suggests that some encouragement should be given to the cultivators to plant trees, and that a plantation should be formed in each rifispe at the public expense. The terms offered to planters of trees in Government letter No. 4755 of 31 st July 1849, appear to me sufficiently liberal, and the formation of plantations of trees in such an inferior soil would probably prove very expensive, though doubtless adding to the picturesque.
3. The Suporintendent describes the climate of the western part of the district as monit

Paragraph 5-Climate deadly for four months in the year; "cholera"" occasionally assumes a most virulent form, and "small-pox" at times aimost decimates the people.
4. The temperature is described as cooler than that of the castern districts of Khardests. Thermometrical table is appended for the months of Fehraary, March, April, and May, from which it appears that during thes:
Paragraph 7--Temperature. months the thermometer ranges between 86 and 112 , I presume in a tent.
5. The Nandurbir district is drained by four streams, all of which flow into the Tapti -- Paragrapli 8-Rivera. river, but the Superintendent reports that in only one of them, a stream called the "Siva," does tho water remain all the vear. The remains of Bandharas and wells indicate a period when the country was better supplide with water than at present, and the Superintendent justly attributes the deficiency to the destriction of trees, and the filling in of the rivers with sand in the absence of a sufficient torrent of water in the monaon to clear out their channels. The numeroua neglected Bandharas !rolably contribute to the evil. The Superintendent thinks it may be lessened by proper attention to the sluices of the Bandharas during the monsoon.
=1927-20
6. There are, it appears, only 9 Bandharas made use of for irrigation, but onme of the old Paragraph 8. ones may le repaired at a tritting cont. I have requested the Executive Engineer to take an opportunity of examining the Bandháras aliuded to, with a view to their retoration when desirable.
7. The Superintendent reports the supply of water in the wells of the district of the Paragraph 8 -Wells. western portion is most preramous. In those towards the onst and the lágayat assessment is so high, that small Irofit is derived from irrigated cultivation, and very few of the wells are made use of for irrigation.
s. The Superintendent of Survey suggests that bigriyat cultivation from wells should be exenipt from any extra water assessment, and I entirely concur in his opinion. 'There are only sol aures of land irrigated from wells in the district, and though the assessment has hitherto been only Rs. +2-8-8 (against Is. 2-12 on dry cultivation), the numerous negleated wells prove that the profits of irrigation from such a precarious and expensive source are very small. The reduced assessment on dry cultivation now proposed will make well-irvigation still less attractive than before, but liberal treatment for the next thirty years will, I hoge, restore this wretched district to its previnus state of prosperity, and it will then be time onough to cimsider the question of well assessment.)
9. The cultivators are chichl Gujars, but in the western part of the district Bhils form Paragraph 11-Population. a large proportion of the population. The Superintendent deseribes the people generally to be poverty-stricken and insolvent.
10. Horned cattle are plentiful, but those bred in the district are inferior ; a better breed of cattle is imported from Berar and Málwa. I have already
Parneraph 12-Cattle. brought the subject of improving the breed of horned cattle by importing lualls from Gujarit to your notice.
11. Nandurbiar is connected with Surat on the west and Dhulia on the east by a tolerParagraph 13-Road ably good fair weather roal. This is the great higb road to Surat cia the Kundabari Pass and Sonegar.
12. The only market of importance is that at Nandurbar, but there are also small markets held at the alienated villages of Ranalah and Kuperli. Nust of the agricultural poduce is bought up by the agents of Bumbay merchants from the cultivators themselves, and never aprears in the local markets.
13. The kharif crops are bajri, jowári, udid, til, and cotton. Rabi crops are almost Paragrapt 19-Cropa. confined to the banks of the 'l'apti ; they are wheat, linseed, and gram.
14. Cotton, linseed, wheat, gram, and rusa oil are exported towards the western coast,

Paragraph 15-Exports.
Importe. but much of the wheat and gram is not the produce of the district ; it merely passes through Nandurbár from Sultánpur.

Salt, cocoanuts, and spices are imported from the Surat districts.
Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured and dyed chiefly at the village of Málpur, now Manufactorice. transfersed to the Virdel taluka, and rusa oil is distilled from the grass of that name.
15. The measurement and classification of this district appear to have been conducted with very satisfactory accuracy; the Superintendent reports that the

Paragraph 16-Classification and measurement. average error in measurement amounted to only 20 gunthas percent. and in classification to six pies.
16. The Superintendent of Survey explains that the Nandur'bar táluka as now constituted consists of 216 villages ; of them the present survey is not applicable to 116 for reasms set forth in his 17th paragraph, and of $11 \because$ remainder, 7 are not yet classified and 4 not measured, leaving 89 villages to which the $\because$ sed rates are applicable. He points out that in the west of the district, which is inhabited chailly by unsettled tribes of Bhils, whe can ouly be assessed by the antbandi or plough tax, it would le waste of time and money to do more than measure the area of the viilage by in mudary survey, and to fix the sites of the villages on our maps by traverse survey on the lminciple of a military reconaisance. I entirely agree with him on this point.
17. The diagram appended shows the fluctuations of the revenue from the year 1918-19; laragraplis 19, 20 and 21-- the heavy remissions that have been rendered necessary by the tuation of Kevenue and ko. high assessment; and the increase in cultivation and revenue 1assions. that has invariably followed a liberal reduction of the assessment.
1s. The Superintendent of Survey explains the principle on which he bas fixed his dry$\therefore$ p assessment; he has divided the 89 villages to be assessed into 4 groups (the fourth having liv. subdivisions) according to their relative advantages of soil, climate, water, market, and hi. bility to mischief from wild animals.

19. I think such minate divisions and sub-divisions annecessary ; the difference of 2 annas per acre on account of some advantages of position or climate is not appreciated or understood by the cultivator. The anperior local knowledge of the Superintendent of Sarvey entitles his opinion to greater weight than my own. I beg therefore to recommend his assessment for confirmation by Government. With the exception of the 3 villages of the sub-division of the 4th group, they have bitherto been settled on the autbandi tenure, which is, I think, the only one applicable to the Bhils and the wild country they occupy. I have no means of. jndging how the proposel new assessment would bear on them; it may be higher or it may be lower; but for the present I would abstain from all experiment with the Bhils, retaining the plough tax and reducing it when too high. The financial result will be a reduction of the assessment by the sum of Rs. $7,98,131$, or 27 per cent ; but the extension of cultivation will, I have no doubt, in a very few years not only restore the revenue to its old level, but produce a large increase. It is also necessary to bear in mind the recovery of the revenue is not the only adrantage to be anticipated from a reduction of assessment; the increased prosperity of the cultivator will enable him to indulge in European manufactures which bave been hitherto beyond his reach, will contribute revenue to the customs in addition to that on his land, and his prosperity will reach upon every branch of industry employed in proxlucing, manufacturing, and carrying the article he consumes. The increased intelligence and civilization that usually folluws an increase of wealth is by no means the least of advantages to be anticipated.
20. I have already suggested in paragraph 8 that no extra water assessment shall be laid - Paragraph 25. upon lands irrigated from wells, i.e. they shall be assessed at dry-crop rates, and I trust this will meet with your approval. The Surerintendent of Survey considers, in the event of a mothastal bagayat assessment being insisted upon, that Rs. 2-12 shnuld be the highest rate for the most favonred villages and Rs. 2-8 for those less favourably situated.

Paragraph 24.
21. The rate for bágayat irrigated from Bandharas is to form the subject of a future report by the Superintendent of Survey.
22. The Superintendent of Survey explains that 9 of the villages into which the revised rates are to be introduced will obtain no relief, and some of them will even be more highly assessed. They have hitherto enjoyed a lower rate of assessment than the villages of the same soil on either side of them, and the new assessment fixed on the intrinsic value of the soil has nearly rectified the anomaly.
23. The boundaries of the táluka to the west and south have not yet been fixed. The Superintendent of the Survey thinks that the latter had better be done when the survey of the neighbouring taluka of Pimpalner is in progress, and the western boundary fixed when the survey is drawing to a close and men can be spared for this duty.
24. The above is a very brief analysis of the valuable information contained in Captain Elphinstone's report, with the exception of the extension of the revised rates to autbandi villages noticed in paragraph 16. I recommend the rates he proposes for the sanction of Government.

## I have the honour to be, fcc.,

> L. R. ASHBURNER, Aeting Collector.

No. 936 of 18 siz .
Rrvenez Department.

## Froy

B. H. ELLIS, Esquine,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D;
To

Tar Hovoerablé A. D. kobertsos,<br>Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bumbay.

Sir,
I have the honour to request ynu will be grom enough to lay befure Ilis Excellency in Council the annexed report from the Collector of Khandesh.

No, 464, lated 90th February 1 Sis, with acouspaniments, reIn tive to the revinion of the asbessement if the Namdurbar taluka it $K$ havdesh.
2. The Namiurlsir táluks consists of 216 villages, 6 of which were assessed eyperimentally last year by the Superintendent Mr. Davidson. Of the remaining 210, 19 are alienated, 90 are "suthandi" and diserted villages, and 101 are to be assessed this eeason.
3. Out of theae 101, 89 are completely measured and classified, and the proporals now submitted refer to them. The remainder are in course of measurement and classification, and these when ready (it is expected they will be so this year) will be treated in accurdance with the rates now to be sanctioned for the rest of the disirict.
4. Mr. Ashburner's letter reached Mr. Mansfield but two or three dars before he made Under date 11th March 1862. over charge of this office 10 me . The lowness of the revised tion, and he addressed the Collector as follows:-
"I see nothing in the circumatances of the district in question to iuduce me to recommend the adoption of the asid rates. The Virdel rates seem to me to be in every way adapted to Nandurbár, and I request you will be good enough, in anticipution of the eanction of Government, to desire Captain Elphinstone to procecd at once with the revision of its assessment accordingly."
5. Mr. Mansfield's long experience in Khándesh gives great weight to his opinions on matters connected with that province, and it may be presumed that be was right in his view that the Superintendent's maximum should be raised. The ratce proposed by Captain Elphinstone for the fourth group of villages being higher than the maximum for the corrcaponding class in Virdel, have been retained. With this modification, I beg to submit Mr. Manstield's proposal that the Virdel rates be applied to Nandurbar.
6. His Excellency in Council will perceive that Mr. Mansfield has already authorised the settlement of Nandurbar under the new rates in unticipa-

IVile paragraph 4 of letter No. 777, dated 7ih April 1862. tion of the sanction of Government. In doing so he was doubtless actuated by the same motives which led to his ordering the revision of the assessment of the Nizámpur petha of the Rajpuri táluka in Thána.

The circumstances in both Collectorates were alike. In Thana Major Francis' presence was required in Bassein for the introduction of survey rates, and in Khandesh Cuptain Elphinstone had to proceed into the Dhulia táluka for the assessment of the Songir petha, this being the first year in which an attempt has been made in that Collectorute to settle a

- No. 834 of 22 nd April 186 ? second district in one season. The report* on Songir I have since had the bonour to submit to Covernment.

7. The following statement contrasts the rates proposed by the Superintendent and those ordered to be substituted by Mr. Mansfield :-

| Euperintendent's Rates. |  |  |  | Estes eciopted. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Class... | ... | ... 24 | 0 | 1st Class... |  |  | 28 | 0 |
| 2nd do. ... | ... | ... 20 | 0 | 2nd do.... | -. | ... | 28 | 0 |
| 3rd do. | ... | $\cdots{ }^{-} 112$ | 0 | 3rd do. ... | ... | ... 1 | 112 | 0 |
| 4 th do. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \begin{cases}1 & 10 \\ 1 & 6\end{cases}$ | 0 | 4th do. . | ... | ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rr}1 & 10 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}$ |  |

The appended statement marked A gives a list of the villages in their several groups

Receiver with Collector's letter No. 710 of 28 th March 1862. according to the maximum fixed by Mr. Mansfield. As stated above in paragruph 5 , the last class of villages will be settled on the rates originally proposed by the Superintendent, and not on those of the Virdel taluka.
8. The financial effect of Mr. Mansfield's rates is an immediate reduction in the assessment to the extent of Rs. 13,000 , or about 21 per cent; whereas Captain Ephinstone's proposals involved a loss of Rs. 17,389 , or about 27 per cent. There is no doubt but that the reduction will the more than made up in the course of a few years. There is an abundance of land fit for cultivation in Nandurbár. Of the 113,221 acres of Government arable land in the 89 villages referred to in paragraph 3, some 34,000 acres only were cultivated last sear, learing about 79,000 acres unoccupied.
9. Of the 90 villages mentioned in paragraph 2 as autbandi and deserted, 52 have had their boundaries only surveyed. As regards the remainder Captain Elphinstone rerom. mends (paragraph 15) that "their position be ascertained by simple traverse survey along the roads connecting the several villages, on the principle of a military reconnaissance, which could be performed very rapidly and at very little expense." In the wild and unhealthy district to which Captain Elphinstone's proposition refers, it seems sufficient to fix the kites

## Fide Cullector's paragragh 23. of the villages without tracing their boundaries, and I would

 táluka boundary be sanctioned by Government.10. The whole of the autbandi villages a re inhabited by Bhils only, and the population is very scanty. The Bhils pay assessment on the number of ploughs employed by them in cultivation, and their villages are proposed to be left undisturbed, excepting three, for which Captain Elphinstone recommends fixed rates on the acre as a trial, in view to ascertaining whether a regular system of assessment might not be made to sait these wild
tribes. This Mr. Ashburner objects to, under the belief that the autbandi tenure is the only one applicable to the Bhils, observing that for the present he would abstain from all experiments of the kind.
11. I consider that a regular settlement with a light assessment is a great atep towards the oivilization of the Bhils. Great care must of course be taken in its iutroduction; but I would certuinly allow the experiment. The assessment of these villages it is proposed to pitch fonr annos lower than that of villages in other respects similar. I presune that this rate will bring the assesement which the Bhils will henceforth have to pay below that which they paid before. Care should be taken that it is so, and if it be, I doubt not the Bhils will readily adopt the survey assessment when properly explained to them. The experiment is, in my opinion, of much importance. I would try it any rate. If it fail, the Bhils are just where they were; if it succeed, I am convinced very great improvement will rapidly be developed.
12. Two modes of irrigation are found in this taluka-the Patasthal and the Motasthal. The former being derived from Bandharas, Captain Elphinstone has reserved the assessment of lands irrigated therefrom for future report. (With regard to the Motasthal or well irrigation, it is stated that most of the wella are out of use or in disrepair, owing to the present assessment on garden land being too high, and both Captain Elpbinstone and Mr. Ashburner endorse the recommendation of the Superintendent Mr. Davidson that it would be politic to forego all extra assessment on irrigation from that source. $>\mathrm{Mr}$. Mansfield has not specifically touohed upon this subject in his letter to the Collector, and from the general terms made use of by him that the Virdel rates were to be adopted, I conclude he did not intend any special exemption in favour of the irrigated lands of Nandurbar.
13. . The wretched state of Bandháras in this district is mentioned by Captain Elphinstone in his 8th paragraph. I trust that instructions will be issued to the Public Works Department to examine these important works, and that authority will be given for the repair of such as may be yet made useful and profitable.
14. I do not underatand on what principle the Superintendent of Survey has excluded from all notice the six villages into which a settlement was last year introduced by Mr. Davidson. I cannot trace any sanction from Government or the Revenue Commissioner, and the introduction of the assessinent must have been purely experimental and temporary. To complete the view of the operations in this taluka, full detaila regarding these villagea should have been submitted, and the Superintendent will be directed to include these villages when reporting the final result of the modified rates.
15. I would suggest that the extracts from Captain Elphinstone's report, as per

Part of paragraph 5 rogarding
Vaccination Vaccination.
Part of parngraph 15 auggenting thetrial of the Bote oil mudicin. ally. margin, be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General, Medioal Department, for such notice as he may deem necessary. If the rayats of Nandurbár have expressed their anxiety for vaccination, it would be a favourable locality for trying the plan lately proposed, of concentrating in one district of a Collectorate the strength of the vaccinatiug establishment, so as to produce results that may be appreoiated and have an effect on the surrounding country.

I hare the honour to be, \&c., .
B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Thana District, Camp Agáshi. 23rd April 1862.

No. 1989 or 1862.

## Revende Dipabthigt.

To the Ravenus Commissioner, N. D. Supebintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh (paragraph 5).
Pobuc Works Departurnt of the Secretariat, with extracts from the Papers therein referied to.
Principal Ingpectob-Gengral, Merical Dipabtment, with paragrapha 5 and 15 of Captain Elphinstoue's roport.

Cony of the Resolution passed by Govermment on the foregoing documents.
The Gorernon in Council concurs with Mr. Mansfield in considering that there is nothing in the circumatances of the Nandurbar taluka to recommend the adoption of rates lower than those already introducod into the adjoining district of Virdel. Hia Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to confirm the instructions already given by the late Revenuie

- 122\% 21

6. There are, it sppears, only 9 Bandharas made use of for irrigation, but come of the old Paragraph 8. ones may te repaired at a tritting cont. I have requested the Executive Engineer to take an opportunity of examining the Bandháras alluded to, with a view to their retoration when desirable.
7. The Superintendent reports the supply of water in the wells of the district of the western portion is most prerarious. In those towarils the enst
Paragraph 8-Wells. there is a better supply of water, but it is found at such a depth,
j and the lígiyat assesement is so high jliat small Irrofit is derived from ingated cultivation, and very few of the wells are made use of for irrigation.
s. The Superintendent of Survey susgests that birgáyat cultivation from wells should be esenft from any extra water assessment, and I entirely concur in his opinion. There are only ssl aures of land irrigated from weils in the district, and though the assessment has hitherto been only Rs. 4-2-8 (against Rs. 2-14 on dry cultivation), the numerous negle:ted wells prove that the profits of irrigation from such a precarions and expensive source are very mall. The reduced assessment on dry cultivation now proposed will make well-irngation still
Ifse attractive than befure, but liberal treatment fo: the next thirty years will, I hoge, restore this wretched district t", its previous state of prosperity, and it will then be time enough to amsider the question of well assessment.)
8. The cultivat,rs are chiefly Gujars, but in the western part of the distriet Bhila form Paracraph 11-Pupulation. a large proportion of the population. The Superintendent de scribes the people generally to be poverty-stricken and insolvent.
9. Horned cattle are plentiful, but those bred in the district are inferior ; better breed of cattle is imported from Berar and Malwa. I have already
Pararraph 12 -Cattle. brought the subject of improving the breed of horned cattle by importing lalls from Gujarit to your notice.
10. Nandurbir is connected with Surat on the west and Dhulia on the east by a toler-

> Paragraph 13-Road. ably good fair weather road. This is the great high road to Surat cial the Kundabari Pass and Sonegar.
12. The only market of importance is that at Nandurbar, but there are also small markets held at the alienated villages of Ranalah and Kuperli. Most of the agricultural poduce is bought up by the agents of Bumbiay
Paragraph 14-Markits. merchants from the cultivators themselves, and never appears in the local markets.
13. The kharif crops are bajuri, jowári, udid, til, and cotton. Rabi crops are almost, Paragraph 19-Crops. confined to the banks of the 'lapti; they are wheat, linseed, and gram. -
14. Cotton, linseed, wheat, gram, and rusa oil are exported towards the western coast,

Paragraph 15-Exports. but much of the wheat and gram is not the produce of the district; it merely passes through Nandurbár from Sultánpur.

Salt, cocoanuts, and spices are imported from the Surat districts.
Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured and dyed chiefly at the village of Málpur, now Manufactories. transferred to the Virdel taluka, and rusa oil is distilled from the grass of that name.
15. The measurement and classification of this district appear to have been conducted with very satisfactory accuracy; the Superintendent reports that the average error in measurement amounted to only 20 gunthas percent. and in classification to six pies.
Fragraph 16-Classification ar. d measurement.
16. The Superintendent of Survey explains that the Nandurbár táluka as now constituted consists of 210 villages; of them the present survey is nut applicable to 116 for reasons set forth in his 17 th paragraph, and of $t^{\prime}$ eremainder, 7 are not yet classified and 4 not measured, leaving 8 ? villages to which the $\%$ sed rates are applicable. He points out that in the west of the district, which is inhabited chirlly by unsettled tribes of Bhils, whe can only be assessed by the autbandi or plough tax, it would le waste of time and money to do more than measure the area of the viliage by inmulary survey, and to fix the sites of the villages on our maps by traverse survey on the fimeiple of a military reconaisance. I entirely agree with him on this point.
17. The diagram appended shows the flactuations of the revenue from the year 1918-12; "aragraphs 10, 90 and 21-- the heavy remissions that hare been rendered necessary by the :tuation of Revenue aud Ee. high assessment; and the increase in coltivation and revenue maions. that has invariably followed a liberal reduction of the assessment.
18. The Superintendent of Survey explains the principle on which he has fixed his dry$\therefore$ y assessment ; he has divided the 89 viltares to be assessed into 4 groups (the fourth having (wi) subdivisions) according to their relative advantages of soil, climate, water, market, and hatility to mischief from wid animals.

The 1 st group consists of 27 villares, the assessment of which is

|  | Ks. | a. | p. |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| $\cdots$ | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| $\cdots$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{rl}1 & 10\end{array}\right.$ | 0 |  |
| 1 | 6 | 0 |  |

19. I think such minute divisions and sub-diviaions unneccssary ; the difference of 2 annas per acre on account of some advantages of position or climate is not appreciated or understood by the cultivator. The superior local knowledge of the Superintendent of Survey entitles his opinion to greater weight than my own. I beg therefore to recommend his assessment for confrmation by Goveriment. With the exception of the 3 villages of the sub-division of the 4th group, they bave hitherto been settled on the autbandi tenure, which is, I think, the only one applicable to the Bhils and the wild country they occupy. I have no means of judging how the proposel new aseessment would bear on them; it may be higher or it may be lower; but for the present I would abstain from all experiment with the Bhils, retaining the plough tax and reducing it when too high. The financial result will be a reduction of the assessment by the sum of Rs. $7,98,131$, or 27 per cent ; but the extension of cultivation will, I have no doubt, in a very few years not only restore the revenue to its old level, but produee a large increase. It is aleo necessary to bear in mind the recovery of the revenue is not the only adrantage to be anticipated from a reduction of assessment; the increased prosperity of the cultivator will enable him to indulge in European manafactures which bave been hitherto bevond his reach, will contribute revenue to the customs in addition to that on his land, and his prosperity will reach npon every branch of industry employed in producing, manufacturing, and carrying the article he consumes. The increased intelligence and civilization that usually follows an increase of wealth is by no means the least of advantages to be anticipated.
20. I have already suggested in paragraph 8 that no extra water assessment shall be laid - Paragraph 25. upon lands irrigated from wells, i.e. they shall be assessed at dry-erop rates, and I trust this will meet with your approval. The Superintendent of Survey considers, in the event of a mothastal befgayat assessment being insisted upon, that Rs. 2-12 should be the highest rate for the most favoured villages and Rs. 2-8 for those less favourably situated.

Paragraph 24.
21. The rate for bégayat irrigated from Bandháras is to form the subject of a future report by the Superintendent of Survey.
22. The Superintendent of Survey explains that 9 of the villages into which the revised rates are to be introduced will obtain no relief, and some of them will even be more highly assessed. They have hitherto enjoyed a lower rate of assessment than the villages of the same soil on either side of them, and the new assessment fixed on the intrinsic value of the soil has nearly rectified the anomaly.
23. The boundaries of the táluka to the west and south have not yet been fixed. The Superintendent of the Survey thinks that the latter had better be done when the survey of the neighbouring taluka of Pimpalner is in progress, and the western boundary fixed when the survey is drawing to a close and men can be spared for this duty.
24. The above is a very brief analysis of the valuable information contained in Captain Elphinstone's report, with the exception of the extension of the revised rates to autbandi villages noticed in paragraph 16. I recommend the rates he proposes for the sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,
L. R. ASFHEURNER,

Acting Cullector.

## No. 936 or 18 sía.

Refente Departyent.

## Fron

> B. \#. ELLLS, Esquias,
> Revenue Commissioner, N. D;

To
The honotrablé A. I. roberthon,
Aoting Chief Seeretary to Government, Bombay.
Sir,
I have the honour to request you will be good enomgh to lay before llis Escellency in Council the aunexed report frum the Collector of Khandesh.

No. 464, isted 25ih February
1 Sti2, with arrompanimests, $n$. In tive to the revisiou of the teseasment of the Nandurbar tiluka its ${ }_{6} \mathrm{~h}$ hadeeb.
‥ The Namburlar táluka consists of 216 rillages, 6 of which were assessat evperimentally last yar by the Superintendent Mr. Davidson. Of the remaining 210, 19 are alienated, 90 are "antbandi" and deserted villages, and 101 are to be assessed thic season.
3. Out of these 101, 89 are completely measured and classified, and the proposals now submitted refer to them. The remainder are in course of measurement and classification, and these when ready (it is expected they will be so this year) will be treated in accordance with the rates now to be sanctioned for the rest of the district.
4. Mr. Ashburner's letter reached Mr. Mansfield but two or three days before he made Under date 11th Marcin 1862 . over charge of this office to me. The lowness of the revised rates fixed by the Acting Superintendent attracted his attention, and he addressed the Collector as follows:-
"I see nothing in the circumstances of the district in question to induce me to recommend the adoption of the said rates. The Virdel rates seem to me to be in every way adapted to Nandurbár, and I request you will be good enough, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, to desire Captain Elphinstone to proceed at once with the revision of its assessment accordingly."
5. Mr. Mansfield's long experience in Khándesh gives great weight to his opinions on matters connected with that province, and it may be presumed that he was right in his view that the Superintendent's maximum should be raised. The rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone for the fourth group of villages being higher than the maximum for the corresponding class in Virdel, bave been retained. With this modification, I beg to submit Mr. Mansfield's proposal that the Virdel rates be applied to Nandurbár.
6. His Excellency in Council will perceive that Mr. Mansfield has already authorised the settlement of Nandurbar under the new rates in anticipa-
ride paragraph 4 of letter No. 777, dateit 7 h April $156 \%$. tion of the sanction of Government. In doing so he was doubtless actuated by the same motives which led to his ordering the revision of the assessment of the Nizámpur petha of the Rajpuri táluka in Thána.

The circumstances in both Collectorates were alike. In Thána Major Francis' presence was required in Bassein for the introduction of survey rates, and in Khandesh Captain Elphinstone had to proceed into the Dhulia táluka for the assesement of the Songir petha, this being the first year in which an attempt has been made in that Collectorate to settle a

* No. 934 of 22nd April 1862. second district in one season. The report* on Songir I bave since had the bonour to submit to Government.

7. The following statement contrasts the rates proposed by the Superintendent and those ordered to be substituted by Mr. Mansfield :-

| Superintendent's Rates. |  |  |  | Rates adopted. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Class... |  | 24 | 0 | 3st Class... |  | 28 | 0 |
| 2nd do. ... |  | $\ldots 20$ | 0 | 2nd do.... |  | . 22 |  |
| 3rd do. ... | $\ldots$ | ... 172 | 0 | 3 d d do. ... |  | $\ldots \mathrm{ll}$... 12 | 0 |
| 4 th do. .. |  | $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{rr}1 & 10 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | fth do. . | $\ldots$ | ... $\begin{cases}1 & 10 \\ 1 & 6\end{cases}$ |  |

The appended statement marked A gives a list of the villages in their several groups

Received with Collector's letter No. 710 of 28 th March 1862. according to the maximum fixed by Mr. Mansfield. As stated above in paragraph 5 , the last class of villages will be settled on the rates originally proposed by the Superintendent, and not on those of the Virdel táluka,
8. The financial effect of Mr. Mansfield's rates is an immediate reduction in the assessment to the extent of Rs. 13,000 , or about 21 per cent; whereas Captain Ephinstone's proposals involved a loss of Rs. 17,389 , or about 27 per cent. There is no doubt but that the reduction will be more than made up in the course of a few years. There is an abundance of land fit for cultivation in Nandurbar. Of the 113,221 acres of Government arable land in the 89 villages referred to in paragraph 3, some 34,000 acres only were cultivated last year, lesving about 79,000 acres unoccupied.
9. Of the 90 villages mentioned in paragraph 2 as autbandi and deserted, 52 have had their boundaries only surveyed. As regards the remainder Captain Elphinstone recom. mends (paragraph 1s) that "their position be ascertained by simple traverse survey along the roads connecting the several villages, on the principle of a military reeonnaissance, which could be performed very rapidly and at very little expense." In the wild and unhealthy district to which Captain Elphinstone's proposition refers, it seems sufficient to fix the sites

Vide Cullector's paragraph 23 . of the villages without tracing their boundaries, and I would recommend that his suggestions on this subject and on the táluka boundary be sanctioned by Government.
10. The whole of the autbandi villages a re inhabited by Bhils only, and the population is very scanty. The Bhils pay assessment on the number of ploughs employed by them in cultivation, and their villages are proposed to be left undisturbed, excepting three, for which Captain Elphinstone recommends fixed rates on the acre as a trial, in view to ascertaining whether a regular system of assessment might not be made to suit these wild
tribes. This Mr. Ashburner objects to, under the belief that the autbandi tenure is the only one applicable to the Bhils, observing that for the present he would abstain from all experiments of the kind.
11. I consider that a regular settlement with a light assessment is a great step towards the civilization of the Bhils. Great care must of course be taken in its introduction; but I would certrinuly allow the experiment. The assessment of these villages it is proposed to pitch four annas lower than that of villages in other respects similar. I presume that this rate will bring the assessment which the Bhils will henceforth have to pay below that which they paid before. Care should be taken that it is so, and if it be, I doubt not the Bhils will readily adopt the survey assessment when properly explained to them. The experiment is, in my opinion, of much importance. I would try it auy rate. If it fail, the Bhils are just where they were; if it succeed, I am convinced very great improvement will rapidly be developed.
12. Two modes of irrigation are found in this táluka-the Pátasthal and the Motasthal. The former being derived from Bandháras, Captain Elphinstone has reserved the assessment of lands irrigated therefrom for future report. (With regard to the Motasthal or well irrigation, it is stated that most of the wells are out of use or in disrepair, owing to the present assessment on garden land being too high, and both Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Ashburner endorse the recommendation of the Superintendent Mr. Davidson that it would be politic to forego all extra assessment on irrigation from that source. $\int$ Mr. Mansfield has not specifically touched upon this subject in his letter to the Collector, and from the general terms made use of by him that the Virdel rates were to be adopted, I conclude he did not intend any special exemption in favour of the irrigated lands of Nandurbar.
13. The wretched state of Bandháras in this district is mentioned by Captain Elphinstone in his 8th paragraph. I trust that instructions will be issued to the Public Works Department to examine these important works, and thai authority will be giren for tho repair of such as may be yet made useful and profitable.
14. I do not understand on what principle the Superintendent of Survey has excluded from all notice the six villages into which a settlement was last year introduced by Mr. Davidson. I cannot trace any sanction from Government or the Revenue Comraissioner, and the introduction of the assessment must have been purely experimental and temporary. To complete the view of the operations in this taluka, full details regarding these villagea should have been submitted, and the Superintendent will be directed to include these villages when reporting the final result of the modified rates.
15. I would suggest that the extracts from Captain Elphinstone's report, as per

Part of paragraph 5 regarding Vaccination.
Part of paragraph 15 guggestiug the trial of the hosa oil medicin. ally. margin, be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, for such notice as he may deem necessary. If the rayats of Nandurbar have expressed their anziety for vaccination, it would be a favourable locality for trying the plan lately proposed, of concentrating in one district of $\varepsilon$. Collectorate the strength of the vaccinatiug establishment, so as to produce results that may be appreciated and have an effect on the surrounding country.

I have the hor:our to be, \&e.,
B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Thána District, Camp Agáshi, $23 r d$ April 1862.

No. 1989 or 1862.
Revencer Defartmgnt.

To the Revenue Commissionrr, N. D., Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh (paragraph 5),

Pubic Works Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the Papers thereis referred to.
Principal Inspectok-Grneral, Mefical Difabthent, with paragraphe 5 and 15 of Captain Elphinstone's report.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.
The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Mansfield in considering that there is nothing in the circumstances of the Nandurbár taluka to recommend the adoption of rates lower than those already introduced into the adjoining district of Virdel. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to confirm the instructions already given by the late Rereme

Commissioner to introduce the rates applied last season to the Virdel taluka. The effect of these rates on the land now under cultivation is an immediate reduction of about Re 18,000 out of Rs. 65,000 , or 20 per cent. on the amount leviable under the old rates, a reduction which greatly exceeds the average remission, which amounted to about Rs. 3,400 , or $5 t$ per cent. on the average of past collections. And as the revenue has under the old rates increased be no doubt that the ratex imponed by Mr. Mansiedd are sufficiently low to encourage the further development of the resources of the district.
2. With regard to the villages managed on the "autbandi" system, the Governor in Council would wish to see the experiment of a fixed aserssment

Revenue Cormmisaioner's 9th, 10th, and 11th paragraphs, on the acre with light rates tried, as he agrees with Mr. Ellis in considering the messure, if it prove acceptable to the Bhils, calculated to lead to the civilization and improvement of these wild tribes. The experiment should, however, not be extended beyond the limits now proposed till the result has been reported and approved.
3. Captain Elphinstone's suggeations with respect to defining the boundaries of the taluka, and ascertaining the sites only of those villages situated in wild and unhealthy portions of the talluka, without attempting to lay down their boundaries, bre approved and sanctioned.
4. With respect to the assessment of lands watered from wells (Motasthal), the Governor in Council finds that neither the present Revenue Commissioner nor his predecessor have offered any opinion upon the subject. His Exoellency in Council therefore will not for the present pass any decision on the question, and desires that Mr. Ellis will favour Government with his own views on the subject.
5. Extract (paragraph 13) of the Revenue Commissioner's report, as also extract (paragraph 8) from Captain Elphinstone's tetter, should be transferred to the Public Works Lepartment for consideration. The state of the labour market in Khandesh, which prevents the possibility of much being done in the shape of public works in any one season, has hitherto rotarded the repsir and improvement of the numerous works of irrigation, as it has other public works throughout the province.
6. Extract (paragraphs 5 and 15) of Captain Elphinstone's report will also, as suggested by the Revenue Commiasioner, be forwarded to the Principal Inspentor-General, Medical Department.
7. In communicating to the cultivators the rates above sanctioned, the Governor in Council desires that they may be informed that these rates are annctioned, subject to an increase not exceeding one anna in the rupee, to bo hereafter levied, if its imposition be deemed advisable as a special rate, the proceeds of which shall be expended within the districts in maintaining schools and in the construction of roads or other useful public works of a local character.

A. D. ROBERTSON,<br>Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1862.

No. 1430 or 1862.

## Revenue Departurnt.

To

## A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., <br> Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,
In submitting proposals for a revision of assesement in the Nandurbar taluks, the Superintendent of Survey, Khándesh, entered for settlement three Bhil villages, in which it was intended to try experimentally the effects of giving a fixed cash assessment to the Bhil population.

> Paragraphe 10 and 11 of No. 986, dated 23rd April 1862.
2. In reporting on the Superintendent's propositions to Government, I recommended the experiment which was sanctioned in Resolution No. 1989 of the 20th nltimo.
3. But the Acting Superintendent now expresses his fears that the experiment is not No. 161, dated 23 rd May 1863. likely to be successful, and states that if it be tried, the rates Elphinstone's letter ie appended. Whe originally proposed are too high. . A copy of Captain Elphinstone's letter ie appended.
4. In forwarding Phe Acting Superintendent's letter, the Collector, Mr. Ashburner remarks as follows with reference to Captain Elphinstone's present propositions :-
*Captain Elphinetone proposes to introduce the survey, bat to let the Bhils hold
No. 11\%7, dated 27th May 1862 their lands at a nominal rate of eight annas per acre. (In his report on Nandurbár Captain Elphinstone points out that where Mr. Mansfield had granted lands at the low rates of eight annas per acre only, a very limited increase of cultivation had been the resnlt. I think
Paragraph 23, No. 2J, dated 25th Janaary 1862.
$\qquad$
$\checkmark$ therefore even eight anoas is too high a rate. I would fix the assessment in autbandi
villages at four annas per acre for Bhils and Pardis, and relax all the sarvey rules with regard to them. I would let them relinquish and take up fields at any time of the year ; and $I$ would ascertain the extent of land in their possession by examination after the monsoon. I am fully aware of all the evils this examination would entail, but I see no other means of avoiding other and greater evils.
"The gradual civilization of the Bhils, and rendering their country fit for human habitation, are objects of far greater importance than the small revenue to be derived from them. It would, I think, be good policy to let them have the jungle at a nominal rate of one anna per acre for the next twenty years; these terms would draw into our country great numbers of Bhils (who alone can live in it) from the neighbouring Native States (Gáikwár, Holkar, and numerous petty chiefs); the jungle would gradually disappear, and the country consequently become more healthy. As land available for squatters became more scarce, they would be compelled to settle down into permanent villages. This alone would be a great point gained. At present their unsettled migra. tory babits are the great bar to improvement.")
5. I doubt the policy of tempting into our districts a number of Bhils from foreign territory until we have advanced further in civilizing those who belong properly to our own districts, and the grant of land at merely nominal rates is not likely to produce any good effect, unless accompanied (which it would not be according to Mr. Ashburner's proposition) with some restrictions tending to induce the Bhils to adopt more settled habits. It is better to continue the present plough tax until a cash assessment on fields can be imposed with some prospect of success.
6. The chief element of success in dealing with wild tribes like the Bhils is the con-fidence of the officer entrusted with the introduction of a reform, that he can make his settlement acceptable to those who are affected by it. As Captain Elphinstone has not this confidence, 1 cannot recommend that the attempt be made, beyond offering the Bhils the option of taking a survey settlement at reduced rates or continuing on their old system.
7. To make a formal reduction in the rates of these villages would, perhaps, embarrase Government hereafter. The rate may be left as proposed at Rs. 1-6, but as a special case the Bhils and Párdis may be offered any fields in these three villages at four annas per acre for the first ten years (the rate proposed by the Collector), and eight annas per acre for the remaiuder of the survey period (the rate proposed by the Superintendent). The rules as to taking up whole numbers and maintaining boundary-marks should be observed; hat a verbal resignation instead of a written one might be accepted, and the minor rules might be modified at the discretion of the Collector.
8. I think Captain Elphinstone may be authorised to offer this settlement in the three villages, giving the Bhils the option of trying it for a year, and then reverting to their old system if they find it unprofitable. If they are disinclined to adopt it even for a year, I can only suggust that they be allowed to retain the plough tax.

I have the honour to ke, \&e.,
B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Revenue Commissioner's Ofice, Mütherún, 10th June 1862.

$$
\text { No. } 161 \text { of } 1862 .
$$

From

Captain P: A. ELP日INSTONE,<br>Acting Supt., Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khándesh;

To

## L. R. ASHBURNER, ESQR,

Collector of Khándesh.

## Sir,

In paragraph 23 of my report No. 21, dated the 25 th January 1862, in which 1 had the honour to embody the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of this survey, for the Nandubar Taluka, I expressed some doubt regarding the introduction of the survey into the autbandi villages lying in the west of Nandutbir.
2. At the time of forwarding on that report I was unable to give a decided opinion on the subject of these villages as the extent of the land under cultivation has not been ascertained, and it was therefore impossible to judge how the proposed rates would apply to the present holdings of the Bhil cultivators. Now, however, since the crop measurements have been completed, and the results of our calculations are hefore me, I find that even the low rate of Rs. 1-6 proposed for these villages is very much higher than at least tico of the three villages can possibly bear.
3. On comparing columns 6 and 7 of the first division of the annexed table yon wil yee the effect of adopting Rs. 1-6 as a maxinum rate per acre for the three villages, pro posed for survey rates, the present assessment being thereby raised by 16, 40, and 80 per cent respectively. If we attempted to force this assessment upon them the Bhils would desert their villages at once, and perhaps be tempted to return to their former lawless habits from which we have with such difficulty reclaimed them.
4. Oar only mode of proceeding therefore would be, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, to reduce the existing assessment aufficiently to reconcile the Bhils to the change from the plough tax to our survey rates, and to effect this object the highest assessment that it would be advisable to adopt would be ten annas as a maximum rate per acre. This would give only about seven annas as a mean or average rate when calculated on the average value of the soils of these three villages. The lower division of the annexed table exhibits in column 7 the result of applying ten annas as the maxianun rate on the cultivated lands of the autbandi villages.
5. It remains to be considered, however, whether it would not be impolitic to place so low a rate upon these villages when the bighoti villages in the neighbourhood and adjoining them are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, or nearly treble that rate, as an great a disparity between these rates would be sure to cause much dissatisfaction to the villages paying the higher assessment. This inconvenience might be obviated by placing the assessment of Rs. 1-6 originally proposed upon the lands of these villages, but exempting the Bhils, as a class, for a time from the regular assessment, and permitting them to take up lands at a nominal rate of eight annas per acre (which is one anna in excess of the mean rate) for all soils indiscriminately. There are precedents in Khandesh, I believe, to sucb a course being adopted in special cases.
6. Should these proposals, however, not meet with your approval, I cannot just now see any resource but the retention of the plough tax; and taking into consideration the unsettled habits of these wild tribes, it might, perhaps, be more advisable for the present to abstain from interference with them-at least until we find that the liberal terms offered at present by the plough tax, and which but few Kunbi cultivators of the more highly assessed neighbouring villages have higherto found it worth their while to accept, owing no doubt to the unhealthiness of these jungles, have drawn some of the more civilized classes into these villages, and thereby rendered the success of a regular assessment more than a mere probability.
7. However desirable it might otherwise have been to adopt means which the introduction of a fixed land assessment places at our disposal, and which under ordinary circumstances would have been thought advisable, for the gradual subjugation of these "wild" men of the woods, they appear, from what I have lately learnt, hardly prepared as yet to comply with the demands and submit to the rules which our survey, if introduced into these villages, would necessarily impose upon them. Under these circumstances I would venture respectfully to suggest an adherence to the plough tax in villages so circumstanced as the autbandi villages in the west of Nandubar are.
8. Pending the receipt of instructions on the sulject, I shall postpone introducing rates into these autbandi villages.

I have the honour to be, \&c,
P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Supt., Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.
Superintendent's Office, Camp Khusamb Khera, $23 r d$ May 1863.

List of Autbandi Villages referred to in paragrapk 23 of Report No. 21 and proposed to be assessed at a maximum rate of Rupces 1-6-0 per Acro.

| Group. | Maximum Barvey Rult par Lore. | Names of Villageo. | Lada under Caltivation in the year 1861 and 1802. |  |  |  | According to the propoeed Barvay, Retee. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No ols Antror Plongh | Acres. | Asecsment in Rupees. |  | Covernuent Arable Land. |  |  | Nomlanaverave valueof Suil. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Acomriting to the old Autbendi Rutes. | 4 coording to tho New Eurvey Hatel. | Acres, | Burver Remal. | Rate por Acres |  |
| 1 | 1 | 8 |  | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th } \\ \text { Clage. } \end{gathered}$ | 160 | Kheranjwa ... ... | 8 | 82 | Rs. 80 | R8. | 9:8 | R8. | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Ra, } & \text { a. } & p \\ 0 & 14 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Be. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 11 & 5 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 160 | Bhoreda ... ... | 9 | 173 | 101 | 17 | 1,009 | 1,009 | 100 | 0.124 |
|  | 160 | Phalsar ... ... | 15 | \$21 | 150 | 218 | 476 | 486 | 014 8 | 0111 |

The Saine Autbandi Villages assessed at a maximum rate of 10 Annas per Acre.

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain, Acting Bapt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

No. 2975 of 1862.
Revenue Defartment.
To
Thi REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.
Copy of Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.
The Governor in Council concurs in the views and opinions expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, and sanctions the adoption of his recommendation.

> J. B. PEILE, Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1862.

No. 1593 op 1862.

## Betinoe Department.

To
The Monourable A. D. Robertson,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Sir,
With referenc3 to paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution No. 1999, dated 20th
ultimo, I have the honour to state that the Acting Superintendent, Khándesh Survey, reports that the Virdel Motasthal rates have been made applicable to the Motasthal lands of Nandurbár, i.e. a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre has been
Aspessiment of lanila watered from wells (Motasthal) in the Numdurhar tadake of K゙handesh. imposed.
2. Captain Elphinstone thinks that it would hardly be worth while to make any change in the rate already introduced, which differs but slightly from the jiráyat rate. In this opinion I concur, and I beg accordingly to recommend that Captain Elphinstone's proceedings be contirmed.

## $\therefore$ I have the honour to be, \&ec.,

B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Pqona, 97 ih June 1862.

- 1227-22


## Reynnof Departyent.

To
Thr REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.
Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1593, dated the 27th June 1862, stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1989, dated 20 th May preceding, that the Acting Superintendent, Khándeah Revenue Survey, reports that the Virdel Motasthal rates have been made applicable to the Motasthal lands of Nandurbár, i.e., a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre has been imposed.Approved.
J. B. PEILE, Under Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 25th August 1862.

$$
\text { No. } 244 \text { or } 1866 .
$$

To

## A. F. DAVIDSON, Esquire, Sujerintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey.

Oamp Sirwadi, 5th April 1866.

## Sib,

With reference to the demi-official correspondence between the Collector and youreelf, upon the subject of the rates proposed for the: Sultanpur, Bargaum and Thalner taluksa, I have the honour te inform you that as it is necessaty that the settlement of these districts should be effected this year, I authorize your introducing the rates for one year only subject to any alteration that may hereafter be deemed advisable on the final settlement report being considered.
2. Your own letters representing the urgent necessity for commencing the jamábandi at once have induced me to authorize the settlement being made without reference being firat made to the Revenue Commissioner.
3. I shall submit copy of this letter to that officer and request him to sanction the course adopted.

I have the honour to be,<br>Sir,<br>Your most obedient Servant,<br>J. FRANCIS, Major, Survey and Settlement Commisoioner,

$$
\text { No. } 144 \text { or } 1867 .
$$

From

W. G. PEDDER, Esquire, Superintendent, Khándesh Survey;

To
L. R. ASHRURNER,

Collector, Kbándesh.
Camp Málegaon, 15th January 1867.

## Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report upon the revised rates of assessment experimentally introduced last year (1865-66) in the Bhadgaon taluka, in a portion of the talukds of Thalner and Sultanpur, and in 3 villages of táluka Nandurbár, in your Collectorate.

- 2. I must first apologize for this report being somewhat meagre. The rates, grouping of villages, \&cc., were arranged entirely by demi-official correspondence, copies of which are not on my records, and I am therefore unable to explain what reason my predecessor may have had for his decision on any particular point.

76. There are 3 villages of the Nandurbír taluks in which the settlement was not introduced in 1861-62, with the rest of the district, as they were then entirely waste. As there now seems a probability of their being brought under cultivation, they have been surveyed and assessed at maximum rates similar to those imposed on neigh-

Vede lettor of Rovenue Commis. toner, N. D., to Chief Secretary, No. 1020 , dated 28 th March 1865, paragraph 18, on the assemment of Jamner and Sultinpur.
bouring villages. The following table gives the results of the eettlement which may be, I trust, approved and sanctioned :-

I have, \&cc.,
(Signed) W. G. PEDDER, Superintendent, Khándesh Survey.

No. 1327 of 1867.
Khándesh Collector's Camp, Saptashring, 18th Juna 1867.

## From

## L. R. ASHBURNER, Esquire,

## Collector of Khandesh;

To

## Major PRESCOTT,

## Survey Commisaioner, N. D.

## Sir,

The following is a very brief resumé of Mr. Pedder's report on the revised rates of asseasment which were laat year experimentally introduced in the Bhurgaom and Thalner talukas and certain outlying villages of Sultánpur and Nandurbar.
*
41. There are three villages of the Nandurbar taluka which were waste when that taluka was assessed in 1861-62 and were therefore not included in the settlement. Two of these villages have now been occupied and the other is likely to be. These villages have therefore been asaessed at the same rates as the adjoining villages. They are aa followa:-


I request that eanction may be obtained for this assessment.


> I have, \&c.,
L. R. ASHBURNER,

Collector.

No. 587 of 1867.
2

## Refenue Departhent. Poona, 2ird July 1567.

In submitting the above reports and the appendices through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs reapectfully to recommend, subjeot to the approval of Mr. Rogers, the edoption of Mr. Pedder's recommendstions,

## Nandurbár Táluka.

8. Three (3) villages of this taluka which did not come under the general revision of 1861-62 (in consequence of being entirely waste at that time) have now been assessed, se thero seems a probability of their being brought under cultivation :-


The total effects of the revisions above referred to are as follows : -

| Tstuk 4 . | OLD averex, 1864.96. |  | Nyw syoter, 1806-67. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cutivation. | A meesamant. | Cultuation. | Asmomment. |
|  | Acren. | Re. | Acres. | R. |
|  | 1,01,477 | 1.03,774 | 1,32.306 | 1,74.632 |
| Thalner ... | 51,442 | 87,R23 | 65,536 | 1,16,542 |
| Sultánpur | 12,135 | 15,726 | 23,113 | 24,858 |
| Total | 1,65,054 | 2,07,823 | 2,20,935 | 3,06,032 |

C. G. PRESCOTT,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 5255 of 1867.
Revenue Departarit.

Thr Acting CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Bombay.
Thäta, 6th November 1807.
Biñ,
I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment according to the principles of the revenue survey in the taluka of Barganm and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultanpar together with three villages in Nandurbár in the Khándesh Collectorate. The rates were introduced experimentally in 1865-65 and sanctioned for the year just closed, 1868-67, in the Resolution of Government noted in the margin. Since the date of that Resolution further information has been obtained with a view to enable me to form a judgment on certain points which it will be found are in dig-
ficers and the Collector Mr. Ashburner, and Government will 1867. pute between the Survey officers and the Collector Mr. Ashburner, and Government will
now be in a position to decide on the advisability of giving the usual guarantee for the permow be in a position to dor thirty years. $\mathrm{As}_{\mathrm{s}}$ it would only unnecessarily take up the time of His Excellency in Council were I to recapitulate the statistical information relating to area, position, \&c., given in the reports of the local officers, I will content myself with referring only to such portions of it as may appear to bear direotly on the point of the rates of assessment.
19. I have no objeotion to offer to the proposals for the three remaining villages of the Nandurbár táluka.

I have, \&e.,
S. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

## Retenue Departhent.

## Bombay Castle, 16th May 1868.

Letter from the Revonue Commissioner, N. D., No. 5255, dated 6th November 1867-Submitting, with his observations, a correspondenee relating to the revision of assessment in the talaka of Bbaigaon, and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultánpur, and of three villages in Nan. durbar, in the Khándesh Collectorate.
Memorandam from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 933, dated 26th November
1867 . Forwarding the above, and suggesting that, on final orders being passed, a short summary embracing the important points in the discussion embodied in this correspondence be drawn ap , and printed as a selection apon the setilement of the districts concerned.

Resolution.-The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, has submitted, for the ordors of Government, in one report proposals for a revision of the assessment in three tálukas of Khándesh. When adjacent tálukas are brought under settlement in the same year it is convenient to discuss their-revision in the same report; but when the districts are so far apart and so widely different as those of Thalner, or Sultanpur and Bhadgaon, the practice is inconvenient, and the Settlement Officer should be requested to send separate reports, and kecp the whole correspondence distinct.
32. The assessment proposed for the three villages of Nandurbar being generally approved, is contirmed.

> M. J. SHAW-STEWART, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 312 op 1870,
Superintendent's Office, Málegaon, October 14th, 1870.
To
Colonel FRANCIIS,
Survey Commissioner, N. D.

## Sir,

The time has now arrived for making arrangements for the introduction of the survey assessment in the remaining villages of the Khandesh Collectorate, inclusive of those in the talukas transferred to Násik. These are nearly all alienated.
3. I have, therefore, drawn up a statement showing the rates under which the several villages should be assessed. I have been guided in its preparation by the rates fixed at the general settlement of each taluka, and have put the villages now in question under the average class of rates of those contiguous to the m.
3. The returns of caltivation of several villagea have not yet been received and of others the classification papers are under preparation, which has occasional several blank spaces in the statement, but I trust the entries will be found sufficient to enable you to judge of the propriety of introducing the rates set forth and inform me if I should proceed with the calculations and issue the necessary instructions to the several Mánlatdars for the preparation of field statements, sce.
4. The rates could be introduced by an officer depated by the Collector of Nasik in Nándgaon and by the Collector of Khandesh in the remaining tâtukas,

I have, \&ic.,<br>A. COMMING, Acting Deputy Superintendent.

Extract from the statement showing the rates proposed for certain Alionated and Government Villages of the Khándesh and Násik Zillas not assessed at the general settlement.

H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Revenuo Survey and Assessment.
No. 3715.
Reyenge Department.

## Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1871.

Letter from the Revenne Commissioner, N. D., No. 2392, dated 15th May 1871-Submitting, for orders, a correepondence containing proposals by the Survey Departmont for the revision of assessment in portions of certain Jaghiri villages in the Khándesh Collectorate and the talukas originally belonging to it that have lately been transferred to Násik; and recommending that the same be sanctioned as they stand, the permanency of the rates being gaaranteed in each instance for so many years as will canse the grarantee to expire simultaneously with that given for the several tálukas in which the villages are situated.
Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 17-1797, dated 1st July 1871-Supplying certain information required by Government.
Resolution.-The proposals are sanctioned.
Chief Secretary to Government.
To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., With copies of the statement showThe Collector of Khándesh,
The Collector of Nasik. ing the proposed rates.

No. 23 or 1869.
To
The Acting COLLECTOR, Khandesh.

Camp Pimpalner, Ind February 1869.

## Sir,

I have now the honour to submit fir your consideration, and for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., throngh theSurvey Commissioner, proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement during the presont season in the remaining districts of your Collectorate, viz. Pimpalner Suba and the Zeykheda and Abhona Pethas of Báglán. I shall make this letter as brief as I can and shall go into no further detail than is necessary to inform you of the present effect of the rates I propose, both because the field work is not yet completed

[^19]suggest that it will not be necessary to forward this report to Government. The usual statistical and other statements will therefore accompany my final report showing the effect of the settlement.
9. In my reports upon the settlement of Báglán Suba and Nizámpur Petha (Nos. 3 and

Aspect of the conntry and agricultare. 4, dated 5th Janaary 1869) I have already fully described the general nature and appearance of the country, the condition of the population, and the modes of husbandry in the western districts of Khándesh. (All the district under report is intersected by abrupt and rocky mountain ranges, divided by the valleys of greater or less width, of different rivers and streams along which the cultivation and population are found.) The most important cultivation is the patasthal, of which you will see from colamn 8 of the accompanying statement that there is a good deal. The dry crop cultivation is mostly rude amd careless. It is, however, best towards the east of each district, where the valleys open out, and the climate is suitable for bajri. To the westward, the coarser grains are more commonly grown, but there is a good deal of rabi cultivation, wheat, gram, tur and a little rice in the west of Abhone. The eanterly villsges are also the least unhealthy, are most favourably situsted with respect to markets, and are inhabited by a larger proportion of Kanbis, Bhils and Konkanis predominating in the western villages. For all these reasons, you will see that the highest rates must be imposed upon the eastern villages, and that the rates must be partly reduced in the extreme west.
20. It now only remsins to discuss the question of the settlement of autbandi villages. In all autbandi villages above the Gháts, I anticipate little difficulty in introducing and administering the survey system, provided the rates are sufficiently low, while those I have propssed, I am convinced, are. I found no difficulty whatever in the few autbandi villages of Beglán Suba, settled last yoar. But the case is different with villages below the Ghats, those of the Navápar division of Pimpalner, and the scattered villages of Abhona, referred to in paragraph 7 above.
21. When you, in A. D. 1864 , made the " Makta" settlement of 60 villages in Navápur, my predecessor Mr. Davidson, and the Honourable Mr. Ellis, then Revenue Commissioner, were of opinion that the survey settlement might be tried in 16 villages of Navápur (those entered in Class 7 of the accompanying statement for Pimpalner) which lie along the Surat road, and contain s little cultivation. They were consequently excluded from your Makta settlement, and have been measured and classified. In two of them, Navapur Kasba and Visarvadi, which are the largest and most populous, and contain a few Kunbis and others besides Bhils, the settlement may, I think, be introduced at the low rates I have proposed.
22. But in the remaining villages $I$ doubt whether it will be possible to administer the sarvey settlement for the following reasons:-

1st.-Navapar is not like the districts north of the Tapti, where there is a belt of thickly peopled and well cultivated country between the river and the jungle. In those districts our object is, by the survey system with light rates, to induce the population to encroach upon the jungle, where the Bhil inhabitants of the forest will either become labourers for the immigrating Kunbis, or the more intelligent among them will set up to hold land for themselves. But Navápur is excessively isolated; the Maratha Kunbis will not come down the Ghát, and indeed the above-ghát population is scanty enough as it is; and the Surat Kunbis will not, for some time at least, cross the intervening strip of Gáikwar's country to come into Navapar. We mast therefore depend upon the indigenous Bhils to bring Napapur into cultivation, and I think that the unhealthiness of the climate and their barbarous habits will prevent their increasing in numbers sufficiently to do this.
$2 \mathrm{nd}$. -If it were possible, which it is not, to get Kulkarnis to reside in the villages, the Bhils might learn to cultivate by survey numbers. As $t$ is, I fear they will not abandon their habit of tilling patohes of land here and there. This would involve their being charged the full assessment for all the numbers in which they might cultivate a small portion of land, which would drive them out of the villages at once.

3rd.-I fear the survey system might cause oppression and fraud. None of the Bhils, of course, can read, nor is there any one who can in their villages; hence they would never, I fear, learn the number and assessment of each field, and the Kulkarni who prepares the jamábandi papers, and the Kárkún who makes the "Paháni," might exact just what they please.
23. For these reasons I do not think that I would have made a field survey and elassification of any of the Navípar villages except the Kasba and Visarvadi. As, however, the classification has been completed, I think it will be well for me to prepare the papers, and to try the experiment of introducing the survey system. Should the people accept it without difficalty, the system might be tried for 2 or 3 years to see how it answers. Should I find insuperable dificulty in the introduction of the rates some other plan must be tried.
24. There is first the plan, adopted by you for 60 villages of Navapur, of giving each village on a Makta or lease to its headman or some other person. This should be, I think, the next to be tried after the survey system; but from what I could learn from the people themselves during a visit to Nuvapur, neither the "gavits" or headmen of hamlets nor the other Bhils like the plan; the former, because they fear the responsibility; the latter, because
they do not trust the "garits." If " maktas" are refused. the following strikes mear being a likely plav. At the end of the hot weather, let the Mámlatidar or a good karkún go with the Bhils of each bamlet to ascertain in the field what survey numbers or shares each will take up, explaining the assessment to them on the spot. Let the khatas so formed stand unaltered for 3 years, do "Páhíni" (except of boundary marks) being made in the interval, and the Bhils cultivating as much more land as they like. At the end of 3 years, aucertnin the numbers cultivated, and form another similar settlement. I fis the term of 3 years, brcause the Bbils usually cultivate the same field for 3 years and then let it lio fallow fur 5 or 6 . This plan would not be very troublesone, as the villages are not numerous, aud it seems to me to have two advantages. We should be able to get the people of each hamlet to cultivate all in the same place, not in scattered patches, and in the course of 9 or 12 years, the peop may become sufficiently intelligent for the regular survey aystem to be tried. The third plan, especially applicable to lamlets where there are only 2 or 3 ploughs, is one I tried last season (as will be reported to you immediately) in a few Deng villages of Nandurbár as an experiment. This is of substituting a fised "Aqami-var" settlement for the present plough-tnx. Each cultivator is to pay a certain fixed rate, receiving from the Mámlatiar a "Parwána" to cultivate for a certain number of years at that rate, and they ate jointly responsible that no one cultivates without a "Parwána" in the village.
25. Whatever plan of settlement is adopted, the Bhils should, I think, be free to cut fown, all trees in numbers which they take up. They will not cut down mavgoes and mowras, and the little very bad teak that there is in these villages it will be an advantage to get rid of. The best thing for Navapur would be to have the country 2 or 3 milcs on each side of the Surat road entircly cleared of all trees but fruit-trees. We should then have a cleared space 5 or 6 miles wide right through the Dáng, which would inprove the climate, the cultivation, and the forests on each side too, for no cultivation should then be permitted (except in the leased villages) except in the cleared tract.
26. One only chance of getting population into the Narápur Mahal is by making the Kasba town a nucleus for it, and I would respectfully urge the necessity for some expenditure mon improvenents there. It is not a bad town and is the great balting place on the roal from Surat to lihándesh which, by the way, urgently calls for improveniant. There are 10 or 12 bonses of Wánis, 4 or 5 of Musalmáns, and 4 or 5 of Kunbis and Mátis. There is a consilerable manufacture of very good carts. 'There are 2 broken Banduaras, which might be repaired at an inconsiderable expense, and the people say they would at once take up 40 or 50 acres of land under either of them. One Máli, who has a capital house, and has grown rich by selling vegetables, raised under a well, to travellers, told me that if the Bandhara be repaired, he would take up 25 acres of land himself under it, and would guarautee that 7 or 8 bouses of Kunbis will come from the Gaikwar's country to settle at Navapur.
27. Acting under the orders already recei ved by this department, I shall, as I have ssid, eudeavour to introduce the survey system in the survesed villages of Navapur. But should I fail in doing so, I should be much obliged by early instructions on the alternative plans of settlement.

*These are the villages of the preaent qecticment.

No. 302 of 1869.
Frow

W. G. PEDDER, Esquire,<br>Superintendent, Khándesh and Násik Survey;

To

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq., ..<br>Collector of Khándesh.

# Superintendent's Office, Camp Pimpalgaon, 7th December 1869. 

## Sib,

I have now the honoar to submit my final report upon the introduction of the survey

Pimpalner Subn, Zoykheds Petha, and Abhona Petha, Taluka Baglan.
settlement during last season in the districts marginally noted, the preliminary report upon which was forwarded to you nnder date 2nd February last, No. 23.
3. From the accompanying map it will be seen that Pimpalner Subha lies partly above Sitaation and Boundarias. and partly below the Western Ghats, and is bounded on the west by the Dángs and the Géekwár's pargana of Songar, on the north by the Tápti and Nesa rivers and by the Nandurbár táluka of your Collectorate, on the east by the Nizampur Petha, and on the south by the Zeykbeda Petha, from which it is divided by the Sailbári range of hills. The Zeykheda Petha, lying entirely above the Ghats, consists, speaking generally, of the long and narrow valley of the Musam river betweon the Sailberi and Dolebari ranges. It is bonnded on the west by the Dángs, on the north by Pimpalner, on the east by Málegaon, and on the sonth by Baglan Subha. The Abhona J'etha also lying, with the exception of a few scattered villages, above the Ghats, is bounded on the west by the Dánge, on the north and east by Paglán Subha, a narrow slip of which intervenes botween it and Zeykheda, and on the south by the Chandor range, dividing it from the Wandinduri tuluka of Násik.
4. Pimpnlaer Subha, according to the Mámlatdar's lists, eontains 222 villages-218 Goverument ond 4 alienated. It may be divided into two distinct portions-the old Navapur mahal below the Kundaibari Gbat, and the original Subha division above it. In the
141 villages; 50 of these are mere names, and the tracts in ner. former division are nominally 141 villages; 50 of these are mere names, and the tracts in Sixty are held on "Makta" leases, under an arrangement made by the then First Assistant Colloctor in 1864, and have consequently been circuit surveyed only: two are alienated. Thirteen villages, entirely waste, have been circuit surveyed only to fix their boundaries, and the remaining 16, hitherto managed on the autbandi system, which lie along the Surat road, and are the moost populous and best cultivated, have now been teasured, classified and assessed in detail.
13. All the districts under report are intersected by abrupt and rocky mountain ranges Arpect of the Country. generally trending from west to east, and divided by the valloys, of greater or less width, of disteresit rivers and streams along which the population and cultivation are found. The hills are mostly bare, or covered only with low thorn jungle, but towards the west, and specially in the hills about Pimpli in Abhona, there are forest tracts of teak and other timber trees. The teak, however, as far as I have observed, is mostly stunted, and not equal in value to that of the Konkan or Dángs. The below Ghat villages, specially those of the Navapur mahal, contain much forest. The arable vallegs are mostly treeless, but along the rivers are many beautiful groves of mangoes.
14. The soil varies much in fertility, from excellent deep black to the very worst and Soil and Agriculture. poorest sort of "Barad." As shown by the average classification, however, the better soils bear but a small proportion in area to the vast uplands of poor "Mal." The most important cultivation is the Pátasthal of sugar, rice, wheat, gram, \&o., watered from dams in rivers, of which, you will see from the statements, there are altogether 10, 814 acrea, and which pass rather more than half the total revenue. The dry-crop cultivation is rude and careless. It is, however, best towards the east of each district, where the ralleys open out and the climate is suitable for bajri. To the westward the coarser kharif grains are chicly grown, but especially in the west of Abhona there is a good denl of dry-crop, wheat and gram, and a little rice. Most of the rice is either grown in rotation in Patasthal land, or sown broadcast as a dry-crop, but there is a little land, amounting altogether to 549 acres, which is embanked, and in which the rice is grown, by transplantation, and this has been separately assessed as rice.

- 1227-24

15. The only returns of raiufall I have been able to procure are noted in the margin. On the whole, the mainfall in the districts under report is heavier and more certain than in those

Climate.
Pimpaliner.
otal fall for 186
Total

| " | 1762 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 19 | 66 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | $1 \times 63$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 16 | 29 |
| ", | 1564 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 29 |
| " | 1845 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 61 |
| " | 1856 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 14 |
| " | 1467 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\xrightarrow{14}$ |
| " | 1869 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 15 | 79 |
| " |  | ... | ... |  |  |  |
|  | Total average ... $17 \quad 95$ |  |  |  |  |  |

There are no returns of rainfall for Zeykheds or athune. that adjoin them to the east-Maligaon, Baglán Subha, and Dhulia. But there is a striking difference within the three districts thenselves, the extreme west having excessive rain, the easterly villages asually not rain enough. I have noticed this more fully helow, paragraph 30. (The climate, though cool and pleasant, is every where unbealthy and foverish. and most so in the western villages. The portion of the Pimpalner taluka which lies below the Ghats is especially notorious for the deadly nature of its climute, which, except in the hot weather, is almost fatal to Luropeans and Natives of the Deccan. The latter have a proverb, that to a Bráhmin Navapur is worse than transportation. This tract is consequently inhabited only by Bhils and Kokanis.) It is a curious fact, and one which shows how litule we know of the causes of malarious fever, that although the monsoon of 1868 almost entirely failed, and the western districts suffered severely from want of water, many streams and wells running dry, and consequently, according to the ordinary theory, these districts should have been leas feverish than unual, they wore exceptionally nubealthy last season. Every Enropean officer who visited them was soverely attacked by fever. I had great difficulty in returning to Málegaon from Abhona about the middle of Jane, because all my servants and peons were prostrated ; and my own establishments and the district ones suffered so severely that it was with the greatest difficulty that I got through the work.
16. None of the districts under report are traversed by made-roads, though a few very

## Roads and Water-supply.

 useful Gbáts, such as the Kondaibari and Sailbari, have ben constracted. A road leading from Málegaon riâ Satína and the Dolebári across Zeykheda petha, and over the Sailbari to Pimpalner, has been commenced, and will, I suppose, be eventually completed. (The conntry roads are generally difficult for traffic, from the numerous steep passes and deep ravines they have to cross. The railway is far distant from any part of the districts under report. They are, generally speaking, well supplied with water; but some of the bill villages suffer mach from want of water, and this is a point to which I have attended in fixing the rates.17. There are no important markets within the districts under report. The exports Markets. of Pimpalner go chiefly to Dhulia, snd a portion down tho Kondaibári to Surat; those of Zeykheda to Málegann; those of Alhona also to Málegaon; but a good deal of sugar is said to cross the Awadhari, or Bháwarbári, to Násik. The chief village bázárs are in Pimpalner, Navápor, Wársa, Dhiwal, Málpur-Kasára, and Pimpalner Kasba; in Zeykheda, Muler, Námpur, and Zeykheda Kasba; in Abhona, Hatghar, Kannosi, Pála, and Abhona Kasba. All are small and unimportant.
18. The revenue system in the more easterly villages, and those of which the inhabit-

Former Revenue System. ants are chiefly Kunbis, is that of bighoii rates on cultivation, the rayats having however, of late years, been required to give "kabulayats," or "razinámas," for the lands they newly take up or relinquinh. In the western villages of Pimpalner and Zeykbeda the "autbandi" or plough-tax aystem is in force, but on two different plans. In Pimpalner the bullocks used for the plough are actually counted, and each cultivator pays according to the number he possesses. In Zeykheda 30 bighas of cultivation is considered to be one plongh. A rough measurement of the area annually cultivated by each peasant is made, and if it is less than 30 bighas he pays for cone plough; if more, for two of more ploughs, and no inspection of the number of bullocks he owns or uses is made. In the Hatghar mahal of Abhona the system is that of crop bichoti rates; and in 11 villages lying south of Abhona Kasba, which were some gears ago trausier-
red from the Wandinduri táluka of Násik, a settlement was made in 1843 by Mr. Fraker red from the Wandinduri taluka of Násik, a settlement was made in 1843 by Mr. Fraker Tytler, Superintendent of the Dáng Survey. A field assessment was imposed ouly upon the
rice and "kati" (or low-lying black) soils; and the "mal" or poor nplands, little of which rice and "kati" (or low-lying black) soils; and the "mal" or poor aplands, little of which was then in cultivation, was leased out to the villages, undivided, for a short term of years. On the expiration of this term the Collector, finding that the plan did not answer, did not renew the lump assessment, but let out the "mál" for cultivation at a low auiform rate. The measurements, rather rough originally, have been quite vitiated by portions of the sur-

| Wexdal | $\cdots$ | Class, |  | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | 3 | 1-4 |
| Yimpri Markand |  |  |  |  |
| Mnlanch Kd. | - | $\cdots$ | " | , |
| Jamleh ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ", | " |
| Javehgrum | $\ldots$ | ... | ", | " |
| Devii ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ", | " |
| Nínduri ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\because$ | " |
| Priasdár ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " |
| Bhilwari... | $\cdots$ | ... | " | " |
| Mohociari | $\cdots$ | ... | " |  |
| Kharad ... | -•• | * | 4 | 100 |
| * |  | * |  | $\bigcirc$ | fields, and, for the same reason, I have found it necessary to revise the classification. As the thirty years for which the settlement of the lands originally divided was made, does not expire till 1872, the new rates have not been introdaced in these villages, but the pupers have been prepared, and the table in the margin shows the clas in which these villages bave been included and their maximum dry-crop rate.

21. (I am, however, of opinion that all the districts under report require a reduction in the rates of assessment. Except that they have a heavier rainfall, they cannot be compared with the districts that adjoin them in the east-Dhulia, Málegaon, and Báglán Suba-in any of the points which guide us in fixing earvey assessments : they are less bealthy, less accessible, less conveniently situated with respect to markets; on the whole less populons, and their inhabitants comprise a larger proportion of the wilder tribes, anskilled in husbandry. Yet the rates of assessment they have hitherto paid are, on the whole, heavier than those paid by adjoining districts, either before or after the survey settlement of the latter.)
22. The maximum rates of assessment I have now adopted, it must be remembered, are very nearly those sanctioned for the infinitely more fertile, more populous, and more highly cultivated districts of the north-east of Khándesh before the rise in prices commenced, and $I$ consider that were the districts now onder report assessed in the same proportion as Savda and Yával, my rates would be one-half what they now are. The rise in prices has, therefore, been really taken into account. There is also, as you will see from the statements, a great extent of waste lands, the cultivation of which will, I am sare, within a very few years, recuperate Government for the small immediate loss of revenue (about 18 per cent.) now caused by the reduction of rates. (A great number of villages have hitherto been assessed at uniform rates, which, though lower than the survey ones, on the small area of good soils, are much too high for the profitable cultivation of poor soils. Tha, Bhils and Mhárs repeatedly told me in such villages that, now that they can get poor lands at a low rate, they will take to cultivation.)
23. In fixing dry-crop rates of assessment for each district, I have borne in mind that

Maximum Dry-Crop Rates, its easterly villages are the best caltivated, the least unhealthy and the most favourably situated with respect to markets; and ere also inhabited by a larger proportion of Kunbis, Bhils and Konkavis predominating in the western villuges.
26. The maximum rates of dry-crop assessment imposed by the survey in the districts immediately bordering on those under report, which are also the last settled, are as follows :-

|  | Nizampar Petha |  | $\cdots$ | Ra. | 2 | 0 | 119 | 18 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malegaon | - | ... | R. | 2 | 8 | 24 | 20 | 112 |
|  | Bäglan | ... | ... | Rs. | 2 | 2 | 20 | 112 | 130 |
| * | * |  |  | * |  |  | * | * |  |

30. You are aware that by the orders of the Survey Commissioner the classification Classification. scale originally adopted by Mr. Davidson for Khándesh (that given in the joint report) has been somewhat modified for the districts settled after 186n, in order to reduce the comparative assessment on the poorer soils. This measure generally has had the best results, but in the extreme west of the districts now under report, I think that by the present scale the poorer soils have been valued too low. You are aware that where the rainfall is very heavy the poorer soils are mere productive in proportion to the better ones than where the rainfull is usually light. (Now in the districts uvder report there seems to be a very marked difference between the castern and western villages in point of rainfall; one villuge complains that fromescarcity of rain a large crop of bijiri is seldom got, while in unother two or three kos west of it bajui cannot be grown at all on account of excess of rain.) The line may be drawn, as far as I can judge, about ton or twelve miles from the edge of the Ghats; and if I were now beginning the classification of these districts I would adopt a different scale for the villages west of that line. I do not, however, recommend an alteration now; the trouble would be considerable; we have at present no detailed returns of rainfall to go on; and the present valuation errs in the right direction, that of lowness of assessment in villages occupied by the wilder tribes. I notice the subject here, therefore, in order that attention muy be directed to it when the present assessment is revised at the end of the thirty years' lease.
31. In the districts under report there are a great number of small channels made Irrigation from tempomery Dams. occasionally by the people themselves, and watering from temporary dams in small streams a few acres of land. The water seldom lasts beyond December, and is often taken merely for a preliminary watering to soiak the land belore sowing rabi. The lands which are now, or which have been with $t^{n}$ a few years, watered in this way, have been assessed as Pátasthal by the addition of a ritling sum, 8 annas or 12 annas per acre to the dry-crop rate. As it is very desirable to encourage the Konkanis to extend this mode of cultivation, I trust that during the curreucy of the settlement lands now assessed as dry-crop, but since nade irrigable from temporary dams, may the charged only the dry-crop, rates. When the present settlement is revised such new lands may be assessed at moderata Patasthal rates.
32. It was the dosire of Governmont that, if possible, the surrey system should be suthandi Yillages. everywhere substituted for the puthandi, and this has been done, with the exception of the villages noticed at paragraphs 47 and 48 below. Iu the Narapur mahail, as you will have seen from my preliminary report, I was doubtful whether the survey system coald be introduced in forartecu out if the sixteen villages along the Surat road, which were measured and classed in detait at the

No. 23, dated 2nd Fcbraary last. para. 22.
desire of Mr. Ellis, then Revenue Commissioner. Ifound, however, when introducing survey rates in the other two rillages, Navépur kiasba and Visarviri, that the Bhils did nos
to the survey system, and were willing to try it, and I, thereseem to bo violently opposed to the survey system, snd were willing to try it, and I, there-
fore, introdnced the new rates. In these villages, however, the potwar measurement not haring been made, I made the jamabandi for $1808-69$ on the old syateco, and merely informed the people of what the rate would be for the present year. These villages are, therefore, excluded from the accompanying jamábandi statemente, and are shown separately in statistical tables I and 11 .
40. In all autbandi villages, as you sre aware, the fields were not numbered on the old aystem, nor known by any names, and it is impossible to make the people understand what a particular survey number is. I therefore, after making the jamábandi of ench village, sent a survay measarer with the people to explain in the field the assessment of each number and point out its limits, and then to take on the spot the agreement, if desired, to cultivate it for the ensuing season. By these means I hope that the people understand something of the areas and assessment of their fields.
41. I must say, however, that the people of almost all the autbandi villages complain of the incricase to their payments caused by the survey. In fixing the rates of these villages I calculated what the existing average rate per acre would be, supposing that 30 bighas, or 22 acres wiery cultivattd by each plough, that being the greatest area which one plough can till. And as many ploughs till less than 30 bighas, I thooght myself quite safe in firing the new maximum rates, so as to produce an average rate lower than this. I also broke up the numbers originally mado in the autbandi villages of Zeykheds, so that no number should exceed 10 acres; yot, as you will see from the following table, the people carry the practice of cultviating small patches of land here and there (which, of course, involve their being charged the full assessment of each number thus partially cultivated) to such an extent that the survey assessment considerably exceeds the old payments.

PIMPALNER.

43. Whatever is done regarding the rates, I trust that the Survoy Settlement may be administered with great care and very leniently for the next few years in all autbandi villages. The Mámlatdar or Mahál-

Administration of Settlement in Autbandy Villages.
kari should be required to visit them in the hot weather and hear all complaints. The Kulikarnis (who do not live in the villages, and are very unwilling to go near them) should be compelled to reside in them during the hot westher, and to point out the boundaries of all fields newly applied for. The system of selling by anction the occapancy of waste fields required for cultivation should not be enforced; and in cases when a cultivator tills only a amall portion of a survey namber remission should be given but he should be required, as a punishment, to define its boundary by running his plough round it.
44. In administering the Navápor mahal the object should, I think, be to get all the Nazapor Mahal. scanty population of that tract into the sottled villiges along the Surat road, and to clear the whole area of these villages of all trees but fruit-trees, thus making a cleared and coltirated tract four or five miles wide throngh the heart of the Dang. This would improve the climate, the cultivation and eventually the forests on each side too, for coltivation might then (except in the leased villages) be restricted to the settled villages.
45. Our only chance of really improving the Navapur mahil is by making the kasba town a nucleas for improvement, and I would urge the necessity for some expenditnre with this view. Navipur is not a bad town, and is the great halting place on the road from Surat to Kbándesb, whicb, by the way, urgentls calls for improvement. There are 10 or 12 houses of Váiz, 4 or 5 of Musamáns and 4 or 5 of Kanbis and Matis. There is a considerable manufacture of very good carts. There are two broken Bandharas, which might be repaired at an inconsiderable cost, and the people say they would at once take op 40 or 50 acres of land under either of them, and that seven or eight families of Kunbis would then come from the Gaikwar's country to settle.
46. Should it be fond that the sarvey system is impossible to administer in Navapur I would suggest that the plan of three-jear Makta leases to iudividual cultivators, recommended in paragraph 24 of my preliminary report, be tried for a few years.
49. In the west of the districts ander report the people generally desire' that the hillForeats, sides be broken up into assessed numbers on the ground that, though there aro plenty of waste numbers in the ralleys, the nágli and similar grains which form their own food will not grow in the low-lands. This was done where hill-side cultivation was feund in existence at the time of measurement, but the survey was commenced several years ago, and the hill-side caltivation being noncontinuous, it has very generally left the divided numbers in the interval between measurement and settlement, and is now found in the undivided waste. The request of the people is reasonsble, but I am unwilling to comply with it till the Forest Department has decided where imperial or village reserves are to be formed, which I hope may be as soon as possible.
59. In conclusion, may I request you to forward this report, with your observations on it to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., through Colonel Francis.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant,
> W. G. PEDDER, Superintendent, Khandesh Survey.
P.S.-I find I have omitted to mention that the people particularly request that the practice called "Bhadori-Hivat" may not be interfered with by the Survey. This is, that they are permitted to take up waste land to be cropped in 186y in August or September 1867, for the purpose of giving it one or two ploughings, and then letting it lie fallow till the next June. For the year it so lies fallow they pry nothing. I see no objection to this practive, and have promised that it shall ke continued.
W. G. P.

No. $1 ; \frac{\mathrm{mal}}{777}$.
Office of the Collector and Magisirate of Khundesh, Camp Jàaryi, 3rd March 1870.
To
Colonel J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division. Sin,
I bave the honour to furward a report by Mr. Pedder, Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, on the settlement of the Pimpalner Suba and the Zoykheda and Alhous pethas of Búglinn. Both these pethas have now been transferred from Khandesh to Násik; I must therefore, confine my olservations to the Pimpalner táluka only.
2. The position of this long irregular-shaped talake will be best understood by a reference to the scoompanying map. Many of the villages of what was formerly the Navapur petha are more than 50 miles from the kasia town of Pimpalner. This petha had for the last ten years been incorporated in the Sula, which now consists of 222 villages, of which 218 are Government and 4 alienated.
3. The Navápur petha lying below the Kondai-Bári in the Dáng consisted of 141 villages, of which 50 were deserted and existed only in name; of the remaining 91 villages 60 were granted on the Istáva tenure to the Pátils in 1864, 13 are entirely waste, and two are alienated; all theee have been circuit-surveyd; only the remaining 16, which lie along the Surat road, have now heen messured, classified and assessed. They have hitherto been held on the autlundi or plough-tax tenure.
6. Below the Ghats in the Navápur petha the country is tolerably level, bat is for the most part onvered with jungle, relieved here and there by the desultory cultivation which surcounds the Bhil hamlets. Nearly all the valuable timber has boun plundered, but it is capable of prolucing teak and bleckwood of the best quality, and it is worth consideration whether the cultuation should not now be concentrated along the line of the Surat road, and the whole manal

8 1227-25".
referved as a forest. It is so unbealthy that it is likely to be more valualle as forest than a cultivated tract, but it will require careful attention and planting for many years to ensble the forest $w$ rec, ver from the neglect of past years.
7. Nagli is the chief dry-crop in the western portion of the tsluka, but towards the cest $b_{\text {sijipi }}$ is grown extensively. Cotton will not grow, and this taluks therefore derives no bemetit from the rive in the price of this valuable crop. There are some valualle Bandharas on the Finjri and its tributary the Kan, which irrigate 4,434 acres of land.
8. The rainfall registered at Pimpalner shows an average of nearly 18 inches on the returns of nine years. The climate is very unhealthy, particularly about Pimpalner, the headquarters of the taluka. During the past season, which has been excep,tionally unhealthy, the wh'e'e Kacheri establishment baw been prostrated with malarious fever and every European oflicer who has visited the taluka has suffered severely.
9. The water-supply is gencrally good, but Mr. Pedler reports that in some of the hill villages it is so searce as to become an element of consideration in fixing the rates.
10. The surplus produce of Pimpalner finds a market in Dhulia, or tid the Kondai-Bari in Surat, since the opening of the Sail-Bari, the Dole-Bäri, the two Chinch-Báris, and the Ahivat-Biri : there is aleo an uminterrupted cart communication with Maleraon and Naik. There are besides small village Lazárs: the most important are at Pimpuluer, Navápur, and Danivet.
11. In the eastern portion of the district the bigoti tenure, and in the westem the Authondy or phengh-tax, has prevailed. It is calculated on the number of bullocks the cultivator employs without measurement (fland, but, as alrealy stated, 60 villages were granted in Istawa in letit. *
13. In paragraph 20 of his report Mr. Pedder compares the progress made by this district in coltivation and revenue with the adjoining district of Zeykheda, and drawe the conclusion that Pimpaher has been over-assessed. (The conclusion 1 draw from the same figures is that though duriner the early years of British rule it was over-aesessed and has been at all times less faviured than Zeykheda, yet during the last twenty years the progress of cultivation has been so unifurm and rapid, from about Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 66,000 , that it is now by no means over-assessed. Still the táluka is a peculiar one : (it is unhealthy, has a capricious rainfall, and contains a population of which the wild tribes largely predominate) I am not, therefore, prepared to say that the reduction of 13 per cent. which Mr. Pedder now proposes is not a judicious investinent in the nirilization and reelamation of the people. There is a large area of waste land ( 30,000 acres), which will be rapidly brought under cultivation, and yield an annually increasing revenue.
14. In the neighburlng districts the rates are as follows:-


CMr. Pedder proposes to make Rs. 2 the maximum for the best villages of the eastern part of the táluka, and lower it gradually as he approaches the unhealthy Bhil villages of the west which will pay a maximum of Re . 1 per acre. The result of this assessment will be to reduce the revenue from Rs. 75,301 to Rs. 65,182 , or 13 per cent. The benefit of this reduction falls chiefly on the Bighoti villages : 56 of them contribute Rs. 8,025 of the reduction, or 32 perc ent. the average rate being reduced from Rs. 1-0-4 to Rs. 0-7-9 per acre. I'hisis a very beavy sacrifice of revenues
15. The population of the taluka, as compared with the more eastern districts of Khándesh, is very uncivilized. A large proportion of them are Bhils and Konkanis: their climate is very unhealthy, and their agricultural produce is of the cheapest kind. They have no entton. Long before the present settlement expires the sources of cotton supply will have so multiplied that Indian cotton will be what it was before the American war, and a large area, now under cotton caltivation, will be then again devoted to grain, and priees of agricaltural produce will fall. The rates now proposed will then be fair and reasonable, and the taluka will be saved from a retrograde movement. At present prices they are rather low, bat, for the reacons stated, I recommend them for the sanction of Government. They are as follows:-

## 1st Groop-Govermment Bighoti Villages.

| Clas, |  | Maximum Ratem |  | Villagem. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |
| 1 | -. | -•• | ... $20{ }_{0}$ | 13 |
| 2 | -0. |  | ... 11140 | 13 |
| \$ | - 0 |  | ... 1120 | 9 |
| 4 | - $\cdot$ | ... | $\ldots \mathrm{ll} 180$ | 20 |
| 5 | ... | ... | $\ldots{ }_{\sim} \ldots 140$ | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 56 |

2nd Group-Autbandi Villages.
Es. a. p.

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 8 | 0 |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total 81
16. Besides the above, there are 14 autbandi villages of Navipur, with a maximum

Mr. Pedder's para. 39. assessment of 12 annas, to which this rate will be applied in the current year. Their measurement and classification were not completed in time for settlement with the rest of the talukas.
18. In comparing the rates proposed with those of the districts settled before 1866 , it is nemessary to remember that the standard of soil classification was reduced in that year, and that, therefore, the rates are rather lower than they appear as compared with other districts, but as this favours the wild tribes who hold the poorer soils of the west, it is an error in the right direction. It is noticed by Mr. Pedder for consideration when the next periodical settlement is made in 1893. Notwithstanding this reduction of the standard and the low rates imposed, Mr. Pedder reports considerable discontent in the authandi villages consequent on the introdurtion of the survey rate, which requires payment for the whole field, any portion of which is coltivated. I will carefully watch the operation of the sarvey in this wild tract, and relas any rate that appears to bear with undue severity.
19. Mr. Pedder considers it doutful whether the Survey system can be worked among such

Mr. Pedder's para.46. a wild ignorant class as the Bhils of Navfpur, and, if it should
be found impracticable, suggests a system of Istawa leases to individual cultivators. The survey has now been introduced, and the experience of a year or two will test the possibility of working it successfully. It must be treated as an experiment.
28. Mr. Pedder suggests that the custom of allowing the rayats to take possession and prepary the land for the crops of the following year without payment till the land is actually sown may not be interfered with. I agree with him that this concession may be made.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant, L. ASBBURNER, Collector of Khándesh.

Remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner upon the Settlement proposed for part of the Pimpalner and Báglin Tálukas.

No. 501 or 1870.
Mahalleshver, OSrd May 1870.
The acoompanying correspondence relates to the settlement of the three districts marginally noted. They were all uader the Khandesh Collectorate

Pimpalner Suba, the Zeykhe-
and $\Delta$ bhoma Pothas of Bagsad miduthona Pothas of Baglad Taluka. when the settlement was made by Mr. Pedder, but the divisions of Baglan taluka have subsequently been transferred to the Násik Colloctorate under the general re-division of districts recently carried out. In consequence of this transfer the proposals affecting Násik were submitted to the Collector of that district for his opinion, whilat those relating to the remaining district of Pimpalner have been neriewed by the Collector of Khándesh, Mr. Ashburner. This submission of the report for the opinions of the two chief local authorities referred to above, has rendered the correspondence more than ordinarily voluminous, as both officers have written at length on the subject, and at the same time has retarded its transmission to Government. It was of importance, howover, to have, the proposals thue fally discussed.
2. There are altogether 483 villages referred to in the report, the number belonging to each district and the number brought under settement in each being shown below :-


- Includes Omarpath, tide paragrajb 47. + Includea villagen held under Mr. Tytler's eettlement, gernprajis 11.
*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         *                             *                                 *                                     * 

4. The whole tract referred to above, is generally notorious for its feverish and unheulthy climate. Great part of the Navapur mahal may indeed be said to be uninhabitable on this account, and there are but two or three months when it is considered safe for an official to go oren into the best parts of it. The western borders of the other district are almont equally bad. There is, however, a narrow belt of country skirting the pastern side of the Pimpulner and Zeykheda divisions, where the country is open and tolerably well cultivated; but even here the climate is very feverish in the early part of the season.
5. The population, as may naturally be supposed, is very sparse, being at the rate of 60 and 63 to the square mile in the Pimpalner and Zeykheda divisions, though it reaches 85 in Abhoma. Great part of the conntry is unsuited for cart traffic, owing to the numerous steep passes and deep ravines with which it is intersected. Mr. Pedder mentions a road from Málegaon via Satána to Pimpalner as having been commenced. This wonld be a useful line, nod it is to be hoped it will eventually be constructed, but at present there are no made-roads in the district.
f. The present revenue management comprises almost all the different systems known in our Presidency. In the more open part of the country the bighoti or fixed assessment on the bigha obtains; in the hilly part the plough-tax is the form in which the gear's revenue is assessed ; and in the extreme western and wildest parts of the country we find a makta parment for the whole village with leases for ten years in some cases. All villages under the two former systems have been brought under settlement by the Superintendent, though he feels somewhat doubtful of the success of the measure in some of the plough-tax ones; (I shall allude to this hereafter), and he jroposes, judiciously in my opinion, to continue the makta payments in all the very rough jungly villages.
6. In fixing the dry crop rates Mr. Pedder explains in paragrapha 26 and 27 that he has been guided by the rates introduced in aljoining districts. Those of the Báglán Suha, given in his statement, have been subsequently modified by Government Resolution No. 1.481, dated 21st March, and as therein sanctioned they stand as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ? } \mathrm{int} \text { Class. } \\
& \text { 2. } 2 \cdot 1 \text { and } 2.00 \\
& \text { 2nd Class, } \\
& \text { 3rd Class. } \\
& \text { ath Claks. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mr. Pedder has fixed his maximum rate at Rs, 2 which is to be applicd only to a few villages in the eastern part of the Pimpalner and Zeykheda divisions. The remaining part of the districts he has divided into six other groups, lowering the rates as explained by him;"Aswe go westward with special reference to the position and water-supply of each village, till I arrive at the autbandi villages to the extreme west along the ghats-asseased at a maximam of one rupee orly. For the villages of Pimpalner Suba which lie below the ghat I have taken a maximum of 12 annas." The following shows the several classes and the number of villages arranged under each, viz.:-

| Class. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Maximam <br> Rate. |  |  |  |  | No. of Villages included |
| in Claes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8. I consider the rates to be gencrally fair and appropriate, with the exception of thone fixed for the autbandi village referred to in the sequel. They are also in accordance, as explained above, with the modifications made in the Subha division of Baglan, and the whole of that táluka will thus be brought under a uniform scale of rates. I'he grouping also appears to have been judiciously done.
9. I cannot agree with the Collector in the conclasion he has come to, to the effect that Pimpalner has not been over-assessed. The summary of
1818.19 to 1827.28 Ru. 66.719. its revenue collections for the several decennial periods as per

182x-29 to 1837-38 44,378 $1820-29$ to $1817-48$ 1 183-39 to 1817-48 848-49 to 1857-18 1858.59 to $1867-68$ atatement in paragraph 19 of the report, marginally noted, shows a decline for thirty sears extending from 1828-29 to 1857-5S. Moreover, the revenue has but slightly exceeded the amount collected in the first decennial period during the last ten years, when exceptionally high prices have ranged. It seems to me that Mr. Pedder is correct in ascribing this state of things to over-assessment, and that the relief afforded by his rates is urgently called for. The Collector admits the reduction to be desirable for special reasons ignoring, above mentioned, over-assessment; but I agree with the Superintendent that "there cannot be a stronger proof that Pimpalner has been over-assessed "than that which is supplied by the circumstances of the case detailed above. However, this is matter of opinion after all, and it is satisfactory to find that we all agree that the rates are appropriate.
19. There were great complaints, the Superintendent says, from the people of these villages of the increase cansed by the survey rates. We are bringing them under a system of management to which they are generally opposed, as all wild tribes of the kind prefer a simple tax on the plough with permission to cultivate wherever they please, to a fixed assessment with defined boundaries. The maximum rates are low, I admit, but considering the ignorance and poverty of the class of people we are dealing with, and the desirability of bringing the country under a proper system of revenue management, I think it is advisable on these grounds to carry out the reduction saggested by Mr. Pedder, i.e., to reduce the maximuru rates 4 annas per class in the autbundi rillages.
20. Mr. Pedder alludes in his 30th paragraph to a reduction made by my order in the classification value of the poorer soils, as given in the joint report; and whilst expressing his opinion that this reduction has generally been productive of the best results, he seems to question the modified scale of values being suitable to the westerly villages of these districts, where the rainfall is heavy, which, as he expresses it, renders "the poorer soils more productive in proportion to the better ones than where the rainfall is usually light." There is, no doubt, a belt of country lying between what may be called the plains and the ghats where, by reason of the rainfall being very certain and seasonable, the poorer soils are more productive than in a drier climate; but I differ entirely with Mr. Pedder in his opinion that the extra fertility obtains in the tract of country situated in a line drawn about 10 or 12 milea from the Ghat eastward. The excessive rainfall of this locality, as noticed by Mr. Erskine, rendera the soil incapable of continuous cultivation, which is a direct negative to the existence of extra fertility; and the fact of th soil being unsuited for the growth of bijri, as mentioned by Mr. Pedder limself, is further proof of its being lese valuable for tillage than the same soil in a locality where that crop is grown.
21. In the early settlements made in the Poona districts, the Survey Officers endeavoured to ascertain to what part of a district and to what extent this extra fertiliser of the poorer soils obtained, and raised their scale of values accordingly, and my experience leads me to think that this difficult operation was fairly done, but in no case did they attempt to carry ont the rule in any of the extreme western districts; and obviously it is not applicable thore. I have deemed it necessary to record this dissent from Mr. Pedder's views apon this point, as he requesta that attention may be directed to the sabject when the present assessment is revised, with the view of correcting what, in my opinion, he has erroneously. posed to be a mistake in the classification of the western part of this district. -* *
40. I would draw particular attention to Mr. Pedder's remarks regarding the administration of the settlement in autbandi villages. A year or two years' experience, as Mr. Ashburner says, will show whether the settlement can be successfully carried out; and we may feel every confidence that his intimate knowledgo of the people of the locality will enaure its being administered judiciously.
> *
> J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

## Revenue Surey and Assessmont.

## No. 3811.

## Refenef Departmext.

## Bombay Castle, 9th Augast 1870.

Letter from the Rovenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 3236, dated 23 rd Jane 1870-Submitting. with his own romarks, correspondence relatiag to the revision of assessment of the taluka of Pimpalner in the Khándesh Collectorate and of the Mahalkaria' divisions of Zeykheda and Abhonn, lately transferted, with the taluka of Baglan, to the newly formed Collectorate of Násik.
Memorandam from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., dated 25th Jaly 18\%0.
Resoution.-These papers relate to the settlement of the Pimpalner taluka in Khándeoh, and the Zeykhods and Abhona mahals of the Baglan taluka, recently transferred to - 1297-26
the new Collectorate of Nasik. They comprise the soath-western extremity of what was formerly Khandesh, and are the remaining portions of that Collectorate into which the revised survey and assessment had to be introduced.
2. The financial resalts of the settlement may be snmmarised as follows :-


Every one is agreed that the grouping of the several villages has been judiciously done. The temporary reduction in collected revonue was, looking to the character of this wild country, and the unsettled habits of the people, necessary; and will probably shortly be more than made good by the assessed lund now lying waste, which will be brought into cultivation. The further proposed reduction of four annas in the maximum rates in the autbandi villages of Zeykbeda and Pimpalner is approvel; and the special attention of the Collector is directed to Mr. Pedder's remarks in paragraph 43 of his report as to the lenient manner in which the setclement is to be administered in outbandi villages generally. The regularity and restrictions to which the people will be necessarily subjected will press severely on them at first. The rates with the modifications in Zeykheda aud Pimpalner alluded to above are guaranteed till 1893-94.
3. His Excellency in Conncil is satisfied that Mr. Pedder's personal acquaintance with the villages below the Ghats has led him to the right conclusion in deciding on not applying the survey system to them. The arrangement by which the Patils have the villages granted them on fixed leases, with a maximum plough-rate, is approved as being the one most suitable to this sparsely inhabited and unhealthy part of the country.
4. The special attention of the Forest Department is to be directed to the condition of the Navapur mabal. With the exception of the few villages bordering on the Surat road, and those for which leases were given by the First Assistant Collector in 1884, the rest of the country may, with advantage, be given up entirely to forest ; care must be used in selecting men for employment in this unhealthy district. T'The Commandant of the Bhil Corps will probably be able to supply trustworthy and acclimatized men. The country seems well adapted to the cultivation of teak, and Government desire that one or nore plantations be established there.
5. Mr. Pritchard, the First Assistant Collector, was some time ago deputed to demarcate forests in Khándesh; bat nó report of his proceedings has yet been received. A selection of the Government numbers to be reserved for Imperial forests must be made, and a sufficient proportion of waste set aside for village reserves. It is very advisable that, this work be done without delay, as until it is, the poople will be put to much inconvenience owing to the general restriction against hill-side cultivation that now exists (paragraph 49 of Mr. Pedder's report). The well-being of the villages in which sugarcane is cultivated will depend very much on their having a sufficient fuel supply. If possible a system of cutting by rotation must be established.
6. The special attention of the Collectors, both of Khandesk and Nasik, is to be directed to the necessity of preserving the boundary marks.
7. In these papers the very important question of the mode in which water rates should be fixed is raised. Colonel Anderson has favoured Government with a memorandum embodying his views on the subject. His Excellency in Council is satisfed that it would be inexpedient to depart from the established plan of fixed rates. These in Khandesh are high, but not higher than experience shows the people can easily pay. It would therefore involve a needless sacrifice of revenue to reduce them; and such reductions as have been advocatel by Mr. Rogers and Colonel Francis, viz., from Rs. 15 to 13; and 14 to 12, would be inappreciable by the people. The obligation to grant remission in bad seasons where there is a failure of water-supply must be recognised. The plan of levying an extra cess for keeping the works in repair has, it is understood, been in force for some time past in Khandesh. Government desire to be furnisbed with a statement showing the amount collected and expended from each village on this account daring each of the last five years.
8. The statistical table appended to this report is one of much value. Government desire that similar information nay alwaya be submitted with settlement reports.
9. The Revenue Commissioner is requested, in recogution of Azam Pandurany Sadashiv's services, to promote him when opportunity for so dving uffers.
10. As this is the last occasion Mr. Pedder's services in connection with the sarvey will probably come under the notice of Government, His Excellency in Council desires to convey to that officer his approval of the excellent manner in which he has superintended the work in Khandesh, and brought it to a satisfactory conclusion.

To

## F.S. CHAPMAN, <br> Chief Secretary to Government.

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., $\}$ With copy of Mr. Pedder's report. The Conservator of Forests, W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S.

No. 234.
EXTILACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Revenve Department, dated 16 th Jantary 1871.
Read the following letter from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 85, dated 8th December 1870 :-

Para 1. I have considered in Oouncil the procoedings of your Excellency in Conncil on the report of the Settlement Officer, on the introduction of the arivey assessment into the tálake of Pimpalner, in the Khándesh Collectorate, and into the Mahálkaris' division of Zogkheda and Abhone lately transferred to Nasik, together with the observations of the several revence and sarvey officers thereon, which were forwarded by your Secretary's letter of the $1_{\text {st }}$ October, No. 69.
2. The new rates seem to have been fixed after mach careful consideration, and you have confirmed them, with some slight modifications, until 1893.94, when the rates of the neighbouring tálukas will fall in. The reduction of Rs. 23,373, which has been deemed necessary on good grounds, will, it is expected before long, be more than made up by the value of the waste land assessed at Re. 51,715. This, combined with the acknowledged moderation of the chief pert of the rates, is satisfactory.
3. The question of the mode in which the patasthal lands should be assessed was again brought before you on this ocoasion, and you have decided not to change the present system of fixed rates. In this decision you are supported by the opizions and experience of both the Sarvey Oommissioners as well as the Revenue Commissioner, and the grounds on which it rests seem to me to be sound. Looking, however, to the observations of Colonel Anderson, and the opinions of Mr. Ragers and Colonel Francis, cited by you, adrocating a reduction of the patashal rates, which, in your opinion, would have been found inappreciable by the people, it will be right to watch the effect of these rates, in order that a reduction may be made in them should they be fonad to prese too heavily on the cultivators.
4. On the subject of the rates of these patasthal lands, I have never been placed in possession of all the papers on which your original decision was founded, although they have been twice called for by Seoretary Sir Slafford Northcote's despatch of the 1st of May 1868, numbered 34, and by my despatch of the 25th of February 1869, numbered 10. You will transmit a complete set of the papers on this point.
5. I am glad to find that the circumstances of the country ander survey as to fuel and timber were not overlooked, and that you have directed the special attention of the Forest Department to the points brought to your notice.
6. You have particularly noticed the services of Mr. Pedder in superintending the work of the sarvey in Khandeab, and bringing it to a satiefactory conclusion; and I concur with your Excelleacy in Council in your favourable eatimate of that officer's proceedinge.
Resolution.-A copy of this despatch to be forwarded to the officers to whom Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th August 1870, was sent.
2. Copies of the correspondence relative to the revision of assessment of the patasthal lands in the Khandesh Collectorste to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with reference to paragraph 4 of the despatch.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to-
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.:
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Comwissioner, S. D.,
The Conservator of Forests,
W. G. Pedder, Esq., C.S.
H. E. JACOMB,

Bombay Castle, 30th Augart 1871.
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 118n, duted 21at Augnat 1871Bringing to notice that in proposing with Mr. Pedder, the late Saperintendent of the Khandeh Sarvey, in submitting the latter's finsl report on the settlement of the Suta division of the Pimpalner talikiz, and of the Zeykheda and Abhona pethas of the Baglan taluka, that their settlements should be fixed for twenty-five yeare so as to expine himaltsneouslr with tbose of the Nizampar petha and of the Baglán Sabba, it eacaped hoth his and Mr. Pedder's attention that the latter-mentioned settlements had been guaranteed for thirts rearg, and that according to prescribed rales the term of the settlement for the Pimpales Suba aud the Zeykbeda and Abhona pethas should have been fixed for twenty-nine reais in each caso instead of twenty-five years; sud requesting, ander these circumstancer, asintion to correct the error in notifying the periods when the gaarantee for the settiement of the districts concerned will expire.
Resolution.-An amended notification may be issued.
(Signed) W. H. CROWE, for Chief Secretars to Government.

The Revenue Commissiner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

## Froy

Tae SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey;

To
The COLLECTOR or KHa'NDESH.

# Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office: Násik Districts, Camp Sáwargaon, 26th Noveinber 1895. 

Sin,
I have the honour to forward on a report from the Survey Settlement Officer, Mr. Maconochie, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of 127 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka of your Collectorate. Mr. Maconochie has been in frequent communication with me during the preparation of the report, which contains all information usually laid before Government for consideration at the revision of a settlement, and as his proposals are very similar to those I should myself have submitted for consideration had I taken the report in hand, I have only a few remarks to make.
2. In a Táluka covering such a large extent of country, in which, too, there are peculiar difficulties of having villages coming under revision settlement interspersed with others still awaiting original settlement and the circumstances of which will have to receive special consideration, besides other difficulties, I am of opinion that Mr. Maconochie has been very successful in formulating his proposals, not only as regards the settlement of those villages with which the report deals, but also as regards the harmonizing of the proposed groups and rates with those that will be probably possible to propose for the villages coming under settlement for the first time in the future.
3. The grouping proposed by Mr. Maconochie is, I think, as good as can be effected. The amalgamation of the old first and second groups into the first new one is correct in my opinion, because the villages of these two old groups do not differ from each other in any material respect as regards climate, markets or communications; they may perhaps differ in quality of soil, but this is sufficiently differentiated by the classification. For this reason I am of opinion that special treatment suggested by Mr. Maconochie for the eleven villages noted in the 38th paragraph is uncalled for. A comparison of the average incidence of the proposed assessment on an acre in these villages and in others on the banks of the river, which contain presumably the best soil, will prove that inferiority in this respect has been fully allowed for. The line of division between the first and second groups on the south is, I think, rightly made, and it accords with that running in the adjacent Taluka between villages of similar circumstauces. On the west of the first group, the line between it and the second and third groups appears slightly mixed in the case of the four villages, Karaukheda, Bbavali, Jamboli and Lekurvali. The first three are all under the same old rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and as they are contiguous to each other, their circumstances cannot differ much ; therefore it is hard to say on what principle, except that of the prophecy mentioned in Scripture, "one sball be taken and ode left," Mr. Maconochie has placed Karankbeda in the second, and the two others in the third group. I would recommend that Bhavali and Jámboli be put into the second group. An invidious distinction, which the headings of our school cops books has taught us is to be avoided, will not be made, and if it is found possible to put afterwards the three villages which are awaiting origiual settlement, intervening between Jámboli and Arda, into the same group, a buffer State will thus be created between the first and third groups and the change of rates will not be so abrupt. If this recommendation is adopted, the enbancements will be $33 \cdot 9$ for Bbaváli and $39 \cdot 3$ for Jámboli-not nuch higher than in Karankioda, where it is 37. If there is any special reason, and none such is
mentioned, why Bbavali and Jámboli should not have their ratos enhanced, then I think that Karankheda and Arda should also be left under the old rates and placed in the third group. With reference to Letsurvali, I would recommend that it be placed in the third group. The old rate is Rs. 2-4-0, the land is all waste, and if it has not been taken up under the old rate, a drop of 2 annas will hardly ensure a better result which a rate of Rs. 1-12-0 may. Moreover, it is surrounded by villages awaiting original settlement which will probably be rated lower than Rs. 2-2-0, and if it is now put into the third group into which it falls naturally by position, that appearance of patchwork in the map which Mr . Maconochie deprecates will be avoided.
4. The rates proposed for the first and second groups are in accord with those previously sanctioned in the neighbouring Taluka of Sindkheda for similarly circumstanced villages. The rate for the third is governed by that of the second group for villages rather worse off in respect to climate, and also by consideration of the nature of the population. In my opinion the rates proposed are correct and reasonable in the three first groups. The rate of the fourth group is very low, but under standing orders Mr. Maconochie bas no resource but to propose a rate which confines the enhancement within the prescribed limits. The old rate is 8 annas; this, as Mr. Maconochie points out, is a pure and simple caste rate put on for the benefit of the Bhil and Mouchi population, and far below the agricultural value of the soil; a one-rupee rate represents the classification value of the soil and the old rate is but half this and the proposed one very little more. Such an assessment is ridiculously low, and, if now continued without safeguarding, may be the means of a large amount of revenue being lost to Government in the future by being extended to others than those for whose benefit it was originally intended. There are a large number of villages in this part awaiting original settlement; the rates for these will be governed by the rate which may now be sanctioned for the 4th group. I'bese villages contain a very large amount of unoccupied land which is nearly all virgin soil of good, if not the best quality. I am an ardent believer in the rapid progress developed in a district by improvement in its communications with the outer world by either road or rail. I therefore think that soon after the rail road is opened the pressure of population from the Gujarit districts and earth-hunger will cause an influx of emigrants, and the area of the occupied land will be rapidly and largely increased. These new occupants could lay claim to no consideration as regards the restriction of the enhancement. I am therefore of opinion that to allow the waste lands to be assessed under the low rate now proposed will be a needless sacrifice of revenue, and if now the proposed rate of 10 annas is sanctioned, it will take, under the 33 per cent. restriction, 60 years to bring up the rate to one rupee, the classification value of the soil. Under these circumstances I propose that the maximum rate for the fourth group be sanctioned at Rs. 1-4-0, that half the full assessment under this rate be remitted in the case of all existing occupants, but that new occupants taking up waste or unoccupied land pay the full assessment. This course was first brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Sinclair, Collector of Thána, with reference to some of the Talukas of that Collectorate, and, as far as I remember, was not unfavourably viewed. I do not think that I am too sanguive in my ideas that there will be a large and sudden demand for land after the opening of the railway and introduction of the survey tenure and assessment. I judge from the result which has occurred in Peint consequent on only one of these factors. (Peint is a district not dissimilar to Navápur; it is reputed to have as unhealthy a climate; the people are poor without much energy, and a good part of them are Kolis and Varlis, who are somewhat akin to Bhils, and Lowchis; it is worse off as regards quality of soil, easiness of intercommunication, has a heavier rainfall, , and up to recent years the settlement was only partial, extending only to the cice lands, the dry-crop lands being let out in block on the mál makta and Autbandi system. In 127 villages of this district in which revised rates for the rice lands and the survey tenure and a fixed assessment for the dry-crop lands bave been introduced, not only has all the dry-crop land ( 62,366 acres) which was found in actual cultivation been retained by the occupants, out of a total amount of 18,768 acres of waste available for cultivation, 17,646 acres have been taken up within a year or so of the introduction of
the settlement. The rates under which this has occurred are Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0, and the facts prove that such a rate is not a prohibitive one or likely to deter new-comers from taking up land, and if this has occurred in a district where the soil is of inferior quality, and has hitherto been deemed of small value, I think it affords reasonable grounds to indulge in great expectations for a district of Kbándesh, where in other parts which at original settlement were hardly more advanced than Navapur land is eagerly sought after and greedily
 No. pancy, 1,582 acres, was sold by public auction for Rs. 73,692 or 24.7 times the survey assessment of Rs. 2,981, giving a value of Rs. $46-9-4$ to the acre.
5. I am of opinion that the reasons given by Mr. Maconochie for adopting the rate current in Sindkheda for Pátasthal in this Taluka are good, and that the rate is a fair and reasonable one. No separate rate for rice has been proposed. This is because the rice is new rice, and coming thus under the head of an improvement, is assessed only under the dry-crop rate, with a small increase for the natural advantages of water-supply which have rendered conversion feasible.
6. (I have no objections to offer as regards the continuance of the special rates for Bhils in the five villages noted by Mr. Maconochie in his 46 th paragraph, but his suggestion that the opinion of the District Officers should be taken as to the advisability of their being continued or otherwise is a good one. The rate proposed by Mr. Maconochie, if adopted, is an enhancement of 50 per cent. now, and a further future one of the same amount. This may be found too much; if it is adopted, it should be with the same proviso as at present, i.e., only applied to lands of whtch the survey assessment is over 8 annas an acre.?
7. The reasons which justify an enbancement of assessment in the Táluka are given by Mr. Maconochie in his 35th paragraph, and I consider they are good and sufficient grounds for an enhancement. Mr. Maconochie, however, seems rather to have lost the courage of his opinions in writing his 47th paragraph as regards the effect of his proposed rates in producing an enhancement-the highest possible under Government orders; but in proposing his rates, Mr. Maconochie has only followed suit of the rates previously sanctioned for Sindkheda, and he has shown in his paragraph 43 that some part of the inorease is due to the imposition of the general position class and difference in the distance from village scale formerly and that now used. I do not therefore consider that the enhancement proposed is other than reasonable, irrespective of the consideration whether the railway becomes a blessed fact or not, but I must confess that I have not that intimate or even recent acquaintance of the Taluka which would justify this opinion being taken as one given ex cathedra.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
W. S. TURNBULL, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## Fan

A. CDMINE, Esquire, I. C.S., Acting Collector, Khándesh ;

To

> The COMMISSIONER, Central Division.

Sib,

Mr. Tarnball's No. 1363 of 26th November 1895, forwarding Mr. Maconochie's No. 65 of $12 t \mathrm{th}$ Novorubor 1895.

I have the honour to send, with Mr. Turnbull's forwarding letter, a report from Mr. Maconochie making proposals for revised rates for certain villages of the Nandurbar Taluka and its petha Navápur.
2. The western part of the subha and far the greater part of the petha are still under the autbandi system : and whether they should ever be brought under the survey system and, if so, with what modifications, is a point for future decision. But Mr. Maconochie's proposals do not refer to these villages: they refer only to the 127 villages (112 in the subha and 15 in the petha) into which a survey settlement was introduced some twenty or thirty years ago.
3. Mr. Maconochie has given a full and interesting description of the country to be dealt with, its, history, climate, crops and so forth. The only points on which it seems necessary for the Collector to say anything are the grouping and the rates.
4. As regards the grouping, I agree almost entirely with Mr. Maconochie's proposals. CThe whole tract seems in its present state of development to fall naturally into two divisions : the open comparatively healthy country of the east, where live a fairly skilled set of cultivators-Guzars, Rajputs and Kunbis : and the unhealthy and more thickly wooded country of the west inhabited by a primitive improvident unskilled people-Bhils, Konkanis and Mauchis: the dividing line being roughly, as Mr. Maconochie has made it, the course of the Shiwa river, Into the eastern balf there has rightly been prolonged from the adjoining táluka of Sindkheda a line to separate the villages of the open Tápti plain from those of the rugged and bleaker south : while in the western half the rates have very properly been made lower in the deadly climate of the petha than they are towards the Shiwa river.

The only changes in the grouping that seem to me with submission desirable are the following:-
(Biládi is at present under a Rs. 1-12-0 rate. To put it into the first gronp (Rs. 2-12-0) seems rather too sudden a rise. The inhabitants are mainly Bhils: the village lies on the very south-west edge of the first group, and balf of it seems to be west of the Shiwa river, so that it might apparently be, without any sacrifice of principle, put into the second group (Rs. 2-2-0).)

Adade and Karankheda.-I agree with Mr. Turnbull that these should be put into the third group. But Bhowali and Janbowli should not, I think, be put into the 2nd group: they should be left-as Mr. Maconochie has placed themin the 3rd. They are, I understand, poor villages and cannot stand the increase.

Lekurwali being isolated and entirely waste might, I think, be left over to be dealt with when rates are propused for the original settlement of the villages that surround it.
5. I go now to the question of rates. And Mr. Maconochie proposes, it will be seen, two sets of rates for the country under discussion: one set on the supposition that the Tápti Valley Railway is going to be made almost immediately, and the other set on the supposition that it is not.
6. Now, the first set seems to me to be well suited for Nandurbar with a Railway running through it. There seems reason to believe that to encourage the development of the taluka Goternment have bitherto been taking a smaller share of the produce than they might fairly have claimed. And the fact that population has doubled and that ploughs, plough cattle, carts and ponies have more than doubled, seems to show that the existing rates are more than easy. When the Railway has been made, the cost to the rayat of getting the Government share of the produce to the place where it is consumed will fall. It appears therefore that Government may fairly somewhat increase not only the share it takes of the crop but also the cash rate at which it requires the rayat to pay for that share. And the particular increases proposed by Mr. Manconochie do not seem to me excessive. I think, however, his proposals should be received as a whole : he says that in the first group there are eleven villages and in the second group six, on which the increased assessment may perhaps fall a little heavily. if it is imposed all at once : be therefore proposes that they should be given time to accomuodate themselves to the increase, and as he has a more intimate knowledge of the villages than any one, I think the temporary exemptions proposed by him should be sanctioned. I do not think it necessary to raise for new-comers the maximum rates of the fourth group to Rs. 1-4-0 as proposed by Mr. Turnbull : for the unoccupied land in these villages seems to be only about 350 acres per village and it will probably be desirable to keep it waste so as to provide grazing for cattle: thus outsiders will not get the benefit of its low assessment. The easy terms on which the Bhils of 5 particular villages-vide Mr. Maconochie's 46 th paragraph - are allowed to cultivate is, I think, a point that may be reported on and dealt with separately: it is not a question of what assessment shall be permanently imposed on the land, but what part of the assessment shall be paid when the cultivator belongs to a particular class. The patasthal rates proposed seem suitable and fair.
7. The rates which Mr. Maconochie proposes are admittedly for Nandurbar with a Railway running through it. Nandurbír, however, has not a Railway running through it: and there is no cortainty that it will have one for many years to come.

It becomes necessary therefore to consider whether these new rates are suitable throughout the whole of Nandurbar without a Bailway : if not, should they be applied but certain remissions given in certain parts till the Railway is made: or should other rates be substituted; or lastly, should things be left as they are.
8. Now, Mr Maconochie hesitater to recommend in their entirety these new ratus for Nandurbár without a Railway. And I think he is right. Population has doulled: but the town population does not seem to have increased much; in other words the growers of produce bave largely multiplied but not the buyers of it. (The amount of maderoad in the Taluka is small, so that communications have improved but little within the last 30 years. Prices do not seem to have risen at all. Khándesh rainfall is notoriously capricious and unevenly distributed; and the people of East Nandurbár who had had, Mr. Maconochie says, two bad seasons have now had a third and worse one. I think therefore that the rates which would be moderate throughout the Táluka with " Lailway would perhaps, if fully levied, press a little heavily on certain part: of the Taluka without a Railway.) At the same time the existing rates appear to be so easy and the time during which Government has left them unaltered is now so long that sume increase in assessment might very well be imposed in all villages without causing any hardship. And I would propose with submission to divide the villages into two classes: first those in which the rates have hitherto been absurdly low: and second those in which though the rates have been low they have not been absurdly low. The first claes would probably be co-extensive with Mr. Maconochie's srd and 4th groups; and the second class with his 1st and 2nd ones. In his 3rd and 4th groups then I think his proposed
rates of Rs. 1-12-0 and 10 annas might be introduced and levied in their entirety. But into his 1st and 2nd group his new rates of Ras. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-2-0 should be introduced but not levied in their entirety : a remission of a certain proportion, say half of the increase in each individual case, should be given till the Railway is opened; the 17 villages recommended by Mr. Maconochie for temporary exemption being given proportionately easier terms. By this arrangement incidence of assessment would be made more equal than it is at present: Government would no longer be receiving a share of the crop absurdly below the fair share : but the people in the east would not be charged for the effects of a Railway till the Railway was there to produce the effects.

I have, \&c.,<br>A. CUMINE, Acting Collector, Khándesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. S. -487 or 1896.
From

E. C. OZANNE, Esquiry,<br>Survey Commissioner, and Director<br>of Land Records and Agriculture;

To

> The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

Poona, 29th February 1896.

## Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for a revision of rates in that portion of the Nandurbar Táluka into which a settlement on survey principles was with some reservation introduced at various intervals between 1860 and 1872.
2. It is opportune that the proposals for revision settlement in Nandurbír and Bárdoli, the frontier Deccan and Gujarát tálukas, should come up for the orders of Government at the same time. In both settlements the near approach of the Tápti Valley Railway, to restore the old trade route from Gujarát to the Deccan, is an important factor. Both talukas lie directly on the line which has been surveyed and fixed, and both will at once be freed from the disabilities which difficult communications have so long imposed. It is certain however that the beneficial effects of the railway cannot be expected to follow the completion of the work at once in full measure.
3. There are points of resemblance, as of contrast, between the two tálukas, separated by a belt of wild unhealthy country of about 30 miles width. Both are, on their frontiers, peopled by depressed classes, of small agricultural skill, backward in intelligence, and easily driven to wandering and lawlessness. In spite of its traditional prosperity, Nandurbár is at the present day, especially as regards the Navápur Petha, behind Bárdoli. There is no rice land as yet in Nandurbar, while even in the extreme east of Bárdoli this evidence of agricultural improvement is very apparent after all allowances for climate and rainfall bave been made, for Bardoli has a sure rainfall, while in Nandurbár the fall is capricious and frequently inadequate.
4. Thirty years ago the worst villages of Bárdoli were rated at Rs. 2-4 for dry-crop, but in the settled villages of Navápur the rate was only 8 annas. In both cases great allowances were made for the character of the population, but
the evidence seems to indicate clearly that the measure of concession was far greater in Navápur, which was natural inasmuch as the Bhil of Navápur preferred other means of livelihood than agriculture.)

In dealing with the unsettled villages of Nandurbar this question will be more important than it is with regard to the sottled villages, but even in these it cannot be ignored.

The climate of Navápur is very unhealthy to others than Bhils and Mauchis. It improves greatly in Nandurbár proper. Mr. Maconochie has shown how far the táluka and petha differ. In the táluka the country is generally treeless and waterless. In the petha the soil is generally better, and the land is so covered with trees and rank vegetation that the climate is made malarious. The effect of the railway will undoubtedly be to cause gradual improvement by clearances, but the improvement cannot be rapid, and for years new settlers will necessarily be few. But there will be great temptation to speculative purchases and occupation of land.
5. The progress made by the taluka during the expiring lease has been small. Prices have not risen. There has been small energy in the direction of improvement. Some of the old banhdaras (dams) have been repaired, as the proposed pátásthal assessments indicate. Population, the want nf the táluka, has however nearly doubled, but the increase is not altogether in the wished-for direction. Communications have as yet made little progress.
6. The old settlement was introduced with caution and with reservations aiming at the encouragement to settled babits and more intensive tillage. These aims cannot now be abandoned, on the ground that the desired effects have been accomplished. Low rates have not given the stimulus needed. This may be confidently expected as the outcome of the railway, which will not only open larger markets, but ettract better cultivators and capitalists. The standard of energy must be raised. If for the sake of the Bhils and other backward classes the rates are kept low, the land will fall into the hands of non-cultivating speculators. The margin of profit, or rather the difference between the true rent and the assessment, will not benefit the classes for whose benefit low rates bave hitherto been allowed.

In carefully studying the proposals and the modifications suggested by the Superintendent and the Collector, I have eudeavoured to keep the principle in view that, while on the one hand it is imperative to safeguard the interests of the present inhabitants, it is as imperative to confine concessions to them, in the interests of Government and of advancement.
7. Some light is thrown on the conditicus of the tract by the objection petitions which have been submitted with careful comment by the Collector, and which are hereto appended. The many complaints that erosion has damaged the lands seem to indicate nothing more than absence of care on the part of the cultivators. Perhaps wheat is a less profitable crop than it was, but this does not at all prove that the land is gradually becoming unfit for wheat, but that more tillage is required. There is no such thing as wheat-sick land. Wheat can indeed be grown continuously without manure on fairly suitable land, with a gradual deterioration in yield, but it has yet to be proved that "no land will grow wheat indefinitely." To reconcile the evidence adduced from the American Wheat States and Sir John Lawes' continuous wheat experiments in England, it need only be said that the former were abandoned as soou as the accurnulated fertility had been exbausted, and when the tine had come when tillige and manure were needed to grow a successful paying crop.
8. There is little difference of opinion as to the grouping. The Collector's suggestion to deal with No. 78 Lekurwali when the autlandi villages are reported on, is good. No one can claim any occupancy right, and there will be an advantage if the villago is excluded from the present settlement in that it will then be possible to euforce the same conditions as will be proposed for the autbardi villages. But the conditions of No. 125 Tárápur are identical and Tárípur should be similarly excluded.
9. I see no reason to raise any objection to the amalgamation of old groups I and III [old group II contained only one village No. 78.] As regards communications, indeed, the lower group may be said to be better off than the higher group. No doubt the division was made at original settlement to effect in grouping what had not been sufficiently effected in classification. It is certain that the villages on the river and on the streams running into the river have very fine soil, and they may have a somewhat moister atmospherg. The "Position class" added at revision has taken away all reasor to consider soil in grouping, and whatever superiority there may be in climate is counterbalanced by somewhat poorer communications and greater distance to market and rail.
10. But Mr. Maconochie has also included in his group Itwo villages of the old group at Rs. 1-12-0, viz. Nos. 42 and 77 Biladi and Vavad. Biladi is a Bhil village, and this explains its old rating. It adjoins Nandurbar. A considerable portion, nearly half in fact of the large enbancement of 120 per cent. is due to pátasthal newly ussessed, A village similarly well situated (No. 83, Dudhale) has been left in its old group. The line of demarcation must be drawn somewhere. It is best then to accept the Collector's proposal and include Biladi in group 1I. No similar proposal is made as to Vavad, though the enbancement, putting on one side the patasthal, is just as high. Vavad is on the road, well placed, but it was grouped at original survey with the vilages to the south and not with its northern neighbours. In the sase of both Biladi and Vavad the acre incidence of dry-crop will be very largely raised, unless the old grouping is retaiced. It is not so stated in the reports, but it seems probable tbat Vavad like. Biladi is peopled by Bhils, On the principle that old grouping should not be modified without great reason, I reconmend that Vavad also be placed in group II.
11. The manner in which Mr. Maconochie has dealt with the other villagea, formerly rated at Rs. 1-12.0 and Rs. 1-10-0 does not altogether commend itself to me. Both the Superintendent and the Collector take objection. I support the principle suggested by the former, that as far as possible group III should be separated from group I by a belt, even though it be a narrow one, of villages of group II. This belt can ouly be secured if Nos. 79 and 85, Adade and Karankbeda, are kept as placed by Mr. Maconochie in group.II, and Nos. 102 and 103, Bhawali and Jamboli [see also para. 19 below] are also put into that group. They were rated, be it noted, at Re. 1-12-0 at original settlement, aud all villages rated at Rs. 1-10-0 even are included in group II, except Loya (No. 104), the rating of which was anomalous,

Mr. Turnbull shows that the inclusion of Nos. 102 and 103 in group II will not cause a very large enhancement in comparison with other villages. The Collector is hardly correct in supposing tbat Mr. Turnbull recommends the transfer of Nos, 79 and 85 to group III, His remark is that unless there is an unspecified reason why Nos. 102 and 103 sbould not be grouped as he proposes, the idea of a "Buffer State" or belt of group II between groups I and III had bettér be abandoned, There is no reason to presume an unspecified reason. Mr. Maconochie simply used his discretion, and I think that he should be overruled in this particular instance to reduce the gradient between the lst and 3rd groups,
12. Some further comment on the grouping will be made further on. The rating is a much more inportant matter. There is necessarily a large enhancepent in the villages rated formerly at Re. 2-2-0 and now at Rs. 2-12.0, and similarly in those rated at Rs. $1-10-0$ now grouped at Rs. $2-2-0$ with those rated 3 annas higher. But the enbancements are not only due to the increase proposed in the maximum rates, but also to the increased field valuation rightly effected by the position class. Both factors must be considered together.
13. There is no need to doubt the railway, but its eflect will not be immodiate. The question is then whether so high a rate as Rs. 2-12-0, which with the revision classification and the amalgamation of the old Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0 groups brings about an increase in group I of 34 per cent., can be allowed without temporarily checking progress. The map shows thet in Sindkheda, which adjoins Nandurbar on the east, the revision maximum rate of the nearest villages is $\mathrm{Rs}, 2-12-0$; and it is more noteworthy that the adjoining
villages of Sháháda, still under original settlement, are rated at Rs. 3. These last are certainly not better placed than the Nandurbar villages, for they are separated by the Tapti from rail and road.

The rate proposed for the 1st group in Nandurbar then is certainly not too bigh in comparison with Sindkheda and Sháháda, for it may be added that there was no prospect of a railway when these tálukas were settled.

The Collector raises no objection to the rate on the supposition that the railway is a certainty. In his paragraph 8 he has brought together the main facts on which a decision must be based. There is no necessity to consider the alternative proposals, which were only made in the doubt which existed as to the railway.

The standing orders with respect to individual enhancements which restrict the levy of more than 25 per cent. for 2 years, and of larger enhancements proportionatels, are importaut.
14. I think that the rate proposed (Rs. 2-12-0) may stand. In his paragraph43 Mr . Maconochie has uoticed the apparent irregularity of increase in different villages. In so far as the position class or patasthal charge has caused irregularity, it may be confidently said that the increase will fall ou the land best able to bear it, and conversely will not fall on high lands easily affected by an excess or deficiency of rain. The village scale effect comes in thus:-that whereas in large villages the scale effect influences the present assessment its effect is not yet seen in the estimates (Appendix Q) of the revised assessment. If Government besitate to sanction the proposed rate at once, the suggestion may be made in view of the fact that the benefit of the railway will not be immediate, that the concession rules may be modified by restricting the gradual levy to $12 \frac{1}{3}$ instead of 25 per cent. increments.
15. If Rs. 2-12-0 be fixed as the rate for the lst group, I do not think that Rs, 2-2-0 can be considered too bigh a rate for the 2 ad group, with like extension of the Gradual Lery Rules.
16. With group III the character of the population enters as a factor which cannot be iguored. I have recommended the exclusion of Nos. 102 and 103 from this group. In four of the remaining villages the maximum rate has at present little or no effect, for (see Mr. Maconochie's 46th paragraph) the Bhils enjoy special rates, much brlow the survey assessment. The existing rate on all the other villages, except No. 100 Aste, is as low as Rs. 1-6-0 or in the cass of No 111 Hati as R.s. 1-4-0. The Collector suggests that the special rate for Bhils should be separately dealt with. A very difficult factor is thus introduced. If the Bhila, and I presume Mauchis and Konkanis, are to be treated specially in four villages of group III and in one (No. 79 Adade of group II) the same treatment must surely be accorded in the ocher villages of the same group, and even in villages of other groups. The matter then can bardly be relegated to separate consideration, but must be faced at once.
17. Apparently rules under which the special Bhil rate referred to in the papers was applied, correspond with those sanc-
$A$ draft form of agreement is shown in the prearable of Government Hesolution No. 6210. tioned in Government Resolution No. 6210, dated 22nd August $18 \times 3$. The rules are shown in Sáthe's Iand lievenue Code, page 258, and may be taken as made under Rule 19 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Code. It does not matter what the particular orders were, for it is clear from the opinion of the Legral Remembranoer, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 6210, that though Section 73 of the Revenue Code declares a right of occupancy to be heritable and transferable, yet that would not prevent a would-be occupant from entering into an agreement restrietive of his right of transfer in consideration of Government not requiring him to pay any occupancy price. Nor would it, I presume, prevent Government from granting such a restricted occupancy in consideration of not requiring the full assessinent.

It may be said then that in any village in Nadurbar where the special Bhil Rules are in force, the cultivators bolding land under those rules have not yet been grauted the full occupancy right. Either the Bhil must pay the full assessment or remain as an occupant without the right of transfer.
18. I think, then, that the maximum rates for groups even below greup II should be fixed in strict accordance with principle, and that the Cellector should

- 1227-29
be empowered to apply the rules, whether to existing semi-ocecupanta or to would-be occupants belonging to the Bhils or other wild tribe. The operation of the rules need not be confined to these lower group villages. They nppear to be as necessary in such a village, for instance, as Adade of the 2 nd group, where they are now in force.

The recognition of the necessity thus to meet the case of the settled villagee of Nandurhár will pave the way to dealing with the authandi villages, which will soon come up for settlement. In these no restricted occupancy night even has yet been conceded, and there can be no difficulty in applying the sprecial rules for "Kolis aud other wild tribes" under which "the grantees cannot trunsfer their lands."

19 The rate proposed for group III is Re. 1-12-0. Only 10 villages are included in this group, but I bave already shown reason why two should be put into group II. Another (No. 110 shejra) should be similarly treated. Mr. Maconoclie has omitted to colour it on his revision group map, else it would have $n o$ doubt been proposed for inclusion in the "Buffer State" by the Superintendent to separate group I from Karanjave (No. 107) of group III.

Four of the remaining seven are under the Bhil Rules.
; In Shejva and the other villages not under these special rules there are prohably some occupants not belonging to the wild tribes. The abrupt inclusion of Shejva in group II unconditionally cannot of course be thought of, nor do I think that the unconditional inclusion, as proposed by Mr. Maconechie, of Nimbovi (No. 108), Phulsire (No. 109), and Hati (No. 111) in group IIl should be allowed. On all these villages the present rates are ". pure caste rates ". Hati was waste till 1879, ald even now two-thirds of the arable area is still untilled (Appendix $Q^{(1)}$ ).

To these villages and to other occupants than the members of wild tribes in other villages of this group then, further use will have to be made of Rule 19 of the Rules under the Code.

I think it will be admitted that, as suggested by Mr. Turnbull, the assessment calculated stric ly on the proposed maximam should be enforced in the case of all would-be occupants, unless they belong to wild tribes or unless the Collector sees reason to accord special terms on the score of expense in bringing new land under tillage. It is probable that land hanger will soon follow the railway, and there is no reason why the land should be given out below a fair rental, provided the case of existing cultivators is properly cousidered.

Except in Shejva I think that the extension to group III of the Gradual Levy Rules will be adequate consideration.

For Shejva I recommend that for existing occupanta not under the special Wild Tribe Rules, the difference between the assessment worked out at Rs. 2-2.0 and at Rs. 1-12-0 be remitted for the currency of the lease to be granted without detriment to the further gradual levy concession if applicable.
20. This proposal is in accordance with tbat suggested by Mr. Turnbull for the 4th group. I fully agree in the opinion expressed by him that to assess these villages at 10 annas would be to sacrifice revenue needlessig, but that the claims to consideration, which existing occupants bave, must be safeguarded.

- The figures of column 34 of Appendix $Q$ in this group are at first sight startling. Besides the evident reasons, viz., pátasthal charge and increase in maximum rate, Mr. Maconochie has rightly referred to the manner in which present assessments have been lowered by the village distance scale, as in Bárdoli recently reported on.

I see no reason to object to the rate of Re. 1-4-0 for this group, the differance between the assessment at that rate and at a rate of 10 anuas being remitted for the whole lease in the case of existing occupants only.

But Navapur and Visarvádi must not be assessed below their present figure, and in their case I think the remission should be ouly the difference between the assessment at the full group rate and a rate of 14 annas.
21. To summarize :-
(1) Lekurvali No. 78 and Tárápur No. 125 should be excluded from
the present settlement, and be dealt with when the autbandi villages are settled.
(2) Biladi No. 42 and Vavad No. 77 should be transferred from group I to group 11 ; Bhavali No. 102, Jamboli No. 103, aid Shejva No. 110, from group 111 to group II.
(3) The rates for groups I to III should be sanctioned as proposed, but that for group IV should be fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 and not at 10 annas.
(4) The rules for wild aribes shonld be made applicable not only to the villages of groups II and III, where now in force, but to all villages of group III, and to Shejva of group II, and perbaps to other villages of group II and of other groups.
(5) The rate proposed for groups III and IV should be enforced only on new occupants not belonging to wild tribes, and remissions should be granted to villages of groups II and IV, as follow:-

Group II, in the case of Sbeiva only, difference between full assessment at group rate and ut rate of group III.

Group IV, difference between assessment at group rate and at rate of 14 anuas in the case of Navipur (No. 112) and Visarvadi (No. 113) and at a rate of 10 annas in the case of the other villages except Tärapur.
(6) The Gradual Levy Rules should apply, the increments being reduced from 25 to $12 \frac{1}{s}$ per cent., or in other words to 2 annas per rupee.
22. As to the proposed paitasthal assessments I feel considerable hesitation. It is all new patasthal, the total area being under 200 acres. It is confined to 4 villages of group I, though nearly the whole is in Biladi, which I bave proposed for transfer to group II ; and to 5 villages of lower groups, a considerable area being found only in Khánápur (No. 118). It is clearly very variable in quality. The average charge for soil and water combined varies from Rs, l-8:0 to Rs. 5-10-8 (in Biladi). In bis report on the objection petitions, the Collector states that the people would rather surrender all rights to the water than pay an assessment, but it may be remarked that the villagers who thus complain are apparently not assessed for pitasthal. The present practice is to charge only in years in which strem water is used. No doubt Mr. Mronochie has assessed the puitarthal with great caution, and no doubt the use of stream water can be very greatly extended, as is evident from the number of disused pats. But I think it would be safer to permit present practice to continue ; or rather to rule that the assessment of patasthal be left for the Collector under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, or for the Irrigation Department under the Canal Acts, and be excluded froin the present guarantee. The tract does not seem to be ripe for a regular consolidated assessment to be paid for the term of the lease, and in my opinion greater encouragement will be given to the much-to-be-desired increase of stream irrigation in this manner than by guaranteeing the proposed charge for a long term of years. The information collected by the classers and the detailed assessment by Mr. Maconochie of each field treated as pátasthal will be of much assistapce to the Collector, who may use his discretion to proclaim that henceforth his previous permissiou must be obtained before a banchára is erected.
23. The treatment of well-irrigated land under the present liberal rules cannot be objected to. The Collector in 1862 (Appendix R, page 78) thought that the treatment at original assessment would induce much extension of well garden. The result has not been secured. The area has increased from 932 to 1,038 acres only. But the average charge now proposed for sanction iRs. 1-14-9) is lower than the formeraverage (Rs. 2-i-2), and only 6 annas above the dry-crop acre incidence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, E. C. OZANNE, Survey Commissioner, and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. R.-1038 or 1896.

# Ravenus Department. 

20th March 1896.

## Submitted to Government.

2. The settlement presents some difficulty owing to the difference of climate and soil in the villages to be dealt with and of nature and disposition in the people inhabiting them.
3. There is not much difference of opinion as regards the grouping except in the case of one or two villages here and there, which oue officer would place in one group, while another would raise or lower them owing to some cause which he explains.
4. Starting with Mr. Maconochie's first group, he includes 77 villages which were formerly rated at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0 (one only at Rs. 2-4 0). Mr. Turnbull accepts this group, and the Collentur only suggests that Biladi should be excluded from it and placed in Group II. The Survey Commissioner accepts this suggestion and proposes that Vavad should be treated in the same way. I think the survey Commissioner has shown good reasons for his proposal which may be accepted. If so, Group I will include 75 villages, all those included by Mr. Maconochie with the exception of Biladi and Vavad.
5. Mr. Maconochie's original second group contained 24 villages. Mr. Turnbull was of opinion that as Karankheda had been placed in this group, Bhaváli and Jamboli should receive the same treatment, having been all similarly treated at the first settlernent. If there was any special reason why Bhavali and Jamboli should not be placed in Group II then Mr. Turnbull reconmended that Karankheda should also be excluded and placed in Group III. Mr. Turnbull also proposed the transfer of Lekurvali from Group II to Group III. The Collector has not seemed to rightly apprehend Mr. Turnbull's proposals, and he recommends that Adade and Karankheda should be excluded from Group II and placed in Group III. He also recommends that Lekurvali should be excluded and left over for settlement hereafter with the present autbandi villages. The Survey Commissioner supports Mr. Turnbull's suggestion of making a belt of villages in Group. II between the villages in Group I and Group III. He would, therefore, retain Adade and Karankbeda in Group II and also include Bhavali and Jamboli in that group, as well as Shejva which has been left uncoloured by Mr. Maconochie and therefore probably escaped notice by Mr. Turnbull as forming one of the belt in Group II between Groups I and III. Lekurvali, the Survey Commissioner agrees with the Collector, may be excluded from settlement for the present. Mr. Turnbull has shown that the rates in Bhavali and Jamboli will not be raised unduly, even if these villages are included in Group II and Mr. Ozanne recommends special treatment for existing occupants in Shejva (paragraph 19). I think, therefore, the Survey Commissioner's proposals may be accested. Three villages-Bhavali, Jamboli, and Shejva-will be added to Mr. Maconochie's original group, while one, Lekurvali, will be excluded. 'I'wo villages, Biladi and Vavad, have also been reduced from Group I to Group II, and the group will therefore finally consist of 28 villages.
6. Mr. Maconochie's Group III originally consisted of 10 villages but Bhavali, Jamboli and Shejva having been placed in Group II, the group will remain finally with 7 villages,
7. Group IV originally consisted of 18 , villages, but the Survey Commissioner recommends that l'árápur should be entirely excluded fron settlement like Lekurvali, and left over till the autbandi villages are settled. This aill leave the group with 15 villages.
8. The question of rates has also given rise to considerable discussion and the railway has been brought in as a factor. I think the question whether there is to be a railway in the immediate future may be at once answered in the affirmative. I have lately, in connection with quite a different matter, been in correspondence with Mr. Forrest regarding the railway, and he has informed me that all the capital has been subseribed and that work will probably be started before next rains. All arguments based on the non-existence of a railanv mav
therefore, be put on one side. It may, however, be noted that Messrs. Turnbull and Ozanne support Mr. Maconochie's rates aud even go beyond them, railway or no railway, and it is only the Collector who would lower rates till the railway becomes an accomplished fact.
9. For his first group which consists of villages with former maximum rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0, Mr. Maconochie proposes a maximum of Rs. 2-12-0. In the case of 11 villages formerly rated at Rs. $2-2-0$, in which the percentage increases would be high, he proposes that all increases over 25 per cent. might be remitted for the first fifteen years of settlement, and a report then made as to the ability of the villages to stand the full rate. Mr. Turobull and the Survey Commissioner accept the rate, but Mr, Ozanne after pointing out the effect of the position class further draws attention to the concession which restricts the levy of more than a certain percentage increment for a certain number of years. The usual percentage of increment to be thus treated is 25 per cent., but Mr. Ozanne proposes that it may be reduced to $1.2 \frac{1}{2}$. This I would deprecate. Under all the circumstances I do not think Re. 2-12-0 can be considered a high maximum rate, and if the ordinary concession regarding the levy of increments is allowed, I think it will be sufficient.
10. For his second group which includes villages formerly ratedat Rs.1-12-0 and Rs. 1-10-0, Mr. Maconochie proposes a maximum rate of Ks . 2-2-0, and this is generally accepted with the concession of the Gradual Levy Rules.
11. Fur his tbird group Mr. Maconochie proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and this is accepted by the Survey Commissioner with considerable reservations. The full rate is to be charged to occupants of the ordinary class, tut in the case of members of the wild tribes occupancy is to be continued or granted at special rates mithout the right of transfer. Special raites may also be allowed to occupants other than members of the wild tribes where the bringing of land under tillage would entail considerable expense or where other circumstances exist in favour of the concession. I see no objection to these proposals.
12. For his fourth group Mr. Maconochie has proposed a maximum rate of 10 annas and the Collector accepts this, but it is strongly opposed by Messrs. I'urnbull and Ozanne, who propose an exactly double rate of Res. 1-4-0. This rate is, however, again hedged round with reservations in favour of special rate, for wild tribes and special circumstances, and I think the rate may certainly be accepted.
13. The net result will be--

2 villages, Lekurvali and Tárapur, exoluded from settlement for the present.
75 villages in Group I with e masimum rate of Rs. 2-12-0.
28 villages in Group II with a maximum rate of Ras 2-2-0.
7 . villages in Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.
15 villages in Group IV with a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0.
127
Special rates for wild tribes to be made applicable wherever necessary. My only misgiving regarding this is that nominally a member of a wild tribe will be put
forward to take up an occupancy which he will practically band over to an ordinary rayat for cultivation without any formal transfer, the wild man being always put forward as occupant if any awkward questions are asked. This risk, however, must be run.
14. I agree to Mr. Ozanne's recommendations for special remissions in the villages of Suejva, Navápur and Visarwadi. The only point on which I differ froma him is the reduction from 25 to 12 per cent. of the increments to be levied under the eoncessions regarding the gradual levy of increments.
15. Pitasthal irrigation is so loonl and scanty that I agree with the Survey Commissioner in thinking that it is hardly worth while to fix a rate for it. The assensment may be left to the Collector or the Irrigation Department as the case may be.

J. K. SPENCE, Commissioner, C. D.

Revenus Survey and Assessment : Revision Settlement of 127 villages of the Nandurbár Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

No. 4411 op 1896.

## Revenuz Departuent.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1038, dated 20th March 1896-Sub-

Latter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Decen Revenue Survey, No. 65, dated 1 th November 1896, with accompanimenta Letter from the Soperintendent, Decean Revenue Survoy, No, 1363, deted 26th Noveraler 189.j.

Letter from the Collector of Khandenh, No. 160, dsted 6th January 1896. Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Becorde and Agriculture, No. 8. - 4.7, datod 29th Febroary 1 N96.

Letter from the Collector of Khandeah, No. 766, detod 29th Japuary 1896, forwarding 60 petitions of objection against the propnsed rates.

Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 959, dated bth February 1896,
forwarding 3 more petitions of objection against the proposed ratea,
Letter from the Sarvey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agri-
cultare, No. S. -606 , dated loth March 1896.
mitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 127 vil. lages of the Nandurbar Taluks of the Khándesh Collectorato.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.-533, dated 4th March 1896.
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, No. S,-597, dated 10th March 1896.
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-671, dated 16th March 1896.
Momorandum frow the Commissioner, C.D., No. R.-1119, dated 27th March 1896 -Submitting, in continuation of his No. R.-1038, dated 20th idem, one No.S.-751, dated 21st idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Recorde and Agriculture, and a letter No. 1979, dated 18th idem, from the Collector of Khandesh, who forwards, with his remarks, 2 petitions from the villages of Ashte and Biladi in the Nandurbar Táluka of the Khándesh District complaining against the proposed rates,
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-1279, dated 1st June 1896.
Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 127 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka, 112 of which are situated in the taluka proper and the remaining 15 in the Mahál of Navápur. Of the former 93 came under settlement in 1862 and the rest at various times between 1860-61 and 1872-73; while the Navapur settlement was carried out in 1869. It is not clear from the papers now submitted whether the period of guarantee has expired for the villagos of the taluka proper, and the Survey Commissioner should be requested to report on this point; in the Mahál the period will not expire until 1897-98, and it will therefore not be possible to announce the rates until that year. The revision survey operations have been of the usual partial character, the most important work undertaken being the application of a position class to dry-crop lands and the re-classification of numbers containing Pátasthal garden cultivation.
2. Owing to its distance from the railway and the scantiness and poverty of its population, the taluka of Nandurbar, more especially its western portion, has not made the same advance in point of trade and general prosperity as the more central parts of the district; but it is clear from the statistics furnished by the Settlement Officer that its material condition has undergone a very considerable improvement. The revenue history of the period of original settlement has been satisfactory; there has been a very marked increase in the area of cultivation, and the revenue collections are more than double what they were at the commencement of the settlement; the assessment has generally been paid without difticulty, remissions have been unimportant and outstandings very small. The figures for population as well as those for ploughs, carts and other forms of agricultural wealth show a considerable increase, the only head under which there is any falling off being that for "cattle for breeding and other purposes," which is sufficiently accounted for by the large extension of cultivation already mentioned. As regards communications, the taluka has hitherto been placed at
a great disadvantage by ita distame from the railway; but this obstacle to progress will be shortly removed by the construction of the Surat-Nandurbár Railway; which, by affording facilities for the export of produce and attracting cultivators from other districts to take up the large areas of vacant land, cannot fail to be an important factor in increasing the prosperity of the taluka. On the whole, therefore, there are good grounds for the conclusion that a moderate enhancement of the rates is justifiable.
3. The task of recasting the grouping is attended with considerable diffculty, owing, first, to the great diversity of rates at present prevailing in the tiluka, and, secondly, to the fact that at the original settlement the assessment of many of the villages was fixed less with regard to their position and facilities of communication than to the caste and reputed skilfulness of the cultivators who inhabited them. Mr. Maconochie, however, bas been able to reduce the ten groups into which the taluka was divided at the original settlement to four. The arrangement and rates proposed by him are compared with those at present in force in the following table :-


The first group comprises, roughly speaking, the original groups I and III; the second original groups II, IV and $V$ : the third the remaining villages of the taluka proper, and the fourth the 15 villages of the Navápur Petha.
4. Mr. Maconoohie's proposals are in the main accepted by the various officers who have criticized them, but there is some difference of opinion on various minor points connected with the grouping and rating on which the orders of Government are required.

As regards the grouping these points are:
(a) The position to be assigned to Biladi and Wawad.

| (b) | Do. | do. | Lekurwáli and Tarapur. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (c) | Do. | do. | Adade (or Arda) and Karankheda. |
| (d) | Do. | do. | Jamboli, Bhovali and Shejwa. |

The two villages alluded to under (a) were originally assessed at Rs. 1-12-0. They have now been placed in the first group with a rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The Collector considers that the resulting enhancement is as regards Biladi excessive, and recommends that the village should be placed in the second group with a rate of Rs. 2-2-0. The Survey Commissioner supports the recommendation and suggests that similar treatment should be accorded to Wawad. The transfer of these two villages from group I to group II appears reasonable and is approved.
(b) These two villages have been placed by Mr. Maconochie in groups II and IV with rates of Rs. 2-2-0 and 10 annas respectively. They are, however, both isolated and at present doserted. It is suggested, therefore, that they should be excluded from the present settlement and left over to be dealt with when the settlement of the Autbandi villages of the tiluka eomes up for consideration. This suggestion is approved.

The position to be assigned to the villages mentioned under (c) and (d) remains to be considered.

Karankheds and Arda have been placed by Mr. Maconochie in group II, while the remaining three villages are in group III. Mr. Turnbull takes exception to this arrangement on the ground that the position of the three villages last mentioned is quite as good as Karankheda and suggests that they should be placed in group II so as to form a "buffer State" between group I and group III. Mr Ozanne supports this suggestion and it is approved, except as regards Shejwa, which should remain in group III.
5. As regards the rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie for the first 3 groups, Government consider that they are equitable and proper. The construction of the railway through the táluka will largely increase the value of the land, and the revised rates will be below those of the adjoining talukas of Shaihida and Sindkheda. As regards the fourth group, however, Government concur with Mr. Turnbull in considering that the application of Mr. Maconochie's rate of 10 annas will not result in a proper valuation. Thę land in this group is generally of excellent quality and, when the construction of the railway has removed existing difficulties of communication, will probably be eagerly sought after by settiers from other districts. The Governor in Council considers that the assessment of the land according to its agricultural value should be recorded and that the rate of Hs. 1-4-0 which Mr. Turnbull has proposed is not too high. With this molification and subject to the concessions granted in the following paragraph the rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie are approved.
6. In view, however, of the backwardness of certain parts of the tíluka Government are pleased to direct that the following concessions should be granted :-
(a) the increased assessment should be levied in accordance with the Gradual Levy Rules, the biennial increments being reduced to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 2 annas in the rupee ;
(b) the special rules for the grant of land on easy terms to Bhils and other wild tribes, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2975, dated 5th August 1862, should be extended at the discretion of the Collector to any village within the taluka where the need for lenient treatment is shown to exist, care being taken that the land is given to Bhils and others cultivating for their own profitonly, and that an agreement restricting the right of transfer is passed in each case; and
(c) the difference between the assessment at the sanctioned rate of Rs. 1-4-0 and that at 14 annas in the case of Navapur and Visarwadi and 10 annas in the case of the other villages of the fourth group should be remitted to existing occupants for the period of the settlement, and the full rate should be taken only from persons who take up land hereafter.
7. The total area of Pátasthal amounts to 194 acres only. Mr. Maconochie proposes to adopt a consolidated rate of Rs. 8, which is the same as that recently sanctioned for Sindkheda, but Mr. Ozanne, in view of the smalliess of the area and of the objection of the people to the consolidated rate system, recommends that the assessment of Patasthal should be fixed by the Collector under Land Revenue Code, Section 55, and be excluded from the present settlement. This proposal is approved.
8. The application of the rates above sanctioned results in a percentage enhancement of 87.2 or slightly more than that allowed by standing orders. The excess, however, is purely nominal as in fact the assessments over a large part of the táluka will not be raised at all, and in other parts will be very small. The petitions of objection which have been received disclose no grounds for modifying the conclusions above arrived at. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to sanction the adoption of the rates and to direct that they shall be guaranteed for 12 years. In view of the uncertainty as to

the actual effect which the railway may produce it does not appear dasirable to give a guarantec for any longer period.

J. H. DuBGULAY, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.;

The Collector of Khandesh (with the petitions of objection),
The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

With an intimation that the papers are bing printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it wilt be forwarded to thein.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## No. CCCL-Nef"Srbies.



## PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT'

OF THE
chálisgaon talluka (EE!

OF THR
KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.


3ombap:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESG* 1896.:

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE CHA'LISGAON TA'LUKA OF THE KHA'NDESH COLLECTORATE.



From
The SUPERINTENDENT, DECCAN REVENUE SURVEY;
To
The COLLECTOR op KHANDESH.

> Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Nasik Districts, Camp Satana, 27th January 1896.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit through you, for the consideration of Government, my proposals for the revised settlement of the Chalisgaon taluka of your Collectorate.
2. The original settlement of the bulk of the villages in the taluka took place in 1862-63. At that time the taluka comprised 166 villages; of these 138 were Government and 28 Inam, but owing to transfers from and to other tsflukas the number of Government villages at the present time is 127 , and of Inám ones 14, a total of 141 . The changes which have been made at various times will be best understood from the following statement:-


The number of Government villages has been inoreased by the lapsing of 2 Inám villages in 1867-68, 2 in 1869-70, and 3 in 1882-83, and decreased by 2 villages having been taken into forest. This report, therefore, deals with 125 villages, and some 131 survey numbers of Government land included in 4 Inám villages.

8 $2024-1$
3. The original settlement of these 125 villages was carried out in the years and under the authority noted below :-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Villages. } \end{aligned}$ | Former Taluka. | Year of Settjement. | Government authority. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 106 | Chálisgaon | 1862-63 ... | Government Resolution No. 1591, dated |
| 12 | Bhadgaon | 1865-66 ... | Government Resolution No. 1895, dated |
| 7 | Chálisgaon | 1870-71 ... | Government Resolution No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871. |
| 125 |  |  |  |

The original settlement report dealing with the first batch of 106 villages will be found as an appendix to this report, that of the second lot of 12 has been printed as part of the Páchora settlement report (Government Selection No. CCLXVI), and that for the last 7 is appended to the revision report of the Nándgaon táluka.
4. Revision survey operations were sanctioned by Government in the orders marginally noted and were commenced

Government Resolntion No. 7791, dated 16 th October 1889, for measurement, and Government Resolution No. 7601, dated 5th November 1891, for classification. in 1889-90 as usual by the bringing up of the old measurement record to date, this was completed in 1890-91; and the revision of the classification was commenced the same season and finished in the following year. Both branches of the operations were carried out under the Partial System Rules.
5. The result of the measurement is as shown below :-


The percentage of the remeasured numbers on the total of the old numbers is 8 , and of acres it is 3 .
6. The differences in area found between the old and new measurement in the case of individual fields are tabulated below :-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Villages. } \end{gathered}$ | Total old Numbers. | Numprbs mbabersd in which ditferemer was |  |  |  |  |  | Includedin $V$ illave sites, Forest, 8 cc . | Numbertnotnemeanured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Within 1 per cent. | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { per oent. } \end{gathered}$ | $6 \text { to } 10$ | 11 to 15 | 16 to 20 per cent | Over 20 per cent. |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 125 | 14,591 | 172 | 207 | 58 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 682 | 13,430 |

In only 25 numbers does the difference exceed 15 per cent; in 19 of these it is attributable to erosion and accretion by and from streams, in 1 to change caused by a new road, and in the remaining 5 only does it arise from mistakes in the old work, which is thus satisfactorily proved to have been of very high excellence.
7. Reclassification was found nevessary to be done to a very limited extent, and the cause was chiefly land having been made into patasthal. New classification was only done in, the case of lands which had not been classed before at all or classed by other agency than of this Department or classed and not tested by a responsible officer. Out of the total of 15,213 new survey numbers only 519 or 3.4 per cent. were thus reclassed or classed, and only 9,934 acres or $3 \cdot 6$ of the total area of $2,74,248$ acres, 9,400 acres are included in village sites, roads, \&c., and, therefore, do not come into this total. Besides this a general position class was applied to all dry-crop lands.
8. The area resulting from the revision under all heads is contrasted in the statement below with that of the old record :-

| Deacription. |  |  | By Original Survey. | By Reviaion Survey. | Dipference, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | More. |  | Leess. |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Dry-crop <br> Garden <br> Unarable unassessed | ... | ... | 1,97,339 | 2,01,277 | 3,938 |  |
|  | ** | ... | 2,255 | 1,313 |  | 942 |
|  | ... | ... | 84,104 | 81,058 | ... | 3,046 |
|  |  | Total | 2,83,698 | 2,83,648 | 3,938 | 3,988 |

The total difference between the two grand totals is only 50 acres, which is so small when the area dealt with is considered as to require no special explanations to its cause. The increase in the dry-crop area has been all gained except 942 acres from the area formerly entered under the head of unculturable, but which has been found at revision not to be so as regards the 3,046 acres added to the dry-crop. The garden land is chiefly motasthal, there being only 139 acres of patasthal recorded at revision
9. The position occupied by the taluka in the Collectorate is about the
Pasition. centre of the southern boundary, from which it juts out, thus becoming the southernmost of all the tálukas. With the exception of 13 villages which lie in an isolated clump in the Nizám's Territory, about 20 miles distant from Chálisgaon, all the remaining villages of the tiluka are comprised in a compact block of a square shape. The district is bounded on the north by the Dhulia taluka, on the east by Pachora, on the south by the territory of the Nizam, and on the west by the talukas of Nindgaon

Physical Features. and Malegaon of the Nasik Collectorate. On the north it is divided from Dhulia by a chain of low hills, and on the south from the Nizam's Territory by the Sátmálas. The Girna river flows through the northorn part of the district from west to east, and the Titur river in the southern part in a course very nearly parallel to that of the Girna. From the base of the northern hills and of that of the Satmalas the land falls away with a very gentle declivity to the beds of the Girna and Titur. Between the two rivers and in the south-west corner nearly to the foot of the hills the district is a rolling phain of which the uplands have hardly more altitude than that of the heaving swell of the slumbering sea, only rising into pronounced ridges near the western boundary; the part lying to the north of the Girna is the most elevated, and this elevation becomes greatest towards the north-west comer, where the surface is broken by rocky ravines covered with scrub jungle ; the cultivable land is in the bottoms of these ravines and on the tableland and is of fair quality. The Sátmalas rise like a wall out of the plain and throw out no spurs of any importance, but in the soluth-east corner the ridges dividing the lowlands are a little higher and the
country a little more broken. The watershed of the Titur is chiefly the country between it and the Satmálas, the nalas from about four or five miles to the north of it all flow into the Girna. Besides the two rivers mentioned, the Manyad flows on the western boundary for about half the distance that the boundary marches with that of Nándgaon. Its watershed seems to be nearly all in Nándgaon, very few nalas flowing into it from the Chálisgaon side. The Girns and Titur are both available for irrigation, the first having a masonry dam built across it near the village of Jámdha from which flows the Jámdha canal; this is in the charge of the Irrigation Department, and the water is chiefly useful for the villages of the Páchora táluka, a small area only being irrigated by it in this taluka. The Titur has a dam built across it at Chálisgaon, but the water-supply is only available for the lands of the village of Patonda about four miles distant, the supply is perennial but fails slightly in the hot weather, therefore only a limited area of superior crops can be irrigated, but minor crops to a large extent are grown yearly. Most of the large nalas in the district, particularly those which have their rise in the Sátmálas, are perennial, but, with the exceptions mentioned above, the water-supply is not availed of for irrigation. The district is well wooded, fine lofty trees of mango, tamarind, nimb, and mhowra being mot with in clumps or singly all over the plain, throughout which the Babul is also common. In many parts the trees grow so close together and one behind the other as to fill up all the blank space and so present the perspective when viowed from a distance of a continuous forest; the dense jungle however, which Major

- Para. 8, Appendix R. Elphinstone mentions" as rendering the villages close under the Sátmalas unhealthy through fever has all been cleared away, the slopes of the Sitmálas which have all been taken up as forest have heavy jungle on them in places, but the plains up to their base are open and cultivated.

10. The climate may be safely said to be good alike for health and cultivation. It is reported to be very hot in the
Climate, Appendix A. summer months, but during the rains and winter is pleasant; from about November to end of January the nights and early mornings are very cold, especially when there is an east wind blowing. The general health of the people appears to be extremely good, the death rate being only 3.1 per cent. of the total recorded population, whilst the birth rate is 4.7 . No epidemics seem to have ravaged the district as a whole, cholera only visiting villages here and there at long intervals in a sporadic form; some villages are reported not to have been visited by it for 15 or 20 years. Fever is prevalent during the winter more or less and yearly carries off a few persons, but it is not now especially prevalent in the villages close under the Sátmálas as it was reported to be at time of original settlement. The details of the rainfall for a period of nine years from 1886 to 1894 are given in the Appendix, the return has been furnished by the Agricultural Department. The average fall for the nine years is 35.91 , which is good and sufficient for the crops grown; it will be noticed that the fall is divided very fairly as regards the monsoon kharif and the monsoon rabi fall, and it is therefore equally good for both the yearly and late crops but taking the yearly fall it would appear that sometimes it is better for either the one or other of the two, and on the whole it seems most to be depended on for the early crops which are most grown in the district, for out of the nine years it has been good for these for seven, whilst it has only been good for the late crops for five years; this year the fall has been good for all crops. In the scattered villages above the Sátmála Gháts the carly fall is said to be light and the latter fall heary ; this is borne out by the crops grown in these villages which are mostly late ones. I have not been able, however, to obtain information of any destructive hailstorms, such as Major

- Vide Appendir $R$. Elphinstone mentions in the 6th para. of his report*, having of late years swept over these villages, and would, therefore, conjecture that such only occur near the very edge of the Average for Ghát and do not travel as far inland as the villages 1886 to 1894.
Páchora ... ... 34.42
Dhalis ove $\quad \cdots \quad 26.15$
Málegan $\quad$... $\mathbf{2 2} .69$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Nándyan } & \cdots & 31.79\end{array}$ in question. Comparing the fall with that of the surrounding tálukas, it will be seen that it is greater than that of Pachora, and that it decreases towards the north and north-west.

11. The detail of the crops grown in the district and the area covered by

Crops., Appendix B. each will be found in Appendix B. A summary of the Appendix gives the following results:-

|  |  |  | Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereals ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 53.9 |
| Yulses ... | ... | ... | ... | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Fibres ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $32 \cdot 1$ |
| Oil-seeds | :.. | -... | ... | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Orchard and gard | produce | ... | $\cdots$ | 03 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 96.4 |
| Deduct-Area tw | cropped | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 0.7 |
| Net area cropped | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $95 \cdot 7$ |
| Add-F'allow | ... | ... | ... | $4 \cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  | ... | $100 \cdot 0$ |

Of the total area cropped the kharif crops cover a percentage area of $90 \cdot 1$ to 6.3 of the rabi. Bajri is the principal crop, covering nearly double the area that jowari does; these two crops are those generally relied on for home consumption, only when there is a large excess are they exported. Cotton covers nearly the same area as bajri, and is grown for export as also are the oil-seeds. Bájri is a very fav urite early crop, as a second crop of gram can be grown after it. Of the total area cropped only a percentage area of 0.8 is irrigated. The percentage of the crops grown in this is as follows:-

| Non-food crops Food crops |  |  | Percentages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ... | ... | ... | 31.9 |
|  | ... | ... | ... | $28 \cdot 7$ |
| Wheat ... | ... | $\ldots$ | .-. | $20 \cdot 7$ |
| Sugarcane | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $10 \cdot 0$ |
| Other grains | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $7 \cdot 2$ |
| Rice ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| Forage crops | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 102.1 |
| Deduct-Area twice cropped |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  | Net area | ... | $100 \cdot 0$ |

In the old record the irrigated area, including Inam land, is entered as being 2,074 acres of motasthal and 181 acres of patasthal. The present recorded area is 1,174 acros motasthal and 139 acres patasthal ; this last, except 3 acres, is all in one village-Pátonda.

At first sight husbandry would seem not to have improved since Major Elphinstone called attention to the slovenly nature of it in this taluka (paragraph 9, Appendix R.), but I think the true explanation now of the untidy look of the field may be found in the grasses and weeds being left for the cattle to graze on in the absence of other grazing grounds, with the same object the stalks of the jowari are not cut close to the ground but left long, the bushes which are allowed to grow with the crop during the rains seem also to be left of set rurpose as they are cut down and used as manure at time of ploughing; all this does not indicate a hish standard of scientific cultivation, but I think the ryot can hardly be justly blamed for cutting his coat according to his cloth or stigmatised as lazy or apathetic for doing so. I made particular enquiry amongst the villages on the eastern border to ascertain whether the ryots had derived any profit from the teachings and experiments of the Bhadgaon Experimental Farm, but except that they had hired and approved of the iron machine for pressing out the juice of sugarcane, I was unable to learn of any other improvement in busbandry which had been taken up. Want of means and of manuer were generally the reasons alleged for not going in for high class farming.

## 12. The district is very well off as regards communications. The Provincial road from Chálisgaon to Dhulia runs through the centre of the táluka north and south, it has a length

 of 15 miles in the district, and is metalled and bridged, except over large rivers, and has been made during the current lease. It is a good road, in perfect order, running through a fine avenue of Nimb and tamarind trees, and it seems a pity that it should be left incomplete from the absence of bridges over the large rivers; one over the Girna is much needod, for although the deseent into and the ascent out of the bed of the river is easy enough, yet the pull across the expanse of deep sand and through the water is very hard on cattle tired by long marches and heavy loads and beyond their power to accomplish unassisted, and the cartmen have mutually to assist each other to make the passage by putting their own shoulders to the wheel; evon thus the crossing generally takes an hour at least; during the rains the crossing has to be done by boat. A second made road runs from Chálisgaon southwards over the Outram Ghait on the top of which it ends, but a good cart-track running through the village of Hatnur, which is the central village of those mentioned as being situated in the Nizan's Territory, and thence on to Ellora joins the made road from Aurangabid to Ellora at that place. This is a local fund road, is metalled and bridged and is also a new one, it is in good order and runs through a fine avenue of trees From Chálisgaon as a centre there is a short length of 5 miles of road to Hiripur on the west and of about a mile or so towards Bilaikhed and towards Kharjii and about a couple of miles from Pátonda to Wághli on the east; these have all been made from local funds and are in great want now of repair, having been much cut up by traffic. during the rains. As regards country roads, a very good main track runs north-west from Chálisgaon as far as Málegaon, a second from Hirápur westwards to Nándgaon, and a third from Wághli eastwards to Kajgaon. Besides these the district is reticulated by the tracks from village to village as each one is connected with its neighbours by cart-roads; the flat nature of the country and the hard soil of the uplands ensures good tracks, even where they pass over black soil ; this has got so hardened by the continual traffic as not to churn easily into mud during the rains. Many of these tracks, especially when they pass through the more valuable soil, are enclosed hy milk bush hedges, which being covered with convolvolus and scented with the jessamine-like flowers of the Arni and bitter sweet blossom of the Bábul and shaded with over-arching trees full of the twittering of birds, would, if the traveller through them "made believe". very much like Dick Swiveller's Marchioness almost induce the dream that he was in an English country lane, but in the vicinity of the villages this fond illusion would be rudely dispelled, and he would realize by sight and smell that he was, in the body at least, $\mathrm{j}^{-}$ one of the parts of the gorgeous East where the habits of the people were not of the cleanliest. The G.I. P. Railway runs through the southern part of the district from west to east; at the time of original settlement it would appear from what Major Elphinstone says (para. 12, Appendix R.) that the line was only open as far as Jalgaon, and that there was only one station at Chálisgaon itself in the district, there are now two others, one at Hirapur, and one at Waghli; outside the boundary the Station of Náydongri on the west and that of Kajgaon on the east are sufficiently near to be easily availed of by the rillages on either border.There are two principal toll and four sub-toll bars on the whole length of the Dhulia-Chalisgaon road; of these, one principal and one sub-toll are in the Chálisgaon Taluka, the first is at Dasegaon on the banks of the Girna and the other is at the railway station. The sale of the right of farming the tolls for the whole road has realized the under-noted amounts:-

| 1 |  |  |  | Rs. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1892-93 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16,075 |
| $1893-94 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23,100 |
| $1894-95 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22,000 |

On the Chálisgaon-Outram Ghát road there is one toll bar at the village of Bodhra, the sale-proceeds of which are as follows:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 8 9 2 - 9 3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,811 |
| 1893.94 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,860 |
| $1894-95$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,300 |

The ferry boat plying across the Girna during the rains is a private speculation and nothing accrues to Government from the sale of the right of ferryage.
13. Weekly bazirs are held at ten villages within the district, full delails

Markets, Appendix C. of which will be found in the Appendix, but only two besides that of Chálisgaon itself are of any importance; these are Hirápur and Wagbli, the others are small local ones at which a petty local trade only is transacted. Chálisgaon is so central and so easy of access from nearly every village in the tiluka, that like Aaron's rod it has swallowed up all the other markets; most of the produce of its own district finds its way to it, und it is the station from which the rail traffic is greatest; this is only to be expected as it is a forwarding station for the Dhulia Taluka and for the adjacent part of the Nizim's Territory. Outside of the tialuka the markets of Náydongri, where there is a railway station, and of Saygaon in the Nándgaon Taluka, are available to the villages on the western and that of Kajgaon to those on the eastern boundary. A reference to the map will show that almost every village in the main body of the district has one or more of the small local markets available at choice. The isolated batch of villages situated in the Nizám's Territory have three local markets at Hátnur at Chikhalthán and at Chápáner to resort to; these are fairly central and easy of access to all the villages. The local bazirs, however, in this district. are but of very little importance as places for the disposal of any but small parcels of produce, the ryots resorting more to them as an outing, to hear the news, and to meet friends and acquaintances than for serious business. This is mostly transacted in their own villages with their own savkar or with agents of merchants residing at Chalisgaon, only a very few ryots take their own produce for sale to market at Chalisgaon even, as they prefer selling it at their own village; the price given at the village, however far away it may be from Chailisgaon, is very little less, four or eight annas per maund, than the price ruling at the moment at Chálisgaon.
14. A statement showing exports and imports from the railway station of Chillisgaon furnished by the Agricultural Department
Exports and Imports. will be found in Appendix S , but it is of little use as showing the trade from and into the district only, as Chalisgaon is also a forwarding station for other districts and it is not possible to credit each with its proper portion. The exports of the district are cotton and a small quantity of each of oil-seeds, whent, jowari and bajri. The imports are a small portion of the total shown under the head of rice and groceries; some part of the metals in the shape of pots and pans, and of the piece-goods for clothes. Firewood is imported chiefly for use in the steam gins and presses. The timber imported is brought from the Thána districts.
15. There are no manufactures of any importance in the taluka, the Bombay Spinning Mills have evidently driven the Manafacture. hand-looms for native cloth out of the field, as there are but two now in the district; for woollen coarse blankets there are still 57 hand-looms at work, but this industry will also in a few years be cut out by machine-made goods which have already gained a footing in the district and are

- being largely used. In Chalisgaon itself there are 3 steam gins, two of these combine pressing also with the cleaning business, and there are still 10 hand-gins to be found at work. The only manufacture I myself have noticed as being active is that of carts, but it has not yet attained any importance, and the supply not being large, is not sufficient for export, but only for sale within the district. Oil-pressing is carried on in 21 presses. Sugar-making is carried on to a small extent, but generally the canes are sold as raw food.

16. The statistics showing former and present condition of the villages

[^20] under report are contrasted in the statement given below. The figures representing the former condition are those of the census undertaken by this Department
at time of original settlement. The figures representing present population are those of a special census taken by the Revenue Department, and the figures under all other heads have been supplied by the Agricultural Department :-


The figures given above show that great progress in material prosperity and wealth has been attained during the expired lease; of the nine tilukas already brought under revision in Khándesh, the progress shown by this is the best on record under every head, only in the increase under the head of "Horses and Ponies" has it been beaten by Sindkhed and Amalner ; it is also antisfactory to be able to add that it has not been confined to any one part of the district, but that there is not one village in the táluka which has not participated in the gencral prosperity.

The density of the population now to the square mile is 157 as against 71

The 125 villages contain 443 square miles. formerly. The respective proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are 68.7 and $31 \cdot 3$. Of the non-agricultural population only a percentage of 4.4 are handicraftsmen. The bulk of the agricultural population are Marátha Kunbis, and this caste shows a larger increase, $140 \cdot 3$ per cent., than any other caste except Bhils, who have increased 1427. Wanjáris also show a large increase, $117 \cdot 8$, which is satisfactory, as both the last-named castes have settled down to agriculture, though the Wanjáris still keep large herds of cattle. The total number of survey numbers is 15,213 ; of these 14,567 are Government and 646 are Inám; of the Government holdings, 10,553 amounting to $69 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the whole are cultivated by the Khátedars themselves, 714 or 4.7 per cent. are cultivated by the Khátedúrs in partnership with others, 1,067 or 7 per cent. are cultivated by tenants on money-rents and 550 or 3.6 per cent. are cultivated by tenants on rents paid in kind : of the Inám holdings 394 or 2.6 per cent. are cultivated by the Inamdars themselves, 30 or 0.2 per cent. are cultivated by lnámdárs in partnership with others, 147 or 0.9 are cultivated ou meney-rents and 75 or 0.5 on rent in kind. The waste numbers are 1,427 or 9.4 per cent., and the unculturable waste amounts to 256 numbers or 1.7 per cent. The amount of cropped land per pair of cattle was at original settlement 36 acres and is now 17 acres. The number of Government schools in the district is 23 for boys and 1 for girls; the average attendance of boys is 998 and of girls 15. The number of persons able or learning to read and write is recorded as having been formerly 844 or $5 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the total population, it is now 3,004 or 8.4 per cent. No women were recorded as being able to read formerly, there are now 20 who are able to do so, all being of the Kunbi caste. The daily wage of unskilled labour has remained constant to that stated in the Gazetteer as ruling from $18 \% 0$ to 1880 , viz. 4 annas for a man and 3 annas for a woman; this is for agricultural and ordinary work; for work on the railway the wage varies from 4 to 8 annas. The rate paid by merchants for bringing produce from cart to railway platform is Rs. 14 for 100 bales cotton and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ for 100 bags seed. For work in the steam cotton gins women, who only are employed, receive $3 \frac{1}{2}$ annas for a day's work from six in the morning to six at aight, and 4 annas for a night shift of the same number of hours; this work has been taken up by Kunbi and Musalmáni women. The rate of cart-
hire appears to be about the bame as that given in the Gazetteer, or it may be it has become a little less now; the rate from Dhulia to Chalisgaon for a cart carrying three pressed bales of cotton, about 15 maunds, is at the present Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$, the distance being 34 miles; this gives a rate of 1 anna and 2 pies a mile as against 1 anna and 8 pies given in the Gazetteer.
17. Judging from the statistics given in the preceding para. the condition Condition of the people. of the people in this district may be unhesitatingly asserted to be very prosperous. I have satisfied myself from personal inspection that the actual condition agrees with that shown by the figures. I have been in very many villages, and in all I have seen the people have been well clothed, well nourished, their wives and children adorned with silver ornaments, their house furniture ample, and their cattle well fed and numerous, and most of them appear to have not only a little money but grain in hand ; evidence of the first is that many new houses of a superior kind are being and have been recently built and that many luxuries such as little twowheeled carriages drawn by fast-trotting bullocks or, more frequently, ponies to take themselves and families to market or for an outing can be indulged in ; of the second, that the threshing of the jowári has only been just commenool to a small extent, showing thus that old grain is still being used for food. Major
Paragraph 38, Appendix R. Elphinstone, though he says in his report that "the steady and rapid increase of the cultivation, especially within the last ten years, is an unmistakeable sign of the prosperous condition

## Paragraph 36, Ibid.

 population must still be considered poor"; but at the present time there is no doubt in my mind but that the prosperity which he notices as having commenced 10 years before settlement has continued during the lease, and that the poor are in the minority, as even poorer classes such as the Bhils, Mhárs and Wadárs show signs by their good clothes, robustness of body, and contented looks that they have enough for belly and back and a penny in pocket. Major Elphinstone mentions also that at the time of his writing his report the ryots did not appear to have profited much by the high prices of
## Paragraph 10, Ibid.

 in generally speaking collect the interests due to them to the system of "Jalap" which is a time contract entered into by the cultivator for the sale of his next year's crop in consideration of advances made in money or kind ; this I have found by enquiry is not much in practiee now and is only had recourse to by the poorer ryots who being in want of a small amout of money for present occasions have no choice but to take it on the terms dictated by the Sávkár, in consideration of the money advanced the sávkár takes paymont in kind at the next harvest at a price about half of the market rate ruling at the time of payment. In many villages I was told that none of the ryots had entered into such time contracts, and in a few others that only the poor ryots had done so, and that not to the extent of the whole of their crop but only to the amount required to pay off their debt. I think the sums advanced by the Sávkárs on this kind of contract must be for small amounts only, for when I made enquiry why the ryots in preference to making such ruinous contracts did not apply to Government for Takávi advances, I was told that the amounts borrowed were small, and the ryots incurring the debt did not think it worth while to take the extra trouble required to borrow the money from Government. There is undoubtedly some amount of indebtedness and hand-tomouth existence amongst the poorer ryots, but these are few and the aggregate of debt is small I think and made up of small sums only and such as could be paid off in a short time by the debtors if they mado the attempt to do so, and did not involve thenselves in fresh embarrassments by foolish expenditure on weddings and other social occasions. This indubtedness is the exception. As the rule I have found the bulk of the ryots well-to-do and they have sold their produce this season at the rates ruling in the Chalisgaon market, with perhaps a small reduction if the lead to Chalisgan was a long one, and I think they are now quite capable of looking after their own interests in the matter of disposal of their produce in the most advantageous manner.8 2094-3
18. The appendices marginally noted are abstracts of information furnished

Falue of land, Appendice $\mathbf{K}, \mathrm{K}^{(1)}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{L}^{(1)}$ and M . by the Registration Department showing the salealile, mortgageable, and leasable value of land. The information covers a period of five years from 1890 to 159 , and is for transactions in Government land alone and does not include any in which Inám land or any other property but land is involved.
19. There are 100 cases of ordinary sales; from these the average saleable value of an acre works out to be Rs. 18-8-1, which is Sales, Appendices K and K ${ }^{(1)}$. 24 times the average assessment of Rs. 0-12-6. The highest proportion that the price paid in any one case bears to the assessment is 77 and the lowest is 5 . There are only 26 cases of aales by decree of Civil Courts. The average price realized is Rs. 14-1-9, or 23 times the average assessment of Rs, 0-9-11. The highest and lowest proportions that the price realized bears to the assessment are 78 and 6.
20. In simple mortgages there are 100 cases, by which the value of an acre is shown to be Rs. 14-0-5, or 19 times the assessment. The highest and lowest proportions of the value to $\because$.ic ssessment are 50 and 3. In mortgares with

> Mortgages, Appendices L and L(3). possession the average mortgageable value is shown to be Rs. 21-1-7, or 24 times the average assessment of Rs. $0-14-3$. The highest and lowest proportions that the mortgageable value bears to the assessment are 91 and 4 .
21. The cases of sub-lettings number 100 and the average leasable value of the acre works out to be Rs. 6-7-11, or 7 times
Leases, Appendix M. the average assessment of Re. 0-14-5. The highest proportion that the rent paid bears to the assessment is 113 times and the lowest is 1 . The length of the leases varies from 6 months to 55 years; this last is the case in which the highest proportion given above occurs.
22. The statement given below shows the value of land in the neighbouring talukas of Páchora and Nándgaon for contrast with the value in this:-

|  | Táluks, | Ordinary taleg. | Salea by Court. | Simple <br> Mortgagce | Mortgages with Possession. | Leares. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 8 | 6 |
| Páchora |  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. 8. p. | Rs. 8. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|  | (Arerage assessment .. | 129 | 167 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3\end{array}$ | 1.9 | 174 |
|  | "' Average value | $17^{\circ} 91$ | $17 \quad 311$ | 14.89 | 14114 | 1398 |
| Nándgaon | \{ Average assessment ... | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ |
|  | ... Average value ... | 8142 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | 10810 | $913 \quad 7$ | $1156$ |

[^21]| Period, |
| :--- |

It will be seen frum the Appendix that almost yearly fluctuaticas lave taken place in all prices. Taking the periods mentioned above separately, the rise at the end of the first period is for jowári 71.2, for wheat 73.1, for cotton 93.7. At the end of the second decade the fall is for jowari $3 \cdot 1$, for wheat $20 \cdot 6$, and for cotton 23.8 . At the end of the last period the rise is for jowari $8: 0$, for wheat 4.8 , and for cotton there is a further fall of 4.5 . The prices as compared with those ruling before settlement show a rise all round of 79.0 for jowári, of 440 . for wheat, and of 40.9 for cotton.
24. The revenue history of the villages will be found in the Appendices

Revenue History, Appendicea $0,0^{(1)}, 0^{(2)}$, and $0^{(3)}$. marginally noted. It is generally satisfactory viewed from the standpoint of expansion of cultivation and the consequent increase of the revenue demand, but from occasion having arisen to give several large remissions, it is not quite so satisfactory. During the last decade of the lease, however, remissions have almost ceased to be granted, and there have been but few years in which any outstandings occur. J'aken in dutail the revenue history presents the following points for notice.

In the 106 villages settled in 1862-63 the cultivated area has increased by

## Appendix 0.

 84,524 acres and the revenue demand by Rs. 59,998 , or $101 \cdot 1$ per cent ; the arable waste has decreased from $1,31,738$ acres to 15,157 ; of the balance remaining after the deduction of the portion absorbed into the cultivated area, 1,863 acres have been given for public uses and 29,366 acres have been taken up as forest and 828 have been granted in Inam. The permanent remissions shown have been granted to Bhils and others to whom lands have been given out for less than the proper assessment for different terms of years; as the periods have elapsed, the amount of these remissions has decreased till it now stands at Rs. 655. The casual remissions have been smetl except in 1871-72 and the two succeeding years, in 1877-78 and in 1882-83. In the first-mentioned year out of the total 17,094 remission and 1,967 outstanding, Rs. 2,093 was unable to be collected on account of poverty of occupiars and desertion of holdings, Rs. 1,019 was on account of resignation of holdings and Rs. 15,945 was remitted on account of damage to crops. In the other years the remissions and outstandings are attributable to the firstmentioned reason.In the 12 villages settled in 1865-66 the cultivated area has increased by $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Appendix } O^{(2)} & 2,709 \text { acres, but the revenue demand has decreased } \\ \text { from Rs. } 17,93 \text { to Rs. } 16,414 \text {; this is chiofly due to }\end{array}$ these villages having been settled as part of the Bhadgaon Petha, and the new rutes then asnctioned causing a fall in the revenue demand. The permanent remissions are attributable to the same causes as shown above for the 106 villages. The casual remissions have been heavy only in two years, in 1871-72 out of the total remission. Rs, 2,226 wero remitted for damage to crops and Rs. 206 and that given in 1882-83 was due to insolvency of occupiers. There have been outstandings only in two years, of the first of Rs. 50 all but Rs. 11 and of the
second the whole was finally collected. Of the balance of the culturable waste which has not been absorbed into cultivation 269 acres have been taken up as forest, 149 acres have been granted for public uses and 106 acres have boen washed away by the Girna river and 148 were given in Inim. The 23 acres deficiency under the head of Inam culturable land is explained by this amount having been transferred from the head of culturable to that of Pot Kharib.

Of the 7 villages settled in 1870-71 the record of 4 only is a vailable for the period before settlement, therefore the history has been divided into two statements.

In the case of the 4 the cultivated area has increased by 1,384 acres and

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Appendix } 0^{22} \text {. } & \text { thaste has decreased by } 1,861 \text { acres; of the balance } \\
\text { of the waste, } 40 \text { acres have been transferred to Inam, }
\end{array}
$$ 03 have been given for public uses and 340 have been taken up as forest. The permanent remissions are of small amount and have been granted for the same reasons as explained for the preceding villages noticed. The casual remissions have been few and only serious in 1871-72 and 1882-83. Out of the total granted in the first mentioned year Rs. 243 were remitted for damage to crops and 23 on account of Lusolvency, the wnole of the remission in the last-mentioned year was granted on account of insolvency.

In the remaining 3 villages the cultivated area has increased by 3,133 acres

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Appendix } 0^{(3)} . & \text { and the revenue demand shows an increase of } 94 \text { per } \\
\text { cent. } & \text { Out of the balance of the waste not accounted }
\end{array}
$$ cent. Out of the balanoe of the waste not accounted for by absorption into cultivation, 93 acres have been given for public purposes and 43 in Inám. No permanent remissions have been granted in these villages and the casual remissions, which are few in number and for trifling amounts, have been granted on account of insolvency.

The revenue history of 12 villages of the adjoining táluka of Páchora into Appindix P. which a revised settlement was introduced in 1892-93,
25. The revenue from the settlement now in force is collected without difficulty; in cases in which payment has been withheld, the preliminary notices which are issued for the purpose of calling it in have had the desired effect, and in no cases have the severer measures of distraint had to be resorted to; the number of notices issued during the last three years is shown below :-

| Year. |  | Number of Villages. | Number of Noticea. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 2 | 8 |
| $1891-92$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 51 |
| $1892-93$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| $1893-94$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 148 |
|  |  | 52 | 137 |
|  |  | 55 | 254 |

26. This report has now been brought to the point at which the question Summary. of the equity and advisability of enhancing the existing assessment on land has to be determined from the facts and information supplied in the roport regarding the general present condition of the district. I myself am of opinion, based on recent personal observation as well as on the statistics and information given herein, that the district has achieved a very great advance in material prosperity during the lease, and that this has been produced chiefly by, 1st, improved communications; 2ndly, by the rise in the prices of all agricultural produce, in the benefits of which the bulk of the cultivators have fully participated, and which has caused the value of land aloo to rise; 3rdly, by an assessment light in proportion to the advantages enjoyed as
to position on the railway line by the district, and that therefore Government are fully justified in demanding an increased revenue from it.
27. At original settlement the villages of the district were divided into Old groups and rates. 5 groups ; the number of villages in each group and

| Groap. | Number of village. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ... | 1... 27 | Ran a. 28 |
| II ... | ... 50 | 4 |
| III ... | .. 25 | 20 |
| IV :.. | ... 15 | 112 |
| v ... | ... 8 | 110 |
|  | 125 |  |

The considerations which determined the old grouping will be found given Appendix R, paragraph 39. in detail in the original report and therefore it is not necessary to repeat them here; they are very much the same as those now taken into consideration, but it would appear that they had to be modified somewhat for reasons which are not now of force, such as inequalities of the mámul assessment; as an instance of this, thefirst group contains a great many villages to the east of Chalisgaon and very few to the west of it, though most of these are just as advantageously situated with regard to markets and communications as the eastern ones. The rates were formulated by Major Elphinstone in consultation with the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner. I have stated in my preceding paragraph that the present assessment is a very light one, considering the advantages of position of the district, and if comparison be made between the rates of the first group of this taluka and that of Taloda, it will be seen that I have grounds for my statement. The rate in Taloda is Rs. 3 , and it is about 70 miles from Dhulia and 100 at least from the nearest railway station. The rates also for the neighbouring táluka of Páchora were much higher than those of this taluka, but it is evident from the original report that the district was still considered to require careful nursing as Major Elphinstone speaks in a tone of doubtful deprecation of the large increase (Rs. 2,203) resulting from his proposed settlement, and though Chálisgaon was a railway station, it did not have any addition made to its maximum rate for this advantage as was usual at that time and had been done in the case of the smaller market and station of Nándgaon. No reasons now exist to prevent the enhancement of the present assessment to a par with that of other districts similarly circumstanced, and I will explain the rates and grouping which I consider best calculated to effect this object.
28. I propose to divide the villages of the district into 3 groups. In my • Proposed groups and Rates. first group I include all the 27 villages of the old first group, 38 of the villages of the old second, 9 of the old third, 6 of the old fourth, and 6 of the old fifth groups, in all 86. These villaget constitute the main body of the táluka occupying the central portion of which the limits are defined by natural conformation of the country by the Sitmala hills on the south and the Girna river on the north; they are similar in circumstances as regards climate, markets and communications, the most remote of them from Chilisgaon is only 11 miles distant, and all are facourably situated as regards propinquity to a railway station and therefore one group is indicated for them all by survey principles. As regards the villages of the old second group which I have included in my first one, the only reason why they were placed in a lower group seoms to have been because they were deemed to he less favourably situated with respect to proximity to markets, \&c., but I think that this disadvantage, if it ever existed, has disappeared to a great extent from the development and competition of trade, and the position of many of them has certainly been improved by new railway stations having been opened in their neighborhood. In the case of at least three of these villages-Patonda,

1. Tamgarhán.
2. Matgrom.
3. Rohini.

- 202:-4

4. Pimpalgaon.
5. Karanjgaon.
6. Pimpri Budruk.
7. Ganeshpur.
8. Wagbla.
9. Jávla.
villages of the old third group which I have placed in my first group, the first four are close to the market and railway station of Naydongri of the Nándgaon tiluka; Karanjgaon is midway between the two railway stations of Naydongri, and Hirápur, Pimpri Budruk and Ganeshpur are within three miles of the last-named station, and Wághla and Jávla are only distant seven niles from Chálisgaon and four from the fairly large market of Waghli. The six villages of the old fourth group, it will be seen from reference to the map, fall by natural position into the first group if the villages of the old second group are included in it, and they do not now lie under the disadvantages of being inconveniently situated with regard
10. Ghodegaon.
11. Sindi.
12. Varthán.
13. Sángvi.
14. Kherta.
15. Jámdi Budruk. to the railway and markets, for the two first have the markets and railway stations of Naydongri and Hirapur available at a distance of threo and four miles, the third is only five miles from Hirápur, and Sángvi and Kherda are within six miles of Chálisgacn. The last village, Jámdi Budruk, has been wrongly rated since original settlement, the rate proposed and sanctioned for it was Ks. 2, but through a clerioal error the rate for Jimdi Khurd on the tableland above the Ghats, Rs. 1-12-0 was applied to it and the proper rate for it was applied to the other village and therefore it is now shown as being in a lower group than it should occupy, it is within nine miles of Chilisgraon and five of Waghli and therefore can hardly be deemed to be very disadvantageously
16. Wodhre.
17. Siwapur.
18. Bodhra.
19. Pátharja.
20. Lonja.
e. Putna. situated with regard to distance from the rail and markets. The six villages of the old fifth group which I have placed in my first were rated low at original settlement on account " of lying amongst the Sitmaila hills, and being entirely deserted or nearly so, and exposed to the ravages of wild animals and having the worst climate." None of these reasons now are applicable to theso villages which are not amongst the hills but in the open plain, at the base of them, they are now inhabited, and the heavy jungle having all disappeared, there are no wild animals to ravage the fields, and the climate is as good as in any other part of the district, all the cultivated land lies in the plain, the bill slopos having been taken into forest, and as their circumstances are similar to those of the villages to which they are adjacent by the principles which now govern grouping, they must be considered to be on one plane for assessment purposes with them.

My proposed second group contains 27 villages in all; of these 12 belong to the old second group and 15 to the old third group. Of the 12 villages, 9 lie to the north of the Girra, and the reason of my placing them in a lower group is difference in climate. It will be seen from reference to the rainfall given in paragraph 10 for neighbouring tálukas that the rainfall for Dhulia is but 26.15 inches, and as these villages lie about half-way between it and Chalisgaon, the average rainfall for them may be taken as being about $30 \cdot 0.3$ inches; this decrease in the rainfall is accentuated by shalow sandy soil with an underlying stratum of rock, and owing to the general declivity of this part of the district to the bed of the Girna, the shallow soil has no capability of storing surface moisture, and there is very little subsoil moisture, wells are few, and there is a general well founded complaint of scarcity of drinking water for man and beast in the hot weather, a great nany of the wells then going dry; this disadvantage is not experienced in the villages on the bank of the Girna which I have placed in my first group. The same reasons which I have given for placing the nortberu villages in a lower group apply in a lesser degree, though I think still requiring differentiation from the villages of the first group to those on the western boundary, the rainfall being about the same, but the soil more capable of storing surface moisture, and there being rather better subsoil moisture. It may be advanced that three at least of the northern villages, Khadki, Chinchgavhán and Dahivad, are so advantageously situated on the made road from Dhulia to Chalisgaon as to require their inclusion in the first group, but except that the made road shortens the journey to Chalisgaon in point of time somewhat, no other advantage such as being able to sell forage, \&c., to cartmen accrucs to these villages from their situation, for they have little or no surplug forage to sell, and
cartmen as a rule make no stop on the road between Dhulia and Chálisgann, but do it at one stage, or if they do make any stop, do so at Mehun, which I have placed in my first group.

My proposed thind group contains all the villages situated on the tableland above the ghat, 11 in number, and 1 village, Dehera, below the ghát, but very much shut in by the hills; nine of these villages belong to the old fourth group, and Jamdi Khurd should also have been in the same one had it not been for the mistake noticed before as regards the rates for it and the other village of the same name. The remaining 2 villages belong to the old fifth group and are on the top of the Outram Ghat. The isolated position of these villages and their remoteness from the railway and from the natural market for their surplus produce, Chilisgaon, communication with which has been only slightly improved since original settlement by the making of the road from Chalisgaon to the top of the Outram Ghat and their different climate necessitates still their being placed in a separate group.

The new rates which I propose are Rs. 2-12-0, 2-8-0 and $2-0-0$ for each group, reepectively. Although I am of opinion tbat the district is slightly better off as regards position, being nearer to Bombay than the neighbouring táluka of Páchora, and therefore should have a slightly higher, or at least the same rate for the first group as has been sanctioned for that taluka, I am unable to propose a rate in excess of Rs: $2-12-0$, because the enhancement would be over the limit prescribed by Government orders. It may be argued that by confining the limits of my first group to the villages formerly under the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 I could adopt a higher rate, but even under this condition the highest rate whicb would keep the enhancement within the 33 per cent. limit would be Rs. $3-0-0$, which still remains lower than the rate Rs. 3.3-0 sanctioned for Páchora, and this blot in sttlemient would ensue that a large number of villages in which no material difference exists as regards climate and communications would be rated at varying rates. I have, therefore, preferred to propose the one uniform rate which will give the highest increase within the prescribed limit for all the villages of which the circumstances are similar. The proposed rate will cause an enhancement of the old one of four annas in 27 villages, of eight annas in 38 villages, of twelve annas in 9 villages, of one rupee in 6, and of Rs. 1-2-0 in 6 nthers. The arguments for and against making the largest enhancements in villages which were rated the lowest at original settlement have been threshed out

## Government* Selection No. CCLXVI

in many previous reports, and I would solicit reference
to the discussion on this point which took place on the
revision settlement of the Páchora táluka, which resulted in Government finally approving of the arguments of the Settlement Officers.

The rate for my second group is four annas lower than that of the tirst, which I am of opinion is sufficient to differentiate the disadvantages the villages of the group suffer in point of climate. In this group there will be an enhancement of four annas in 12 and of eight annas in 15 villages.

The rate for the third group is the same as the one I have proposed for villages of the Nándgaon taluka similarly situated and nearly adjoining the villages in this talluka, the effect of it will be to raise the old rate four annas in 9 and 6 annas in 2 villages, and to leave it still in force in the one village in which a mistake was made at original settlement owing to similarity of name with a village of the old third group.
29. There is a small amount of patasthal garden cultivation in the taluka, Garden lands, Pátasthal. and for this I propose a rate for water and soil com(bined of Rs. 10 , the old rate was not fixed by the survey but is the mamul rate of Rs. $5-8$ per bigha and is paid only when the water is taken. After settlement the rate was adopted to the acre at Rs. 7-8 irrespective of the quality of the soil, but less the dry-crop assessment. The cultivation is, with exception of 3 acres, confined to one village, Patonda, halfway between Chillisgaon and Wighli. It is recorded as being 89 acres at original eettlement and has increased to 167 aeres, of which 153 are Government and 14 Inam.. The water-supply is obtained from a masonry dam built across the Titur
river near the town of Chálisgann ; this is kept in repair by the Public Works Department; but the distribution of the water and the keeping of the river bed and channel clear is managed by the ryots themselves, the supply of water is or would be perennial if the channel and river bed were kept clear of silt. The total irrigable area under the bandhára is 167 acres, out of which, guided by the returns of the water assessment paid during the last five years, I bave assessed 132 acres Government land and 4 acres lnám as annual garden land. Besides this area 3 acres have been assessed as garden in the village of Pohor. The total irrigable area was recorded at revision classification as 129 acres, but as the bandháris, which are only temporary, bad not been built and the water made use of since $1883-84$, the ryots were given the option, as is usual in such cases, of resigning their rights to the water or paying the garden assessment, all but two holders have resigned their rights and the 3 acres is all that I have been able under the circumstances to assess as garden ; the reason given for resigning right to the water is that it did not pay to use it owing to labour and expense of building the bandhára and digging the channel which I satisfied myself by inspection would be exceptional. Under somewhat similar circumstances the occupants in the village of Varili have also resigned their right to water for the irrigation of an insignificant area of only four or five acres. The incidence of the assessment on the acre for Government land alone is shown below according to the old and proposed rates. The average incidence of the proposed assessment agrees with the old, although my rate is Rs. 2 higher on 16 -anna soil ; this is explained by the new water-rate being graded lower according to quality of soil, whilst the old acts exactly reversely and becomes higher as the soil valuation becomes lower. The old area shown is the average yearly area irrigated during the last five years and not the area irrigated last year, which is shown in Appendix Q:-

| By old Ratus. |  |  |  | Bx Revibion Ratre. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acres, | Asuessmont. |  |  | Acren. | Anesmment. |  |
|  | Soil. | Water. | Combined. |  | Boil. Water. | Cumbined. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 7 7 | R |
|  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. 3. p. | Rs, a. p. |  | Rs, a. p. Rs. a. p. | Re. a. p. |
| 132 | 186 | 515.3 | $7 \quad 7 \quad 9$ | 135 | 2 4 2 5 15 9 | 8311 |

The Jámda canal passes through five villages of the district, in these 307 acres Government and 4 acres Inám land were irrigated by it in 1893-94, the water assessment for the Government land was Rs. 1,349, which gives an average incidence on the acre of Rs. $4-6-4$, the water supply not being perennial, the average incidence is less than that of my proposed rates.

The land under irrigation by wells at original settlement is recorded as
$\begin{gathered}\text { Motasthal. }\end{gathered} \quad$ having been 1,905 acres of Government and 169 acres
of Inam land, it is now found to be but 1,076 Government and 98 acres Inám. I have shown that wells have increased by 182 per cent. during the lease, the decrease in the irrigated area would therefore be surprising but for the fact that cultivators find it more profitable to grow cotton and other high paying dry-orops than to-undertake the labour and expense of irrigation; in two villages alone, Wágli and Chikhalthán, on this account the irrigated area has decreased by 504 acres. The old maximum rate sanctioned for this cultivation was Rs. 3 , which gives an average incidence on the acre for soil and water combined of Rs. 2-2.9; in the present settlement this description of land will be assessed as dry-crop only without any increase except that of General Position Class which is applied to all dry-crop lands.
30. No other description of land for which it would be necessary to pro. pose separate rates has bfen met with in the villages under report.
31. The estimated assessment resulting from the proposed rates is contrasted in the statement given below with that of the existing settlement:-


The above figures include the water assessment, but the amount on this account being nearly the same under both settlements, no difference in the percentage increase occurs if it be deducted. The total enhancement is well within the prescribed limit, and the greatest portion of it falls on the first group which is, I am of opinion, correct, as it is the most advantageously situated one in respect of climate, markets and communications. In individual villages the enhancement will be found to be within 10 per cent. in 2 , within 20 per cent. for 24 , within 30 per cent. for 31 , within 40 per cent. for 47 and within 60 per cent. for 8 , and for 12 it varies from $66 \cdot 1$ to 106.4 . Narsipur, the village remaining to make up the total of 125 , is, with the exception of 19 acres Inam, entirely waste.
32. The 12 villages in which the enhancement is in excess of the prescribed limit of 66 per cent. are noted in the margin. The old rates of the first six are Rs. 1-12 and of the others Rs. 1-10. The onhancement is mainly attributable to the proposed rate, but a small part is due to the increase that is applied now to all dry-crop lands on account of inherent advantages of general position. I have given before my reasons for including these villages in the first group as being that the circumstances in consideration of which they were formerly lowly rated do not now exist, and that they are on a par as regards olimate, communications and markets with the villages that are adjacent to them, and as the enhancement above the limit of villages in precisely similar circumstapces has been sanctioned before in many previous revision settlements, I may plead precedent for these also to be sanctioned. The first village, Jámdi Budruk, is the one in which the mistake of rates has occurred, and would not have been in excess but for that mistake. The next three are very slightly in excess of the limit, even with the addition of the increase due to position class and therefore need no special comment. The fifth and sixth only exceed the limit on account of the increase for position class, and the last six are throse only which exceed the limit from the enhanced rate. In the case of Siwápur and Pátharja, their former condition as uninhabited villages was held not only as a consideration for lowering the maximum rate, but it also acted as a factor in reducing the assessment worked out by the calculation tables on that maximum rate for the "distance from village" scale for these villages was held to commence at two miles instead of at 1 mile as usual which caused a reduction of one-seventh of assossment on the average soil value. With reference to Patna I may mention that it is a village only in name, the

[^22]whole of the land in it with the exception of the narmowneck between Ganeshpur on the west and Warthín on the east having been taken up as forest. I

Government Selections No. hare shown that the weight of precedent and of the CCLXII and No. CCLXV., "New Serieg." accepted principles of grouping is in favour of learing these villages, notwithstanding theirhigh enhancements, in the group in which I have placed them; but in his forwarding remarks on my proposals for the revised settlement of the neighbouring taluka of Nándgaon, the Collector of Násik has advanced some arguments for the tender treatment of villages formerly deserted and recently ropeopled. These arguments are, as the Commissioner, C. D., says in his forwarding inemorandum, not quite in accordance " with the principles now accepted as guiding revision settlements" and seem to me to be based on the length of time required for water in new wells to arrive like wine at maturity, but in connection with them I think it right to bring specially to notice for such consideration as it may deserve the fact that the present population of these six villages is largely composed of Vanjáris and Bhils who annount to 54, and 6 per cent. of it as agalust 10 par cent. of Kunbis. The Vanjáris have mostly been settled for over 25 years at least, have all taken to agriculture, and keep large herds of cattle, for the grazing of which these villages are very suitable, being conveniently situated near the forest lands of the Satmalis and the Kuran lands of the Nizam's Territory, and having perennial streams; they are a thriving community, but have not yet taken up permanent quarters in the existing villagos but keep to their own eucampments of wattle and daub kuts on separate sites, as if they were still ready at short notice to "seek fresh fields and pastures new."
33. The assessment according to the existing and proposed settlements under all heads is contrasted in the statement which follows :-

| Dencription. | By Ortomal Sumyt. |  | By Rbvibion Staviky. |  | Qnit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres, | $\Delta$ smeskment. | Acres. | Ansesament. |  |
| . 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| - |  | Rs. |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government occupied landGovernment arable waste | 1,75,024 | 1,43,880 | 1,75,224 | 1,88,677 | ... |
|  | 17,410 | 8,186 | 20,215 | 11,787 |  |
| Inám land... | 7,160 | 7,173 | 7,151 | 9,329 | 3,207 |
|  | 84,104 | ... | 81,058 | ... |  |
|  | 2,83,698 | 1,59,239 | 2,83,648 | 2,09,793 | 3,207 |

The average incidence of the assessment for an acre of land by the existing settlement is Re. 0.13-2, by the proposed one it will be Rs. 1-1-3.
34. The new lease should be guaranteed for the usual term of thirty years.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir, Your most obedient Servant, W. S. TCRNBCLL, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A
Statement showing Rainfall.


APPENDIX $B$.
Details of Cultivation and Crops.


APPENDIXC:

B $2024-6$

## APPENDIX C

Statement ehowing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars ars held.



## APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Ocrnpation by Percentagre.


Detail of Popubation.


Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.


The apper line of tgares if that of the previone Bettoment.

APPENDIX $G$.
0
0
1
0
Statement of Shaps, Looms, Temples, \&c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccinution.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{H}$.
Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

| Number of Villages. | District. | Govirymbnt Scrools. |  |  |  | monterpal Schools. |  |  |  | Prifate Scgoola, $\qquad$ <br> Roys. |  | Remarkı. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boys |  | Girls, |  | Boys. |  | Girls. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Number <br> of schools. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { attendance. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of achools. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { ettendance. } \end{aligned}$ | Number of schools. | Average attendance. | Nomiber of schools. | Average attendance. | Number of achools. | $\underset{\text { attendauce }}{\substack{\text { A verage }}}$ |  |
| 1 | - 2 | 3 | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 22 | Cháliggen Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate . | 23 | 998 | '1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \cdot$ | ... |  |

APPENDIX I.

| Number of villagea. | District. | Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdars. |  | Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inamdars in partnership with others. |  | Total Numbers cultivated by enb-tenants on money. rent. |  | Total Numbers caltivated by sub-tenanta for produce of grain-rent. |  | WasteNumbers. | Parampok Nunibera. | Total Number. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Goverament. | Inam. | Government. | Inam. | Goverament. | Indm. | Goverament. | Inam. |  |  | Governmeat. | Luam. |
| 1 | 2 | s | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | , | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 125 | Chálisgaon Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} 10,553 \\ 69 \cdot 4 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 894 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,067 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 147 \\ 0.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | 73 0.5 | 1,427 9.4 | 256 1.7 | $14,567$ | $646$ |

APPENDIX J.
Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other Sources of Water-Supply.


## appendix K.

An Abstract S/atement showing Ordinary Nalea.

| Clags of canes acconling to the number of times the Eurvey $\Delta$ ssessment for which land is sold. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { cases. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total Acren sold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Asceasment. } \end{gathered}$ | A verage rate of Axseasment per Acre. | Tutal nam for which cold. | Averago inte per Acre for which eotd. | Avernge number of times the Burtery Aesenment fur which eold. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Re. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 9 | 159 | 126 | 0128 | 1,029 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 8 |
| ,, II ... 11 to 20., .. | 43 | 723 | 543 | 0120 | 8,710 | 1209 | 16 |
| , $111 . . .21$ to 30 | 29 | 484 | 392 | 0130 | 10,449 | 2195 | 27 |
| ," IV ... 31 to 50 | 15 | 211 | 180 | 0138 | 7,190 | 3413 | 41 |
| ", V ... 51 to 77 | 4 | 59 | 41 | 0111 | 2,900 | $\begin{array}{lll}49 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ | 71 |
| Total | 100 | 1,63i | 1,282 | 0126 | 30,278 | 188 | 24 |

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{(2)}$.

An Abstract Statement ahowing Sales under Court Decree.

| Class of caces accorring to the number of timps the rarvey Assesernent for which land is sold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ofeses. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Acres sold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { A asesament. } \end{gathered}$ | A verage rate per Acre. | Thatal sam pur which wild. | 4 verage rate per Arre for which ould. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| - |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 5 | 148 | 83 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 718 | 413 | 9 |
| , II ... 11 to 20 ,... | 8 | 143 | 108 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 1\end{array}$ | 1,846 | 12.14 7 | 17 |
| " III ... 21 to 30 , ... | 5 | 78 | 46 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 1,185 | 1531 | $2{ }^{1}$ |
| ," IV ... 31 to 50 ,".. | 5 | 73 | 27 | 0511 | 1,132 | 15 \& d | 42 |
| ," ${ }^{\text {, } . .51 ~ t o ~} 78$, | 3 | 24 | 25 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ | 1,605 | 70100 | 68 |
| Total | 26 | 466 | 289 | 0811 | 6,576 | 1419 | 23 |

APPENDIX $L$.
An Abstract Statement showing simple Murtgages.

| Clabs of cases aceording to the number of timee the Burvey Assessment for which land is mortgaged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { eases. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total Aeres } \\ \text { mortgaged. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\text { Assessment. }}{\text { Tots }}$ | Average rate of Ancessment per Acre. | Total sum for which mortgaged | A varage rate pers Acre for which mortyaged. | Average number of timet the A seeskment for which mortgaged. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Re. e. p. | Rs. | Rs. a p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 17 | 350 | 265 | 0119 | 1,895 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | 7 |
| " II ... 11 to 20 , | 46 | 929 | 722 | 0125 | 11,427 | $12 \quad 410$ | 16 |
| , III ... 21 to 30 | 23 | 591 | 337 | 0109 | -8,135 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ | 24 |
| , IV ... 31 to 40 | 11 | 165 | 140 | 0136 | 4,900 | 2988 | 35 |
| , V ... 41 to 50 , ... | 3 | 32 | 30 | 0150 | 1,500 | $4614 \quad 0$ | 50 |
| Total | 100 | 1,988 | 1,494 | 0120 | 27,887 | 1405 | 19 |

## APPENDIX $\mathbf{L}^{(1)}$.

An Abstract Slatement showing Mortgages with Possession.

| Class of eames according to the number of timen the sarvey Assewnment for which laud is mortgeged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { caseg, } \end{gathered}$ | Total Acres mortgaged. | Total Aseessment. | Average rate of Assessment per Acre. | Total sum for which mortgaged. | Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged. | Average number of times the Survey Assessmen for which wort |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |  |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 9 | 191 | 187 | 0158 | 1,559 | $8 \quad 27$ | 8 |
| , II ... 11 to 20 | 22 | 456 | 352 | 0124 | 5,415 | 11140 | 14 |
| , III ... 21 to 30 , ... | 9 | 187 | 168 | 0 14:4 | 4,157 | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 3 & 8\end{array}$ | 25 |
| , IV ... 31 to 50 , ... | 9 | 146 | 134 | 0148 | 5,408 | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | 40 |
| ," V ... 51 to $\cdot 91$ „... | 4 | 65 | 87 | 155 | 6,095 | 90111 | 70 |
| Total | 53 | 1,045 | 928 | 0143 | 22,634 | $21 \begin{array}{lll}21 & 7\end{array}$ | 24 |

## APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

| Class of cases according to the number of timee the Survey Assossment for which land is sub-let. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { oases. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Acres sub-lot. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average rate } \\ \text { of A Bsensment } \\ \text { per Acre. } \end{gathered}$ | Total 8 mm for which sub-let. | Average rate per Acre for which aub-let. | Arerago number of times the Eurvey Asessment for which sub-lot. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| - |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a p. | Rs. | Rs, a. p. |  |
| Clas I ... 1 to 5 times. | 55 | 1,103 | 1,115 | 102 | 3,921 | 3811 | 4 |
| , II ... 6 to 10 , | 25 | 495 | 370 | 0120 | 2,790 | 5102 | 8 |
| " III ... 11 to 20 , ... | 14 | 215 | 130 | 098 | 1,943 | $9 \quad 0 \quad 7$ | 15 |
| " IV .. 21 to 30 | 3 | 30 | 42 | 165 | 1,200 | $40 \quad 0$ | 29 |
| , V ... 31 to 113 , | 3 | 36 | 33 | 0148 | 2,352 | $65 \quad 54$ | 71 |
| Total ... | 100 | 1,879 | 1.690 | 0145 | 12,206 | 6711 | 7 |

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalint.

| Yeart. | Lag. of 39 Tolas pre Rupre. |  |  | Rewaris. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jowarih | Wheat. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Cleaned } \\ \text { Cotton }}}{ }$ Cotton. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4. | - | 5 |  |
| 1852-53 | 1271 | 631 | 91 |  |  |  |
| 1853-54 | 1724 | 68 ¢ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1854.55 | 78 | 61 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1855-56 | 864 | $57 \frac{1}{2}$ | 81 |  |  |  |
| 1856-57 | 73 | 37 | 5 |  |  |  |
| 1857.58 | $57 \frac{1}{2}$ | 39 | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1858-59 | 57. | 323 | 63 |  |  |  |
| 1859-60 | 494 | 304 | 61 |  |  |  |
| 1860-61 | 32 | 283 | 81 |  |  |  |
| 1861-62 | 58. | 303 | 51 |  |  |  |
| Total | 7873 | 4493 | 763 |  |  |  |
| Average | 783 | 45 | 73 |  |  |  |
| 1862-63 | 491 | 283 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1863-64 | 36 | 263 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1864-65 | 43 | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 |  |  |  |
| 1865-66 | 571 | 26 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 1866.67 | 43 | 283 | No record |  |  |  |
| 1867.68 | 713 | 323 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 1888.69 | $25 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1869.70 | $45 \frac{1}{4}$ | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | No record |  |  |  |
| 1870-71 | 38 | 293 | 71 |  |  |  |
| 1871-72 | 51 | 274 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Total | 4601 | 2593 | $31 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| Average | 46 | 26 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 1872.73 | 62 | 484 | 44 |  |  |  |
| 1873-74 | 651 | $40 \frac{1}{2}$. | 64 |  |  |  |
| 1874-75 | $62 \frac{1}{2}$ | 35 | 64 |  |  |  |
| 1875-76 | 481 | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | 61 |  |  |  |
| 1876.77 | 27 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 53 |  |  |  |
| 1877-78 | 291 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1878-79 | 32 | 20. | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1879-80 | 33. | $24^{\circ}$ | 4 |  |  |  |
| $1880-81$ | $59 \frac{1}{2}$ | 44 | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1831-82 | 56 | 39 | 51 |  |  |  |
| Total | 4761 | 3263 | 531 |  |  |  |
| Average | 471 | 323 | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1882-83 | 40 | - 324 | 53 |  |  |  |
| 1883-84 | 332 | $36 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |  |  |
| 1884-85 | $50 \pm$ | 493 | 51 |  |  |  |
| 1885-88 | 523 | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 |  |  |  |
| 1886-87 | 523 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | 61 |  |  |  |
| 1887-88 | 304 | 29. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1888-89 | 33 | 281 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1889-90 | $36 \frac{3}{4}$ | $25 \frac{3}{4}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 1890-91 | 52 | 293 | 53 |  |  |  |
| 1891-92 | $46 \frac{3}{4}$ | 25 | 6. |  |  |  |
| 1892-93 | 473 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | 44 |  |  |  |
| 1893-94 | 471 | 30 32 | 51 <br> 63 |  |  |  |
| Total | 571 | 4071 | 72 |  |  |  |
| Average | 44 | 317 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |

APPENDIX 0.
Reoenue Statement for 106 Villages inlo which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1568-63.
[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]


## APPENDIX $0^{\circ}$.

Revenue Statement for 13 Villages into which the Survey Setllement was introlaceld in 1 SB0 -60.
[The years above the biact line are thooc antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]


## APPENDIX $0^{(3)}$.

Revenue Statemont for 4 Fillages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870.71.
[The years above the black line are those anteoedent to the Survey Eettlement.]


82024 m 9

## APPENDIX $0^{(n)}$.

Reoenue Statement for 3 Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in $1870-71$.
[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Surveg Settlement.]


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{P}$.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 12 Villages, situated in the Páchora Talulia of the Khändesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Setllement was introduced in 1892.98.


Effecet of Revision Selliement proposats

Q.
on Government Occupied Land.


4 20.4-10


Q-continued.



Q-concluded.


## APPENDIX Q. ${ }^{\text {a) }}$

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement; with detaile.


APPENDIX $Q^{(1)}$-continued.


## APPENDIX R.

No. 62 or 1863.

Frnx

# Captain P. A. ELPIUINSTONE, <br> Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, 

 Khandesh ;To

## L. R. ASHBURNER, Esqurs.,

 Collector of Khándesh.Sir,
I have tbe honour to submit for the consideration of Government a report on the Dhulis and Chalisgraon tálukas, with roference to the rates I would propose for introduction into. these districts during the current season.
2. These two túlukas, which adjoin each other, as will be seen from the accompanying map, occupy the centre of the Khandesh Collectorate. The northern portion of the Dhulia Taluka (tho Potha Sungir) had a rovised assessment introduced last year, and will, therefore be excluded from consideration in this report, except in so far as it may assist us in estimating the rates for other parts of the same taluka.
3. The position these two districts occupy with reference to the other districts of the collectorate is as follows :-

The Dhulia táluka lies immediately to the south of the already settled districts, Virdel and Amalner. The Bargaon 'láluka adjoins it on the east, Chálisgaon and Málegaon on its south, and the Pimpalner Taluka on the west.

The Chálisgaon Táluka touches in the north the Dhulia Táluka, and is bounded by Bargaon and Malegaon on the east and west respectively, and on the south by the Nizam's territory.
4. Contiguous as these two talukas are to eaoh other, the general features of the country present a striking difference. The Dhulia Taluka is composed of two distinct valleys, whioh are separated by a lofty but broken and irregular range of hills which enters the district from the south-west and runs on in a north-easterly direction, dividing the district in two unequal parts. Numerous spurs springing from this range extend for some distance into both valleys, and as is usually the cass in Khandesh, wherever this barren trap-rock comes into contact with the soil, impoverishes the surrounding country. The soil will consequently be found as a rule to be of an inferior description, although by no meane unfertile, a few solitary patches of good black soil met with here and there forming the only exceptions. 'These valleys are drained by two rivers-the Panjra and the Bori, only the firyt of which is of any importance, however, regarded in an irrigational point of vicw. The Bori river contains very little water, even during the monsoon, and runs dry before the commencement of the hut weather. The Panjra river again is a perennial stream, and although no very largo one, has at present several bandháras in tolerable working order, and which yield Goverument a remunerative return. Its capabilities are now being diacussed by the Irrigational Committee, with the view to increasing its usefulness, and I shall therefore nut enter here upon any further remarks on the subject.
5. It will be necessary, however, to revert to these rivers again when considering the grouping of the villages in classes, with reference to the rates to be placed upon them; for not only the climate but the fertility of the soil is likewise considerably induenced by the nature of the stream that drains the valley; and invergely the strean agaiu is affixterl by the quality of the soil lying on both sides of its banks. It is a well-known fact that an ample and freely-flowing stream keeps up a healthy circulation of the air and tends to purify it, and all wells in its neighbourhood are generally speaking plentifully supplied with grow water, a sub-stratum of water being also thereby retained at a certain distance from the surface of the soil, which must doubtless add considerably to the ferthlity of the latter. A $d r y$ stream on the contrary is in Khándesh a sure indication that the surrounding country is unfertile owiug to the soil not being able to retain any moisture. No clay is fund near the banks of such rivers, and the sub-soils are mostly of a porous earth, greatly intermixed with cuarse gravel, through which the surface water parcolntes too quickly, or else of pure ohect-rock. Such important indications should uot be lost sight of, I think, in judgiag of the respective fertility of rarious parts of a district. This general rule will sometines sppear to be at fault where extensive tracts of sheet (trap) rock are found abutting on the banks of cen the best supplied rivers; but this phencmenon is due to the capricious tormation of the trip-rock, which forms the chief material of most of our hills, the spurn of which run fir into the plains below until they are stopped as it were in their courae by the river at the betton of the ralley.
6. The Chalisgaon Táluka again has only one principal valley tbrough which the Girna river makea ite way from west to east, cutting off a small portion from the northern part of the district. Towards the south of the taluka a high wall-like range of hills rises almost suddenly from the valley. It enters the district from the west and runs straight across eastward into the Nizam's dominions. It is chiefly with reference to this range of hills that the general features of the country here differ so much from those of Dhulia. In the latter district the hills are composed of a number of almost inaccessible and scarped peaks nearly devoid of all vegetation; whereas the range of hills lying in the southern part of Chálisgaon support on their summit an extensive table-land. This plateau, which is about 600 feet higher than the plain, extends almost the entire breadth of the district, from Kusumbtel to Kannar and southward up to the frontiers of the Ahmednagar zillah and the Nizam's country, where it joins the high lands rising from the Deccan plains. The soil here is apparently of a very fertile kind, being for the most part a rich black mould, which permits of rabi crops being grown with much profit. In dry seasons, however, the crops yielded by this soil are often far from remunerative in consequence of this part of the country being so badly supplied with water. Nearly all the streams are dry during the greater part of the yeur ; many of the wells contain bat little water, and the soil itself has in consequonce very little inherent moisture. It is owing to this scarcity of water that this tract of land is not so densely populated nor so well cultirated as might be expected. Most destructive hailstorms likewise periodically visit these heights and cause much devastation amongst the crops, and occasionally it is said amongst the cattle as well (?). Only two years ago a terrific hailstorm laid low an entire tract of most luxuriant " rabi," very little of which was able to recover itself again. When fixing rates for this part of Chalisgaon these circumstances will no doubt have to be considered in addition to any local peculiarities, favourable or otherwise, that may hereafter be found to exist with reference to the position this district occupies in the zilláh.
7. Unlike Dhulia, which I have described as containing a generally inferior soil, equally diffused all over the country, the lower plain of Chalisgaon (i. e. below the gháts) begins on the west and south with a hard and stony soil, which, however, gradually improves in quality towards the Girna river and the north-east of the district, where it adjoins the Bargaon Taluka. The low rocky elevations and masses of sheet-rock which constitute a great portion of the western and northern part of Chalisgaon closely hem in the course of the noble Girns for several miles after it has entered the district, especially in the left bank, and oblige it to swerve from its original direction, as will be seen from the map. From the village Mehunbarri, however, the valley begins rapidly to widen, and the river pursues ita course into the Bargaon Traluka with fewer obstructions and through a more fertile land. This might be rendered much more profitable than it already is were irrigation applied to it. The Girna is, with the exception of the Tapti only, the finest river in Khandesh, and it is to be hoped that Captain Fife, our Irrigational Engineer, who ia now engaged in exaunining it with the view of finding a suitable site for a bandhara, will soon be able to set on foot works which will bring into use its anple resources. There are several minor streams in both districts which might be profitably made use of for irrigationary purposes, and they will in due course be specially considered by the Irrigational Committee. All the villages bordering upon this river have not only the direct benefit of the constant and ample supply of pure water it affords them for domestic uses as well as for their cattle, but they also enjoy the indirect advantage of the influence so plentiful a atream exerta on the neighbouring land and its wells.
8. With respect to climate Chalisgaon appeare to be decidedly more healthy than Dhulia, fever being more prevalent in the latter than in the former district. This may be owing to the Dhulia valley being so much confined within the numerous straggling spurs that overrun the country; as well as to its more uestern position in the zillah; perhaps also to the greater extent of patasthal garden lund in Dhulia, as irrigation appoars to be a prolific source of fever in Khándesh. Both in Dhulia and Chaliggaon the western villages suffer most from fever, and in the latter district the villages lying along the foot of the Santmalla range are likewise considered somerhat unhoalthy in consequence of the jungle being so dense.
9. The moxie of husbandry practised is exactly the aame in both Dhulia and Chálisgaon, aud us theee districts do not differ in this respect from those already reported upon, I shall not waste any time in aimple recapitulation. I would observe, however, that the cultivation of dry land is not carried on as carefully as it might be, apparently from the excessive ialleuess and love of ease natural to the native of India, who is not easily roused from his lethargy without sone great inducement. It is not an unusual sight to see a field carelessly ploughed; no manure upplied for years, perhaps, although there may be plenty lying at the vory doors of the cultivutor's ficlde in which the crops are nearly choved with weeds, which are allowed to run to wed unchecked, and thereby increase from year to year. I have no doubt, however, that in a few yoars' time, if the demand for cotton and oil-seeda continues to be as great as it is now, sclf-interest will completely cure even the most inveterate idler of his hereditary inertness.
10. The crops grown are the same as in other parts of Khandesh, "Rabi" erops, such se wheat, grum, \&c., are not eften met with, except in irrigated lands, owing to the

- $20.94-12$
soil being so inferior in both districts. On the table-land in the Chaliagaon Taluka, however, as cbeerved in a former paragraph, these crops grow very luxuriantly in favourable seanons. The sudden and excessive rise in the price of cotton has given a great stimulus to the cultivation of this crop; but as yet the rayats do not appear to have profited much by this change, the native .nerchants, who on such occasions generally speaking collect the interest due to them in kind, being the ouly partiea who really are the gainers. The staple food of the cultivators is the bajri, which thrives well even in the poorest soils. In the Chaliggaon Taluka the Bhils, who inhabit the villages lying along the face of the Santmalla range, derive much profit from gathering the flower of the "mahu" or mhowra tree, which yields by distillation an inferior kind of alcohol, and is largely consumed in this state by tho lower classes of the people. The jungles also abound with a tree or rather shrub called the charolli, the fruit of which is like a small cherry, having a stone and kernel very similar to that fruit ; this kernel is in taste very like a sweet almond, and is much sought after by the weallhier natives of Bombay and other large towns. Another production of the Chaliagaon jungles, but especially of the hills, is the "dhamra" tree. It yields a gum far suporior to the common guin arabic in whiteness and tenacity, and would, therefore, be well worth being preserved by Government. The tree grows to the height of about fifteen feet, has a white and fine-grained wood, almost as hard as boxwood, and might be used for like purposes but for the stem not attaining in these hills any great girth. I have never soen one of these trees stouter than five or six inches in diameter.

11. Both in Dhulia and Chálisgaon the population must be considered chiefly agricultural, no manufactures of any importance being carried on in either of the districts, and the people are evidently in a thriving condition, although the population is scanty. This appears to be especially the case with the population of the Dhulia Taluka. The populous and rich town of Dhulia being the centre of all the traffic from the surrounding diatricts has caused much wealth to be disseminated in many portions of the taluka, and we find therefore a great number of very substantial farmers all over the district. The cultivators of the Chálisgaon Táluka, especially those in the weatern parts of the district, struck me two yoara ago us being in less easy circumstances than those of Dhulia. But the Railway, which is now completed and passes through the district, appears aiready to have made a considerable improvement in the condition of some of the people, particularly of the poorer classes, who have found in large numbers very protitable employment in the works of the line. The populution of both districts, however, is still very scanty - considerably less dense than of any of the dastricts hitherto settled by us. Of the two, Dhulia is the best populated district, having 102 souls per square mile when calculated on the extent of its arable land, whereas Chalisgaon has only 77 souls to the square mile. This estimate, however, hardly gives a correct idea of the agricultural population or even the general denseness of the inhabitants as it inciudes the large towns of Dhulia and Chalisgaon, the former of which alone has upwards of 10,000 inhabitants and the latter 2,800 . Excluding these towns, the population of these two districts is almost equal, Dhulia having 78 souls and Chálisgaon 73 souls to the nuare mile of the arable land.
12. In the course of a few years Chalisgaon will, owing to the establishment of the Railway, grow considerably in importance and bear the palm off Dhulia, which, being out of reach of the Railway, will soon fall into insignificance, unless a branch line of rail be laid down to connect it with Jalgaon and Chálisgron. Such a scheme would not prove an unprofitable one I imagine, as the traffic along the Dhulia road is very great, and would not be interrupted even if the whole line to Nágpur were completed. This measure would also obviate the necessity of keeping up the high road from Dhulia to Bombay, which I do not think could otherwse be dispensed with for years to come. While on this subject I would draw prominent attention to a fact connected with the line of rail that has been completed (?) from Bombay as far as Chálisgaon and Jalgaon. In order that such a work be of real utility in a country like India, where ordinary means of conveyance can at times not be procured at any price, there should be no interruption on the line; at least not of such a nature as to oblige the goods being conveyed by other means than those at the command of the Railway authorities. Until such is secured the Railway will never become popular, and much of the traffic, as is still the case, will follow its former channel. Another important requirement appears to me to be the existence of some rule which would make the Railway Companies answerable for damage done to goods carried by them. Such numerous and continual complainte are being made of disbonest practices taking place on even the short Railway from Bombay to Cháliggaon, such as the opening of boxes and abstraction of cotton, sugar, bottles, \&c., while the time of transit is occasionally about twice as long as could be performed by an ordinary cart drawn along a country road by bullocks, that some decided improvement is urgently called for if the Railway is ever to become such a boon to the people in this country as it has proved in other countries.
13. There are two excellent bigh-roads in the Dhulia Taluka. The principal one is the Bombay and Agra road, which passes through the centre of the district and likewise through the town of Dhulin itself; it is metalled and bridged in its entire length through the district, the bridge over the Pánjra river near Dhulia being a very extensive work and one which does much credit to its architect (Colonel Bell of the Bombay Engineers), from its combined strength and elegant appearance. The other high-road branches off from the above at Jhorega and runs upwards in a north-easterly direction through Borecund to

Assirgad. This rosd is also metalled, but only partially bridged. Several other minor high-roads converge here from the eurronnding distriots to Dhulis as the centre of all the traffic that enters Khándesh, and this town has, therefore, become of considerable commercial importance. A new and direct roal has been projected between Chalisgaon and Dhulia; it was commenced last year I believe, but the work was interrupted for some time, and I am not aware whether it is to be completed or not.
14. In Chalisgaon there is only one high-road deserving the name; it leads from Nándgron in the Málegaon Táluks to Chálisgaon viá Nyáhádongri and Talegaon. This road is unmetalled however, although this is of little consequence at present, as the Railway which has taken the same direction has in a great measure destroyed its value as a trunk road. A small road leading down the table-land into the valley below deserves notice. It joins Jategaon, which is on the top of the ghát, with Pardharri at its foot. 'The ghát is called after the latter village the Pardhárri ghát. Much money has occasionally been spent, I believe, in trying to improve and repair this ghat, which is a very steep one; but it was originally laid out so badly that any permanent improvement is out of the question. As an easy communication between this plateau and the Railway below is of some importance to the villages concerned, I would atrongly recommend that some better road be lined out which will enable laden carts to go up and down with safety, which is hardly possible just now. There is an old road on the western side of the range which might, perhaps, be improved sufficiently to answer the parpose, and it would be worth while to have it examined by the proper authorities. It leads from Jategaon to Kassara in the Nagar zillah, and is called the Kasséra ghat.
15. I omitted in a previous paragraph to draw attention to the isolated positions occupied by several of the villages on this plateau. It will be seen from the map how scattered they lie, and I cannot help thinking that, politically or otherwise, the fact of these villages being so completely interlaced and surronnded by those of a foreign power like the Nizam's Government can hardly be desirable. If an arrangement could be entered into with the latter Government for exchanging villages with us, or the Nizam's villages lying interspersed amongst ours being made over to us in order to form an uninterrupted boundary line botween the two countries, it would be an advantage to both governments, and tend to the improvement of the revenue now obtained from those villages.

16 Having yow given a short description of both tálukas, I shall proceed to consider each separately with reference to the rates that appear to me most suitable to its circumstances, and I shall begin with the Dhulia Táluka as it adjoins those alpeady brought under our revised rates.
17. The measurement of the Dhulia Taluka was commenced in 1856 under the late Mr. Davison and completed last year by Mr. Whitcombe. The classification of soils commenced under Mr. Scott in 1860 and is still in progress under Mr. Whitoombe, but will be completed early this season. The subjoined test returas show the nature and result of the tests hitherto applied to both operations during the progress of the work :-

18. The errors discovered by our testing officers are, as will be seen from the foregoing table, columns 16 and 17 , on an average very amall, which would indicate that both operations were carried on with considerable care. These have already been fully brought to yonr notice in the yearly progress reports, and will therefore not require further remarks in this report.
19. The Dhulia Taluka is composed altogether of 227 villages. Of these 69 belong to the Songir petha, into which revised rates were introduced last year, and the remaining 158 to the subha of Dhulia itself which forms the subject of this repot. Five of these villages belonged formerly to the Amalner Taluka, and were settled when revised rates were intmduced into that district. One (Ránmalla) is an alienated village which is not to be assessed by us, the jaghindare refusing to have it measured. There remain therefore only 152 villuges for which a revised assessment will be proposed, and the following remarks apply solely to these villages :-
20. Before speaking of the rates I have prepared for Dhulis, I will consider the progress made by this district since the year of our acceasion as far as I have been able to gather from the revenue records, of which the annexed diagram is a onrrect exposition. Facts connected with the management of this district previous to our rule I am unable to furnish as I have in vain attempted to collect data bearing upon the past history of Khándesh, and which would throw more light than we already have on the probable causes which have reduced this province from the prosperous condition in which there is every evidence that it was in former years to its present comparative state of poverty, large towns having sunk into insignificance and even disappeared altogether, extensive tracts of country, which according to tradition and still-existing traces must have been richly cultivated at one time, being now but a wilderness covered with a dense jungle, and trodden only by the wild Bhil hunter or perhaps by a stray wood-cutter. I have not succeeded in obtuining a single document relating to the Marathi or Mahomedan period, and from all accounts all such papers were cither lost or destroyed during the unhappy reign of the Peshwas, when the whole of Khándesh was more or less at the mercy of hordes of lawless marauders, who spared ueither life nor property in the attainment of their own selfish ends, which they covered in many cases with the cloak of authority and justice.
21. The system of assessment prevailing in other parts of Khandesh previous to our rule likewise obtained here and has already been fully described in former reports. During the Mahomedan rule it was the "tankhwa" and "rakba," which was in fact our present bighoti system; but in the Peshwas' time the revenue was collected in a very arbitrary way. Land was rented nominally by the "ukta" and "outbandi" tenures, but the heiuds of "maháls" or parganas to whom the revenue was farmed out bad full authority to squeeze the rayate if required; and although this system had the advantage of saving Government the expease of keeping up large establishments for the collection of the revenue and also of ensuring to Govermment regular returns, it tended to impoverish the country rapidly, and was the cause of the most cruel oppression. This system of farming the revenue is still practised in many of the Native States I believe, and while it continues anarchy in its worst form will also continue to exist. On our obtaining the country in 1818-19 the bighoti system was re-introduced, and the land onder cultivation was yearly measured. This system after undergoing several modifioations is the one still in existence.
22. From the diagram annexed one can see at a glance the progress whioh the Dhulia district has made during our rule. The thin zigzag line which represents the cultivation rises almost without interruption and with considerable rapidity from the small aren of 16,002 acres in 1818-19 to 67,619 acres in 1861-62, having thus inoreased more than fourfold during the last forty-four years. None of the districts hitherto settled have made such a steady progress, and Virdal is the only taluka that at all approaches Dhulia in the increase that has taken place in the area of land onder cultivation.
23. Following the course of the strong black line in the diagram, it will be seen that notwithstanding the high rates which existed on our obtaining the country an attempt was made the very next year to raise the assessment. This, however, was evidently found to be unsuitable, and the rates were repeatedly lowered up to the year 1847-48, from which time they have continued the same. The only change that was made during this period was the fixing of a lighter assessment (eight annas per acre) on lands that had lain waste for years This was done in the year 1852-53, and gave a great impulse to the cultivation, which is seen to rise more rapidly from that sear. Heary remissions amounting to from one-third to one-half of the entire revenue had to be granted to the rayats in the years 1824-25, 1830-33, and $183 S-37$ in consequence of severe droughts. A great deal of fluctuation is apparent in the revenue for the first twenty or thirty years; this is evidently owing to the difficulty that was experienoed at first in fixing upon a suitable rate of assessment, and after such was attained the revenue is scen to follow the course of the cultivation more closely.
24. That notwithstanding the check given to the increase of the cultiration by the frequent droughts above alluded to, so great an extension should have taken place of the land under cultivation in so comparatively short a time and with so scanty a population is an evident sign of the growing prosperity and the ready resources of the agricultural population. I would, therefore, not advocate the present rated being lowered more than is necessary to equalise the at present arbitrary assessment.
25. In paragraph 19 I mentioned that 152 villages would be brought under the revised rates, but as, owing to the thinness of the population, sufficient assistance was not obtainable to allow of more than a limited number of classes being employed at the same time 30 villages had to remain over for completion this year. The classificution of these has been alnost tinished, but as the necessary documents will take some time for beicg prepared, I shall not detain this report on their account. These villages can bereafter easily be placed in whichever of the classes may suit their circumstances.
26. In the following table will be found the several villages from which I have for the present excluded the 30 untinished ones, arranged in three classes, which appears to ine to be a sufficient minute division for this district :-

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Group of Villaget \& No. of
villagee \& Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages. \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Maximum } \\
\text { Dy-crop } \\
\text { Rates. }
\end{gathered}\right.
$$ <br>
\hline I. \& 24 \& Villages possessing the advantage of being market towne or lying withis their immediate vicinity, or along the banks of the Pánjra river and baving the best climate \& R.

26 <br>
\hline 11. \& 69 \& Villages similarly situated with respect to markets, but baving an inferior climate or being less favoared in other reapects; also villages lying elong the principal high-roads but at some distance from markets and the market towns on the Bori river \& 22 <br>

\hline 111. \& 29 \& | Villages more unfavourably sitnated than the last or lying in the Bori valleg and those among the rocky ranges dividing the two valleys |
| :--- |
| ... ... |
| ... | \& 1.14 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

27. In explanation of the foregoing table of rates it will only be necessary to observe that in dividing the villages of this taluka in groups I have been guided to a great extent by the natural divisions of the country, described in a previous paragraph. I have accordingly placed most of the villages lying in the more favoured valley of the Panjra river in the I and II classes, and those of the Bori valley in the II and III classes. After consulting the Revenue Commissioner and yourself on the subject, I have now placed a greater number of villages in the higher classes than I at first intended.
28. With respect to the rates I have proposed, the I and II classes are two annas per acre higher than the corresponding classes of the Songir petah introduced last year. The 111 class has the same maximum rate as the 2nd suh-division of the II class in Songir and is four annas per acre higher than the III class of that district. This increase on the Sougir rates appoars to me called for by the different circunstances of the Dhulia district. Not only have the villages of the latter subha the advantage of the largest and best bazar of the whole collectorate, but the general prosperity of Dhulia is likewise coasiderably greater than that of Songir. In the latter the cultivation has risen during the last forty-four years from 11,649 to 36,631 acres, whereas in Dhulia the rise during the same period has been from 16,002 to 67,619 acres, notwithstanding the greater thinness of its population.
29. For the patasthal garden land, which forms a comparatively large portion of the land under cultivation, I am uaable to propose rates until some measares have been adopted regarding the assessment of such lands. My views on the subject I have already laid before Government. The land under irrigation last ycar amounted to 1,700 acrea, and brought in a revenue of Rs. 16,439.
30. The land assessable as motasthal garden land is 2,011 acres in extent, and irrigated by 496 wells. Besides these there are 192 wells. which though in good order are not assessed by us, not having been in use upwards of fifteen years. For this description of irrigated land I would recommend the rate sanctioned for

Fxcluding that of 23 villagee of which the examinution of well has not yot boen completed. Songir (viz. Rs. 3 per acre as a maximum rate) being adopted for the entire distriot, as it is sufficiently low to suit the circumstances of the poorent garden cultivator.
31. I beg to subjoin the following abstract drawn up from Table $A$ at the end of the report to show the financial result the proposed rates will effect. They have been applied to tho cultivation of last year, 1861-62 : -

32. The increase peroeptible in the assessment of the villages of the I. class is owing to these villages having originally been assessed much luwer than other villages possuseing similar soils; they can therefore have no cause to be diseatisfied with an equalisation of their assessment being now made, and which places them on an equal footing with those villages that have hitherto paid a heavier assessment than tbemselves. The entire reduction brought aboat by the proposed assessment is Rs. 2,023, or $3 \ddagger$ per cent. on the present rates, and as the average of the remissions given during the past forty-four years is only Rs. 2,442, and the remissions granted during the last ten ycars are but Rs. 1,492 on the average (referring to the 122 villages under report), the new assessment may, I think, be considered sufficiently liberal for a district as prosperous as Dhulia.
33. In concluding my remarks on the Dhulia Taluka I would mention that the village Jamdi, which formerly formed part of Dhulia, but was transferred last year to Amalner, will have to be settled during the current season. It lies in the 2nd sub-division of the II. group of the Amalner villages, and as from the following abstract the rate adopted for that group appears to be suitable for this village, I would solicit the sanction of Government for its settlement:-

34. We have now to consider the settlement to be made for the Chálisgaon Taluka. The measurements of this district were commenced in $\mathbf{1 8 5 6 - 5 7}$ by Messrs. Assistant Baker and Sub-Assistant Whitcombe, and complated in 1861-62 by Mr. Assistant Pitt. The clungitication of soils was begun in 1860-61 under my supervision, and finished, with the exception of a few villages, last year (18ni-62) under Messrs. Assistant Scott and Curnming and SubAssistant Whitcombe, who alternately superintended the work. 'I'he subjoined table shows the result of both operations, which I hope will not be considered ansatisfactory :--


It will be perceived that a few villages still remain unterted, but these will undergo the usual operations before the introduction of the revised settlement into the district, which will eaable them to be included in the settlement this year.
35. Chalisgaon underwent last year similiar to the other districts of this zilla a considerable change in the demarcation of its boundary, and it now consists altogetber of 166 villages, and has, with the exception of its southern boundary, where it borders upon and is intermixed with the Nizam's villages, a mone compact and regular form than it had before. Of these villages 25 are alienated or partially so, which leaves 141 Government villages; but as one of the alienated villages is by the desire of the jaghirdar to be asseseed by us, revised rates will bave to be introduced this season into 142 villages. As the clarsification of 11 of these villages is not quite completed yet, I am unable to include them in my proposals at present, but as in the case of the unfinished villages of the Dhulia Táluka, they will be assessed according to the rates placed upon the classes to which they belong.
38. Most of the villages now forming this district bulonged originally to the Subha of Davlatábad, in the Nizam's dominions. After the battle at Karda in the Deccan (A.D. 1795) the Peehwas obtained possession of and retained them until 1818. The short though
inglorious reign of the Maratha rulers had the same and even worse results in thin taluka than in the districts already reported upon, and we consequently find the population even more spare here than in Dhulia. Although there is no documentary evidence on the subject, tradition places it beyond doubt that these districts were far happier even under the arbitrary and barbarous reign of the Mogals (whom the natives up to the present day look upon as model rulers) than under that of the cruel and grasping Marathas, who reduced the entire country to such ex tremities as to bring about a terrible and general famine (A.d. 1807) by their cruelties. Self-intereat, however, seems in the end to have aught even these lawless rulers the neaessity of and advantages to be gained by a more equitable treatment of their subjects, as after the great famine the people appear to have been left undiaturbed till our accession in 1818. Although more than half a century has elapsed aince the occurrence of that fearful calamity, and the continued peace and security enjoyed by the people during our reign has considerably augmented the population, and greatly restored the almost exhausted resources of the country, the bulk of the population must still be considered poor.
37. On our obtaining possession of this district, the assessment, as will be seen in examining the accompanying diagram, was by no means very high, being on the average only Re. $2-2$ per acre, whereas in Dhulia it was Rs. 3.1 per acre. It must be taken into conaderation, however, that these rates include the patasthal assessment as well, which was so exiorbitantly hespy in former years, and which in consequence of the garden cultivation in Dhulia covering so much greater an extent of land than in Cháliagaon, would necessarily sornowhat increase the average rate per acre on the entire district, nud thus make it appear still higher than it was in reality. It is evident from the assessment (the dotted black line and cultivation (the yellow line) lines running nearly parallel for the first fifteen years and the cultivation increasing almost uninterruptedly that the rates then imposed could not have been much too heavy; but the too severe droughts which occurred within that period seem to have exhausted the cultivator's means sufficiently to cause a perceptible falling off in the cultivation in the year 1834-35. From this year great reductions were made in the existing rates to such an extent that in three years the revenue fell to nearly one-half of what it was bofore, or rather what it would have been had the rates not been reduced from upwards of two rupees to nearly one rupee per acre. These reductions however, liberal as they were, do not appear to have satisfied the revenue officera, who found it advisable still furither to reduce the assessment of many of the villages, and up to the present time the average rate per acre has been much less than one rupee.
38. The steady and rapid increase of the cultivation, especially within the last ten years, is an unmistakeable sign of the prosperous condition of this district, and as the existence of the railway will tend considerably to open out the resources of the country and give inoreased facilities for the disposal of agricultural produoe, any reduction in the present assessment would appear to be unnecessary. The rates here proposed are those determined upon in consultation with Mr. Ellis and jourself. The slight increase of these rates over those proposed for Dhalis has been considered advisable in consequence of the greater advantages possessed by Chalisgaon in having the railpay station in its centre and most of the villages having easy access to it.
39. I have excluded from the subjoined table groups the 11 villages mentioned in paragraph 35 as not having been quite completed. The rates proposed apply, therefore, for the present to 130 villages:-

| Group of Villagea. | No. of Villagen. | Conditions affenting the grouping of Villages, | Maximam Dry Crop Rater. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |
| . I. | 25 | Villages most advantageously situated with regard to markets, the market towns themselves and a few villages in the more fertile portion of the Girna valley and having the beat climate. | 280 |
| 1. | 44 | Less favourably situated than the last, but lying along the banks of the Girna or the high-road to Chalisgaon and the smaller bazar towns ... | 240 |
| III. | 31 | Villagea less advantgeonely situated than those of the II. group both with respect to markets and climate | 200 |
| 17. | 26 | The villages on the table-land having a acarcity of water, and being very inconvoniently situated with regard to the Railway 28 well as markets, although possessing an ercellent climate and good soil | 1120 |
|  | 4 | Villages lying amongst the Santmalla hills and boing entirely deserted or nearly so, and exposed to the mavages of wild animala and haring the worat climate | 1100 |

I have added a sub-division to the fourth class in this district for the benefit of a few villagea which lie far in the heart of the Santmalla range, and are still desertod and infested with wild animals.
40. There is no patasthal land in Chaliagaon except at the villago Patunda, and that only to the catent of 89 acres; but the assessment of this land will for the present have to remain with that of Dhulia on its present footing, pending a mode of assesessment that may be derided upon. For the well-lands of this district I propose adupting the same rate as I recomended for Dhulia, vis. Ks. 3 per acre as a maximum rate The land coming under this head is 2,003 acres in extent,* and the wells capable of being used and coming under our assessment are 500 in number.
41. The effect produced by the proposed rates will be seen from the following table: -

42. On referring to Table $E$ several of the villages will be found considerably higher ass'ssed than before. This is the consequence of the very arbitrary manoor in which this district was originally assessed, the best lands bearing almost the same ratea as the inferior ones, and wealthy and influential villages being assessed at lower rates than the poorer neighbouring villages, which, although having in some instances much less valuable soils, had evidently been unable to exert the same influence over the land-assessors as their richer noighbours. The villages in which the assessment will be thus raised by tho proposed rates are with very few exceptions the wealthiest of the district, and there seems no reason therefore why they should not now be bronght to the same level with those villages, which have hitherto bad to bear a proportionably much higher assessment. The general effect produced by these rates orer the whole district is an increase of Rs. 2,203 on the present assessment or $3 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent. This increase is, perhaps, somewhat high, but as the Revenue Commissioner and yourself are of opinion that in consideration of the remissions being very slight (Ks. 1,967 only on the average during the last forty-four years, and Rs. 1,077, during the last ten years) and of this district rapidy increasing in prosperity, it is well able to bear this enhanced assessment, I have prepared the rates accordingly.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,
P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Actg. Supt., Khándesh Revenue Survey.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Superintondent's Office, Gamp Malegaon, } \\ \text { 7th February 186s. }\end{array}\right\}$

## No. 72 op 1863.

## MEMORANDUM.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Khándesh in forwarding this report, containing. revised rates prepared by Captain Elphinstoue, will as briefly as possible add bis opinion, the subject of the applicability of the proposed rates having already been discussed between the Revenue Commissioner, the Collector, and the Acting Superintendent.
2. Captain Elphinstone has minately and carefully taken into consideration in both thlukas the varinus circumstances affecting each respective village, and has formed the group accordingly. The formation of the groups seem to the Superintendent to be correct.

[^23]3. The effect of the proposed rates in both tálukas is that of equalising the assessment, maintaining the former amount of realisations. Under present circumstances (with the very high rates of prices for every description of produce) there may atill be an increase in the revenue ; but from the very poor nature of a large portion of the land in both talukas, more particularly so in Dhulia, the Superintendent does not anticipate the introduction of the proposed rates will be followed by any great increase in cultivation (except where there is good soil still available in Chalisgaon), as was the case in previously revised districts. It will be perceived by statements A and E that in Dhulia Taluka the arable acres amount to 188,992, whereas the cultivation of last year was only 59,454 ; and in Chalisgaon the arable area is 215,889 , and actual cultivation of last season 62,952 , giving only a little over one-third as cultivated. It might have been advisable, therefore, with the view of offering greater inducement towards bringing the waste lands under cultivation to have pitched the rates somewhat lower in the second and third classes for the less favourably situated villages of the Dhulia Táluka.
4. Allowing full weight to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner in recommending modification in the scale of rates proposed by Captain Eiphinstone for adoption in the northern portion of Dhulia into which revised rates were introduced last year, notwithstanding the improved facility of communication by railway to the coast, and the high standard of the present prices for agricultural produce, the Superintendent bardly expects that any expansion in the revenue will take place in the villages where the land is poor and water scarce (such as is the case in many parts of the Dhulia Táluka) unless under a light assessment. Proceeding from Kheir northwards cultivation ceases from about two miles from the river; the country then becomes rocky and barren, and with the exception of small patches of cultivation immediately in the vicinity of the villages for miles, there is hardly a speck of cultivation visible. It has often struck the Superintendent as surprising that the few inhabitants do not leave that part of the collectorate altogether and moveover to the more fertile lands. The poople, however, possess a atrong feeling for their native villages, as well as a dialike to throw up their family watane, and thus you see them dragging out a bare existence in a barren, unfertile part of the country. The important fact of the railway passing through the Chálisgaon Táluka must have an increasing influence over the district for years to come, and over the best soils the Superintendent expects to see an extension of cultivation under the rates proposed which seem to him to be very applicable.
5. The Superintendent would, however, here offer a few remarks on the position of the southern portion of the Khándesh Collectorate, of which the Chálisgaon Táluka forms a portion, and which has not been noticed by Captain Elphinstone. Major Wingate, in his report on Khándesh (No. 97, dated 29th March 1852), in paragraph 4, writes as follows:-"The fall of rain throughout Khándesh is probably less than in the Southern Maratha Country and little, if at all, greater than in the Deccan, while the rocks and the soils are exactly similar to those of the latter province, though the harder varieties of trap are much more sparingly distributed in Khándesh than in the Deccan. Notwithstanding, however, these resemblances, the soil of Khándesh is more fertile and yields heavier crops than either the Deccan or Southern Maratha Country, which apparently is owing to some unexplained peculiarity of climate, and to the soil being less exhausted by loug-continued cultivation. This superior fertility, however, does not affect the relative fertility of the several varieties of soil amongst thensolves. The principal crops of Khándesh are also those of the Deccan and Southern Maraitha Country, and the modes of husbandry do not materially differ, on whioh acconnt the plan for estimating the relative values of different kinds of soil followed on the surveys of those provinces will be in all respects applicable to Khándesh."
6. This unexplained peculiarity of climate has, in the opinion of the Superintendent, less influence in the tálukas of Chálisgaon and Malegaon than in those in the valley of the T'apti. The superior fertility of the soils perceptible in the lands of this portion of the collectorate cannot be said to be observable in Chálisgaon. Although the soils may in places be similar in colour and even in depth, yet there is a marked difference in their productive power. The yield of the superior descriptions of produce is not only much less, but from the small quantities grown leads to the inference that the climate and soil are nneuitable to their growth. The following table will exhibit this, perhaps, more clearly:-

| Crop. |  | Erandole. | Yisalir abmi. | Mandurbar. | $\mathrm{D}^{\text {hul }}$ (s) | Cusiso gan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bajri ... | $\cdots$ | 23 | 8 | 22 | 49 | 40 |
| Jowari ... | ... | 18 | 31 | 1 | 8 | 16 |
| Whent ... | $\cdots$ | 35 | 17 | 27 | 1 | 3 |
| Cotton | .. | 13 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Lingeed ... | *. | 12 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| (ram | ... | 7 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Tilli ... | ... | -6 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 12 |
| Other grtint | '.. | 6 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 11 |
|  |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

It will be observed that the extent of cotton, linseed. wheat, and gran grown in Chalisgaon and Dhulin, contrasted with that produced in Erandol, Nasiraliad, and Nandurbar, bear but a small percentage. Bajri, it will be seen, is the principal crop. The prodnce of both tálakas may be said to be ulmost entirely confined to the "kharif" crops. The wheat and linseed raised in Cualisgaon is chiefly grown on the table-land above the ghats. The peculiarity of the soils of the Tápti valley, as the Superintendent has remarked in former reports, are in his opinion attributable in a great measare to the sub-soil being a deep retentive clay, mon which is a coating of rich slluvial soil. This clay sub-soil is found in some places to be 90 feet in depth, retaining the moisture throughout the year, whereas in Chálisgaon the soil, even where it is black and comes ander the denomimation of lat class, with a relative value according to survey scale of sixteen annas, has a sub-roil either of muram or bard sheet-rock assimilating very closely to the soils obtaining in the adjoining collectorate of Ahmednagar, which wore mostly classitied ondor the supprision of the Superintendent while omployed there as an Assistant Superintendent. Soils under such circumstances do not retain the moisture long, and in the event of a scanty monsoun the crops fail, the wells become dry, and the country in general suffers periodically from severo drought. On the other band in the districts along the T'apti, although there is comparatively no surface-water except in the Tapti itself, the wells though deep (averaping from 60 to 90 feet in Sávda and Yával) retain their supply of water and save the iuhabit. ants and their cattle in seasons of distress.
8. The Superintendent before leaving England was, at the instance he believes of the Revenue Secretary of the India Board, consulted by the Secretary of a Company styling itself "The Anglo Cotton Association Company," who have issued prospectuses avowing an intention to take up 50,000 acres of land in Khandesh. The Secretary was desirous of learning the most eligible available lands for the growth of cotton, linseed, and wheat. Chalisgaon seemed to that gentleman to offer many udvantages as to fucility of railway communication; but the Superintendent gave it as his opinios that the lands of the Tipti valley far excel those of Chálisgaon as a producing country and less subject to drought.
-

## A. F. DAVIDSON,

Supt., Revenue Surrey and Assessment, Khúndesh.
Superintendent's Office, Camp Málegaon, 233rd February 18ñ3. $\}$

No. 10.38 of 18883.

## Revenue Department.

The Honoorable a. D. RObertson,
Secretary to Government.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency tho Governor in Council a report from Captain Elphinstone, tho late Acting Superintendeut of Khandesh Survoy, on the revision of the assessment of the Dhulia and Chalisgron talukns.

No. 62, ciated 7th Febrnary 1563, with accompaniments. I'he report includes also one village formerly belonging to Dhulia, but now firming a portion of Amalner to which it was annexed in 1861.
2. The Collector of Khándesh, in fowwarding the papers, has remarked-
No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.
"The arable portion of the Dhulia Taluka may be briefly described as consiating of two ralleys-one watered by the river Bori; the other by the river Pánjara, upon which the town of Dhulis is situated. The Bori is a very small stream affording few facilities for irrigation. The Pánjura has some very fine works of irrigation, and Captain Fife is now maturing a plan for a very extensive system of canals from the present bandhára near the village of Kaperna, which will largely add to the area capable of irrigation. The soil of the Dhulia Taluka is generally jnferior, though fair black soil is occasionally found. The climate is about the average of that of the open portion of Khandesh. Fever and ague are prevalent after the monsoon, but not to the same extent as in the western districts.
" 2. The Chálisgaon Táluka is divided into two parts-the country watered by the river Girna, and that on the table-land of the Satmalla hills, which run along the eastern side of the taluka. The valley of the Girna contains much good soil, intermixed occasionally with extensive barren tracts. The country above the ghát is a rich black soil, but is badly supplied with water, and is periodically visited with most destractive hailstorms: The climate of the taiuka generully is goud, particularly above the ghats. Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 15 points out that the British villages on the plateau are mach intermised and surrounded by thoee of the Nizam, and sug.
gests an exchange of villages with the view of making our territory more compact. This saggestion appears well worth consideration. It would enable the police to exercise a more effective supervision over the turbalent characters of this frontier. The villages of this table-land labour undor a great disadvantage in being aeparated from the railway by the gháts, which are almost impassable for carts. The chief gháts are the Gowtalla, the Pardhári, and the Kassara. The last is in the Ahmednagar zilláh, and is, I believe, the most practicable. It leads to the Nándgan rail. way station, and I would strongly urge its being made easily passable for carts. You sanctioned Rs. 8,000 for the repair of the Gowtalla aud Pardhári gháts as a famine relief work during the past monsoon, but the Engineer department were unable to detach an officer to mark out the line of road. Nothing, therefore, has been done, and the districts atill remain separated from a market by an almost impassable ghat.
"3. Captain Fife is now engaged ou a project for a very extensive bandbara on the Girna near the village of Saigaon, and a lake for storing the monsoon waters. These works will irrigate a large portion of the valley of the Girna far into the Bhargaon Taluka. The Girna is a perennial stream ; its rocky bed and low banks afford great facilities for irrigation which have not escaped Captain Fife's experienced eye. The upper course of the Girna in the Málegaon and Báglán tálukas has already several extensive works of irrigation, and many more will be added if Captain Fife's projects are sanctioned.
" 4 . The mode of husbandry in these two talukas is the same as that of the rest of Khándesh and the Deccan ; it is rudo and slovenly to the European eye, but perhaps not more so than that of many parta of England previous to the repeal of the corn laws, and the discovery of guano and chemical manures. The people are fully aware of the advantages of a rotation of crops and manure, but the prices of agricaltural produce have hitherto been so low as to offer few inducements to careful cultivation. In a favourable season the crops yield a large return with but little trouble, and the cultivators are content with that.
"5. The crops are those common to the rest of Khándesh. In Dhulia andothe part of Chálisgaon below the ghats the kharif harvest is the principal one; but iu the rich black soil above the ghats rabi crops are grown. The Bhils of the Satmalla hills add to their precarious means by collecting the flower of the mhowra, from which an intoxicating spirit is distilled. The jungle also yields a nut called charoli, which is considered a delicacy, and a gum found on the dhamra tree, which is said to be superior to gum arabio. Captain Elphinatone thiuks it shoald be preserved not ouly on account of the gam, but also the wood, wheh is similar to bex; but if it never attains a greater size than 5 or 6 inehes in dianeter, it is not likely to be cut down for timber. I world not, therefore, interfere with this humble source of profit to the Bhils.
"6. The population of both districts is an agricultural one. The trade of the town of Dhulia is very unimportant, and the small quantity of coarse cloth manufactured is hardly worth notice. The town of Dhulia contains 10,000 inhabitants, and that of Chálisgaon 2,800 . Setting aside the population of these towns, the táluka of Dhulia coutains 78 souls, and Chalisgaon 73 souls to the square mile of arable land.
" 7 . The G. I. P. Railmay passes through the centre of the Chálisgaon Taluka, having a station about a mile from the town of Chalisgaon. Captain Elphinstone is paragraph 12 suggesty a branch live of rail eonnectiog Dhulia with Jalgaon aud Chélisgaon, and thinss it would yield a profit. He points ont the inconvenience of the unfinished state of the live at the Thal Ghat, and the dishonesty of the inferior railway officials. He suggests that the Railway Company should be made liable for damage to property and loss by theft. It is presumed that the works on the Thal Ghát are progressing as rapidly as possible, and when the line is continuous from Bombay, the opportunities of theft will be greatly rellaced. The Railway Company as carriers are already liable for the safety of goods entrusted to their care.
"8. The Bombay and Agra road passes through Dhulia, and a branch road to Assirgad divergen from the main road near the village of Gorga and traverses the western portion of the taluka. These are the only made-roads of these talukas; but the fuir-weather roads are kept ia fair order, and aftord a sufficient means of communication to all parts of the district. I do not mean that good metalled roads would not be better, but that there is no absolute obstruction to traific except that at the gháts, alluded to in paragraph 2.
" 9. The arerage error in the measurement and classifioation of these two talukas was as follows:-

Measuғенеит.
Per cent., gunthas.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Dhulia } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 30 \\ \text { Chativgen }\end{array}$
Chálisgaon ...

## Classification. Per field.

"10. Captain Elphiustone reports that he has been unable to obtain any reoords of the management of these districts previous to their becoming British territory.

They were under the government of the Pcshwas, and no doubt suffered from the anarchy which prevailed doring that dynasty; but there is evidence of their haring at a very distinct ( 8.0. ) period been much more bighly cultivated and populated than even at present. This was probably under the early Mussalman Government, before the power of the Mogal began to decline.
" 11. The rulo of the Eritish Government dates from the year 1818. In that year the cultivated lands of Dhulia were 10,002 acres, and in 1861-62 they had increased to 67,619 acres, showing an increase of fourfold in forty-four years. The diagram contained in Captain Elphinstone's report shows the rise and fall of the revenue, cultivation, and remissions of the district during these years. In the year $18 \% 0$ an injudicious attempt was made to raise the assessment, but it was found impracticable, and from that time till 1847-48 the assessment was gradually reduced to its present standard. large remissions having been granted in 1824, 1832, and 1838 on account of failures of the monsoon. The only reduction since 1848 has been in the assessment of lund, which had been waste for many years. This was in 1852-53 reduced to eight annas per bigal. and gave a great impetus to cultivation of the waste lands; since that time the cultivation and, consequently, the revenue has steadily increased.
"12. Captain Elphinstone reports in paragraph 25 that though the rates of assessment now to be proposed will apply to 152 villages of the Dhulia Talukn, the classitication of 30 of these villages is not yet finished. If the rates are sanctioned these villages can eventually be placed in whichever of the classes their relative advantages may scem to entitle them.
"13. Captain Elphinstone hns divided the 122 villages now to be assessed into three classes, according to their soil and relative position to markets, road, and rivers, as follows:-

"14. In paragraph 27 Captain Elphinstone explains that be has placed most of the villages of the more favoured valley of the Pánjra in the first and second classes, while those of the Bori valley are placed in the 2nd and 3rd classes. This arrangement appears judicious, as the villages on the Pánjra have great advantages of position over those on the Bori river,
"15. The rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone are rather higher than thoso sanctioned last year for the adjoining Songir petha; but this increase is justified by the superior advantages of proximity to the large market of Dhulia and to the railway enjoyed by the villages of the Suba. The present prices of agricultural produce would bear a much higher rate of assessment than that now proposed; but the present prices are exceptional: and though it is prohable that they will never fall so low as they were before the railway was opened, the re-opening of the American ports and the increased production consequent on the present high prices must before long aftect them. I think the rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone are fair and reasonable, and I recommend them for the sanction of Government.
"16. There are in the Dhulia Taluka 2,011 acres of garden-land irrigated ty 496 wells, and for these lands Captain Elphinstone proposes a maximum rate of three rupees per acre. This was the rate sauctioned for the Songir petha last year, and I suggest its being made also applicable to the Suba. Captain Elphinstone explains that there are besides 192 wells in good order, but which have not been used for irrigation for the last tifteen years, and the wells of 23 villages bave not yet been fully examined. The settlement of the patasthal rates of assessment is postponed, pending the decision of Government as to the propriety of reverting to the periwar system or assessment of the crops instead of the land.
"17. The fiuancial result of the new assessment will be a small increase to the revenue derived from villages in the first class, but a reduction on the whole of Rs. 2,023 or 34 per cent. The average annual remissions during the last forty-four years have been Rs. 2,442, while during the last ten years the average annual remis. sions have been Rs. 1,492.
"18. The village of Jámda was last year transferred from Dhulia Taluka to that of Amalner, and is placed by Captain Elpinstone in the 2nd sub-division of the 2nd class of the Amainer villages, the maximum assessment on which is Rs $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per acre. I beg to suggest that Captain Elphinstone's classitication of this viliage be confirmed.
"19. The Chalisgaon Tialuka consists of 160 villages, of which 25 are alienated or partly so. The jaghirdar of one of these alienated villages has consented to its assessment, so that the revised rates have to be introduced into 142 villages. The classification of 11 of these villages is not yet finished, but the rates sanctioned for the remaining 131 villages will be applied to thors as soon as the class to which they belong is fixed.
" 20. The diagram annexed to Captain Elphinstone's report shows the fluctuations of cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections for the last forty-four years. At the accession of the British Government the average assessment was Rs. 2-2 per acre, and though the cultivation gradually increased, with a few exceptional years- of failure of the monsoon, it was found necessary from time to time to reduce the assessment to an average of something less than a rupee per.acre. Cultivation for the last ten years has steadily increased.
"21. Captain Elphinstone has divided the 130 Lhálsa villages of Chálisgaon now to be assessed into the following groups:-

"22. These rates are slightly in advance of those proposed for Dhulia, but considering the advantages of railway, climate, and soil enjoyed by the district, are, I think, sufficiontly low to ensure a steady increase of cultivation. I recommend them for the sanction of Government.
" 23. The settlement of the patasthal rates is for the present postponed for the reason stated in paragraph 16. For motasthal land Captain Elphinstone proposes an assessment of three rupees per acre, which is the same as that proposed for Dhulia. I think this a fair rate, and would suggest its sanction. There are 500 wells in the Chálisgaon Taluka, cultivating an area of 2,009 acres. This does not include the garden-land of the 11 villages not yet classed.
"24. The financial effect of these rates will be a small incroase of Rs. 2,203 or 3 per cent. on the revenue of the whole district. The advantages derived from the railway fully warrant this increase."
3. I would beg to state that the grouping of the villages and the suitability of the rates proposed were discussed at length demi-offially between Captain Elphinstone, Mr. Ashburner, and myself; and as the report now submitted embodies all that was finally determined upon, I have only to recommend the proposals for sanction.
4. To Captain Elphinstone's report is appended a memorandum by Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent, who has lately returned from leave. Kegarding this memorandum Mr. ${ }^{3}$ Ashburner states as fol-lows:-

[^24]been fixed somewhat lower for the second and third class villages. He thinks the proposed ratic tom high to aluit of any extension of cultivation in the poorer soils of the Dhulia taluka. I du not agree with him in this respect. The proposed rates reduce the assessment of Dhulia $3\{$ per cent., and the increase of $3 t$ per cent. on the revenue of Chatistan cannot be considered so much an increase as a re-allinstment of the burden. Cultivation has steadily increased for the last ten years on thiy awsessment, and I cannot anticipate any check to this progress, now that the assisument is more fairly distributet, and the opening of the railway has placed the districts in a more favourable position than during any period of the past ten years of progress."
5. It will be ohserved that the application of the rate proposed for the and class, in which the bulk of the Dhulia villayes is found, gives an average of only fifteen amas per acre, which must surely be considered as most moderate for a taluka so advantagenuvy situated as Dhulia. It is chiefly to these villages that Mr. Davidson's remarks refer, anil I eencur with the Collector in opinion that the rates of both talukas have been properly fixed.
6. The paragraphs regarding irrigational works call fur

Captain Elphinatone' Tth paragraph. Mr. Ashburner's 3rd graph.
paragraph.

Captain Elphinatone's part of parasraph Jo. Mr. Ashburner's part of parayraph 5.

Captain Elphinstoue's lath parso graph. Ar. Ashburner's Th paraEraph.

Tide also paragraph 3 aud $S$ of Mr. Ashburner's latter.
no remark here. The suitalility of the Girna and the other rivers for such works will receive every consideration from - Captain Fife.
7. The Conservator of Forests will be consulted in respect to the value of the dhamra tree and its gum.
8. I beg to suggest that the paragraphs marginally noted be transferred to the Railway Department for such notice as may be deened proper.
9. Paragraphs 13, and 14 ot Captain Elphinstone's report relate to roads. They will be considered in the Public Works Department.
10. Adverting to the scattered villages above the Satmalla ghats, Captain Elphinstone thinks it would be an advantage if an arrangement could be effected with the Nizim's Goverument to exchange these villages for some of His Highness' villages which lie amongst ours. I concur with Mr. Ashhurner in recommend-
Vide his paragraph 2 quoted
aboe under paragraph 2 of this
letter, - 1 trter. ing this proposition for approval, and if it be farourably entertaned by Government, I would surgest that negotiations be opened with His Highness the Nizam. Meanwhile I have directed the Superintendent not to give the usual guarantce to the villages above alluded to, pending the receipt of the orders of Govermment.
11. In the other villages of the two tallukas under report, I have authorised the introduction of the nuw rates in anticipation of sanction.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,<br>B. H. ELLIS,<br>Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Malegaon, 21st April 1503.

$$
\text { No. } 1085 \text { of } 1563 .
$$

To
Tre COLLECTOR of KHA'NDESH.
SIR,
In continuation of my letter as per margin, I have the honour to remind you of the
No. 946 dated 11 th Afril 1863 , orders of Government regarding the levg of a light extra tax regarding the re-division of the assetsment of the Dhulis and for roads and schools, and to request that you will desire Mr. Davidson to explain to the rayats at the time of setclement, that Chalisgmon talukar. Government reserve to itself the right to levy hereafter one anna in every rupee in addition to the assessment.

> I have the hononr to be, \&c., B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1086 or 1863.

## Revenue Departuent.

Submitted to Goverment in continuation of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863.

Camp Satúna, 20̈th April 1863.. •

No. 1262 of 1863.
Revenue Department.

## From

B. H. ELLIS, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D;
To
The Honourable A. D. robertson,
Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

No. 1038, dated 21 st April 1863 , bending up reports on the revision of the masesament of the Dhulia and Chulisgeon talukas,
"The dhamra tree (Conocarpus latifolius) yields a very fine tough wood. The natives, however, will not use it for house-building as they say it does not last. It is extensively nsed, however, instead of iron for the axles of carts. The gum is very fine, and is diligently gathered by poor people and sold by them to traders.
"The tree itself is not one of those exclusively preserved for building purposes, and has therefore become the principal firewood now imported into Bombay island.
"Under the circumstances, it is not worth preserving. and the Conservator would not interfere with the gathering of the gum by the poor people or charge them any fee."
2. The subject calls for no further notice.

I have the honour to be, \&c.,<br>B. H. ELLIS,<br>Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Igatpuri, 14th May 1863.
Adverting to paragraph 7 of my letter as per margin, I have the honour to give below for the information of Government a copy of the report (No. 294, dated bth instant) made by the Conservator of Forests on the "dhumra" tree:-
N. 1591.

Revenue Department.
Bombay Oastle, 18th May 1863.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1038, dated 21st April 1863, with accompaniments.
Memorandum from ditto ditto No. 1086, dated 25th April 1863, with accompaniment, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Dhulia and Chalisgaon taluacis of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Resolttion.-HisExcellency the Governor in Council approves of the rates proposed in Captain Elphinstone's report, and is pleased to confirm the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for the introduction of the settlement into the villages of the twe talukas abovenamed, and the rates imposed ahould be guaranteed for 30 years, with the exception that Government reserve to itself the right to impose water-rate or additional assessment on any lands which may be made capable of irrigation by any irrigational works which may hereafter be constructed by Government.
2. With recard to the scattered villages above the Satmalla ghats, the Governor in Council considers the proposal to effect an exchange of some or all of these villares for others belonging to the Nizam, in order to make our boundary more compact, worthy of alluption, and the subject should be sutmitted through the Political Department fur the consideration of the Resident. His Excellency in Council is, however, of opinion that the rillages in question should not be deprived of the benefits of the settlement which has been introduced in the rest of the taluka to which they beloug, and that if an exchange in effected, it should ouly be made sulject to the maintenance of the settlement, which should therefore be at once introduced into those villages.

> - Paragraph 7 of letter from the Acting Superintendent. Khandeyh Revenue Survey, No. 6\%, dated 7 th February 1863.
> Paragraph 3 of letter from the Collector of Khindesh, Ao. $4 \geq 8$, dated $24 t h$ March 1863 .
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { desh, No. 4 } 8 \text {, dated 24th Narch } 1863 . \\ & \text { Haragraph } 6 \text { of letter from the Bevenue Commis- }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Harsgraph } 6 \text { of letter from the Revenue } \\ & \text { sioner, N. D., No. } 1 \text { gis, dated } 2 \text { Ist April } 1 \times 63 .\end{aligned}$
> I'arayrapha 13 and 14 of letter frow the Acting Superinteadent, Khandesh Kevenue Survey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.
> Paragraplis 2 and 8 of fetter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 428, dated 24th March 1863.
> Paragraph 9 of lettor from the Kevenue CommisMaragraph sone N. D., No. 1038, dated 2lst April 1863 .
> $\dagger$ Parageaph 12 of letter from the Acting superintendent, Khudesh Revenue Survey, No. 6\%, dated 7 th February 18t3.
> Parajraph 7 of letter from the Collector of Khándesh, Nu. 42n, dated 24 th March 1563 .
3. The paragraphs noted in the margin* regarding irrigational works and roads should be transferred to the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
4. And the paragraphs noted in the margint should, as sugrgested by Nr. Ellis, the transferred to the Railway Department of the Secretariat for consideration.
5. The instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner to the Collector, as reported in his memorandum No. 108t; dated 25 th April 1803, regarding the levy of an extra cess for roads and schools are approved by Government.
6. The careful and complete manner in which the results of the Survey have been put before Gowrmuent in Captain Elphinstone's report and its accompanying diagrams is deserving of $1 . i$ h praise. The report and its accompaniments should be printed, und copies sent to the rtur Surveys as well as to the authorities in Khandesh.

## A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

To
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., $\ddagger$
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., $\ddagger$
The Political Department of the Secre- (Paragraph 15 of letter from the Acting Superintendent, Khandesh Revenue Eurvey, No. 62, dated 7th February 1863.
Paragraph 2 of letter from the Collector of Khaudenh, No. 428, dated 24th March 1563.
Paragraph 10 of letter from the Revenue Commis. sioner, N. D., No. 1038, dated 21st April $1 \times 63$.
noted in the margin.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the papers mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution.
The Railway Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the papers mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Resolution.

## APPENDIX 8.

Slatement showing the Import and Export Traffic in important produce.


No. 1618 or 1896.

## From

A. CCMINE, Esquire, Acting Collector of Khándeslı;

To

The COMMISSIONER, Central Division.

Camp Taloda, 27th Febryary 1890.

## Sir,

*No. 121, dated 27 th January 1, 46 , with its aceompaniments, from the Staperinteddent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

I have the honour to forward a report* from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, proposing new rates for the Chatisgaon Táluka.
2. The points that concern a Collector are the grouping of the villages and the alteration in the rates.
3. And the country whose villages have to be grouped is-putting aside some villages outlying in the Moglai-a compact block with. the railway running through it from south-west to north-east. The practical effect of the Superintendent's grouping is to put the bulk of the villages near the railway, on either side, into one group; the villages in the north and north-west where the rainfall is lighter and the soil less retentive of moisture into a second group; and the isolated villages in the Moglai and one or two entangled amongst the spurs of the Sátmálas into a third. This involves the putting some villages of old 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and even 5th groups up into the 1st. But I suppose the principle the Superintendent has followed is right, and I have no objections to urge to his grouping.
4. The next point is that of the rates. And the first question would be whether there is any ground for any increase at all.

That the táluka can pay a far higher gross revenue than it corild 30 years ago is of course indisputable, But that is not the question. The question is whether the individual acre can pay at a higher rate. And I think with submission that it can. It is true that prices do not seem to give any promise of remaining in the future steadily above what they have been in the past. It is true that inasmuch as adult cultivating males have increased at a higher rate than agricultural cattle, milch cattle, sheep and goats, horses and ponies, it would appear that the ordinary adult cultivating male has fewer of these things than he had. But then percentages and averages are often misleading, and in the case of this Chálisgaon Táluka would appear to be particularly so. For instance, wells and budkis for irrigation are put down as having almost doubled in number ; but motasthal irrigation instead of having almost doubled as one would have expected has fallen off by about half. Again, the average price in ordinary sales comes to 24 times the assessment; but as in one case the price was 77 times and in another 5 , the average price may not have been the commonest one: and, indeed, the price which was commoner than any other price would appear to have been one about 16 times the assessment. The same remarks apply to simple mortgage where the sum was in one case as high as 91 times and in another case as low as 4 . As for sublettings, the rent in their case actually varied from 113 times to once the assessment.
5. Putting aside then percentages and averages and going to the firm ground 'of the positive figures of cultivation and cultivators, there seems good reason for believing that the present rates must have been decidedly eass, or else land would not have been taken up under them to the extent to which it has been. We have, besides, the direct testimony of the Superintendent himself to the prosperous condition of the people; and, so far as my knowledge goes, the
mass of them are comfortably off. There seems reason therefore for holding that Government have been taking something less than their fair share of the crop. There scems also reason for saying that Government may well now take something more than they have been taking. The railway existed when the first settlement was made, it is true. But the opening of two or three new stations has brought it nearer to the doors of many of the people than it was, and has reducod the cost of getting the produce to the customers who are going to consume it. Thirty years ago the tiluka had no made road at all. Now it has a good Local Fund road running south from Chalisgaon to the top of the ghit in the Moglai ; and a magnificent road-bridged over every nila and river lut the Girna to bridge which would cost laklis-running northwards from Chálisgaon Station to Dhulia. There seems then reason why Government might now not only increase its share of the produce but also charge a rather higher price for $i t$.
6. The particular rates proposed do not seem to me excessive: I have no change to propose in them. But in the case of certain of the villages along the base of the Sitmalas which have suddenly been thrust up from the 4th and 5th groups into the lst, it wifl, I think, be probably found adsisable to adopt the plan proposed by Mr. Maconochie for certain villages in the Nandurbir Tíluka, viz., to remit for 15 years a certain percentage-half, say-of the increase. The people there are largely Bhils; and while it is doubtless quite logical to make them pay Rs. 2-12-0 where formerly they paid Rs. 1-10.0 or Rs. 1-12-0, they should, I think, be given extra time to accommodate themselves to the sudden rise. I cannot at this moment say exactly which the villages are that deserve this consideration ; but I will have the information ready in case Government should require it.

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

Thrjogh the Scrfey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agricelture.

$$
\text { No. } \frac{\mathrm{s}}{\overline{6} \overline{\mathrm{I}}} \text { or } 1896 .
$$

From
E. C. OZanNe, Esquire, Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture; To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th March 1396.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward proposals for a revision settlement in the Chalisgaon 'raluka of the Khindesh District.
2. The Collector has accepted the proposals made for the revision of rates in Chalisgron ; and while I agree generally with the Superintendent as to the revised grouping and rating, I also cordially support the proposals by the Collector towards the progressive levy of enhancements in villages for which large increased demand is involved in the revision scheme.
3. The Collector asks for explanation as to an increase in wells, unaccompanied by an increase in garden tillige as did his predecessor in passing
on the proposals for the Páchora revision (paragraph 2). I think the reason is that the wells were mostly dug in the period of abnormal prosperity in this district caused by the Civil War in America. In Chalisgaon, as in Páchora, wells are used for occasional cultivation of sugarcane. Regular garden tillace is not remunerative as was proved at the Bhadgaon Farm. The soil is not a garden soil, but far more profitably cultivated with dry-crops.
4. Mr. Cumine looks on the statistical tables with some suspicion. Ite admits that the direct testimony of the Superintendent, Mr. Turnbull, bears out the deductions from the figures, and adds his own; but the figures are most important. First they show that the taluka population has more than doubled. It was sparse at the time of original settlement, and is not by any means too dense now. In spite of an extraordinary increase in the area under cultivation, there are double the number of plough oxen for the tillage of any unit of area. The original settlement was made at a time of very low prices, and when the railway had been opened only*as far as Jalgaon. The rise in prices has been naturally very great. Though the reaction, which took place when American cotton began to find its way into the Finglish markets alter the war caused much disturbance and loss, yet under the influence of the previrus abnormal prosperity, immense areas of land had been cleared which would otherwise have occupied long years. This lasting benefit of the prosperity at least remained. The value of land and the profits of subletting are well brought out by the tables. The flgures would be more useful if they were accompanied by detailed explanation, but such has not been attempted. The Collector distrusts averages, but it may be noticed that the figures are taken from all parts of the táluka : and though in 9 exceptional cases the sale price (Appendix K ) is absurdly low, the average price seems to be a fair indication of the price of land in a fairly good locality. It may be presumed that few of the 100 cases taken haphazard from the Registration records are cases of land in good tilth, and clean. Such land would be rarely parted with in a taluka where the cultivators are prosperous, as they undoubtedly are in Chálisgaon.

This is further proved by the leases (Appendix M). It may be that in an isolated case a rayat has leased land for the assessment, probably because he wished to contract his farm for the year, but the fact remains that the average lease is for no less than seven times the assessment; and that in nearly half the selected cases, the lease was for not less than six times. A rayat may lease gond land more frequently than sell it. It seems that this is the explanation for a very high rate for subletting, while at the same time the soil rate is only fair; and the former is the more useful figure from a settlement point of view.
5. I see no reason for further comment on the statistics, because; as Mr. Turnbull states, he cannot put forward a case in which they have been more conclusive of increased resources and prosperity.
6. Appendix R and other old reports show the diffidence which was felt at the time of original settlement in putting an assessment proportioned to the agricultural value of the land. In places the old land charge was low because no doubt low rates were the best means of inducing settlers, and even when the survey settlement was made, these reasons had not disappeared. In some parts the ravages of wild beasts, and the fever induced by the presence of thick jungle called for very careful treatment; but these reasons and others for low rating have passed away. The tract was backward then, but it has no indication of backwardness now ; and it is the duty of the settlement officer not only to bring the villages rated low up to the standard of their neighbours, but to advise also as to the levy of the increment due on the best villiges. Both these factors enter into the enhancements proposed, but the former in a much greater degree.
7. I must make a few comments on the grouping. The first group professes to include all villages between the Girna snd the Sátmálas. As regards those of old group I, I notice that one village, Bahal (20) (Appendix Q), is beyond the Girna. Mr. Turnb 11 has made no comment. It has a market, but wholly an insignificant one, as the weekly sales are under Rs. 40 (Appendix (').

I have no great objection to its retention in the group in which it was originally placed ; but I cannot agree that Mehun (61), Blaur (62), Tirpola (63), Jamda (64) and Bhavali (65) should be raised to the first group, in the face of the difficulties of crossing the Girna (Superintendent's para. 12). The Girna is not brilged and, as the Collector shows, not likely to be, and I think that the division laid down between the first and second groups, viz. the Girna, should be adhered to. These villages are not on a par as regards communications, at least with the others of the first group.
8. Nevertheless I agree as regards the villages proposed for transfer from the old groups III, IV and V to the new group I. They are close to the rail, with no obstruction to market, and were either wrongly grouped before, or suffered under disadvantages which no longer exist. Mr. Turnbull's comment is full, and I need add none, save that as regards gradual levy of large enhancements these villages will be considered further on.
9. I have no modification to suggest as regards the lower groups. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Turnbull has drawn the line between his groups I and II correctly between Tamgawhan (66) and PimpalvadNikamb (102) on the west frontier; but it corresponds with the line of demareation between the corresponding groups of Nándgaon, and should be approved.
10. A glance at Appendix $Q$ (Nos. 66 to 86) will show that, as might be expected, where villages have been raised from old groups III, IV and V to new group I, the enhancements are very heavy; in some cases above 100 per cent. There were many similar instances in the Páchora Settlement, which reocived no consideration whatever beyond the standing orders regarding gradual levy in individual cases. It cannot be said that there have been any evidences of disturbance by sudden eahancement, such as resignation of land, difficulty of collection, or, as far as I know, strong protest. I have consistently advocated progressive enhancements, and in recent settlements Governmint hive approved of concession beyond and above the individual concession referred to.
11. I would suggest then that the maximum of the Ist group be reached in two instalments, viz. that the 21 villages concerned (Nos. 66-36) should be allowed a remission of the differences between the assessment at the full group rate, and at Rs. 2-8-0 in the case of villages Nos. 66 to 74 , and at Rs. 2-4-0 in the case of Nos. 75 to 86, and that this concession should last for 15 years, when the full assessment should be levied, subjoct to such reduction as the standing orders on individual concession may allow.

These proposals are fairly in accord with those of the Collector, only that they inolude consideration for the villagos of old group III as well as for the lower group villages now in group 1 .
12. Mr. Turnbull has not touched the area irrigated by or irrigable from the Jamda Canal, on the principle that water charges on the Survey and the Irrigation Department systems should not be levied in the same locality. But he has assessed as "pitasthal" the small area irrigated from the Titur river in Patonda (29) and an insignificant area in Pohor (96). At present the charge is levied only when the water is taken, and is an uniform acre rate. The Titur dam is maintained by the Public Works Department, but the distribution of the water rests with the cultivators, and may well be allowed so to rest. In all cases the option was given to resign all claim to stream water, and in two villages the people took the option. If the water is used, it may be assessed hy the Collector under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. The treatment of "motasthal" proposed seems reasonable. The area assessed is 1,076 acres as against 1,905 at original settlement, and the acre incidence is lowered under standing orders, for the assessment of well irrigated land has fallen from Rs. 2-2-9 to Rs. 1-9-3.
13. Mr. Turnbull (para. 12) has not found evidence that the work of the Government Farm at Bhadgaon made a great impression on the local practices of arriculture. The farm did not claim to "trach." Its object was to study irrigation from canals, but the canal, the use of the water of which it was hoped the farm would popularize, was a failure. The farm has been abandonet, for reasons recorded in para. 24 of the Annual Report of the Agri-

- $30.4-17$
cultural Department for 1892-93, where some account of the work achieved is given.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Survant, E. C. OZANNE, Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Througe the Comisstoner, C. D.

$$
\text { No. } \frac{\mathrm{R}}{\mathrm{i} 122} \text { or } 1896 .
$$

## Revenue Department. <br> Camp Khed, 27th March 1896.

Submitted to Government.
2. On the whole there is a most satisfactory unanimity of opinion. The Survey Commissioner expresses a doubt whether it would not be better to reduce Bahil, which was originally in the first group, to the second, on account of its being a very unimportant market beyoud the Girna, a most diflicult river to cross. But though he consents to leave Bahal in the first group he will not agree to Mehun, Bhaur, Tirpola, Jámda, and Bhavali being raised to that group. The matter is not very important, but I think the difficulties of crossing the Girna have been rather overrated. If, however, Mehun and the other villages which have been included by Mr. Turnbull in his first group are to be left in the second, then I think Bahill should also be lowered to that group. One consistent principle will then have been followed. It will not be consistent to leave Bahal, a small market off the road, in a group higher than Mehun, a larger market on the road, simply because Bahál happened to have been placed in the original first group. Either Mr. 'Turnbull's first group should remain intact or J̉ahal should be reduced with the other villages named by the Survey Commissioner. In deciding the question it may be noticed that the percentage increases under Mr. Turnbull's grouping in the villages in question are-


None of the percentages are unduly high and the arguments as to the group into which the villages should go are fairly balanced, but perhaps on the whole they had better be placed in the lower group.
3. While agreeing to the inclusion in the first group of the villages formerly included in groups down to the lowest, the Collector and Survey Commissioner recommend that those villages which show large increases should receive levient treatment in the gradual levy of the assessments under the greatly enhanced rate. Finally the Survey Commissioner recommends that for 15 years remission should be granted of the difference between the assessment at the full group rate (Ks. 2-12-0) and at a rate of Rs. 2-s-0 in the villages numbered from 66 to 74, and of the difference between the assessment at the full group rate and a rate of Res. 2-4-0 in the villages numbered from 75 to 86. After 15 years the assessmont at the full rate will be levied subject to the usual concessions in individual cases. I think these proposals are fair and may be accepted.
4. As far as I understand the Survey Commissioner's remarks in his 12th paragraph he accepts Mr. Turnbull's pathasthal rate of Rs. 10 and his assessment thereunder of 136 acres in Pátonda and 3 acres in Pohor. Any other land that may be broucht under pratasthal is to be assessed by the Collector under Section 55, Land Rerenue Code If I am correct, I set no objection to the procedure.
J. K. SPENCE,

Comnussioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Challisyaon Tiluka of the Khündesh District.

- No. 3892.

Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 15th May 1896.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1122, dated 27th March 1896-Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Chalisgaon Táluka of the Khándesh District.

[^25]Memoranda from the Burvey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Nos. s. -843 and s. -1085 , dated 1st April and 7th May 1896, respectively.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 125 Government villages and of Government land in four inám villages of the Cuálisgaon Táluka of the Khándesh District. Of this number 106 were settled in 1862.63; of the remainder 12 and 7 were settled in 1865-66 and 1870.71 respectively, but the period of guarantee for these villages was fixed so as to expire concurrently with those for the rest and the term of settlement has therefore expired for the whole of the táluka.
2. The remeasurement and reclassification have been carried out on the partial systen, the most important work done under the latter head being the examination of land converted into patasthal, the area of which is however very swall, and the application of a position class to dry-crop lands. The quality of the original work was found to be very good.
3. With a fertile soil, good climate and numerous markets within its borders, the táluka of Cballisgaon has great natural advantages and it is not surprising to find that its progress during the currency of the present settlement has been very marked. Population has more than doubled in numbers and the figures for live-stock, wells and carts, also show a satisfactory increase. The revenue history of the taluka also indicates that the assessment is light. Cultivation, owing mainly to the encouragement afforded by the low rates imposed at the original settlement. has increased by nearly 112 per cent. ; the revenue for collection has increased by nearly 73 per cent. and, except in two years, when the failure of the rainfall made remissions necessary, has been realized in full with an almost total absence of serious pressure. Communications are excellent; the railway passes through the widdle of the taluka from west to east, and in addition to two main roads ruuning to Dhulia on the north and Outram Ghat on the south there are numerous country tracks which afford easy access to every part of the taluka. The sale aud letting value of land is bigh and the outward appearance of the inhabitants is prosperous. There can be no doubt that having regard to the improvement in the coudition of the taluka and the increased wealth of its inhabitauts the small enhaucement of the rates now proposed is fully justified.
4. The rates and grouping adopted at the original settlement, though arranged in the main in accordance with modern survey principles, were affected to some extent by the inequalities of the original (mamul) assessnent and by the necessity which then existed of according leuient treatment to the more backward parts of the taluka. These considerations however may now be disregarded aud tor the purposes of the present settlement it will be sufficient to regulate hoth rates and grouping in accordance with the advantages of position and facilities of communication which each individual village possesses.

The distribution proposed by Mr. Turnbull is.compared with that in free under the original survey in the following table:-


The first group comprises the whole of the villages situated in the centre of the táluka betweeu the Girna River and Satmála Bills together with 6 villages on the northern bank of the Girna which enjoy easy access to the railway and market of Chatisgaon. The second contains the rest of the villages situated to the north of the Girna in which the rainfall is somewhat less certain than in the villages of the first group, and the third a few outlying villages situated in the -Nizán's territory and among the spurs of the Sátmálás.
5. Mr. Turnbull's proposals for rates and grouping are accepted in the main by the various officers through whom the papers bave passed, but His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that in one important point a considerable modification is necessary. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27 th March 1896, it has been laid down as a principle to be observed in all future settlements that a special rate should be imposed on villages, which by reason of close proximity to large railway stations and centres of traffic lave special advantages for the disposal of produce, and it appears to II is Excellency the Governor in Council that the principle fully applies to Chalisgaon and to the following villages which either adjoin or are within easy reach of that important market town :-
Ozar.
Wághadu.
Uulíadi.
Kharjai.
Bhoras Khurd.
Bilákhed.

Patkhadki.
Kotgaon.
'Jakli Khurd.
Khárgaon.
Khadki Khurd.

The rate proposed by Mr. Turnbull for these villages is Rs. 2-12.0, but as he himselt adnits, considering the advantages of their position and the fact that in the adjoining táluka of Páchora the rate adopted for the frst group is Rs. 3-3.0 or seven annas higher, this rate is too low. In accordance therefore with the principle above mentioned, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the rate of Rs. $2-12$-0 shonld be raised by four annas and that the twelve villages above nentioned should be formed into a separate group with a rate of lis. 3 .

6. The following ninor modifications should also be adopted. The six | Babal. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Meban. } \\ \text { Bhavali. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Bbanr. } \\ \text { Samodha. } \\ \text { Tirpola. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { villages marginally noted, which are situated on the } \\ \text { northern bank of the Girna and have been rated by }\end{array}$ |
| Mr. Turnbull at Rs. 2-12-0, should be transferred |  |  | to the lower group at Rs. $2-8-0$ as the difficulties involved in crossing the Girna place them at a disadvantage as compared with villages on the southern bank. Further, in order to avoid an undue enhancement of the assessnent in the villages of the old third, fourth and fifth groups, which have been placed by

Mr. Turnbull in his first group at Rs. 2-12-0, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the case of the villages of the old third group (Nos, 66-74 in the Q Statement) a remission of the difference between the assessment at Rs. 2-12.0 and that at Rs. 2-8-0 and in that of the villages of the old fourth and filth groups (Nos, 75-86 in the $Q$ Statement) of the difference between the assessment at Rs. 2.12-0 and that at Rs. 2-4-0 should be granted for the first 15 years of the settlement; at the eud of that period the full rate should te levied subject to the operation of the Gradual Levy Rules. With these modifications Mr. Turnbull's proposals are approved.
7. As regards the 135 acres under pátasthal cultivation, the Survey Comimissioner's remarks are not quite clear. It appears however to His Excellency the Governor that the plan which Mr. Ozanne apparently suggests of leaving the assessment of this area to be dealt with by the Collector under the provisions of Section 55, Land Revenue Code, though suitable for a backward táluka like Nandurbár, cannot be adopted with advantage in a táluka so advanced and prosperous as Chálisgaon. Land that has been classed as pátasthal should in the opinion of His Excellency the Goveruor in Council be assessed at a patasthal rate, and the rate of Rs. 10 , auggested by Mr. Turnbull seems suitable and may - he adopted. Land not classed as pitasthal which may hereafter be irrigated should be assessed by the Collector under Seetion 55, Land Revenue Code.
8. The assessment according to the above rates is compared with that under the original survey in the following table:-

| Group II ... |  | - | Original. | Revised. ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | Perceatage euhancewent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | - | 17,584 | 23,469 | 33.5 |
|  | ... | ... | 77,596 | 1,05,485 | $35 \cdot 3$ |
| Do. III ... | ... | ... | 40,126 | 49,772 | $24 \cdot 0$ |
| Do. IV ... | ... | ... | 8,574 | 10,43 | 21.7 |
|  | Gra | Total | 1,43,880 | 1,89,160 | $31 \cdot 5$ |

A slight excess is shown over the limit prescribed by standing orders in the case of the second group, but in the first 15 years, which under the opetation of the concession described in paragraph 6 will really be the term of a separate settlement, there will be no such excess, and the assessment of the second period of 15 years should be compared with that of the first and not with that of the original settlement. On the whole His Excellency the Goyernor in Council is satistied that the present rates are moderate and, subject to, any petitions of oljection which may be received hereafter, is pleased to direct that they shall be approved and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

> J: H. DuBOULAY, Acting Under Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioncr, C. D., The Collector of Khándesh, The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant Gencral, The Publio Works Department of the Secretariat. . $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The Government of India, } \\ \text { The Secretary of State for India. }\end{array}\right\}$ By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the lorm of a tielection from the Kecorla of Government, and Kecorla of Government, and
that, when it is ready. the usual that, when it is ready the usual
numer of copies of it will be furwarded to them.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXIX-New Sbries.

## PAPERS

relating to the

# REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF TWO VILLAGES 

 OF THEChOPDA TÁLUKA

OF THE

## KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.


\%omiay:
lrinted at the government central press

From

> THE SUPERINTENDENT of LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, Central Division;

To
The COLLECTOR of KHANDESH.

Camp Súswad, Poma District, 13th November 1897.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of the Government villages of Panali and Barváni, two of the $11 \frac{1}{4}$ villages absorbed in the Satpuda Forest Reserve, referred to in para. 2 of the Revision* Settlement Report on the Chopda Táluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, to which this is a supplement.
2. Panali and Barvani are situated in the east of the taluka at the foot of the Satpudis and have an area of 208 and 477 acres respectively.
3. The villages under report are uninhabited, possess neither houses, carts, cattle nor ploughs, and the lands have never been cultivated.
4. The measurement and classification were carried out by the Táluka Classer according to the Dharwír Revision Survey Rules, the former work being tested by the Assistant District Inspector with the help of the General Duty Circle Inspector and the latter by the Zilla Surveyor.
6. I propose that these villages should take the maximum dry crop rate of the villagos in the midst of which they are reapectively situated, viz. Rs. 2-4.0 for Panali and Rs. 1-6-0 for Barváni. There appears no necessity to reduce the rates, though it is likely that much expeuse will have to be incurred to make the lands fit for oultivation, as the Collector has full authority to apply the provisions of Rule 19 of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code to induce immigrants to bring the lands under cultivation.
6. The following table shows the area and assessment of the villages under report:-

7. Should my proposals be approved of, I would recommend that the Survey Settlement be guaranteed to expire with that of the other villages of the taluka in 1917-18.

I have \&c.,
F. B. YOUNG,

Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division.

[^26]From

> A. CUMINE, Esqcire, Collector of Khándesh ;

Tu
THE COMMISSIONER, Central Division.

Dhulia, 29th November 1897. Sir,
I have the honour to forward a letter No. 1125 of 13th November 1807 from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, making proposals for the Revision Settlement of two Government villages, Panáli and Barvani, in the Chopda Táluka. I have no objections to offer to the proposals.

> I have \&c.,
> A. CUMINE, Collector of Khándesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

$$
\text { No. }{ }_{52}^{\theta} \text { of } 1898 .
$$

Poona, 14th January 1898.
Forrarled with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division. The undersigned concurs in Mr. Young's proposals.

E. H. HEARN,<br>Acting Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. R-1727 or 1898.
Refenue Department.
Mahableshwar, 8th Mray 1898.
Submitted to Government with concurrence in the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division.
2. From the subsequent correspondence that has taken place between this office and the Collector of Khándesh, it appears that the villages of Barváni and Panali were disforested in 1891. The Collector states that Government Notification No. 5856, dated 28th August 1891, disforested Revision Survey No. 1 of Barmáni and Revision Survey No. 1 of Panali, and that these two revision survey numbers included respectively 24 and 13 original survey numbers, which on their inclusion in protected forests were lumped into single blocks.

J. K. SPENCF, Commissioner, Central Division.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Introduction of revision settlement in the Government villages of Panáli and Barvani, Táluka Chopda, District Khándesh.

No. 3605.

Revenot Department.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1898.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. r.-1727, dated 8th May 1898-Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Government

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Reconds and Agricultura' C. D., No. 1125, dated 13th November 1897 , Letter from the Collector of Khande日b, No, 11072, dated 29th Nov ember 1897.
Memorandum from the Survey Commiseioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8,-52, dated I4th Jannary 1898.
villages of Panali and Barváni in the Chopda Taluka of the Khándesh District; and making remarks.

Resoldtion.-The proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., which are supported by the Collector of Kbándesh, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned. The rates should be guaranteed so as to expire with those of the other villages of the taluka in 1917-18.

H. S. Lawrence,<br>Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Survey Commissioner and 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 the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them,

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXIII-Nen Seriks.

$$
-3103
$$

## PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

## REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT


OF THE

## KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY:
IRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTKAL PRESS
index to the currespondence relating to the revision survey SETTLEMENT OF THE SHIRPUR TÁLUKA OF THE KHANDESH DISTRICT.


## From

# THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, <br> <br> Deccan Revenue Survey; 

 <br> <br> Deccan Revenue Survey;}

To
THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESII, Dhulia.

## Deputy Superintendint: Office; <br> Poona, 218t Novembir iadt.

## SIr,

$I$ have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the following proposals for the revision settlement of the taluka of Shirpur, Khíndesh Collectorate.
2. The tiluka of Shirpur, as at present constituted, was formed in the year 1867, under Government Resolution No. 4508, dated the 19 th December, from 175 villages, composing Constitation of the Táluka. the previously existing táluka of Tháner, to which were added 7 villages from the Chopda Taluka. In the year 1871-72 the Inam village of Mitgaon was taken from the Sháháda Táluka and added to Shirpur. This lapsed to Fovernment in $1879-80$, and the total of 183 villages, then composing the taluka, were all Government villages. Twenty of these were transferred to the territory of His Highness the Holkar in the year 1879- $\varepsilon 0$, thus reducing the number to $\mathbf{1 6 3}$,

Government Resolution No. 2921, dated 8 th Jano 1878.
Governinent Resolution No. 3689, dated 22nd Jaly 1878.
Government Resolution No. 2853, dated 31 st May 1879.
at which figure it now stands. The Government Resolutions under which this transfer was authorized are given in the margin. (ff these 163 villages, 103 form the subject of this report for revision settlement; 41 have been absorbed by the Forest Department : 2 cannot be traced in the field, and have apparently disappeared into the areas of other villages; and 17 situated in the Sátpuda hills. These latter have been surveyed and classed for the first time, and will form the subject of a separate report for original settlement.
3. The first settlement of the 103 villages now under report was oonducted in the years and under the authorities noted in the following tabular statement :-

| Number of Vilinger. | Forner Taluka. | Year of Settlement. | Government Authority. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 7 96 | Chopda ... <br> Thainer ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1856 \cdot 57 \ldots \\ & 1865-65 \ldots \end{aligned}$ | G. R. No. 1036, dated 27th March 1858. G. R. No. 1895, dated 16th May 1868. |
| 103 |  |  |  |

All the papers and correspondence relating to the above villages as regards original eettlement are printed and entered in appendix $R$ accompanying this report. The correspondence, which was closed by Government Resolution No. 1036, dated 27th March 1858, deals with 153 viliages, of which 124 now form part of the Chopda Táluka (118 under revision settlement, and 6 taken into the Sátpuda forest reserve) and 22 are transferred to the Sairda Taluka. This correspondence is now printed in its entirety for the sake of reference, as there has been no previous reproduction of it in print. That section of it relating to the tilluka of Thatner deals with 97 villages, of which the village of Surbiri has been absorbed in the forest reserve.

## 4. The revision surrey operations were sanctioned by the Government

Reviainu gurvey operations. Government Krsolation No. 7791 , dated 16th Octolier 1859, for neasarearent, and Government Regulation No. 7601, dated 5th November 1841, for classification.

Resolutions marginally noted, and wero carried out in accordance with the "partial system" rules. 'The measuremunt was begun in the year 1889-90 and completed in the following year. The revision classification was begun in 1891-92 and finished in the same field season.
5. The revision measurement operations were confined, as usual, to the breaking-up of recognized occupancies and of oversized survey pumbers, to the remeasurement of boundaries, where necessary, on account of accretion or erosion on the banks of rivers and streams, and to the remeasurement of fields from which land had been taken up for public purposes or for non-agricultural uses. The old measurement records were examined and bronght up to date in the usual manner. In process of these operations in the 103 villages under report, 9,343 survey numbers became 11,135 survey and pot numbers on revision. This increase is due to the remeasurement of 730 old survey numbers, comprising an area of $\mathbf{1 0 , 7 5 6}$ acres. There were 8,613 old survey numbers, of which the measurement was confirmed, containing an area of 137,917 acres, exclusive of village sites, roads, \&c. The number of fields remeasured amounts to a percentage of 7.8 and of area to 125 on the total.
6. The following tabular statement shows the differences between old and new measurements in the 730 fields remeasured :-

| Nomber of Villages. | Total Old Survey Nos. | Numbers im whiok dipherbicrs ween |  |  |  |  |  | Villape siten, \&c. | Nambere contirmed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Within |  |  |  |  | Over |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{3}$ per cent. | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { to } 5 \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { to } 10 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | 11 to 15 por cent. | 16 to 20 per cent. | 20 per cent. |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| 103 | 9,343 | 343 | 200 | 42 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 114 | 8,613 |

Only 17 of the above-those over 15 per cent.-can be regarded as showing any serious differences, and these are satisfactorily accounted for. In 14 of them the differences in area between the old and new measurements are due to erosion by or accretions from streams and rivers,- the reason for their. remeasurement ; and in three to other causes, such as the smallness of the area which forces a very slight actual difference to appear large when reduced to a percentage. There appears to be not one field in which the difference is due to error in the original measurements, a fact very strongly in favor of the accuracy of the old work.
7. Reclassification has been applied in a very limited extent to these Reclassitication. villages, and was considered necessary only in the following cases:
(1) In fields which had been classed by the Survey Department but not tested by a responsible Survey Officer.
(2) In large fields which had been classed as a whole but which were broken up on revision into fields of more manageable areas.
(3) In fields which had been classed by other agency than the Survey Department.
(4) In fields which had not been classed at all.
(5) In waste Numbers where the area deducted as unculturable exceeded one-fourth of the total area.
(6) In fields which had been made into patasthal since the former survey.
(7) In fields which had undergone some considerable alteration in area or boundaries.
In addition to the above, a classification of alluvial Numbers was carried out, whether the alluvium was new or previously existing ; and water advantages were classed in lands irrigated by pits. An additional valuation has been also placed on lands situated on banks of rivers and nálas containing water till the end of December. A general Position class was also applied to all dry crop and motasthal lands. The tabular statement following illustrates the extent of classification:-

| Number of Viliages. | Total Survey Number: and Pot Nunbers. | Total Acren | REclasged. |  | Pbbcrntagr. |  | Village situe, rueds, te. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8urvey <br> Numbera, | Area, | Burvay Numbers. | Area. |  |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | Acres. |  | Acres. |  |
| 103 | 11,135 | 1,49,412 | 282 | 4,888 | 25 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 8,042 |

8. The areas under every head hs shown by the original and revision Areas. Surveys are contrasted in the following tabular statement:-

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The above shows a difference of 219 acres or 0.1 per cent. between the two totals, which is not large enough to call for remark. The decrease of 1,366 acres in the unculturable land is mainly due to the more careful reclassification of lands formerly shown as unculturable, and of such sorts of land as fall under item No. 5 of paragraph 7 above. Within this falls the increase of 1,147 acres in dry crop and garden cultivation. The amount of patasthal is 10 acres, and is the same as at original survey. An increase in the number of wells has resulted in a corresponding enlargement of the irrigated area under them, which is now 246 acres instead of 8 acres as formerly, representing a transfer from dry crop to garden cultivation of 233 acres. The water stratum lies so deep over the portions of the táluka where the best lands lie that any important increase in well-irrigated area is improbable.
9. The Shirpur Taluka lies, roughly, between the paralleis of latitude $21 \cdot 10$ and $21 \cdot 40$ north, and between meridians $74 \cdot 50$ and $75 \cdot 15$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the territory of His Highness the Holkar and the Barwáni State, on the south by the river Taipti, on the east by the Chopda Taluka, separated from it by the river Aner, a tributary of the Tipti, and on the west by the Shíháda Táluka. The viliages with which this report is concerned form about one-thind of the
total area of the táluka, and lie on its southern border along the banks of the river Tápti.
10. The taluka may be divided into two portions. The southern portion, in which lie the villages under report, is for the most part a fairly level plain with a slope to the Tapti river. The northern part is situated among the sátpuda range of hills, which rise to a height of above 2,600 feet above the sea level in mome parta. The general level of the southern part is about 500 feet above the sea. There are few trees in the level part of the taluka, which is for the most highly cultivated, but among the hills the forests are dense.
11. The Tápti and its tributaries the Aner and the Arunáati and a Wator. the water supply of the southern portion of the number of other streamlets from the Sátpudas form taluka, and there is but little surface water owing to the depth of the water stratum. The Arunávati runs blind for a great part of the jear as far as the town of Shirpur, and is of no practical use for drinking purposes to the villages on its banks above that place. Thence it runs fairly strong to the Tapti, even in the months of April and May. In those months there is no water in the minor streamlets. The drainage of the land is good, and there is little chance of damage from floods.
12. The prevailing soil in the villages under report is a rich black loam, Soil. and it more nearly approacher the quality of the Gujarat cotton soil than any of the black soils of the Deccan. This is an important feature of the district, for the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture, and is damp at a short depth from the surface even in the month of May, when that of the Deccan is almost impenetrable, and contains no moisture at any attainable depth even so early as March. I have had many years' experience of both kinds of soil, and am convinced that that of Khandesh is very much superior to the soils of the Deccan. There is a further advantage of position in this district. The fall to the Thpti is such that surplus water drains off quickly, and natural drainage channels are plentiful, so that there is much less chance of crops being damaged by excessive rain than in the districts of Gujarát which possess similar lands. This fine open black loam should be and is very fertile, more so potentially than any other of the kind that I have yet seen. The depth of the couch of black soil varies from very deep in the southernmost villages to a thin covering as the hills are approached. The more northern villages contain a stony black loam of much the same quality as the wher but shallower aud less rich, trending to poorer soils under the hills themselver. The surface stones on the lightest soils are a distinct advantage when the rainfall happens to be light. They keep the soil moist by preventing evaporation and by retention of a little moisture in their own pores, In the famine year I noticed that such stony soils of the Deccan kept alive their crops of millet, and leguminous plants also, for fully a fortnight longer than those on the deeper and more clayey black soils.
13. Most of the villages with which this report deals are fairly healthy. There is much fever in those bordering on the Sát-
Climate. Appendir A. pudás, as in the hills themselves, but in the southern parts the climate is healthier, because drier. The average rainfall for the ten years ending with 1895 is $25 \cdot 76$ inches. The lowest was in the year 1889, when it reached only 15.43 inches, and this was succeeded by another year of comparatively short fall -16.08 inches. In the first of these the crop outturn was poor, but in the other it was fairly good. It is as usual more a matter of seasonable than of large rainfall, and the quality of the soil in its retentiveness of moisture tends to level up the productiveness of seasoms. In 1887 the fall was 3.7 .08 , much above the average, and the outturn of crop was not 80 good as usual, due more to the unseasonableness of the fall than to its excess. In 1893 the rainfall was again excessive, $34 \cdot \bar{\delta} 3$ inches, but the scason was on the whole good. In the months of April and May the heat in these districts is very great, and peculiarly trying even to the people themselves, while in the winter there is great deal of fever. In comparison with adjoining talukas the rainfall
is about the same as that of Amalner, but there is no great difference among any of the talukas noted in the margin of which I give

Chopila ... ... $2 y \cdot 43$

A mature ... ... $2 ., 64$
Sindkheda ... 2418
Shahaida ... ... 27.54 As above noted the amount of the lainfall is not very important in such soils as are met with in this portion of the terluka, an excess being taken off rery quickly by the abmodant stramet drainage, and the amount necessary to the crop is easily absorbed by the sui!.
14. In Appeudix B are given details of crops arowa io the villages urder

Croys. Aplerdix B. report in averages of tive yars. A precis of it is given below:-


It will be seen that cotton, wheat, linsed and sesmum form 50.6 per ernt. of the crops, and this is a satifactory imbex of the siphlas wealh if the tathlia.
 cent of the total. The aren of irrgated bam is small and compises only 106 acres, representing: percentage of only 0.1 on the total cultivalion, "n an average of 5 years from 1889.90 to 1893.94 . I'nore is no anen which is 1 wien eropped. The following table gives the prea itage of irrigated crozs on the areat cultivated:-

| Wheat ... |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other cereuls aud pulses | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 0.5 |
| Sugatene | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

The above call for no. remark.
15. There are only two made mads in the taluta, one of which is the Pro-

Communicntimes. vincial Road from Bombay to Agra, and is metalled and bridged aloner the 3 miles of its course thron-h the talukn. Where it crosses the iver Tapti there is no bridre, and in thme ut flood there is therefore no connection hy riad with the country south of the river, but for the rost of the ycar the rook forms an eary and well graded route to the market of Dhulia. The only other made road in the tilluis con nets the above with the town of Shirpur, and is two milus in leagth. Thi hranch road is not bridged at the river Amunati, and communiontion with the main road is therfore cut oit when the floods are out. The river is not, hower, so deep as to retain flood-water for many hours at a time. All B 95-2
the other roads in the taluka are no more than the usual country tracks heary with sand or friable soil. There is one to Toranmal, 13 miles, which branches off from Shirpur and leaves the taluka at Varul in the north west. The Local Funds bave been applied in some intermitteut efforts to improve this track as far as the village of Waghadi, and it has been roughly emhanked, but traction on it has not been much improved. At present this portion is annually repaired by the Public Works Department, in charge of which it has lately betm placed, and the Local Funds are applied only to the maintenance of the trees on the roadside. Another track leading to the town of Chopda to the eastward starts from the village of $\Delta$ dha on the Agra Road, and traverses the markets of Thilner and Hôl, leaving the taluka at Bhídli Budruk. Certain sums were expended in the years 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1880-91 by the Local Boards on the improvement of those parts of the track which were almost impassable, and up to the village of Hôl trees were planted and are tended annually. The other roads are merely local tracks of no importance. At present the main traffic of the taluka for export passes along the Bombay-Agra Road to Dhulia, a distance of 34 miles. Thence to the G. I. P. Railway Station of Chalisgaon 35 miles, and to Manmád 56 miles. If the projected railway from Surat to Jalgaon is earried out it will pass within a short distance of the Shirpur Táluka, but on the other side of the river Tapti. There is little doubt that such a railway will enormously benefit the taluka by giving it an easy outlet for its exportaile produce, and will not only stimulate trade but agriculture also. It is not possible to say what the saving in distance to the rail will be till the location of the stations is known, but it must be large; and a saving in distance over which carriage is comparatively expensive means a rise in profits to the dealers add eventually to the producers. The projected station at Nandurbir is too far off and the communication too bad for it to have much attraction for traffic from this taluka. It will not leave its present route till there is a better inducement.
16. There are two toll-bars in the taluka, both on the Agra Road, one at Tolls. the village of Sávalda and the other at Lalmaliki Chowki near the village of Hárikhed Budruk, and tho latter has a protective bar at Gavlanghát near Palasner. These tolls are annually auctioned and the realizations from the auctions are given below for the past three years:-

| Year. |  |  | Amount. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $1891-92$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. $11,3.50$ |
| $1890-93$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $, 10,150$ |
| $1593-94$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $,, 12,301$ |

The rate of tolls levied is on laden carts 4 annas and on empties 2 annas. These tigures evidence a large trade, though they do show the jroportion of through to local traffic.
17. Where the Agra Road crosses the Thípti river at Sávalda on the Shir-
Feries. pur side and Dabasi on the Sindkheda side, there is a permanent foundation for a crossing in the bed of the river, but there is no Government ferry at any point. At this spot there are however ferry boats worked by private proprictors for their own profit and

| 1. Piloda. | 4. Kurkhali. | there are others at the villages mar- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 3. Thálner. | 6. Anturli. |  |

18. There are three markets in the tilluka, as sliown in Appendix C, but Markets. Appendir C. the local sales are not very large, and altogether amount only to Rs. 3,470 weekly. The goods sold are mostly for local requirements, clothes, vegetables, condiments, \&c. There are also market; to which the people of Shirpur resort outside their own boundaries. In Taluka Sindkheda there are four, Virdel, Sindkheda, Varsi and Betárad, and in Chopda Táluka, Veloda and Chopda.
19. Nearly the whole of the export trade of the district seeks the large Exports and Imports market or rather entrepôt of Dhulia, whence it finds its way to Bumbay and other centres. The principal export is cotton, which is cleaned in tbe district, and carted to Dhulia, Chali...

gaon or Jalgaon, as suits the convenience of the merchants, to be pressed. Thence it is sent to Bombay by rail via Chalisgann, Jalgaon or Manmád Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. 'The station of Manmad is mostly preferred, though the other routes are shorter, because there is a good road all the way, bridged and metalled, whereas there is a large unbridged river between Dhulia and Chalisgaon, and there is only a country trick to Jalgaon. Wheat, linseed, sesame, \&c., are also exported. It has been shown above that about one-half of the total crop grown in the taluka is exported or exportable, and, as a matter of fact, it does almost in its entirety leave the district, and represents practically the profit from the land. A certain amount of horns and bides also is exported, but these items are insigniticant. |Bajuri is the staple food-grain and is for the most part consumed by the people themselves. I
20. The imports are cotton cloth, a small quantity of woollens, metal vessels for houselold use, matches, petroleum oils, \&c. Cattle from Málwa and Nimár are also imported, but there is an excellent breed in the district. Sinall quantities of timber, grass, and fuel come from the Sátpuda hills and from the Holkar's territories beyond. These are sold in Shirpur, the surplus finding its way to Dhulia and smaller markets. Malabár timber is largely imported from Taloda, Nandurbár, and Bombay.
21. There is no large manufacturing industry in the district. There are, Maunfactares. Appendix $G$. however, 17 hand-looms for weaving cotton cloth of coarse quality, and 24 for a similar quality of woollens. The consumption of these is purely local. In Shirpur itself there are two steam gins, and one at Ajanda Budruk; and there are 106 hand-gins scattered throughout the táluka. The cotton is cleaned at these gins for export. No cotton presses are in existence, and pressing is for the most part done at Dhulia. There are 20 oil presses. The manufacture of carts is carried on to a considerable extent, but the principal centre for this industry is at Taloda in the taluka of that name. Local needs are supplied, and a certain number of carts are taken for sale to markets in the adjoining talukas. A large cart fetches from Rs. 55 to lis. 65, and a small one (chakada) from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Statistice. Appendice D,
E, $\mathbf{Y}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{I}$, and J .
22. The following statement contrasts the former and present condition of the táluka:-

| Heal. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Condition } \\ & \text { at first } \end{aligned}$ Settiement. | 1894. | Incroase. | Decrense. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Population... | 26,951 | 48,648 | 21,697 | $\cdots$ | $+80 \cdot 5$ |
| Cattle $\{$ for agricultural purposes | 7,824 | 13,020 | 6,196 | ... | +66.4 |
| Cattle \{ for other purposes... | 1,493 | 1,514 | 15 |  | $+1.0$ |
| Nilch cattle and their young ...! | 21,096 | 20,974 | ... | 122 | -0.6 |
| Sheep and goats ... ... | 8,615 | 7,787 |  | 828 | $-9.6$ |
| Carts ... ... ... ... | 2,405 | 5,031 | 2,626 | ... | $+103.2$ |
| Horses and ponies ... ... ... | 638 | 1,738 | 1,100 | ... | $+172.4$ |
| Wells and budkis fur irrigation ... | 2 | 83 | 81 | ... | + 10500 |

The earlier data are taken from the census undertaken by this Department at the time of original survey and settlement, and the present data from a special census taken by the Revenue Department in 1894. Figures under other heads but population are supplied by the Agricultural Department. It will be noted that the population has very greatly increased during the interval between the former and present settlements, the increase being over 80 per cent. Agricultural cattle have reached an increase of more than 66 per cent., but milch cattle have ducreased by 0.6 per cent. This decreases may, I think, safely be put down to the lessened area available for grazing, due to the extensipn of cultivation. For the same reason, probably, sheep and goats are less
in number by nearly 10 per cent. Carts have more than doubled, and horses and ponies have arrived at an increase of 172 per cent. Wells and buikis for irrigation have iucreased by 4050 per cent. The inerease in wells for irrigation is remarkable, and this is of course due to the larger pepulation and greater wealth, but I do not think that there is likely to be a much larer increase, considering the depth of the water stratum below the surface. of those tillukas already revised for settlement, I can only find one in which the increases are greater than these. Chalisgan slows a larger increase under mont beads except horses and ponies, but it is intersected by a line of rail. Of those districts which lie more remote from the rail, Chipha alone shows a fuller incruate in population, but it is less developed in other directions. In the taluka under report there are no special facilities f. r immigration, as in Chalisgraon and others, and, I think, it may be said with safuty that the great alsance in numbers under all heads is mainly due to the attractions in the tiluka its.lf. The Bombay-Agra Road was in existence at the time of original settlement, and affords no more encouragement to immigration now than it did then. Good soil, fairly good climate, and security of tenure have apparently been the induciug canses. As I shall endearour to show later on, the original assessments appear to have been pitched too low. Altogether the progress of the taluka in material wealth secms to be very great indeed.
23. The density of population to the square mile is now 198 as agianst 110 formerly. The percentage of agricultural population to the total is $6 \gtrdot 5$, and of these only 6.6 per cent. are field labourers and watchers, the others daving a permanent interest of some kind in the land. Of the non-agricultural population, who amount to 31.5 per cent. of the total, 66 per cent. are handicraftsmen. Rather more than one-fifth of the population are Maritha Kimbis, who have increased by 121 per cent. since the original settlement. The Bhils, who are next in point of number, have nearly doubled. All castes except the Wanjiris have largely increased, but both the Bhils and Wanjiris have become more settled in their habits and have taken largely to more or less permanent cultivation. The total of survey numbers is 11,135 , of which $10,1.96$ are Government and 939 Inam. Of the Government numbers 7,522 or 65.7 per cent. are cultivated by the occupants themselves, and of Inam numbers the holders cultivate 641 or 58 jer cent of the total survey numbers. This is the prescribed method of calculating the percentages, but it gives somewhat a falso impression of facts. (The real percentages of fields cultivated by the holders is, in Government lands $71 \cdot 8$, and in Inám lands $68 \%$, which shows a very favourable condition of affairs) Taking the authorized method of calculation (Appendix I), the percentage of fields cultivated by the occupants themselves, but in partnership with others, is 2.5 in Gov$J$ ernment and 0.2 in Inam numbers. (There is a percentage of 12.6 cultivated ly sub-tenants on muney rental in Government numbers, and of 1.9 in Inám numbers, Those numbers sub-let on grain or produce rent amount to Rs. 50 per cent. in Government and 0.5 in Inam fiolds.) Waste numbers are 4.6 per cent. of the whole, and unculturable waste 1.2 per cent. The amount of land under crop, was 28 acres per pair of plough cattle at original settlement, and is now 17 acres. The number of Government schools in the district is 7 at the villages noted in

1. ${ }^{\text {Bol}}$.
2. Manjrod.
3. Thailner.
4. Ktarda Badrak.
5. Tekwada.
$\therefore$ Wigháui.
6. Entawad.

- Shirpur, one manicipal and one private school. the margin. Those marked * are situated in market towns. The average attendance is 298. There is one municipal school and one private school, brith at the town of Shirpur; the average attendance at the furmer amounting to 390 and at the latter. to 25 . The percentage of males on the total population able to read or learning to do so is 9.7 as compared with 5.5 at the uriginal settlement, and the percentage of females nil. Op the whole porulation the percontage of literates is now 5.0 as compared with 2.9 formerly. Wages of unskilled labour are much the same as are recorded in the Gazettecr from 1870 to 1880 , from 4 to 6 annas for a man and about $2 \frac{1}{3}$ annas for a woman.

24. The above statistics show a very great material progress in the taluka. Coadition of the peorle. It does net necessarily follow that the individual is prosjerous in the same ratio as the mass of population
and property has increased, but there is naturally a better outlook for labour when the individual is dependent on it, for there are more employers. For thuse who own land, the bulk of the population, there is the great advantage of larger and better agency for trade, enabling them to dispose of their produce more readily and to greater advantage. The fict that the district has so much exportable produce is a most favourable sign. I noticed in most of the better villages, and more or less all through the taluka, that there were many new houses in course of erection of a class greatly superior to the older ones, substantiallybuilt of lnick ; some of them are such as I have not seen out of Gujarát. So far as I could judge most of the best houses have been built since the date of oriyinal settlement. The people seem to be confortable and in good condition, and a remark made to me casually by a Kunbi-that the Bhils would be rich if thes would only work-suggests that the better class of cultiva'ors are well off and this their appearance and the style of their habitations fully confirms. ('the Bhils and Wanjaris are not as is the wild Bhil of the jungles, but have to a great extent settled down and become householders and sufficiently good cultivators to show distinct signs of prosperity.) They are still too prone to desert theit villages on comparatively slight provecation, and the appearance of cholera in a collection of huts clears them of inhabitants in a short space of time. It is possibly this uncertainty of their stay, and the superstitious causes of desertion that prevent them from building better houses. They build reed huts thatched and plastered with mud, and these do not cost much to erect, so that migration is as easy as the striking of a tent. I do not think that the migratory labits of the Bhil are due so much to a love of change as to superstitions which have the force of reigion. I much doubt if he would easily forsake a site on which he had built a permanent dwelling place, and if he could be converted from his superstitions, he would have some inducement to build a more expensive habitation, which he would be reluctant to leave. The Kunbi cultivators have a most prosperous look, well dressed, well housed, and owning carts and bullocks such as are rarely to be seen in the Deccan. In fact the aspect of the people is much more like that of Gujarat than of the Deccan, to which province, too, its soil more nearly approximites. The inhabitants do not appear to be involved in debt to anything like the same extent as in the Deccan. The rate of interest varies from i: annas to 2 per cent. per mensom according to the standing of the borrower. There are of course complaints of the rapacity of the moneylender as thero are everywhere, but a rate which appears excessive in a rich country would be a low one in a poor district, and from what I was able to gither there is very little of the hopeless indebtedness one sees elsewhere. So far as I could ascertain the large new houses lately built or in course of construction are not at all beyond the means of the owners, and they are almost all being built by Paitels and rich Kunbis.
25. The Appendices noted in the margin are abstracts of information fur-

Value of Lani. Appendices $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K}^{(1)}, \mathrm{L}, \mathbf{L}^{(1)}$, and M . nished by the legistration Department showing the sale, mortgage and lease value of the land. 'The period covered by the iuformation is 5 years, from 1890 to 1894 , and deals with (iovernment land alone.
26. Of ordinary sales there are 100 cases and the total area of land sold is 1,466 acres, for which the aggrogate amount paid was Rs. 47,487, an average of Rs. 32.6-3 per acre. This is 38 times the average assessment. The average highest sale shows 291 times the assessment, and the lowest 16 timos. The highest average assess. ment is Re. 1-0.0 and the lowest Re. 0-6-0. Sales by the Courts, as usual, give a smaller return. There are 23 such cases only, and the average price realized is Ps. $7-8.8$ per acre. The highest average number of times the assessment is 75 and the lowest 3 , the general average being 11 .
27. 'There are 99 cases of simple mortgage, which show an ave ge amount of Rs, 23-8-9 per acre, being 20 times the average assessment. The highest average rate per aere is Rs. 73-12-11, and the lowest Rs. 17-2-2. The
Appendices L and $\mathrm{h}^{\text {a }}$. assessment to mortgage value is 124 and the highest proportion of average of mortgages with 1 possessinn the average mort-
lowest 14 times the assessment. of
gageable value is Rs. 20-1-2 per acre, the bighest being Rs. 40 and the lowest Rs. $7-9 \cdot 6$. The average number of times the assessment per acre amounts to 25, the highest being 100 and the lowest 6 .
28. There are 97 cases of sub-letting. The average assessment per acre

Lenses. Appendix M. is Re, 0-13-3 and the average amount for which an acre was sublet is lis. $5-\gamma-11$, being 7 times the assessment. The highest average proportion of rent to assessment is 72 times and the lowest 4 times.
29. Prices of staples are given in decades from $1855-50$ to 1894.95 . The

Irices. Appendix N . average prices of jowiri, bijri, wheat and cotton are shown in the following tabular statement :-

| Perion. | Lbey oy 39 Tolab prr Rtper |  |  |  | Renske. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jowari. | Bajri. | Whest. | Unel-aned Cotcon. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Teu years precening settlement from |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1855-66 to 1864-65 ... ... | $45\}$ |  |  | 229 |  |
| First decade $1874-75$ | 279 |  |  |  |  |
| Second decade from $1870-76$ tol |  |  |  | 19. |  |
| 1984-85 $\ldots$... $\ldots$... $\ldots$... | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | 17 | 17 |  |
| Third derade from 1885-86 to |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}1834-95 & \ldots & \ldots & . . . \\ \end{array}$ | 3 ) |  | 24 | 15 |  |

These figures show a steady rise in the price of cotton though the prices fluctuate from year to year. The average prices of jowári and bajri rose in the two decades succeeding the settlement, but have fallen again in the last decade, and are of late years nearer the point they stood at in the pre-settlement decade. 'The average prices of wheat by decades gives a very similar result to that of jowari and bajri. For the two middle decades it rose, and bas fallen in the last nearly to that of the pre-settlement period. We find then that the staple food produce, jowári and bijiji, have increased but slightly in price, while the main export produce-cotton,-has very largely risen, a state of affairs which ought to mean a very considerable profit to the community. The following tabular statement shows the percentage of rise in prices by decades :-

30. It will be seen from Appendix N that all produce has more or lens risen in price, except rice, which has fallon 9 per cent. Jowári, bájri and wheat have increased but slightly, while cotton returns 50 per cent. more than in earlier years.
31. In the Appenlises marginally noted are tabulated data comected with Revenue History. Appendices $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{and}} \mathrm{Oll}_{i}$ the revenue history of the taluka. The cxpansion of cultivation and the conseguent iocreas" in the" revenue are most satisfactory, while the amount of fioal remissions is stall, almost entirely ranishing during the lact decade.
32. Appendix $O$ deals with seven villages formerly belonging to Chopda, settled in $\mathbf{1}^{〔} 56-57$. The occupied area in these villages has increased from 1,187 to 3,679 , which is about 210 per cent. increase, while the nssessment on the same is now Rs. 2,959 as compared with Rs. 1,277 in $1,856-57$, an increase of 131 per cent. Of the balance remaining after the absorption of $2,1: \%$ acres into cultivation, anounting to i34 acrea, 325 have been taken into the forest area, 1000 have been granted as inam, and 53 have been given for" "public uses, such ns village sites, threshingfloors, burial-grounds, \&e. There are no permanent remissions in these villages. and the trifling amount of Rs. 4, outstauding balance in the year 1877.78, was finally remitted in the same year.
33. At time of original settlement the occupied area anounted to 70,652

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Aprendix } 01 & \text { acres, and is now } 104,692 \text { acres, an addition of about } \\
48 \text { per cent. Of the balauce of culturable waste }
\end{array}
$$ (8.995 acres) which has not been alsorbed into cultivation, 7,936 acres have been taken op for forest, 1,018 have been set apart for public purposes, and 41 have heen washed away hy the iver Tápti. The assessment on occupied areas has increased by $16,2+3$, which is about $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the introduction of the rettlement there were remissions anounting to Rs. 18,108 , but since then the heaviest cabual remission was in the year 1871-72, when it amounted to Rs. $34,: 62$, none of which was, horever, fivally remitted. This remission was due to a failure of crops. The autstanding balances, except in 1873-74 and three following years, are at no time large, and the amounts finally remitted are trifling. Permanent remissions are granted to Bhils and others to whom lands have beeu allotted at less than the standard assessment. The amount of these remissions has decreased with the lapse of the terms of years for which the remissions were granted.

34. The revenue listory of certain villages in the adjoining tálukas of Appendices $P, P^{(0)}$, and $P^{(9)}$. Chopda, Aralner, and Sindkbeda are tabulated for purposes of comparison.
35. The following statement tabulates the notices served on the people for non-payment of rent during the past three years, and in one instance only has it been found necessary to proceed to distraint:-

36. I think that the furegoing statistics give evidence of a lighly satisSummary. factory progress in the material wealth of the taluka. The people themselves are distinctly better off, and prices of exportable produce have largely risen, while those of the necessar"es of life show a ratio of herease very muclr less in amount. I should not, hovever, rely wholly on these facts for proposals involving a raising of the rates. Mr. Ashburner, in his letter No. 1327 of 1867 , paragraphs 30 and 32 (Appendix R), complains of the reductions in resenue likely to be caused by the low survey rates. Lhe says that the pre-settlement collections were not at all too high, and points out the lieavy los to Guverument which the introdaction of the survey rates would entail. What the Survey and Settement D.partment did, anil always, 1 believe, has done, is to lower the rates and to adjast then so that there should bo a strong inducement to the people to bring as much land as possible uuder cultivation. That object has been attained in this tilluka, as a revien of the statistics amply proves. That the old higher rates were easily
borne is evidenced by the absence of outstanding balances during the decate preceding settlement, and of remissions of any kind during the two last of its rears. The ocsupied areas and assessments of the decade preceding the settle. ment showed a steady annual increase, and it appears to me that the progress during the period of settlement is due to the certainty and security of teuure and boundaries, rather than to the lowering of the assessment. Probably grod goveroment and the pressure of population has had a great deal more to do with the progress of the people and the increase of cultivation than low rates. Mr. Pedder, in his repart on the táluka, No. 144 of $1 \succ 67$ (Appealix $\mathbf{~}$ ), paragraph 43, remarks :-"The average cultivation and assessment were below thesefigures till 1844-45, when they began to rise steadily, the pressure of the assessment l:ar ing been somewhat lightened, and in the last 20 years cultivation hav increased :3:4 and assessment nearly 200 per cent, while in the last 10 years remissioms which were previously heavy have averaged only two per cent." This bears out my contention that the old rates were not at all too high, and Mr. Asliburner held the same opiniou, which appears to afford a good reason for mising the rates apart from the progress of the taluka in the interval. The surver mates were too low from the first, and even if it be admitted that they have by their moderation brought an increase in revenue and cultiration, it is ligh time that Government should recoup itself for the loss caused by the concessions made at their introduction. It is scarcely possible to estimate the exact loss: that Government suffered by the lowering of the rates at the introduction of the sursey settlement, rates which are shown to bave been easily borne, but the following calculation is instructive. If $5 \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{3 6 4}$ acres in the 96 original villayes paid an assessment of Rs. 57,540 , it is evident that, all conditions.being similar the present area under Government occupancy, viz. 104,6:92 acres, should be ahle to pay Rs. 1,C6,103, at the same rate per acre, instead of Rs. 1,27,72; or thow ; 30 per cent. more than it actually does pay. A commeusurate annual luss must have suffered during the 30 years of the current lease. Without accepting this calculation, I am confilent that the táluka has been much underascessed, and that the limit of 33 per cent. increase might be largely excoeded with safety. I do not propose to discount the effect of future railways. The limit of en hancement can be reached on otherwise sufficient grounds.
37. At original settlement the villages of the táluka, including thowe transferred from Chopda Táluka, were divided into
(Iid Groups and Rates. seven groups. The number of villages in cach groul: and their rates are given below :-

| Group. |  |  | No. of Viliages. |  | Rate. Hi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I$ | ... | ... | 96 | ... | 30 |
| 1 I | $\ldots$ | ... | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\because 8$ |
| III | $\cdots$ | ... | 15 | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| IV | ... | - | 4 | ... | 114 |
| V | ... | ... | 6 | . $\cdot$ | 18 |
| VI | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 12 |
| VII | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | c9 | ... | 10 |

38. The reasons fur the old grouping are to be foutd in detail in the Appendix R. original report, and no repetition of them is necessary. There was a long correspondence on the subject and a considerable difference of opinion. Mr. Pe:dder, wiro wrote the report, was placell at a disadvantage by the fact that the grotping had been arranged by tis predecessor, Mr. Davidsun ; and that lis own kuowledge of the taluka was not sufficiently extended. In many, if not the majority of the dissensions, he found himself mable to defend the origiual grouping. The alterations finally sanctioned by Government were, however, not all in accordance with the several suggestions for re-grouping, though these were often lacked by a consensus of opinion amour the officers concerned. With these I will deal further on.
39. I propose to divide the taluka into three groups. In the first group Proposed Groaps and Rateu. lying along the Tapti river, and similar in soil, I will include all the 46 -villages of the old first and second groups, 36 of the first and 10 of the second. Mr. Pedder placed Mándial and Kalamsar in the first group. Ajanda Khurd was placed originally in the third group, and, on Mr. Ashburner remonstrating, Mr. Pedder states that he cannot defend the grouping, and sees no reason why that village and the village of Gartid also should not be placeft in the Grst group. Mr. Rngers agrees with this. Finally, however, Goverument reduced Kalamsar to the second group. No reason is given for rejecting the recommendations of the officers concerned. These villages are close to the town of Shirpur and to the Agra Road, and should, I think, originally have been placed in the first group. Ghodasgaon on the extreme east of the talluka was originally placed in the first group, and there was no question raisod as to the propriety of grouping. Yet Government removed it to the second group without remark. It is as good as any other in
 the group, and it seems to me that its reduction to the second must have been owing to some misconception. The "six westerly villages of the taluka which were placed in the second group are also as good as most of those in the first groap. Mr. Ashburner remonstrated strongly against their rating in the second, and Mr. Pedder agrees that they are more fitted to be in the first, suggesting ns a reason for their present grouping that Mr. Davidson may have been actiated by the low rates of adjoining villages, tu what is now Táluka Sluáháda. Mr. Rogers concurs with Mr. Ashburner, but Government ignores the reconmendations. I would raise all these villages to the first group. It will be seen that in my arrangement of this group, I an reinforced by the alnost unanimous opimion of the officers concerned in the original settlement of the talluka. I thirk that the village of Gartad should have been in this group also, but it is not possible to place it there owing to the prescribed limit of percentage of increase.

My proposed second group which lies further from the river and contains soils iuferior in depth and quality, comprises 25 villages, and consists of the old
-1 Tonda.
2 Bhábli Budruk.
8 Bharli Khurd.
4 Waghmala. third, fourth and fifth groups of which four "in the fourth group were transferred from Táluka Chopda. Warul and Waghadi were placed by the officers oncerned in the old second group, and were reduced to the third by the Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement. I cannot see any valid reavon for this reduction, and none is given. Gartad, which was thought worthy of being placed in the first group by some of the officers, was kept in the third. Karwand was reduced to the third group. The old fourt!, ginup consisted of 4 villages transferred from the Chopda Taluka. One of these, Tonda, is entered in the sixth group at a lower rate, but there seems to have been some re-consideration of which I am unatle to find a record, for although the sanctioned rate was only Rs. 1-2-0, a portion of the village was rated at Rs, 1-14-0, and but a small part on the northern side near the hills was left at the originally sanctioned rate. The old fifth group consisted of 6 villages. One of these, Holl, was placed by Mr. Pedder in the fourth group, but this was not approved by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Pedder surmised that the reason fur his predecessor so rating it was that the village lands were at a long distance from the village site. Mr. Rogers thinks that its low rating was probably due to the very large increase of assessment that would have taken place had it been rated higher, and considers that this increase was due to a large amount of concealed cultivation discuvered at the time of survey. It does not appear to be fair that the people should pay less for the whole of their lands beenuse they bad succeedd in escaping from all payment on a portion of them. Mr. Rugurs wouk have placed both Hôl and Hëljapuri in the old second group, together ith Wághoda.

My proposed third group lying toward $t^{\prime}$ e hills, with some good and some poor soils, consists of the old 6 th and 7th. The old sixth group contains 3 villages, transferred from the Chopda Tiluka. The adjoining villages in that district are rated on revision at Rs. 2-4-0. The old 7th group consists of 29 villages. Of these, three, Bablij, 'lardi and Ajnaid, were reduced to that group
from the fifth, by Mr. Rogers, who, on remonstrance from Mr. Pedder that they were cultivated by a better olass of cultivators than the Bhil villages, replied that to take notice of such a reason would be to resort to the objectionable system of class assessment. (The rest of the villages are mostly cultivated by the more backward tribes.)
40. The new rates I propose are Rs. 3-4-0, Rs. 2-4-0, and Rs. 1-4-0 for the three groups respectively. I should have preferred to ratse the first group to a higher rate, but had I done so it would not have been possible to inchude the villages of the second group, because the percentage of increase would have exceeded the prescfibed limit. The spacing between the rating of the groups is wider than I should have liked it to be, but it is difficult to reduce the number of the groups to three, a most desirable arrangement, unless a mean rate is seitled for each group that will enable it to include as many villages as possible within it, without unduly raising the rating of some or other of them. I could not have raised the old first group over lis. 3-6-0 without making more than the prescribed percentage of increase, but I should not in that case have been able to include any of the second group in it, all of which had been recommended by one or other of the officers for insertion in the first of the old groups. I do not think that any of these villages are rated as high as they could easily bear, but the limit of percentage forbids a further rise. The rate I propose for the first group will, bowever, so arrange the villages that in future the proportionate increase of assessment can be made more justly. The increase in rating will amount to $30 \cdot 7$ per cent. in this group. Of these villages 5 will tuke an increment of less than 20 per cent; 27 full within 30 per cent, 4 within 40 , 5 within 50 , and 5 within 60 per cent. None of them exceed the prescribed limit of increase.

In the second group one village is raised less than 20 per cent, 12 are within 30,5 within 40,1 within 60,4 within 70 , and 2 within 80 per cent. The enhancement is 363 over the old rates.

The rate for the third group shows an enhancement of 36.1 per cent. over the old rates. Of the villages composing it 5 are raised less than 20,4 than 30 , 19 than 40 , and 3 than 50 per cent, while ono is within 90 per cent increase.

There are only three fields under irrigation by Pat, amounting to an area Garden Lands. Patasthal. of 10 acres. The old Patasthal rate is not exactly discoverable, but it appears to have been about Rs. 2 for water. 'These lands are Government occupied, and are situated in the village of Ajnad in the proposed third group of villages. The area is the same as formerly. I have applied a soil and water-rate of Rs. 6 , which worked out on the calculation table (Jantri) used in the Sátára Táluka, brings the assessment per acre for water to very nearly the same as formerly. The combined soil and water-rate is now Rs. 2-9-7 as against Rs. 2-6-5 formerly. The following tabular statement summarises the information regarding it :-

42. The land under irrigation by wells at the time of original survey Motasthal. amounted to 8 acres only, assessed at Ks. 20. There are now 246 acres under well irrigation, of which 218 , assessed at Re. 306, are in Government occupied land, and 28 acres, assessed at kis. 41, in inam land. Under the present system this land is assessed as dry crop only, with the addition of position class which it bears in common with all other lands.
43. The following tabular statement shows the estimated assessment resulting from the proposed rates in comparison with that of the existing settlemeat :-


The total enhancement averages $32 \cdot 4$ per cent., which is within the prescribed limit.
44. There are 5 villages in which the percentage is over 66 per cent., and

| Serial ver. ber. | Number in Appendix Q. | Villago. | Percentage increase due to |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rates. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Genoral } \\ \text { pusition } \\ \text { class. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\checkmark$ | 6 |
| 1 | 66 | HOL | 55.8 | 21.6 | 77.4 |
| 2 | 68 | Bliamta ... | 51.6 | 18.2 | $70 \cdot 8$ |
| 3 | 70 | Tunda ... | 4:106 | 17.0 | 66.6 |
| 4 | 71 | Waghoda ... | 52.4 | 18.4 | $70 \cdot 8$ |
| 5 | 93 | Nimmari ... | 68.8 | $210 \cdot 4$ | $89 \cdot 2$ | these are noted in the margin. The old rate of the first four is Re. 1-8-0, and the new proposed rate is lis. 2-4-0. The larger portion of the enhancement is due to the proposed rate, but the extra amount is due to the increase caused by the application of the position class. The village of Nimzari is in the third of the proposed groups, and the great enhancement is due to the absorption into cultivation of a large survey number containing an area of 1,304 acres as well as to the position class. It has been broken up on revision and re-classed. I reduced the classification in a great many of the fields, but I did not think it fair that the old low valuation, made on a more casual inspection than obtains when the land is cleared, should bo allowed to stand entirely.

45. The assessment, according to the proposed and existing settiements, is contrasted below:-

| Description, | By Obrermal Soryby. |  | By Raplision tubtry. |  | Quit reat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Asbesement. | Acres. | Assearment. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  | Rs. |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Government occupied land |  | 1,30,582 | 108,270 | 1,72,985 | $\cdots$ |
| Do. arable waste <br> Inám land | 6,587 | $\stackrel{2,615}{ }$ | 6,956 | 3,454 |  |
| Inam land, unarable | 8,816 34,763 | 13,855 $\cdots$ | 8,825 $33,4 \cup 3$ | 17,690 | 7,472 $\ldots$. |
| Total | 157,673 | 1,47,152 | 157,454 | 1,94,129 | 7,472 |

The average incilence of the proposed assessment per acre on Government occupied land is Re. 1-9.7, and that by the current settlement is Re. 1-3-4.
46. The new lease should be guaranted for the usual term of $\mathbf{3 0}$ sears.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. BROWNLOW FFORDE, Teputy Superintendent, Deccan Reveuve Surver.

## APPENDIX A

Statement showing Rainfall.


AIPENDIX B.

## Details of Cultivation and Crops



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held.


## APPENDIS D.

## Detail of Copulation according to Ocrepation ly Percentoges.



APPENDIX E.
Detail of I'opulation according to Riligion and Education.


The upper ine of dagure is that of the proviour ectelement.

## APPENDIX $F$.

Slatement showing the Agricultural Stock.


[^27]
## APPENDIX G

Slatement of Shops, Looms, Temples, \&c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.


## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.


APPENDIX I.
Slatement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and-Inam Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-Tenants.


APPENDIX J.
Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other Sources of Water-supply.


ABSTRACT.


## APPENDIX K.

An Alatract Statement showing ordinary Saled.

| Clagerf Canen according to tho Latiof if timen the morvey Aktenatuent for whith fand je aold. | Nonmber of Ciages. | Total Acres ridi. | T.,古, As.evasment. | Arempe rate il Ancerament per Acte. | T.fal mom for whleh eold. | Avemge rate TM. A.T: fir ulueb s. d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | 12. | Rb, B. p. | Rs. | Re. a. P |  |
| Clins I- $]$ to 25 times... | 27 | 399 | 399 | 100 | 6,899 | 1608 | 16 |
| Class II-26 to 50 times | \%1 | 77 | 668 | 01310 | 25,329 | 82130 | 39 |
| Class III-6] to '00 times | $1 *$ | 246 | 143 | 088 | 11,200 | 45160 | 78 |
| Class 1V-101 to 150 times .. | 2 | 24 | 9 | 060 | 1,:-5 | 53.20 | 142 |
| Clasa V -1.j1 to 32j times ... | 2 | 26 | 11 | 069 | 3.200 | 123 J 8 | 291 |
| Total ... | 100 | 1,166 | 1,235 | 0136 | 47,487 | 3263 | 36 |

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{(1)}$.

An Abstract Statement showing Sules under Court Decree.

| Clasn of Cason acernming to the namber of timan the sirvey Aseesment fur which Land is sold. | Number of caton. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tntan Acros } \\ \text { niohl. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Tital Aprusswent. |  | Tatel nom for which coll. | Average rate jer hite for which euld. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Ra. | Rs, a, p. | R. | 12. a. po |  |
| Class I-1 to 5 times ... ... | 9 | 573 | 201 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ | 677 | 189 | 7 |
| Clars II-6 to j0 times ... | 2 | 27 | 26 | 01110 | 150 | 6811 |  |
| Class III-11 to 20 times | 5 | 8. | 94 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & \end{array}$ | 1,2.5 | 14.4 | 18 |
| Class IV-21 to 33 times | 6 | 78 | 6.5 | 013 ? | J,657 | 21311 | 25 |
| Class V-75 timen ... | 1 | 16 | 10 | 0100 | 750 | 46140 | 75 |
| Total | 23 | 583 | 330 | 0109 | 4,399 | 788 | 11 |

APPENDIX L.
$\Delta n$ Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages.

| Clase of Casen acerinding to the number of times the sarvey Aspessment for which land is mortsaged. | Number of Cares. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Scren } \\ \text { morftaged } \end{gathered}$ | Tital <br> Aseesminent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Averago } \\ & \text { rit of } \\ & \text { Apermiont } \\ & \text { per Acre. } \end{aligned}$ | Tintsl mom frim wich mortgaged | Avemperate per Acre ing whirh morysaged. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Is. | B.a. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. s. p. |  |
| Class I-1 to 20 timern... . ... | 43 | 781 | 954 | 137 | 13,361 | 1722 | 14 |
| Clase $1[-21$ to 40 times | 27 | 602 | 464 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | 12, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 20 | 2588 | 28 |
| Class III -41 to 75 times | 23 | 390 | 1:5 | 072 | 10,352 | 2688 | 69 |
| Class IV-76 to 100 tirnen .. | 3 | 37 | 18 | 079 | 1,6\%0 | 43311 | 89 |
| Clang V-101 to 123 times | 3 | 4: | 25 | 096 | 3,100 | 731211 | 124 |
| Total | 99 | 1,752 | 1,636 | 01411 | 41,253 | 2888 | 25 |

## APPENDIX L ${ }^{(1)}$.

An Alstract Statement showing simple Mortgages with Possession.

| Clang of chaess arcording to the number of timen the Surcey Amenement for which land is morigaged. | Number of cases. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Acres } \\ \text { morgaged. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Assessment } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A verage rate } \\ & \text { of A Aseasment } \\ & \text { per Acre. } \end{aligned}$ | Total bum for which mortgaged. | Average rate yer arre for which bortget | Average number of times the Survey Asvesumpat for which mortguged. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Hs. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I- 1 to 10 times | 8 | 168 | 202 | 138 | 1,276 |  | 6 |
| , II-11 to 20 , ... | 27 | 469 | 479 | 104 | 7,183 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 15 |
| , III-21 to 40 , ... | 36 | 737 | 617 | 0135 | 18,079 | $\begin{array}{llll}24 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | 29 |
| , IV-41 to 75 , | 20 | 545 | 233 | $0 \quad 610$ | 11,786 | 21100 | 51 |
| , V-100 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 065 | 400 | $40 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 100 |
| Total | 92 | 1,929 | 1,535 | 0129 | 38,723 | $20 \quad 12$ | 25 |

## $\triangle P P E N D I X M$.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

| Clast of cases ac cording to the vamber of times the rurvey Aseexrment for which land is sub-let. | Number of cates. | Total Acres sub-let. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Ansesament. } \end{gathered}$ | Average rate of Assenhment per Acre. | Total sum for which sub-let. | Average rate per Acre for which sub.let | Averago number of timer the Survey Assessment for which anblet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | R. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| Class I- 1 to 5 times | 4 | 917 | 1,265 | 161 | 4,784 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 2 & 7\end{array}$ | 4 |
| , 11-6 to 10 | 21 | 785 | 372 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 3,025 | 3138 | 8 |
| , III-11 to 25 | 25 | 561 | 254 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | 4,322 | 7113 | 15 |
| , IV-20 to 50 | 2 | 78 | 23 | 049 | 673 | 8101 | 29 |
| , V-51 to 78 , | 2 | 19 | 5 | 043 | 362 | $19 \quad 0 \quad 10$ | 72 |
| Total | 97 | 2,360 | 1,949 | 0133 | 13,116 | 5811 | 7 |

## APPENDIX N.

Statement shouring the Priers piecalent.


## APPENDIX O.

Reveaue Stutem nt for y Villag's iuto whind the Survey Srttlement was intruduced in 1Së6-57.
[The years above the black line are thuee antecelent to the Survey Settlement.]


## $\triangle P^{\prime} E N D I X O^{(1)}$.

Rerenue Statement for 96 villages in'o which the Survey Settlement was introdured in 1 Sob-ech.
[The years abore the black line are those autecedent to the Survey Sutlement.]


## APPENDIX P.



## APPENDIX $P^{\prime \prime}$.

Revenue Statement for two adjoining Government villages situated in the Amalner Thluka of the Khdindesh Cullectorade into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 156\%-S9


## APPENDIX $P$.

Revenue Statement for 21 adjoining Government villages sitmited in the Sindkheda Taluka of the Ghandesh Collectorate into which the Surcey Settlement was introduced in 1892-93.


Effect of Revision Saflement proposals.


## DIX Q．

on Government Oecupied Land．

| By Raviator seriny． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage lucreawe． | Name of Village． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eximam Ratea． |  | Dry－crop． |  |  | Gardon． |  |  | Total．， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{8} \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di } \\ & \text { ह⿸厂巳一兀゙} \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{t}$ | 曾 品 |  | 皆 |  |  | $\frac{5}{4}$ | 曾 <br> 炭 <br>  | 安 8 |  |  |  | 妾 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |  | 28 |
| $\mathrm{Bm} \mathrm{m}_{4}$ | Rs， | Acres． | Ra． | E．P． | Acres， | $\mathrm{HB}_{8}$ | p | Acres． | Ro． | Rs．A．p． |  | Group 1. |  |  |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 10，801 | 25.145 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ |  | 6 | 80 | 10，805 | 25，151 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | ＋20．5 | Thallner | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 1，699 | 8，975 | 278 | M 26 | 39 | 180 | 1，625 | 4，014 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & \end{array}$ | ＋3\％．7 | Slarpu Budrak | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 3，210 | 2.665 | $23 \%$ | M 9 | 13 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 1\end{array}$ | 1，219 | 2，671 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & \mathbf{3} & 1 \\ \mathbf{2} & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | +3.7 $+20 \cdot 3$ | Kurkhali |  | 4 |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 877 | 2,285 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | ．．． | － |  | 877 | 2，265 | 2 9 4 <br> 8 7 6 | +208 +25 | Bhortek $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 84 | ．．． | 1，201 | 2，967 |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，201 | 2，967 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 4\end{array}$ | ＋27．2 | Minjrod $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 6 |
| 8 | ．．． | $\begin{array}{r}1,367 \\ \hline 901\end{array}$ | $3,6 \% 0$ ${ }_{22} \mathbf{3} 6$ | 2104 | ．．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | 1，367 | 3．6＂0 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | ＋25．0 | Iapore ．．． | ．．． | 7 |
| 88 | $\cdots$ | 1，215 | 3,326 3,470 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 6 \\ 2 & 13 & \end{array}$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,9015 <br> 1.215 | 3，2， <br> 100 | 2 2 138 | $+30 \cdot 2$ | Pilerda | ．．． | 8 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | ${ }^{1} 428$ | 1，040 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 6 & 1\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,428 | 1，040 | $\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 6 & 11\end{array}$ | ＋23．8 | Tajpuri ．．． | $\ldots$ | － |
| 88 | $\cdots$ | 386 | 6x8 | 1126 | ． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $3 \times 6$ | 658 | 1126 | +20.7 +25.9 | Rijalvádi ．．． | ．．． | 11 |
| 4 | ．．． | 1，193 | 3，677 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | M 5 | 6 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | 3，198 | 3，583 | 21610 | +25.9 +28.9 | Amoia | ．．． | 12 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 1，325 | 3，618 | 2118 |  |  |  | 1，325 | 3，618 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 11 & 8 \\ 0 & 19 & 8\end{array}$ | +26. +25. | Aharua Budruk |  | 13 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 844 | 2，335 | 2383 | M 4 | 6 | 180 | 849 | 8，341 | 2 12 8 <br>  9 5 | ＋25．3 | Yimpri |  | 14 |
| 24 | ．．． | 623 | 1，612 | $2{ }^{2} 85$ | ． |  | － | 623 | 1，612 | 2 9 5 <br> 2 5 11 | ＋25．5 | Untávad |  | 10 |
| 8 | ．．． | J．019 | 2，613 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 6 & \end{array}$ | M 10 | 16 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 1.109 | 2，629 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 11 \\ 1 & 13 & 11\end{array}$ | +196 +196 | Warvhada |  | 16 |
| 84 | ．．． | 461 | 891 | 116 | M 58 | 65 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 513 | ${ }^{959}$ | 1 3 311 <br> 8 9 2 | ＋29．3 | Shingíva |  | 17 |
| 8. | ．．． | 1，172 | 3，025 |  | M 18 | 26 | 200 | 1，185 917 | $3,0.51$ 2,519 | 8 9 2 <br> 2 11 11 <br> 1   | ＋25．6 | Stualda $\quad$. | ．． | 18 |
| 88 | ．．． | 917 | 2，519 | $2{ }_{2}^{1} 11111$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 917 604 | 2,519 <br> 1,123 <br> 1,10 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 11 & 11 \\ 1 & 11 & 9\end{array}$ | ＋24．4 | Jaitpur $\quad \cdots$ | ．．． | 19 |
| 84 | －${ }^{\circ}$ | 604 | 3，123 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 13 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & \end{array}$ | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | ${ }_{6}^{604}$ | 1，123 | 1   <br> 8 11 11 | ＋25．0 | Bábhulda ．．． | ．．． | 20 |
| 88 | $\cdots$ | 612 437 | 1,405 $1,16.6$ |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 512 4.37 | 1，404 | 8 8 8 1 107 | ＋24．8 | Kharda Khurd | ．．． | 21 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 661 | 1，323 | $\begin{array}{\|ccc\|}2 & 5 & \\ 2 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | ．$\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 591 | 1，323 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | ＋25．4 | Gidhada |  | 22 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 370 | 748 | 283 |  | ．． |  | 370 | 788 | 221 | $+2+9$ | Pathard | $\cdots$ | 23 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 1，005 | 3，470 | 178 | M 1 | 3 | 300 | 1，006 | 1，473 | 175 | ＋189 | Saswad | ． | 24 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 8，068 | 4，716 | 246 |  |  |  | 2,068 | 4，716 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | ＋2．5 | Hingrai Budrü | $\cdots$ | 25 |
| 8 | ．．． | 1.465 | 2，692 | 1185 | M 32 | 36 | $1 \dddot{2} 0$ | 3，497 | 2.728 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 18 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | +22.9 +20.3 | Mingni Budruk |  | 27 |
| 86 | $\cdots$ | 1，596 | 3，306 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | M 2 | ， | 1880 | 1，693 | 3，3149 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 11\end{array}$ | +22.3 +25.2 | Burgzon |  | 29 |
| － | ．．． | 635 | 1，466 | 2411 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 635 | 1，466 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 11\end{array}$ | ＋17．4 | Rudivali |  | 29 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 1，385 | 2，268 | 1116 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，385 | 2，268 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 11 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ | +16.8 +1 | Uparpind ．．．． |  | 30 |
| 4 | ．．． | 643 | 860 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 5\end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 643 | 880 | 1 5 5 <br> 1 10 10 | +198 +19.5 | balada | $\ldots$ | 81 |
| 4 | ＇． | 638 | 915 |  | M 8 | 10 | 144 | 516 | 915 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 10 & 10 \\ 2 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | ＋27．4 | Bharvads ．．．． | $\cdots$ | 32 |
| 4 | ．．． | 441 | 999 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 441 | 999 1,260 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ | ＋23．7 | Temhie Budruk |  | 33 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 702 | 1，260 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 18 & 4 \\ 8 & 5 & \\ \end{array}$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 702 | 1,260 081 | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}1 & 4 & \\ 2 & 5 & 1\end{array}$ | ＋24＊2 | Vatada ．0， |  | 34 |
| 84 | ．．＂ | 423 | 981 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 6 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 & \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 423 | 981 | 2 2 35 | ＋2：3 | Rájpuri ．．． |  | 35 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 339 | 1，011 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 15 & 10\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ${ }_{3} 358$ | 1，011 | 21510 | ＋ 29.0 | Eklaphra ．．． | ．．． | 36 |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | 1，326 | 4，131 | 3110 | ．．． |  |  | 1，326 | 4，131 | 3110 | $+51.8$ | thodasgaon ．．． | ．．． | 37 |
| 4 | ．．． | 2，09．6 | 4，3；5 | 218 |  |  |  | 2，094 | 4.375 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 5\end{array}$ | $+55.1$ | Tekvada ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ．．． | 38 |
| 31 | $\cdots$ | 371 | 1，083 | 2127 | M 1 | 8 | 30 | 372 | 1，036 | 2127 | $+49 \cdot 9$ | Ajanda Khurd |  | 39 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 647 | 3，144 | 21 | M 17 | 29 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}111 & 4\end{array}$ | B；4 | 1，173 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ | ＋52．9 | Mandal ${ }_{\text {Mamara }}$ | $\cdots$ | 40 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 569 | 1，190 | 220 | M 32 | 23 | 114 \＆ | 6.2 | 1，213 | $2 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ | ＋ 5 ＋${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Khánkheds ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 42 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 1，202 | 2，365 | 1156 | ．．． | ．． |  | 1，202 | 2，345 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 15 & 6 \\ 2 & 8 & 10\end{array}$ | $+5$ | Loudhra | $\cdots$ | 43 |
| 44 | ．．． | 1，602 | 4，049 | 28111 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ． | 1.002 | 4,1169 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 10 \\ 2 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | ＋+48.1 | Anturli $\quad .$. |  | 44 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 1，011 | 2，129 | 218 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，011 | 2.129 |  | ＋48．5 | Javkheda ．．． |  | 45 |
| 84 | $\ldots$ | 408 | 1，108 | 2115 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 409 | 1，148 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 11 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & 7\end{array}$ | +45.3 | Dagdi．．．$\quad .$. |  | 46 |
| － 4 | ．．． | 29.2 | $3 \times 5$ | 1307 | ．．． | ．．， |  | 232 | 385 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 80，993 | 1，18，726 | 258 | M 190 | 284 | 172 | 51，189 | 1，19，010 | 852 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total... }+30 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { Dry-crop }+80 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | Total of Group 1 |  | 46 |
| 24 | ＊＊ | 8，973 | 6，538 | 164 |  | ．． |  | 8，979 | 5．538 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 4 \\ 8 & \\ 8\end{array}$ | ＋29．6 | Wághàdi ．．． |  | 47 |
| 44 | ．．． | 202 | 44！ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 202 | 449 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 7 \\ 1 & 14 & 8\end{array}$ | +28.3 +33.0 | A Canila Budruk |  | 49 |
| 4 | ．．． | J，199 | 8，263 | 1342 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1，199 | 2.263 | $\begin{array}{lrr}1 & 14 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | +3.8 +32.9 | Nanthas |  | 50 |
| 24 | ．．． | 7.8 | 1.643 | 207 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 758 | 1，643 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | +38.9 +28.3 | Bhaver |  | 51 |
| 24 | ．．． | 601 | 816 | 1568 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 601 | 815 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | +28.3 +29.5 | Gartad $\quad \because$ | ．．． | 52 |
| 24 | $\cdots$ | 383 | 772 | 208 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | 383 | 778 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 & 1\end{array}$ | +29.5 +37.9 | Karvand $\quad$ ．．． | $\cdots$ | 53 |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 2.240 | 8，＂${ }^{\text {¢ } 6}$ | 1781 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 2，260 | 3.266 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | +37.0 +30. | Arthn Rudru＂x | $\cdots$ | 54 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 1，868 | 2.455 | 150 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1，868 | 2.465 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | +3.0 +24 | Artha Khurd | $\cdots$ | 55 |
| 24 | $\cdots$ | 885 | 1，195 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $8^{88} 5$ | 1.198 | $1{ }_{1}^{1} 11$ | ＋25．5 | Dahivad ．．． |  | 66 |
| 2 | ．．． | 4．6S． | 5． 3.34 | 113 | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | 4，688 | 5，\％34 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | +25.5 +26.1 | Vikharan Budruk |  | 67 |
| 4 | $\cdots$ | 1，313 | 1，670 | 146 | ．．． |  |  | 1，303 | 1，670 | $\begin{array}{cccc}1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 14 & 4\end{array}$ | $+26 \cdot 1$ $+25 \%$ | Varni．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{68} 8$ |
| 24 | ．．． | 1，829 | 1，64．5 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 4\end{array}$ | M 3 | 2 | 0108 | 1，831 | 1，637 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 4 \\ 0 & 13 & 2\end{array}$ | +296 +19.6 | Vikharan Elut |  | 59 |
| 4 | ．．． | 24： | 2.35 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 2 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 848 | 93， | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 13 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 13 & 7\end{array}$ | +19.8 +23.8 | Pimpla | $\cdots$ | 60 |
| 88 | $\cdots$ | 618 316 | 504 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 7 \\ 1 & 18 & 4\end{array}$ | M 3 | 2 | 0108 | 621 | 526 |  | +298 +29.1 | Chaulpuri $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 61 |
| 88 | $\cdots$ | 3.46 5.8 | $6!3$ 680 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 18 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 346 519 | 612 $6 \times 0$ | ${ }_{1}^{1} 125$ | ＋ 31.5 | Bhardi K hurt | $\cdots$ | 62 |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | 414 | $\rightarrow 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 726 | 1129 | ＋34．9 | Pladti Budrak | ．．． | 63 |
| 3. | $\ldots$ | 329 | 315 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | ．．．． |  |  | 32.3 | 315 | 1010 | ＋37．5 | Wighmala ．．． | $\cdots$ | 64 |
| 24 | $\cdots$ | 1，229 | 1，606 | 141 | $\mathrm{M}^{\text {－}} 6$ | 7 | $1 \dddot{6}$ | 1，234 | 1，618 | 1411 | ＋ 54.1 | Touda ．．． | ．．． | 65 |
| 2 ． | ．．． | 1，116 | ？，183 | 11310 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，113 | 2，083 | 11310 | ＋77．4 | Hul | $\cdots$ | 66 |



DIX Q-continued.

ithal ; $Y=$ Pataethal.

## APPENDIX $Q^{(1)}$ ．

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with detoila．

| No． | Same of Village． | Firiner Taluika． | By monear scaviy． |  |  |  |  | Br keverion Seximy． |  |  |  |  | fisulb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Grise } \\ \text { Anctithing } \\ \text { lusiw. }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | Guyornment 4 neamed Land． |  |  |  | （1f which not arajl－ alie tor cultiva．gion． Hion． | Goreriment Askerwil Eaticl |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Orob } \\ \text { pided. } \end{gathered}$ | Unoccupied Waste． |  |  |  |  | themupl | Wase． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Arem． | A［「いむらも |  |  |  | $\Delta_{\text {reab }}$ | Anderig． nurt． |  |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | － | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 11 |
|  |  |  | 4 cres． | Acres． | $\Delta \mathrm{cren}$ ， | Acrea． | Re， | Acrea． | Acree． | Aorcs． | Acres． | Mi． |  |
| 1 | Tbiner ．．． |  | 13，695 | 3，913 | 10，855 | 171 | 148 | 33，700 | 1，709 | 30．805 | 428 | 299 | 6，513 |
| 2 | Shirpur Budruk ． |  | 1． $\mathrm{y}_{1} \mathrm{il}$ | 137 | 1，620 | 5 | 11 | 1，457 | 142 | 1，625 | 5 | 13 | 4.015 |
| 3 | －hirpur Khurd ．．． |  | 1，698 | 233 | 1，221 |  | ．．． | 1，646 | 236 | 1， 219 |  |  | 4.043 |
| 4 | ＇Kurkhali ．．．．． |  | 1，474． | 33 | 878 | 89 | 81 | 1.470 | 305 | －37 | 111 | 78 |  |
| 6 | Mhwrtek ．．． |  | 1， 196 | 260 | 1，174 | 74 | $6{ }^{50}$ | 1，673 | 250 | 1，201 | 71 | 68 | 3.10 |
| 6 | Manjrod ．．．． |  | 1，974 | 852 | 1，366 | 71 | 06 | 1，977 | 373 | 1.367 | 75 | 34 | 1，314 |
| 7 | Japora |  | 1，304 | 267 374 | 401 1,199 | 76 | 54 | 1,316 1,838 | 269 320 | 901 3,16 | 130 |  | $4 \times 0$ |
| 8 | Ttipuri ${ }^{\text {－}}$ ． |  | 654 | 38 | 430 |  |  | 559 | 13 | 324 | jo | 0 | 419 |
| 10 | Bijulvadi ．．．．．． |  | 468 | 68 | 385 |  |  | 469 | 70 | $3 \times 6$ |  |  | Stebrtid |
| 11 | A minda... |  | 1，633 | 163 | 1：198 | 20 | 14 | 1，618 | 350 | 3，1：14 | 18 | 13 | （1）4t |
| 12 | Allia $\quad \cdots$ |  | 1,46 | 166 | 1，326 | 308 | 76 | 1， $10 \times$ | 169 | 1，3：25 | 111 | 81 | 61.5 |
| 13 | K harda Budruk |  | 1，161 | 190 | 841 | 28 | 19 | 1，192 | 208 | sis | 33 | 24 | （in） |
| 14 | Pinjpri ．．． |  | 1， 2,59 | 218 | 662 | 295 | 300 | 1，236 | 152 | 623 | 337 | 318 | 311 |
| 15 | İntival ．．． |  | 1，344 | 132 | 1，109 |  |  | 1，336 | 1：3 | 3，109 |  |  | 946 |
| 16 | Warvhada．．． |  | 78 | 128 | 612 | 7 | 3 | 771 | 150 | 513 | 7 | 6 | 317 |
| 17 | Eilugasa ．．． |  | $1,6+4$ | 217 | J，181 | 111 | 80 | 1，668 | 219 | $1.3 \times 5$ | 125 | 91 | 1，0x3 |
| 18 | Sivalda ．．． |  | 1，244 | 222 | 917 | 21 | 11 | 1，260 | 213 | 917 | 26 | 13 | 4 |
| 10 | Jaitpur ．．．．．． |  | 1，012 | 279 | 602 | 40 | 37 | 942 | 23.3 | 64.4 | 62 | 39 | $3 \sim 3$ |
| 20 | Báthulda ．．．${ }^{\text {K }}$ |  | 730 | 335 | 612 | 29 | 16 | 782 | 129 | 512 | 34 | 16 | 311 |
| 21 | Kharrla Khurd Gidhada | 去 | 919 | 112 | 438 549 | ．．． |  | 6.19 $9 \% 0$ | 104 | $4: 37$ |  |  | 200 |
| 29 | patharda... | 点 | 631 | 86 | 363 | 12 | 6 | 527 | 17 | 370 | 13 | 33 | 371 |
| $\underline{0}$ | Sikymd ．．． | $\square$ | 1，213 | 140 | 1，004 |  |  | 3，200 | 125 | 1．646 | 13 | 6 | 328 |
| 25 | Vanaval ．．． |  | 2，603 | 439 | 2，054 | 33 | 34 | 2，604 | 3：3 | 2，116 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 45 | 30 | 112 |
| 26 | Hingıi Budrak |  | 2，040 | 3：4 | 3，494 | 30 | 7 | 2，041 | 3 Ni | 1，407 | 20 | 6 | 413 |
| 27 | Jitrida ．．． |  | 1，878 | 144 | 3，627 | 45 | 36 | 1，877 | 137 | 1，698 | to | 68 | $4+8$ |
| 28 | Burgaon ．．． |  | 818 | 135 | 636 | 16 | 14 | 841 | 111 | $6: 35$ | 28 | 32 | 248 |
| 29 | Rutatali ．．． |  | 1，647 | 284 | 1，327 | 17 | 18 | 1，031 | 231 | 1，325 | 18 | 23 | 341 |
| 80 | Urarpind ．．． |  | 1,045 | 228 | 643 | 21 | 17 | 1，0：35 | 309 | 6.13 | 80 | 45 | 103 |
| 91 | B．hata ．．．． |  | 827 | 226 | 644 | 11 | 7 | 821 | 304 | 544 | 125 | 6.5 | ： 69 |
| 32 | Mharvida ．．．．． |  | 710 | 127 | 434 | 32 | 20 | 703 | 114 | 441 | .36 | 32 | 647 |
| 88 | Tumha Budruk ．． |  | 928 | 145 | $70 \%$ | 11 | 10 | 929 | 344 | 702 | 12 | 10 | 223 |
| 84 | Yitáda ．．．．． |  | 368 | $\begin{array}{r}148 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 127 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 740 | 213 | 423 | ．．． |  | Ction |
| 85 | Rhjpuri ．．．$\quad . \cdot$ |  | 459 | 10 | 3,88 398 | 11 |  | 3158 | 10 | $8 \mathrm{3N}$ | $\cdots$ |  | Dcserted， |
| 46 | Eklahara ．．． Chodaquon ar |  | 1，857 | 311 | 3388 | 140 | 10 | 4 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | $3: 38$ | 11 | 10 | עo． |
| 8 | mhorlagzon   <br> Tekváda ．．． $\ldots$ |  | 2，3150 | 192 | 2，110 | 140 | 104 | 1.8 | 17 | 1，3－6 | 25 | 17： | 373 |
| 35 | Tekvada ．．．${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 55 | 2.119 | －•• | －． | 2，373 | $2: 1$ | 2，094 |  |  | 79 |
| 39 | Ajanda Khurd ．．． |  | 03.3 | 50 | 371 | 9 | 5 | 587 | 59 | 35.2 | 8 | 3 | 245 |
| 40 | Mandal ．．．．．． |  | 773 | 109 | 6.54 | 7 | 3 | 798 | 3：5 | 504 | 8 | 3 | ＊2 |
| 41 | Kalamsars．．．．．． |  | 766 1 | 96 | $6{ }_{6} 7$ | 29 | 22 | 767 | 93 | 572 | 28 | 19 | 1：0） |
| 42 | Klárizh heda |  | 1，56； 4 | 314 | 1，209 | ．．． |  | 1，573 | 330 | 1.212 | ．．． |  | Cbl |
| 63 | Londhra ．．． |  | 1，825 | 381 | 1，660 |  |  | 3，820 | 174 | 1，612 | $\cdots$ |  | filt |
| 44 | Anturli ．．． |  | 1：296 | 247 | 1，014 | 7 |  | 1，280 | 238 | 1，011 | 15 | 23 | 275 |
| 45 | Javkheda ．．． |  | 546 | 95. | 417 | 7 | 5 | 528 | 79 | $44 \%$ | 4 | 6 | $3 \times 5$ |
| 40 | Dagadi ．．． |  | 466 | $1 \because 4$ | 234 | 63 | 30 | 464 | 123 | 232 | 53 | 39 | Demerted． |
| 46 | Total of Group I |  | 68，637 | ：10，60 | 01，186 | 1，615 | 1，307 | 68，542 | 9，701 | 51，189 | 2，4：37 | 1，804 | 30，926 |
|  | Group II． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | Waghadi ．．． |  | 5，436 | 288 | 3，957 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | Holjáprri ．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2083 | 15 | 212 | 4 | 21 | 5.4 .9 218 | 267 | 3，9\％3 | ．${ }^{\circ}$ | 36 | Demed． |
| 49 | Ainnda Budruk  <br> Nintha $\ldots$ <br> .. $\ldots$ |  | 1，354 | 127 | 1，199 | 7 | 3 | 1，355 | 127 | ］，1：4 | 8 | 2 | －9\％8 |
| 51 | lihaver... |  | 1，128 | 245 | 751 | 47 | 21 | 1，119 | 231 | 7is | 52 | 27 | 27 h |
| 52 | Gartad ．．． |  | 508 | $\begin{array}{r}147 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 893 | 34 | 12 | 849 | $1+1$ | 6ill | 42 | 13 | 2tio |
| S3 | Karvand ．．．．．． | 号 | 8，3 8 | 297 | 382 | $\stackrel{\square}{57}$ |  | 519 | 44 | $3 \times 3$ | － |  | $4 \times 9$ |
| 54 | Artina Budruk ．．． | \％ | 2，137 | 142 | 2，264 | 537 | 259 | 5，311 | 276 | ＇r 2.20 | $5 \pm 4$ | 313 | 741 |
| 65 | Artha Khurd ．．． | 垵 | 1，438 | 71 | 1，874 | 5 | 2 | 2，128 | 1：3 | ［12\％9 | 11 | 7 | ＋63 |
| 56 | lrahivad ．．．．．． |  | 7，$\times 72$ | 2，569 | 1,872 4,649 | 554 | 235 | 1，045 | 5.3 | ¢8．j | 9 | 7 | 597 |
| 57 | Viklaran Budruk． |  | 1，477 | 72 | 1，305 | 5 | 235 | 7，6．30 | 2，307 | 4，6n3 | 596 | 203 | 6，63 |
| 53 | Varul $\quad \cdots \quad . .$. |  | 2，054 | 142 |  |  | 1 | 3，4690 | 75 | ， 1,313 | 4 | 2 | 774 |
| 63 | Viklaran Ehord．．． |  | 3396 | 47 | －28．5 |  |  | 2，062 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 54 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1，6：31 | 25 | $0-$ | 6.4 814 804 |
| 60 | Pimpla ．．．．．． |  | 842 | 118 | 624 | 88 | 21 22 | $884{ }^{81}$ | 154 | － 6.1 | 25 90 | 27 | 214 3 |
| 61 | Cliandpuri．．．$\quad$ ．． | J | 358 603 | 23 | 342 | 6 | 22 | 396 | 114 23 | ${ }_{3}^{616}$ | 4 | 4 | 82 |
| 63 | Bhiaddi Budruk | 1 吕 | 603 510 | 78 | 620 | $\cdots$ |  | 603 | 77 | 519 | － | 2 | Dugrred． |
| 64 | Whyhmela | ）${ }_{\text {c }}^{0}$ | 559 | 198 | 403 304 | 15 | 2 | 54.5 | 305 | 414 | 14 | 7 | עo． |
| 65 | Tunds ．．． | 0 | ］，535 | 24 | 3,4 1,231 | 15 8 | 8 | 564 1.519 | 192 | 3：9 | ： | 13 | $1 \%$ |
| 46 | Hol．．．．．． |  | 1，243 | 72 | 1， 1,126 | 8 | 2 | 1,519 1,849 | 234 | 1，234 | 17 | 4 | \％ 7411 |
| ${ }^{17}$ | Binctioda $\quad$－． | 它 | 2.085 | 54；9 | 1.331 | 149 |  | 1,249 2.646 | 8.5 500 | 1,116 13118 |  |  | 1.239 3.44 |
| 68 | Bhrmata ．．． | ，言 | 2，514 | 159 | ． 2273. |  |  | 2.519 | 168 | 1318 2,268 | 111 | 67 3 | 1．175 |
| 69 70 | Asli ${ }_{\text {Tranda }} \ldots$ |  | －839 | 218 |  | 75 | 24 | 2，013 | 188 | 226 | 8 | $4{ }^{3}$ | 1．1\％ |
| 71 | Waghoda $\cdot$ ．．． | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}2,738 \\ \hline 106\end{array}$ | 1,321 20 | 1,367 143 | ．．． | 2 | 2，725 | 1，316 | 1，3124 |  |  | Dewerus． |
|  |  |  |  |  | 146 | ， | $\ldots$ | 191 | 16 | 146 |  |  | Du． |
| 25 | Total of Group 11．．． | ．．． | 4］，869 | 7358 | 80，415 | 3，688 | 677 | 41，643 | 6，987 | 30，379 | 1，771 | 878 | 18，2ix |

## APPENDIX $Q^{(1)-c o n t i n u e d . ~}$

| Ma． | Name of Viliage． | Farmer Taluki | By romin sibuty． |  |  |  |  | By Revimor Suavzy． |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Popula－} \\ \text { Hion }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Orow } \\ \text { Area } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { Inainh }}}{ }$ |  | Government Aasessed Land． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Area } \\ \text { indloding } \\ \text { lngms. } \end{gathered}$ | Of which able for tion． | Government Assesred Land． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Ocea－ pled． | Unoccupied Warte． |  |  |  |  | Enoceupi | Watc． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Area． | Agsess． ment |  |  |  | Area． | A AmPs ． ment． |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\geqslant$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  |  |  | Acres， | Acres． | Acres． | Acres． | Re． | Acrea， | Acres． | Acres． | Leres． | Re． |  |
| 72 | Mrithodali．．． | － | 687 | 400 | 100 | 167 | 69 | 668 | 999 | 100 | 167 | 69 | Deserted． |
| 73 | Hindia ．．． |  | 84. | 186 | 380 | 212 | 69 | 8.3 | 187 | 379 | 213 | 66 | 486 |
| 74 | Dalidula ．．． | 色 | 1，001 | 212 | 721 | 30 | 15 | 1，0u6 | 218 | 721 | 29 | 17 | 60 |
| 75 | Ma＇k hiosl ．．． |  | 303 | 44 | 221 | 2 | 1 | 816 | 44 | 222 | 13 | 6 | 171 |
| 75 | Wisdi Budruk |  | 1.368 | 309 | 1，196 | 10 | 2 | 1，348 | 114 | 1，173 | 10 | 2 | 466 |
| 77 | Kuva ．．． |  | 909 | 00 | 829 |  |  | 911 | 58 | 824 |  |  | 372 |
| 78 | ィjnad ．．．．．． |  | 3，580 | 651 | 2，411 | 489 | 90 | 3，604 | 700 | 2，391 | 488 | 126 | 669 |
| 79 | Halkuva ．．． |  | 664 | 25 | 6：5 |  |  | 679 | 31 | 634 |  |  | 610 |
| 80 | Jalod ．．．．．． |  | 1，432 | 508 | 887 | 4 | 1 | 1，433 | 603 | 855 | 6 | 1 | 178 |
| 41 | Hemmama ．．．．．． |  | 1，491 | 196 | 1，211 | 84 | $\Delta$ | 1，4＊3 | 189 | 3， 001 | 43 | 7 | 82 |
| 82 | 1＇＠njhur ．．． |  | 1，021 | 192 | 674 | 123 | 21 | 1，023 | 188 | 677 | 126 | 25 | Deserted． |
| 83 | Natvada ．．． |  | 1.689 | 1，694 | 353 | 142 | 86 | 1，588 | 1，066 | 363 | 169 | 35 | Do． |
| R4 | Ukhaivxdi．．． |  | 3，432 | 100 | 1，266 | 9 | ， | 1，131 | 100 | 1，261 | 10 | 2 | 144 |
| 85 | Mukhetl ．．．．．． |  | 2，562 | 831 | 2，156 | 42 | 10 | 2，582 | 353 | 2， 56 | 42 | 17 | Deserted． |
| $\stackrel{6}{6}$ | Sayadpuri．．．．．． |  | 670 | 682 | ${ }_{*} 6$ | 2 | 1 | 670 | 526 | 86 | 58 | 14 | Do． |
| 87 | Nimtale ．．．. .0 |  | 710 | 28 | 678 | 4 | 2 | 714 | 33 | 677 | 4 | 1 | Do． |
| 48 | Babhiáj ．．． | E | 2，066 | 372 | 1，555 | 98 | 18 | 2，0i6 | 380 | 1，5＋7 | 98 | 21 | 212 |
| 89 | Lahuki ．．． | E | 3，310 | 102 | 413 | 66 | 17 | 1.310 | 706 | 457 | 148 | 87 | 356 |
| 10 | Tardi ．．． | 袁 | 2，8i4 | 346 | 2，341 | 120 | － 36 | 2.853 | 360 | 2，325 | 132 | 61 | 354 |
| 1 | Warzadi ．．．．．． |  | 2，477 | 2，072 | 263 | 142 | 47 | 2470 | 2，062 | 264 | 149 | 17 | 95 |
| 92 | Kanheri ．．．．．． |  | 2，670 | 1，775 | 775 | 96 | 21 | 8，669 | 1，670 | 773 | 202 | 47 | Deserted． |
| 43 | Nimzari ．．．．． |  | 1，749 | 101 | 1，667 |  |  | 1，786 | 154 | 2，651 | － 6 |  | 74 |
| 94 | Hingni Kburd ．．． |  | 1，240 | 1，034 | $\bigcirc 145$ | 61 | 81 | 1，238 | 1.032 | 141 | 62 | 29 | Deserted． |
| 95 | Surver ．．． |  | ］，$\times 98$ | 709 | 895 | 216 | 66 | 1，898 | 707 | 891 | $2 \% 1$ | 90 | 8 |
| 46 | Guali ．．．$\quad$. |  | 1，297 | 732 | 495 | 38 | 5 | 1，297 | 732 | 495 | 38 | 6 | 151 |
| 97 | Nandards ．．．．．． |  | 1，168 | 184 | 9.3 | 17 | 5 | 1，69 | 198 | 954 |  |  | 110 |
| 98 | Wrdi Khurd ．．． |  | 1，018 | 285 | 637 | 42 | 7 | 1019 | 278 | 637 | 50 | 9 | 218 |
| 99 | Witamidi ．．． |  | 3，242 | 1，744 | 1，917 | 55 | 11 | 3， 247 | 1，790 | 1，317 | 64 | 12 | 260 |
| 00 | Khodla ．．．．．．． |  | 1，243 | 874 | 812 | 57 | 11 | J， 243 | 347 | 812 | 84 | 17 | Deserted． |
| 1 | Nagalvadi．．．．．． |  | 3.51 | 25 | 279 |  |  | 349 | ． 25 | 277 |  |  | Do． |
| 08 | Sula |  | J，567 748 | 1，078 | 327 832 | 128 88 | 34 | 1.673 | 1,158 477 | 317 230 | 74 88 | 19 | 15： |
| 03 | Pachwad ．．． |  | 748 | 476 | 832 | 88 | 25 | 745 | 477 | 230 | 88 | 29 | Deserted． |
| 32 | Total of Group III． | －＊＊ | 47，167 | 16，811 | 26，770 | 2，484 | 631 | 47．269 | 16，715 | 28.202 | 2，74 | 772 | 6，244 |
| 108 | Grand Total ．．． |  | 157，673 | 84，769 | 108，371 | 5，887 | 2，615 | 157，464 | 33，403 | 108，270 | 6，956 | 8，454 | 48，619 |

## AIIENDIX R.

No. 69 or 18.57.

## From

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,<br>Superintendent, Revenue Survey anil Assessment,

Khándesh ;
To
S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,

Cullector of Khándesh.

## Sir,

I do myself the honour to lay before you for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council proposals for revised assessment to be introduced during the present season into Taluka Chopra, prefacing the same with a few remarks on the district.
2. The surveyed portion of the Chopra Táluka contains one hundred and fifty-three. villages, of which ninety-six are inhabited and fifty-seven uninhabited. Of theye last sixteen are quite uncultivated, and the land attached to them has not been divided inte, " numbers," but has been fixed in by a survey round the boundary. The area undar cultivation during the past year was 39,787 acres. The waste land was 132,455 , nearly the whole of which is culturable, and of a class of soil equally good with that already under the plough. There is consequently out of an area of 339 square miles about eightern per cent cultivated.
3. A very full and elaborate report upon the physical peculiarities, elimate, trade, $\mathcal{S c}$., of this district has been furuished me by my assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone. Ay this report, however, embraces much information on subjects already placed before Government -this tuduka in many respects assimilating with those formerly reported upon,-1 have instead of presenting it in its entire form, quoted largely from it.
4. Lieutenant Elphinstone thus describes its position, rivers, climate, soil and state of its villages :-

Tara. 2. "This district is situated in the north of the Khandesli Collectornte und forms a link in the chain of fertile plains extending from cast to west along the right bank of the river Tapti, which marks the southern limit of the district. Its northern boundary is formed by the Satpura range, by which it is separated from Holkar's territory, and on the east and west it abuts on the Yawul and Thannair Talukas respectively. The extreme length from east to west is about thirty-six miles, whereas from north to south the district measures scarcely twelve miles in extent. This táluka was formerly divided into two pergunnas- Chopra and Arrawud,-but from there being but one Mamlatdir for the whole district this division is apparently but nominal now.
*
3. "This tract of land resembles the Ravere district, described in my lant year's report, very closely in many respects. The whole country is a perfect tlat, no hillocks or other elevations obstructing the view in any one direction, except in the north, where the Satpura hills rise like a wall above the horizon. These hills throw out on the north-eastern boundary a long spur, which enters the district in a rather oblique direction, and detaches as it were from the great plain a strip of land, which is thus formed into a separate valley, known under the name of the Dowli Bári. The hills appear to consist here, as in other parts of the Satpura range, entircly of masses of trap of various kinds, of which the amygdaloidal trap is, perhaps, the predominant variety. These hills have not that distinctly stratified and rugged appearance presented by those of a similar formation in the Decan. A very general decomposition seems to have taken place in the trap-rock on the surface of the hills, which has resulted in the formation of a mould sufficiently fertile and tenacious to produce and support shrubs and even trees of varipus kinds, which cover the hills pretty thichly, whereby all traces of the usual basaltic strata have nearly vanished from the surface.
4. "From these hills spring numerous nullás and several rivers, which, with the exception of the Aneir river, traverse the plain in nearly parallel lines, and join the Tapti in the south. The Ancir has itc eource in the same range, but winding its: way through the Dowli Bári valley takes a weaterly direction for several miles until it reaches the western boundary of the district, where it turns downwards towards the Tapti, into which it debouches near the junction of the Brori river with the latter. The most important rivers are the Tapti, Aneir, and Gul. Nune oi these, however, appear suited for irricationary purposes. The Tapti contains throushout the year an abundant supply of water, but from the great bejght of its lank: (about one hundred feet), as well as their nature and want of stability, eonsisting, as they do generally, of suft ulluvial deposits, the works required to rewter the river
useful for irrigation would not merely demand an enormous outlay at the outset, but from their liability to serious damage by the periodical floods would exact frequent and most expensive repairs. The Aneir and Gul rivers are much smaller, and have lower and more permanent banks, but the supply of water is so limited in both that I very much doubt whether the slender prospect of success held out by these rivers would warrant the construction of bundaras, which could only be erected here with expensive materials.
5. "The climate may be considered healthy during the greater part of the year. In the months of October and November, however, the inhabitants of most of the villages bordering upon the hilfs, but chiefly of those along the banks of the Aneir and Gul rivers, are said to suffer much from ague and fover, which is no doubt principally caused by the denseness of the jungle in these localities. Cholera occasionally commits fearful ravages amongst the inhabitants, but from some unaccountable cause this awful scourge has not visited this district for the last two yeurs.
"The table as per margin will give an idea of the temperature during the hottest months of the year. The degrees shewn are the maximum beight of the mercury during the current year at about 3 p.m. in the shade compared with the table given in my report on Ravere. These data tell considerably in favour of this district; but this season baving been an unusually cool one all over Khándesh, some allowance should be made for the consequent fall of the mercury ; yet I believe that the heat is somewhat less here than in the more eastern districts. The maximum height of the mercury when exposed to the vertical rays of the sun I found to be $140^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. Rain is said to fall very plentifully during the monsoon, and occasional and generally most opportune showers refresh the parched soil during the cold and hot seasons, and enable the rabi or late crops to come to perfection. This year, however, there was a great scarcity of rain in consequence of which most crops failed, and it must at first sight appear strange that notwithstanding the general and great want of moisture in the soil the waather has been unusually cool. The natives state as a fact that the atmosphere is always cooler when either a deficiency or total want of rain occurs in the hot season, and although their explanations of this phenomenon border somewhat on the marvellous, it is a fact I believe, and may, perhaps, be accounted for in the following manner. After the heavy rains of the monsoon have ceased and the soil begins to dry, the surface, particularly of the black soil, cracks in every direction, presenting innumerable fissures, which vary in depth and extent according to the nature of the soil and the rapidity or otherwise with which the moisture is absorbed by the atmosphere. During the cold season, from the comparatively little power of the sun, this absorption proceeds very slowly, which allows the ground to settle down gradually and form a tolerably compact mass when dry. In this case the fissures will be few and of little depth. In the hot season however, when rain falls in sufficient quantity to saturate the soil, it swells out ass in the monsoon time; but on drying again the moisture evaporates so rapidly from various causes that the soil has not time to sink to its original level, but splits and opens as it dries, numerous cracks and fissures, often of considerable depth, being thus formed. These of course admit the hot winds and the rays of the sun, which at that time are nearly vertical, and the ground becomes thus thoroughly heated. When no rain falls in the hot senson the fissures are neither so deep nor so numerous, and consequently the heat cannot penetrate to the same depth into the soil, which thereby remains much cooler, and no donbt to some extent influences the state of the atmosphere.
6. "The soil consists principally of a rich black alluvial deposit, distributed in extensive but irregular patches all over the district. Inmediately below the black rarth lies a stratum of red, or rather yellow soil, which, although always of a very inferior description, varies considerably in quality according to the locality in which it is found. Near the foot of the hills, where the black soil is scaree, this subsoil is so much intermixed with coarse gravel and debris of rock that it ncarly ceases to be a soil and is consequently scarcely capable of being cultivated. As it recedes from
the hills southward it gradually improves in quality, the gravel diminishing in quantity and gradually giving way to small nodules of lime, of which, however, there is generally so large a proportion as to injure and deteriorate ver onsiderably the quality of the soil. The stratum of light aoil lies, as before obser. beneath the black mould; bat wherever this has been swept away by the action water, or wherever, from the position, or rather ondulation, of the stratum, the former is raised above the level of the black soil, it forms the only surface soil. In some of the recesses formed by the banks of the Tapti, Aneir, and Gul rivers the sulanil gets covered periodically with a rich, slimy deposit called "kewta," which has highly productive qualities. In black soil every description of grain can be raised with eave and without irrigation. The yellow soil is not so productive, and the number of crops capable of being produced in it is very limited. A great proportion of the arable land is yet in a state of nature: large tracts of waste, covered with a more or less dense jungle of underwood according to the fertility of the soil, overrun the district in every direction, enclosing the patches of oultivated land with formidhble barriurs of thorns. There is scarcely a village in the district of which a considerable portion is not waste, and in some of those near the hills the plough has not been seen, perhaps, for a century, which must be attributed chiefly to the thinness of the population. The soil of the waste land is quite equal in quality to that under cultivation, and during the last two or three years some of this waste, which a low assossment had tempted some ryots to cultivate, appears to have yielded very remunerative returns. I must observe here that the above remarks do not apply to the Dowli Birri valley, which, as it has not been subjected to our operations, I have not had an opportunity to examine. On the banks of the Tapti several villages are very much cut up by deep and extensive ravines, the effects of the yearly flooding of the river, which cause a great deal of inconvenience and loss to the m-ltivator. This fact is of some importance, and should be taken into consideration at we fiual settlement of the survey rates.
7. "On entering the Chopra district, after a visit to tue Sowda and Yáwnl Talukas, one cannot help baing somewhat struck with the contrast presented by these villages and their inhabitants to those of the latter districts. In the principal villages, such as Chopra and Arráwud, a few small but solid brick buildings, dignitied by the pompous name of havellis or mansions, may be seen raising their diminutive heade above the surrounding hovels, and as they are often embellished with bright pigmente, are conspicuous objects to the surrounding country. These are the abodes of the rich. But there are very few such houses, which no doubt betoken the general poverty of the ryots. The huts inhabited by the bulk of the population are generally built of unburnt brick, with flat mud roofs, or thinly thatehed with a coarse grass which has to be renowed yearly, or else they consist entirely, hoth walls and roof, of an odd mixture of reeds, brushwood, straw, hay, and like materials which give these habitations a rather picturesque but not very comfortable appear. ance. Vory fow of these hats are provided with windows or openings of any kind, but an oblong hole in one of the walls, of sufficient dimensions to permit the egress or ingress of a man in a stooping position. A mat or a few boards rudely fastened together supply the place of a door. The average height of these hovels is about eight or ten feet, their length and breadth depending of course upon the number of inmates they are intended to hold. But as natives have no particular objection to being packed rather closely, and as, according to themselves, the smaller a room the warmer it is, the dimensions of their houses are seldom on a very grand seals. The interior contains little more than the bare walls and the bare mud floor, both of which, however are amply cowdunged in the approved and usual Indian fashion.'
5. From Appendices $A$ and $B$ information will be gained regarding the popalation and other statistical subjects. The inhabitants are for the most part agricultural. Some of the different castes are described by Lieutenaṇt Elphinstone. He gives an interesting account of that rather peculiar race the Lamans, who are found in large colonies in the neighbourhood of some villages adjoining the hills; - .

Para. 9. "The population may be divided into twa principal classes-the Hindu and Mussulman, the former of which is agrain subdipided into numerous subordinate castes; but as these are alrearly well known, their enumeration here would be but tedious and useless. The 'Guzars and Lamans,' however, not being so generally known, perhaps deserve a brief notice. The Guzars form a great portion of the population of this district; they are an industrions, hardy, and rather enterprising reople, in consequence of which some of them have grown wealthy. They are supposed to have come originally from Gujarát more than hall' a century ago, both oppression and famine having apparently been the principal causes of their emigration. They have since broken off all connection with that country, and seem to have now become thoroughly naturalised in Khándesh. Notwithstanding their long residence in this country, they yet retain their original language - the Gujarati - in considerable purity. Most of these pecple bowever, if not all, understand and talk the Marathi tongue just ay wcil as their neighbours the Maratha Cunbees, no douht from their continual
intercourse with the latter. They are fond of good living. and animal food (beef of course excepted) forms no inconsiderable part of the diet, and I have reason to think that they are not exactly averse to an occasional indulgence in the country arrack. Although they originally belong to the Cunbee caste, they cannot intermarry with the indigenous Cunbee, or even join bim at his meals, being looked upon as a different caste. They seem still to be considered as interlopers by the country-people, and their eognomen of 'Guzars,' not originally borne by them, perhaps originated in the jealousy and mistrust of the natives, who gave them this name in order to distinguish them from themselves, and thus prevent their intermixing with them, in which they have apparently succeeded: The Lamans are identical with that erratic race of men more commonly known under the designation of Banjaris. This word appears to be a corruption of the Marathi "Wanjaris," which is used indiscriminately with the above. Want of leisure has prevented my making any inquiries regarding the habits and customs of this tribe, which, from the peculiar mode of life led by these people would, I conjecture, give interesting results. They have, I believe, occasionally been called the 'Gypsies of Ipdia,' but this appellation is, in my opinion, a stigma which these people do not deserve. (The Gipsies are an idle, thievish, good-for-nothing race, whereas the ' Lamans,' however objectionable many of their practices and customs may appear to us and notwithstanding that some petty thefte have been, and perhaps with justice, attributed to them, are an active, hard-working people, who literally earn their bread 'by the sweat of their brow.' The life they lead is also not so strictly nomadic as that of the Gypsies; for in this district several of the villages, put particularly those bordering on the hills, are partially inhabited by this tribe. They generally erect their small huts in clusters close to the village wall on the outside, as they are not permitted to reside within the precincts of the village. These huts may be considered the 'Lamans' homes,' the comforta of which (if comfort can be supposed to exist in the miserable sheds that form their dwellings) the nature of their occupations do not permit them to enjoy for any length of time. These people are possessed of large herds of bullocks of every description, from the finest Nimar and Malwa oxen to the most miserable country-bred animals, which constitute their principal wealth, and by means of which they gain their livelihood. The employment of the Chopda Lamans chiefly consists in bringing down logs of teak and other kinds of wood from the Sátpura hills, which abound with various useful trees. These I shall deseribe more fully in the sequel. 'These logs, which vary in size from a few inches to about two feet in circumference, are brought down by them, tied in convenient bundles, on the backs of their bullocks, who partly carry their loads and partly drag thein along the ground. They never use carts, as they would be useless on the hilly tracts they frequent. Those not engaged in the wood-trade undertake the conveyance of grain, salt, riee, linseed, and similar articles to and from the coast and the most important towns in the neighbouring territories; they are generally simple carriers however, as they are seldom, I believe, either willing or able to trade on their own account. They have yet another source of profit, which is the sale of cattle. As in their peregriantions they pass through numerous villages and various districts, they have many opportunities of picking up animals of excellent breed at low prices; these they sell again, sometines with considerable profit. They always parchase bulls, and but seldom cows, as these would be useless as beasts of burden should their purchase remain on their hands. When they set out for their periodical wanderings their women and children generally accompany thein, particularly if the journey be a long one. The old, feeble, and sick, however, remain at home to guard their goods and chattele. They are absent from home for eight months in the year, and return at the setting in of the monsoon with whatever theyimay have amassed during their tour. None of this tribe take to agricultural pursuits. for no other reason, I believe, but that ' their fathers did not do so before them'; but the new ratea of assessment may, perhaps, tempt them to add the plough to their other sources of profit."
6. The modes of husbandry and implements used, as well as the variety of crops, are in every respect similar to those employed in Sávda and Yával, already reported upon.
7. Water for drinking purposes is generally supplied to the villages in the interior of the district by wells. The small streams that traverse across the district directly from the Satpura range towards the Tapti retain water only for a few months after the monsoon, and then only within a short distance of the hills. The wells are for the most part very doep, although the supply of water is permanent. The villages along the banks of the Tapti and Aneir rivers have their supply of water from these sources.
8. Lieutenant Cowper has favoured me with a few remarks on this taluka, and thus alludes to the eivisability of constructing tanks, bunds, \&e. in certain localities favourable for their formation:-

Paragraph 11.-"The countries in which the formation is of trap are, there is no doubt, not so favourable for the construction of reservoirs of water as those in which the geological features are the limestone and granite. They are not in fact : 95-11
what are commonly called 'tank countries.' Other parts of Indis, however, with nearly the aame formation are possessed of numerous fine tanks, and although we cau never hope to rival, in this particular, regions more suited by nature fur these operations, yet in my humble estimation there exists no reayumulle obstacle to all existing facilities being arailed of in this connection to the extent at least that has been effected under the same or similar circumstances elsewhere. There are, I helieve, but few vilhages where the natiaral features of the country might lo taken advantage of for the construction of tanks for donentic purposes and for the wateriag of cattle. Under the present system of public wells which are kept up by Goverament, the anuual expense to the State in salary and rent-free lands is Rs. 2,072, of which the sum of Rs. 401 is paid in salaries from the Mamlathar's treasury to halkuris and the remainder in rent-free lands. In the town of Chopda alone the amual outhay ly the State is Rs. Y6, paid from the treasury for drawing water. The above sums are of course irrespectire of the amounts granted for the original construction of public wells. It is of course not to be expected that the entire of this burden would be got rid of by the construction of tanks; but the State would certainly be relieved of sotae portion. If the energetic encouragement of the European officials were given, I have no doubt that the villagers themselves would construct them, and afterwards kecp them in repair withut any further assistance. It might be necessary fur Government to make some outlay in addition to the villagers' subscription in the case of the first tainks that might be constructed, in order to demonstrate the benetits to the villagers; and after these were once apparent, it is believed that as labour in earthwork forms the chief portion of the outiay, there would be no difficulty in inducing their construction by the villagers alone. As an instance the town of Chooda may be mentioned where the more wealthy inhabitants have agreed to subscribe Rs. 712 towards the construction of a tank by throwing a dam across a nulla which passes through the eastern portion of the town. Lower down, at about threequarters of a mile to the south of the village of Veleh, the same nulla presents some excellent sites for the formation of a chain of large reservoirs of water at a tritling expense, more especially one place which auljoins the cleared road from Chopda to the 'Iapti. Although this situation is not close to any village site, yet tise fact of its adjoining the highroad, and the value of a large reservoir of water for cattle to drink at, \&c., will justıfy, I think, the trifling outlay at which it can be constructed. There are many other places snitable for the construction of these works, such as the elevated ridge of ground which eatends from the east of Chahardi to somewhat west of Hathed Budruk, noticed in my 2nd paragraph, a distance of several miles, by closing the gorges of which reservoirs might be formed on the northern side."
9. The market-towns in the district are as follows :-Chopda, Arrawud, Kingaum and Dhánora. A market has also, I believe, been recently established at Cháhurdi. With the exception of this last-named village, the whole of the market-towns are confincd to the eastern portion of the district, in consequence of which the people of the west-lying villagea have to travel during the monsoon, when the rivers are unfordable, as far as fifteen and twenty miles to reach a bazar. I recommend therefore a bazar being eatnblished at Godehgaum, a village on the banks of the Aneir river and upon the main road from Chopula westwards.
10. At some of the larger villages the usual country manufacturez are made up, chiefly for consumption within the district. 'I'he fair at Maheji may, perhaps, carry off any stock remaining on the hands of the weavers and dyers.
11. The exports are cotton, oil-seeds, oil, and indigo, other produce being as a general rule consumed within the district. Teak-wood of small dimensions is brought from the hills by the Wanjaris, and finds its way south of the Tapti.
12. The traffic through the district cannot be said to be great. Made roads there are none. The fair-weather road which runs along the centre of the district from Sávda and Yaval, passing through the towns of Sankli, Kingaum, Arrawud, and so on to Chopde towards Surat, seens sufficient for present purposes. Whether it will be so at a future date when the railway communication to Bombay will be completed will form a subject for after-consideration. Lieutenants Cowper and Elphinstone record their opinion on the important subject of roads as follows :-

Parajraph 12. Roads.-" There are no made roads in the district; but a cleared track has been marked out through the taluka. This crosses the 'Tapti at Nimhgowhan, and passing through the town of Chopda proceeds to Arrawud. I believe it is contemplated to extend this to Kingaum and thence to Yaval. This is a fair-weather road, the same as the native country roads, and is of course of no assistance to draught. It would be a great improvement on this road if it had a coating of gravel, taken from the beds of nullas, thrown over it. This would be sufficient for the light traffic that at present passes on the line. The extension to Kinganm and thence to Yaval will, it is to be hoped, shortly take place. As bearing upon this subject, and pcinting out the advantages of a gravel road over a cleared track in a few clear words, the following abstract from a very practical work called 'Notes on Buildings and Roadmaking,' page 107, is subjoined, 'The roundness of the pebbles (i.e. gravel), whether from
rivers or pits, provent them from perfectly consolidating for a long time; but still a gravel road properly made is far superior to one of common earth.' As the contracts for the construction of the railway through the eastern portion of Khandesh have been advertised, and its construction may posibly even commence this fair season, the importance of the east and weat lines through Khándesh, which will act as feeders to the railway, will be greatly enhanced.
21. "There are no made roads in the district, the only means oi communication being the common roads of the cquntry. If it were not for their nearly total impassahility in the monsoon time these roads would be well adapted to a moderate traffic, as the black soil, which predominates in the district, binds most firmly when in a state of dryness, and resists ulmirably the pulverising action of cart-wheels. A shower of rain, however, liquifies this soil nearly as rapidly as snow. When once asturated it beconess so heavy and adhesive that empty carts can scarceiy be dragged through it, and in the begiuning of the monsoon even the villagers' cattle, reduced as they are to miserable skeletons from their privations in the hot season, after having to scour the jungles all day far and wide to obtain a mere mouthful of food, often find the greatest difficulty in roturning in the evening to their villages through the knee deep slush. I have seen bullocks drop down in the mud, apparently exhausted from hunger and fatigue, and I have been told that unless extricated in time they generally die where they have dropped. It might not be out of place to repeat here that the natives attribute the death of their cattle chiefly to some epidemic, believed by them to rage at the end of the hot weather and beginning of the monsoon; but personal observation has contirmed me in the opinion expressed on the subject in my lust year's report: it appears to be simply a disease brought on by atarvation, over-fatigue, and exposure to an excessive heat, followed by extreme damp and cold, but which I do not believe to be infectious or contagious in any way. In the interior the district is amply provided with 'fair-weather' roads. Besides the usual roads connecting the several villages with each other, every one of the market-towns formis the centre of a system of roads which act as feeders to these marts, and place the neighbouring villages in direct communication with them-an advantage which the natives seem hardly to appreciate, time being in their present low state of civilisation apparently of little consequence to them. On some roads the traffic is very considerable. The Burhánpur high road, which connects the several districts north of the 'rapti and finally leads to Surat vid Arrawud, Chopda, Veloda, Thálneir, Sindkeira, Dondaicha, Runalla, Nundurbar, Nuvápur, Soneghir, \&e., the road from Chopda to Bombay vid Nimbgowhan, Dhulia, Máligaum, \&e., aud the three roads crossing the Tápti at Nimbkheiri, Kurwell, and Wuttar, may be considered the main lines, and would no doubt, especially the two first, be all the better for raising, metalling, and proper drainage, as nearly the entire traffic of the district passes over them. Among those of minor importance I would mention two roads to Indore; one of these passes through Wirwarra (north of the Kusba Chopda) over the Satpura range to Indore, but is used only by Wanjaris, the ghaut being impracticable for carts. Nearly parallel to this road is the second, which also goes to Indore vid Lassur, Chickli (in the Amba mahal), and the Sindwa ghaut. This rond is, I believe, at present little if at all used, owing to some obstacles which render it difficult for carts; but it is said to have been much frequented more than half a century ago while the ghaut near Lassur, called the 'Bhirram Ghatti,' was still in repair. There is, I believe, no obstacle but this ghaut, which is said to be but half a mile in leugth, and if it were put in order and the road merely cleared and drained, the whole distance from Chopda to Sindwa, near where it would join the great trunk-road from Bombay to Indore, the district would greatly benefit by it. The Tapti is fordable at several points; the shallowest and safest 'utaras' or fords are at the villages Wuttar, Kurwell, Nimbgowhan, and Nimbkheirri. For seven months in the year-from November to July-the river is at these places generally fordable by men and carts; but during the remaining tive nonths 'taphas' or rude rafts, made by fustening together large logs of wood, must be had recourse to in crossing the river. Although the Tapti is not navigable in this district, owing to this river being in fact but a succession of shallows and rapids, I think the periodical flooding of the river during the rains might be taken advantage of for floating down timber brought from the hills, which produce valuable woods of various kinds."
13. The measurementa were commenced at the time the survey operations were introduced into this zilla in Novenber 1852, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Baker, who during the first and second easons surveyed sixty-five villages. The improper method this officer employed in testing the measurements of his establishment has already been reported to and disposed of by Government. Uuder especial instructions from Govermment Lieutenant Cowper was employed to re-test the measurements made under Mr. Baker's supervision, discovering an averape error in the original measurements of a little over one per cent., being $1 \cdot 1$. The remaining villages were surveyed by Messra. Cumming and Jerrard, the test showing au error of three-fourths per cent.
14. The classification was commenced by Lieutenant Elphinstone during the season 1854.55, and completed by that officer and Lieutenant Cowper in 1855-56. The average error in the valuation of the soil is only $5 \frac{1}{2}$ pies per tield, and no error of greater magnitude than three annas was discovered.
15. These resulta in the execation of the survey operations will, I trust, be conaidered very satisfactory.
16. Of the fifty-seven uninhabited villages contained in the taluka, forty-one are partially cultivated by the ryots of adjuining villages (a portion of their landa have ia consequence been divided into numbers), and the remaining sixteen were surveged by a traverse survey of their boundaries.
17. The limit of the taluka on the north bejond the frst range of the Satpura remains yet to be laid down.
18. This taluka in position and every natural feature, excepting a greater extent of waste and jungle, closely resembles Yaval and Savda, so that in determining a new assessment we may be guided by the rates already sanctioned and introduced into these districts. Although I have pretty closely adhered to the plan I followed in framing new rutes for Yaval and Savda, using as a basis thnse of the former, yet my proposals for Chopra are not precisely similar. There is considerably mare juigle throughout the entire district than is the case in either of the other talutas. The viltages along the base of the hills are for the most part entirely waste and covered with thick jungle, thus giving harbour to wild animals, whose depredations are felt in a greater degree than was the case in the other talukas. Owing to the presence of jungle and refuge for these animals in parts of the interior of the district as well as towards the hills, it would have been necessary to have had rates considerably below those of Yaval, where the crops suffer less injury. But since the introduction of the survey rates into the adjoining talukas Savda and Yaval, another element-and an important one too in a prospective view - has forced itself upon us: the opening up of the neighbouring country by railway communication with the coast can now no longer te viewed as uncertain or distant. It is difficult to extimate at this moment how much the ralue of land and its products may be enhanced at a future period in this very district for which I am now about to propose an assessment which will remaia un. chaoged for a space of thirty years. From the present time, which may be accepted as that in which the railway works are to be begun, until traffic therein has virtually commenced, the value of every description of produce will be much increased. The immediate demand for grain, firewood, sc. will at once place the ryot on a better and afer footing than he has ever been with a fluctuating market alone to depend upon. Having fairly considered these matters, I have divided the taluka into three classes -

The first embraces those where the face of the country ia open and in a measure free from jungle, the crops suffering little from the attacke of wild animala.

The second contains those wherein the quantity of jungle is greater by their nearer proximity to the hills.

And the third includes the villages imonediately in the neighbourhood of the hills which are for the most part at present waste, and where cultivation does occur, the loss and annoyance caused by the depredations of wild animals is very considerable.
19. The rates I propose are-

| Frist Class, 85 | villages... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. 2 | 4 | 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Second Class, 44 | do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Third Class, 24 | do. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ". | 1 | 2 | 0 |

In carrying out the above rates in detail, I have this year made use of the tables for modifying the assessment of felds, with reference to their proximity ta or distance from the villages compiled by Captain Wingate for the Southern Mahratta Country survey, in lieu of those used on the Ahmednagar survey and adopted by me for Savala and Yaval.
20. I have also for those villages on the banks of the Tapti-a portion of whose landa are divided and cut up by ravines, by which their cultivation is rendered difficult-made an allowance for such fields individually, instead of placing the entire village into a lower class, as was the case in Yaval. The lands of most of these villages run in narrow strips from the river, so that the fields thus affected are only those on the banks and immediate vicinity of the village.
21. The diagram annexed indioates the fluctuation of past yeara to have been very great. The cultivation would seem to bave borne a steady and gradual increase during the last twenty-four years. Although the collections have been very unsteady, jet a reference to the diagrams farnished for Savda and Yaval will show that the rise and fall in the collections of these talukas was even more marked than that now before us. The condition of the cultivators of the taluka however, it has always struck me, is less favourable than those of either of the adjoining talukas, and I am of opinion that a liberal reduction is required.
23. The effects of the proposed rates on the respective groups of villages, as well as upon the entire taluka, the following table will clearly shew, affording also a comparative Fiew of the past and present rates:-

| Grwers. |  | Ayprag prox Reybyut Accuents yor 36 ybara. |  |  | Effrets ofthe SurverRate onarerageAnualCollections. | Estiatitid Regilitson tien Edryby Ratrs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Villages. | Cultivation. | Collection. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date per } \\ & \text { Aere. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Arable | Survey Asseas. ment. | Average Kate per scre. |
|  |  | Acres. | Re. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
|  | 85 | 19,470 | 47,83? | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 7\end{array}$ | 27,721 | 95,690 | 1,34,549 | 166 |
|  | 44 | 4,550 | 9,439 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ | 5,113 | 48,111. | 50,957 | 1011 |
| 115 | 24 | 950 | 1,776 | 11311 | 503 | 28,480 | 13,449 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ |
| 111 | 153 | 24,970 | 52,052 | 2510 | 33,337 | 1,72,281 | 1,98,955 | 126 |

23. Appendix $C$ exhibits the application of the new rates on each village separately. Ly an examination of this table it will be observed that in several instances the rates imposed by the surrey exceed those at present in force. This is occasioned by the lands of such villages having been recently brought under cultivation, and by an arrangement lately introduced, the rates fixed upon land newly recovered being only eight anmas per bigha without reference to the soil. In situations therefore where new land has been taken up having a first class soil, an increase in the rate leviable by the survey is the consequence. I do not myself think there is likelibood of any part of such land being relinquished. The rates imposed by the survey aro over the entire district so equable, and at the same time so favourable to the cultivator, that he will at once perceive the adrantage he holds in already possessing cleared land. From the favourable terma recently held out to the ryot in taking up new land, and which have now beeu in force for several seasons, we cannot anticipate an immediate run upon the waste, although I do look forward at no distant period to see a great increase in cultivation. The iatroduction of the railway will not only induce an increase of itself, but it will also turn back to their agricultural pursuits many who, possessing bullocky, now employ themselves and cattlo as carriers to the coast. Much of the waste land in this district is of the beat description of soil, und such land newly reclaimed will give an ample return. I can see no district in Khandesh where the introduction of the survey rates is more likely to have an improving effect than in Cbopra.
24. The garden cultivation throughout the district is so unimportant as scarcely to be deserving of notice. Such as does obtain is derived entirely from wells, and most of these of great depth. Thirty-four wells only are assessable, being within the depth of forty-five feet. These water an extent of 111 acres. Dpon this I have placed a rate of three rupees, being similar to that imposed in Savda and Yaval.
25. A map of the taluka in the usual form accompanies this report.

## I have \&c.,

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.
Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum, 11th March 1857.

## APPENDIX C.

List of Gucernm:nt Villages of the Chopda Ta'leka referred to in the 2srd paragraph of Report.


## APPENDIX C-continued.



## APPENDIX C-continurd.



ABSTRACT.

| I.II.III. | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & 44 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | Villagen Do. Do. | $\ldots$ | ...$\cdots$$\cdots$ | ..$\ldots$$\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,8: 17 \\ 9,439 \\ 1,776 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78,018 \\ 10,920 \\ 1,942 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,7655 \\ 6,366 \\ 8: 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,853 \\ 8,618 \\ 631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,34,549 \\ 50,957 \\ 13,449 \end{gathered}$ | 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 7 |  |
| III. | 153 | Villages. |  |  | Rs |  | 59,052 | 95,880 | 35,962 | 53, 102 | 1,98,955 | 1 | 2 | 6 |

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and.Assessment, Khándosh.

No. 517 of 1857.

## From <br> S. MANSFIELD, Esi., <br> Collector of Khánlesh ;

E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward a report with accompaniments in original from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Khindesh, regarding the revised rates of assessment he proposes to introduce in the current year into the Chopda Taluka of this collectorate.
2. This taluka is situated on the north bank of the Tápti and is bounded on the east by the Yaval and on the west by the Thalnair Talukas, and on the north by the Satpura hills. Its extrome length from east to west is thirtyosix miles, and its breadth from north to south nearly twelve miles.
3. It includes three districts-the Arawad and Chopda parganas and the Dowla Taraf. The latter is entirely waste, and has not been surveyed. The other two parganas "contain one hundred and fifty-three villages, of which ninety-six are inhabited and tiftyseven uninhabited. Of these last, sixteen are quite uncultivated, and the land attached to them has not been divided into numbers, but has been fixed in by a survey round the boundary. The area under cultivation is 39,787 acres. The waste land was 132,655 , nearly the whole of which is culturable, and of a class of soil equally good with that already under the plough. There is consequently out of nn area of 393 square miles only eighteen per cent. cultivated."
4. Mr. Davidson's 4th paragraph consists of quotations from a report made to him by his assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone, regarding the position, rivers, climate, soil, and state of the villages of this district. In elimate and soil it differs little from the Yaval and Savda, which have been reported on already; but there is a great contrast in the condition of the villages and their inhalitants. In Savda and Yaval the status of the people is very superior to that of the Chopda population, which I am inclined to believe is owing to the former having enjoyed for many years previous to the British conquest the protection of powerful Jaghirdárs suck as the Nimbakar and Rástia, and thereby having escaped the ravages of Bhils and Pendháris. Wheu Khándesh bocame a British possession, Savda and Yával were comparatively highly cultivated, while in Chopda a little less than four per cent. of the arable land was under the ptough. A district in which the population has been almost destroyed by anarchy and famine, and in which the land is unequally and over-assessed, must take a very long period of time, and though the area under cultivation is nearly four hundred per cent. greater than what it was in 1817-18, still only eighteen per cent. of the whole arable land is now under tillage, and the bulk of the population is in a very depressed state. It has, however, greatly improved in the last ten years, and I have no doubt that in the course of a very few yeare the district will become exceedingly prosperous.
5. Besides the agricultural population there are large settlements of Banjáris, who have been attracted by the facilities of grazing their cattle in the extensive tracts of waste land. This class gain their livelihood in conveying teak and other timber of moderate size from the Sátpura hills to the south of the 'Tapti, and also grain and cotton to Bombay. A very few of them are engrged in agriculture; but it is to he hoped that the new rates, combined with the effects of the railway on their carrying trade, will induce many of them to take to cultivating.
6. The modes of husbandry and implements used, as well as the variety of crops, are in every respect similar to those in Yéval and Sávda, and already reported on,
7. Mr. Davidson guotes in his 8th paragraph an extract from a letter from his late locum-tenen: Lieutenant Cowper, regarding the feasibility of making tanks. It is a great pity that officer has not been more definite in his observations regarding the precise situation which admits of tanks being made, and the cont, as well as their immediate necessity. Everybody is aware that the construction of a tank even in favourable localities is a most expensive work, and where the inhabitunts are porr and needy, must be built at the expense of Government. It is also a well known fact that even where the oommunities are wealthy, it is with the greatest difficulty they can be prevailed on to subscribe, and therefore Lieutenant Cowper should have ascertained what the real circumstances were before he makes such assertions that tanks could be made at a trifting cost, and that the people would be happy to subscribe to and keep thew in repair when they were made. He states that in land and money the State annually dishurses the sum of Rs. 2,072 to keep up public wells, and contends that the greater portion of this might be sared. But with all due deference,

I am of opinion that the interest on the sum Government would be called on to dishurse, if the same number of villages were supplied with tanks, would be intinitely laryer.
8. Lirutenent Cowper states that the inhalitants of the town of Chopla ngrevit ta subscrihe Rs. 712 towards the construction of a tank. I have called for information ont the subject from the Mamlutdár, and if his reply is favourable and a tank can be made, I will, after obtaining the opinion of the Executive Engineer, address you on the suly.et.
9. Mr. Davidson in hiv 9 th paragraph states a hazar is very much required in the western portion of the táluka; for at present the rayats of a great many villages have to ${ }^{\circ}$, a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles for their weekly suppliex, which is extremoly inconvenient at all times, and especially during the rains, when the rivery are down. He recommends that a bazar should be established in the village of Godegaum, and I have called on the Mamlattdar for his opinion and that of the villagers.
10. In his 1 th paragraph he describes the roads, and quotes further extracts frim Lieutemant Cowper's letter. That officer recommends that a comating of gravel should he thrown over the fair-weather reads. Independent of the expense of so doing, I am of opinion that it would not only be perfectly useless, but would make the fair-weather romls. worse than they are. In this country of heavy rains and long dronghts there is no medinm between a properly made road and a cleared track. Light soil, such as is to lee met with in the Chopda Taluka, would not consbine with gravel in the hot weather, and in black noil the road is very good without it. In the monsoon the road in both soils would be just as bad with as without it. Lieutenant Cowper states that fair-weather roads do not improre drought. But surely if the roads are levelled, the nalas sloped, and holes filled in, they must be a very great improvement on the common country tracks. If in the course of a few years there is a great increase in the cultivation, a well-made oad will be very muck wanted: but at present I think the fair-weather road is good enough. A road from Arrawul to Yáal has been sanctioned, and will be made in the ensuing season. The other raals alluded to by Mr. Davidson I will inquire about on my visit to the taluka next season.
11. In his 13th and ltth paragraphs Mr . Davidson mentions the errors discovered in measurements and classifications. The accuracy attained in each operation is very satisactory.
12. This taluka, in position and every natural feature, closely resembles that of Yaval and Savda, so that the rates which have been sanctioned for those districts may with slifht modification be made applicable to it. When those districts were settled the prolinbility of opening of the country by railway was uncertain and distant. It is now alwat to be conmenced, and must have an enormous effect in increasing cultivation and raising the price of labour and produce.
13. Taking this into consideration, Mr. Davidson has divided the viliages into three classes:-

The first embraces those where the fare of the country is opeu and in a meature free from junghore the erops suffering little from wild animals.

The second contains those wherein the quantity of jungle is greates by their inar propinguity to the hills; and

The third includes the villages immediately in the neighbourhool of the hills which are for the most part at present waste, and where cultivation does occur, the loss caused by wild animals is very considerable.
14. The rates Mr. Davidson proposes are as follows:-

15. The diagram which accompanies Mr. Davidson's report shows that though the cultivation has steadily increased for the last twenty-four years, the collections have fluctuated very considerably, and taking into consideration the very depressed state of the people and the very poos condition of the villages, I quite concur with him in thinking a liberal reduction is absolutely necessary.
16. Mr. Davidson shows in his 22nd paragraph the effects of the proposed rates on the respective groups of villages, a* well as upon the entire túluka, in the following table: -

| Groups. |  |  | Avorage from Revenue Acosunt for 36 J'ears. |  |  | Vfincuts of the Simrory Kate "on a verace Annmal Collectious. | Extimated lewulta of the Survey Rates. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | tivatio | Collectior. | Rate per Acre. |  | Arable Lamd. | Survey Assesmment. | Average linte per Acre. |
|  |  |  | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Ris. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. in p. |
|  | $\cdots$ | $8:$ | 19,470 | 47,2;37 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 4\end{array}$ | 27,72] | 95,600 | 1,34,54! | 1 if ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 11 | $\ldots ;$ | 1t | 4,5.94 | 9,439 | 212 | 5,113 | 48,111 | 50,957 | 10011 |
| III | . $\cdot \cdot$ | 2t | (10) | 1,776 | 11311 | 503 | 28,480 | 13,449 | 077 |
| III |  | 1.53 | 24.970 | 59,052 | 2510 | 33,337 | 172,281 | 1,98,955 | 126 |

17. I think there is no apprehension of any land being relinquished in consequence of the assessment being raised. All land of which there are no accounts of its ever having been cultivated has been assessed the last four years at one rupee and eight annas respectively according to circumstances. In many cases this rate has been now increased; but the ryote knew it would be so, and the increased value of the lancl, from its being cleared of jungle, will prevent any of it being thrown up.
18. In conclusion I would observe that I think Mr. Davidson should have forwarded Lieuteuant Elphinstone's report. This gentleman is a most conscientious, industrious, and painstaking oflicer, and it is only by the reports of the Assistants that the Government are able to judge of their respective merits and qualifications.

I have \&c.,
S. MANSFIELD,
Khíndesh Collector's Camp, Moolheir,
28th Murch 1857.
Collector.
28th Murch 1857.
[Collector of Khéndesh's letter No. 517 of $\mathbf{2 8 t h}$ March 1357, with Accompaniments.]
No. 2408 of 1857.

## Territorial Department, Revenue.

Submitted for the orders of Government.
2. The natural features of the country under report, as regard climate, soil, \&c., are similar to those of Sarda and Yaval, already reported upon,

Vide oorrespondence ending with Revenue Commiarioner's memorandum No. 1460, dated 8rd June 1857. but it is in a more backward state as regards cultivation, though possessing great capabilities. A description of the district given by his Assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone, is quoted in the Superintendent's 3rd paragraph.
3. The settlement introluced is similar to that adopted in the other two talukas, but the rates proposed are classed in three divisions instead of five. In making his proposals the Superintendent has taken into consideration the probable increase of the value of produce by the proximity of the railway now under construction. Judging from the rates no great weight seems to be attached to this circumstance, nor does such appear necessary as the railway will not pass within a considerable distance of this tiluka.
4. The villages are divided into three classes. The first class villages of Chopda have the same maximum rate as in Savda and Yaval; the maximum rate of the second class falla about an anna below the average of the second, third and fourth classes of Savda and Yaval, and that of the third class falls two annas below that of the last class in Sarda and Yaval.
5. On the average of the whole the Savda and Yaval rates give Rs. 1-14 and the Chopda Rs. 1-12, being a ditterence in favour of the latter of two annas, which reduction the circumstances of the táluka seen to justify.

## 0. The garden rate is the same as in Savda and Yaval.

7. The effect of the new rates in Chopda, as contrasted with the average realizations for the last thirty-six years, is a reduction of revenue to the extent of Rs. $\mathbf{2 5 , 7 1 5}$. The reasons adduced in paragraph 2 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 1412, dated 27th May 1857, in the case of the new settlement of the Ravere petta of táluka Savda apply also to Chopda, and there is much more room for improvement in this district than those formerly assessed, and the amount of revenue now foregone will, it is anticipated, in a very few seasons be made up by increased cultivation.
8. The subject of irrigational tanks and improved means of communication may at present remain in abeyance under the Government circular in the General Department, Nin. 2139 of 23 th July 1857, but it is to be hoped that this reason will not long be in effect.
9. Nothing further has been heard with reference to the proposal for the establishment of a bazar at the village of Godegaun; it is a matter on which the Collector can act at his discretion.
10. A map of the toluka has been received and despatched this day by banghy.

> E. G. FAWCETT,
> Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Thana District, Recenue Cummissionerso Offie, Camp Mutherán, Und Notember 1ssi.

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Sir,
I have placed before Government your memorandum No. 2408, dated the End Novenber last, and its accompaniments, relative to revised rates of assessment proposed by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh, to be introluced in the Chopda Táluka of that collectorate.
2. His Lordship in Council observes that a great proportion of the arable land in this taluka is yet in a state of nature, and that much of this waste land is of the best description of soil, and capable, if brought under cultivation, of yielding remunerative returns These facts lead Government to hope that considerable benetit will in course of time be derived from the introduction of a revised assessment, and this expectation is bome out by the opinion recorded by Mr. Davidson in paragraph 23 of his report, that in no distriet in Khándesh is the introduction of the survey rates "more likely to have an improving effect than in Chopda.

| Euperintemdent's <br> letter. | Collector's <br> letter. | Rev. Comr.'s <br> memo. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Pa}_{\mathrm{a}}, 13$ to 1 | 11 | $\ldots \ldots$. |

18 to $23 \quad 13$ to $16 \quad 3$ to $5 \& 7$

24

[^28]Measuremput and Classification.
The accuracy atfained in the survey operutions carried on in the taluka, both as regards measurement and classification, is considered by Government to be satisfactory.

## Rates of Assessment.

The rates proposed by Mr..Davidson for the three classes of villages named by him, although resulting in a reduction of revenue, appear to the Right Honoarable the Governor in Council to be judicious, and adapted to the peculiar circumstances of cach class and the condition of the. cultivators of the tuluka. Their intruduction is accordingly sanctioned, and Government comeur with you in opinion that the amount of revenue to be sacrificed will be male up by increased cultivation hereafter.
5. Government presume that the Superintendent of the Survey has informed the parties concerned of their determination to impose, when required, a school rate of half an anna in the upee of the assessment on their lands.

## Garden Cullivation.

6. This description of cultivation, which appears to be carried on to a very limited extent in Chopda, is reported to be derived entirely from wells, of which thirty-four only being within the depth of forty-five feet are assessable : and upon the land watered by theee wells, and forming an area of 111 acres, it is proposed to levy an assessment at the rate of Ris. 3 per acre, which it is stated is similar to that imposed in Savda and Yaval. Neither Mr. Davidson nor yourself are likely to have overlooked the fuct that as regards these two districts* a rate of Rs, 3 per acre was recommended only for the villages which had the advantage of markets, and Hs. $2-\mathrm{x}$ for all others. Assuming therefore that the higher of these two rates has been fixed for garden cultivation at Chopla under similar advantageous cir cumstances, Ilis Lordship in Council is pleased to accord to it his sanction.


9

## Tanks and Roads.

7. The subject of irrigational tanks and improved means of communication by the construction of roads, treated of in the paragraphs noted in the margin, will be considered and disposed of in the Public Works Department, to which the further information called for by the Collector of Khándesh may be furnished.

Proposed establishment of a Bazar at the village of Godegaum.
8. This is a matter in which, as observed by you, the Collector should act at his discretion.

## I have \&re., H. YOUNG,

 Chief Secretary to Government.Bombay Castle, 27th March 1858.

No. 55 or 1858.
Frox
A. F. DADIDSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Agsessment, Kbándesh;

To

## S. MANSFIELD, Eqq., <br> Collector of Khándesh.

## Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 618, dated 10th April 1858, forwarding copies of Government letter No. 1035, dated 27 th March, and correspondence thereto attached, I have the honour to state that at the time of the introduction of revised rates into taluka Chopda, I gave due intimation to the cultivators that in the event of the establishment of schools a further rate of half an anna in the rupee would be imposed.
2. With regard to paragraph 6 of the Government letter under reference, I have further to state that of the 111 acres assessed as garden land in the above táluka, 50 acres belong to Chopla itself and the remainder to the larger villages in the vicinity.

## I have \&ce,

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khándesh.
Superintondent'a Ofice, Camp Betdvad, 21st May 1858.

No. 948 of 1858.
True copy forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with reference to his memorandum No. 522 of 5 th ultimo.
S. MANSFIELD, Collector.

Khándesh Collector's Ofice, Dhulia, 26th May 1858.

No. 1100 op 1858.
Terbitorial Departuent, Refenge.
Submitted to Government with reference to their letter No. 1036, dated 27th March 1858.

E G. FAWCETT,<br>Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran, 2nd June 1858.

- 95-14


## Extraet (paragraph 13) of a Despatch from the Home Government, No. 7, dated 31st August 1859.

Letter No. 16, dated 8th $\Delta$ pril 1858.
Leltor No. 31, dated 9th Jwly 1858.
Paragraph 13. The rates of amsessment appear to be moderate and well suited to the circumstances of the taluka, and considering the large proportion of arable land of excellent quality still remaiting waste,
Procoeding relative to the introduction of revised rates of asbesyment into the Chopra Taluka of the Khaulesh Culleotorato.
will at no distant date more than compensato for the immediate sacrifice of revenue occasioned by the reduction of the rates.

## No. 244 op 1866.

To

A. F. DAVIDSON, EsqUiRe,<br>Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey.

$$
\text { Camp Sirwddi, bth April } 1866 .
$$

Sir,
With reference to the demi-official correspondence between the Collector and yourself upon the subject of the rates proposed for the Sultánpur, Bhadgaon and Thalner Thalukas, I have the honour to inform you that as it is necessary that the settlement of these districts should be effected this year, I authorize your introducing the rates for one year only, subject to any alteration that may hereafter be deemed advisable on the final settlement report boing considered.
2. Your own letters representing the urgent necessity for commencing the jamabandi at once have induced me to authorize the settlement being made without roference being first made to the Revenue Commissioner.
3. I shall submit copy of this letter to that officer and request him to sanction the course adopted.

> I have \&c., J. FRANCIS, Major, Sarvey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1631 of 1866.
To

## Major J. FRANCIS, <br> Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Oamp Thána, 12th April 1566.

## Sib,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement without number, No. 244 of the eame date. dated 5 th instant, on copy of your letter noted in the margin, sanctioning the introduction experimentally of rates of assessment proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Khándesh, for the tafukas of Bhadgaon and Thalner and certain villages of Sultanpar.
5. With regard to the rates proposed for Thalner, it appears to me that there was not the least occasion for the sudden drop from a maximum of Ks. 1-8-0 in the 4th class to one of 6 annas in the 5 th. The villages of the former are intermixed with some of those in the latter, and at least in the cases of Turdee and Bubhlaj there is not such a difference in the classification of the soils between them and neighbouring villages of the 5th clasa as to warrant any great reduction in the maximum rate of the latter. A maximum of one Rupee instead of 6 annas in the 5th class would still bave reduced their present payments considerably and the proposed one of 6 annas brings them down from Rs. 293 to 76 or to nearly one-fourth. If this redaction were sanctioned, the result would probably be that the cultivators of the neighbouring villages in the bigher classes would forsale their own more bighly assessed lands to cultivate those close to them assessed at about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$ of the rates imposed upon the former. Mr. Davidson alludes to a conversation he had with me on the subject at Poona, in which I agreed generally to the principle of
having exceptionally low rates under exceptional circumstances, but I am not prepared to agree to the same low rates when the circumstances do not appear exceptional, as in the present case where villages proposed to be settled at 6 annas are equally favourably situated with regard to market and climate and have hitherto apparently paid an equally high rate of assessment, as others put down at maximum of Rs. 1-8-0, whereby the payments of the latter are increased and those of the former very considerably lowered. Unless therefore you are prepared to doubt the maximun proposed for the 5 th class villages, I think that the sattlement in them should be deferred altogether until you can report confidently after the receipt of fuller information than what we now have. The settlement of the rest of the táluka is eanctioned experimentally in the manner you proposed.

A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commisaioner, N. D.

No. 281 op 1865.

## Camp Dahad, 16 th April 1866.

Forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey, Khándesh, whose attention is requested to the following instructions with reference to the Revenuo Commissioner's remarks.
5. In the case of the Thalner Taluka, the Revenue Commissioner considers the rate for the 5th class of villages to be much too low, and suggests that it be raised from 6 annas to a Rupee or be doubled at least. There are no data at hand for forming a grod opinion upon this subject, but Major Francis thinks the Revenue Commissioner is right in advocating an increase in this case. He requests, therefore, that the Superintendent will double the rates for this class of villages, making the maximum 12 instead of 6 annas. The assessment has probably been calculated already, instead therefore of altering rates snd correctivg all the papers to a 12 maximum, which would give considerable trouble, the Superintendent should merely double the fixed assessment worked out at the 6 anua rate, leaving all otber corrections to be made hereafter when the settlement has been formally confirmed.

> J. FRANCIS, Major,
> Survey and Settlement Cowmissioner.

$$
\text { No. } 68 \text { op } 1866 .
$$

## Feos

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,<br>Superintendent, Revenuo Survey and Assessment, Khándesh;

To

Major J. T. FRANCIS, Survey and Settloment"Commissioner.

> Superintendent's Office, Camp Vadóit, 23rd Aprıl 1866.

## Sia,

I am this day in roceipt of your correspondence accompanying your memorandum No. 281 , dated 16 th instant.
6. With respect to the six-anna rate proposed for villages in taluka Thalner, I have not kept copies of the correspondence gone on in demi-olicial form, so do not exactly recollect whether I explained the objeot of it sufficiently, but under any circumstances I relind on the explauation I had given both to Mr. Rogers and yourself personally. That the offer of a six-anua rate ocer the whole as a tenporary measuro for 5 or 10 years as may bo determined was adopted with the view of inducing the Bhils to come down from the hills and take up thuse lands. Of the 28 villages composing class 5th, there are only 8 in which there are any inhabitants, and these are exclusively Bhils numboring 681 souls all told.
7. Of the aroa of these villages, 30,172 acres, there are at present cultivated 441 acres culy, the revonue to be derived from which should have betn shown as Rs. 165. It was a mistake on the part of those in my oflice who prepared the statement in which 6 annas
appeared as a maximum rate, and I did not detect the error at the time of derpatch, but the 6 annas I adopted after consulting Mr. Ashburner and Captain Probyn, who both coincided that the declaration of a simple low general rate would be micre easy of comprehension by the Bhils, than a variety of rates regulated by over-classification scale.
8. The one great object in view is to bring these lands under cultivation by inducing the Bhil tribes to return to their villages, and become cultivators of the soil.
9. I may doubtless find it a somewhat difficult task to convey to Mr. Rogers and yourself, who are the controlling authorities but who have never yet seen the cuuntry, a clear and comprehensive atatement descriptive of the taluks, but the differunce between the well cultivated villages in the open part and those where the Bhils are now inhabiting is just as conspicuously marked as in England where you have on one side of a roal a lighly cultivated country and on the other an unreclaimed marsh. In the tilukns of Thalner and Sultánpur the cultivation abruptly terminates, and a forest unlroken for miles commences. Through the instrumentality of Captain Probyn a fer Bhil colonies have been located in the eight villages of class 3rd, and this has been accomplished by giving the lands in máphi for a period of five years generally. The six-anna rate, which after all is but a nominal rent to pay for an acre of good land, would, in my opinion, have done away with the necessity of giving lands in máphi altogether, and have gradually brought the Bhil villages under a regular system of cultivation.
10. Instead of adhering to the instructions conveyed in your 5th parngraph of adopting a 12 -anna rate, I have hal the calculations made at a rupee rato per acre, but for all lands taken up by Bhils and others after this date, a general rate of six ammas will be levied for a poriod to be declared. And in the event of any one relinquishing land in other villages and taking it up in these villages, they will pay according to a maximum rate of one rupee.

I have \&c.,
A. F. DAVIDSON, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khandush.

No. 337op 1866.

$$
\text { Camp Parr, 9th May } 1 \text { S66. }
$$

Forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for information in continuation of memorandum No. 282, dated 16 th ultimo, from this office.
2. It will bo seen from paragraph 10 that Mr. Davidson has imposed a rupee rate for the 5th class of villages in Thálner instead of 12 annas as recommonded. He proposes, however, to except all Bhil cultivators and others who may take up lands after the date of settlement from this rate and allow them a lower rate of 0 annas for a stipulated period, whilst cultivators relinquishing their lands in other villages for the purpose of taking up lands in these Bhil villages will be lisble to the full rate of one rupee per acre.
3. The Survey Commissioner doubts whether this arrangenent will work well, but as the whole subject will be discussed hereafter on the final report being submitted, he reserves his opinion upon it for the present.

J. FRANCIS, Major,<br>Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2202 oy 1866 .
To
Major FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
Matheran, 25th May 1866.
Sir,
I have the bonour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement of the 9 th instant No. 68, dated 23 rd April 1866 . (No. 337) on Mr. Davidson's letter noted in the margin, and to authorize the experimental introduction of the rates and grouping of villages proposed finally by the Superintendent, on the express understanding
that the cultivators are to be informel that the settlement is experimental and liable to modification before the sanction of Government for the thirty years' guarantee is asked for.

I have \&c.,
A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. $1 \pm 4$ of 1866.

## From

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,

Superintendent, Khándesh Survey ;
To
L. R. ASH BURNER, Esq.,

Collector of-Khándesh.
Canp Málegaon, 15th Jawuary 1867.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit a report upon the revised rates of assessment experimentally introduced last year (1855-66) in the Bhadgaon taluka, in a portion of the taluka of Thalner and Sultanpur, and in 3 villages of taluka Nandurbar, in your Collectorate.
2. I must first apologize for this report being somewhat meagre. The rates, grouping of villages, de., were arranged entiruly by demi-official correspondence, copies of which are not on my records, and I am therefore unable to explain what reason my predecessor may have had for his decision on any. particular point.
23. The district, the settlement of which I shall next describe, is that of Thainer in charge of a Mámlatdar stationed at Shirpur. It is bounded on the East by the Chopda taluka, on the North by the dominions of His Highness the Holkar, on the West by the Sultanpur taluka, and on the South by the river Tapti, which separates it from Virdhal and Amalner tálukas.
29. This district, which during the decline of the Mogal power had passed into the possession of the Holkar, was ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Nandurbar in 1818. It had suffered severely during the war between the Holkar and Sindia, and from the ravages of Bhils and Pindaris, whose fastnesses were in the Sultanpur range which overlooks it. It was therefore in a very depressed condition when it passed under British rule, a very large proportion of its villages being deserted and its cultivated area not exceediug 15,000 acres.
30. At the time of the cession the district was composed of two divisions, the Pargana of Amba and Thalner, and nominally contained 245 villages. Of 70 of these, however, mostly belonging to the Amba Pargana, no trace could be found, and they were cubsequently struck out of the Collector's books: 'The total number of villages now shown as comprized in the district is therefore 175, all belongiag to Goverament, the details of which are as follow :-

| Division。 |
| :--- |

31. The district is separated by the first range of the Sultanpur hills which bisect its length from East to West into two divisione naturally quite distinct. To the North of this range lie the villages of the Amba Division, with 10 of that of Thalner. These villages日95-15
scattered abont in a wooded billy country full of will beasts，are kittle cultivated and in－ habited only by a scanty Bhil population．This soil is poor，their climate very unhealthy， and the Revenue system or．which they are managed，＂Out－bundee＂or that of a plough－tnx．

32．This portion of the district，like other similar tracts in Khándesh，it was pro－
On the orgaization of the posed by Captain Wingate to exclude entirely from the opera－ Khandeoh Survey，No． 97 ．daled tions of the survey，and this report dues not retate to it．I $29 t \mathrm{th}$ Aarch $18 \mathrm{j}^{2}$ ，para． 27 ． may however here mention that as proposed by Captain Wingate in para． 26 of his letter above quated，even the northern limit of Thaluer，as well as thuse of the districts north of the Tapti，which form the portion between the province and the dominions of His Highness the Holkar and other foreign territory has nut heen surveyed．When Captain Wingate wrote indeed，the portion had never been ascertained． But it is now being laid down and defined with masonry pillars by Lieutenant foole． Boundary Settlement Officer in Khandesh，in conjunction with a Political Oticer．This being the case，it seems to me very desirable that the frontier so laid down should be pro－ perly surveyed．I should then be able to show in the general map the real limits of the Cullectorate，and to give a close proximation to its tolal area，the apace between the northern limit of the detailed survey and the frontier being shown as＂Hilly country unsurveyed．＂ But the question is whetber such a survey would be worth the expense，which would be considerable as in many places a line must be cut through the jungle from point to point to allow the theodolite to be used．I hope to be able shortly to ascertain this，and to report whether I propose to undertake this work or not．

33．It is therefore the southern natural division of the district alone which has been surveyed and to which the present report refers．The following table shows its arem and the manner in which it has been divided by the survey ：－

|  |  |  |  |  | Goverwhent hasd，Aceza． |  |  |  |  |  | Total airme． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { है } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { en } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 官 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{⿷ 匚} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 空 } \\ \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\dot{E}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\square}{6}$ |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | $\theta$ | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| 97 | 240 | 1，59，598 | 8，860 | 18 | 1．19，143 | 2f，960 | 2，44，109 | 9，082 | 148 | 9，205 | 1，88，225 | 26，103 | 1，53， 24 |

34．This division consists of an unbroken plain，slightly sloping towards the Tapti and composed of a tine rich blue soil，best towards the south and falling off somewhat in fertility as it approaches the bills，but generally of great natural productiveness．The southern portion of this plain is well peopled and highly cultivated，but towards the hills the population grows scanty，the cultivation becomes poor and careless，and many tracts of waste land covered with brushwood or thick jungle and barbouring wild animuls are met with．

35．＇The climate is very favourable to production，the rainfalt，owing to the neigh－ bourhood of the Satpura hills，being heavy aud certain．But from this cause the northern villages are very unhealthy，they suffer severely from fever and ague，aud in many places guinea－worm is common．Along the banks of the Tapti however the climate is healthy enough．ir

36．The popaiation of the surveyed portion of Thalner，as ascertained thy the survey census，is 26,081 ，an average of 109 to the square mile．It varies however much in density， that of the lst class group of villages averaging nearly 248 to the square mile，while that of the 2 last groups which comprise many deserted villages，is only about 27 to the square mile．It is almost entirely agricultural，but 77 looms are employed in weaving coorse cotion cloth，and 29 in the manufacture of woollen blankets．The most nurnerous castes are－．

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
\text { Kunbi. } & \text { Mlahar. } \\
\text { Bhil. } & \text { Rajput. }
\end{array}
$$

37．The rivers of the district are the Tapti，which forms its southern houndary，the Annair，which divides it from Chopda and falls into the Tapti at Piloda，and the Uraawaty， which bisects it and joins the Tapti near Oopurpund．There are numerons smaller streams which afford water during the cold season，but many village depend solely on wells．

38．There is no Patasthal irrigation in Tharner，and Motasthal irrigation is very limited，as the water is usaally at a great depth．There are altogether 131 wells in rrpair and 16 disused and several of the former are used only to supply drinking water．Land irrigated from wells has been assessed by an addition of 4 annas in the rupee to the dry erop rate on the soil．

39．Thalner has not the alvantage of direct communication with Bumbay by railway． The nearest stations on the G．I．P．line，Jalgaon and Masewad，are distant from the Kustha town at least 50 miles and are not conncoted with the district by anymade road．One important made road，that from Bombay to Agra cia Dhalia and Indore，on which there is
much traffic, especially of opium, bisects the district from south to north, and connects the Mámlatdár'a station with Dhulia district about 30 miles. Another important road, that from Surat to Barhanpur, traverses the district from west to east. Much traffic passes upon this road, but it is not metalled, and is impassable after the first fall of rain.
40. The market towns in the district itself are Sirpur, Thalner and Holi, none of which contain important bazars. But there is a large export trade, notwithstanding the want of facilities for communication, in oil-seeds, cotton, wheat, dc., to Bombay, Surat, and Barhanpur.
41. The following table shows the percentage of the different crops grown:


The cultivation of cotton has increased considerably of late years. In

| A.D. 1858-60 it was | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,231 | cres. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1860-61 | ... | ... | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | ..' | ... | 2,904 | \# |
| ]861-62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,490 | " |
| 1869.63 | . | ... | .'4 | ... | ... | 3,718 | " |
| 1803-64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,392 | " |
| 1864-68 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | 13,279 | " |

42. The revenue system under the Maratha Government, as in other parts of $K$ bándesh, was that of "Ookta." This was superseded soon after the introduction of British rule by Bigoti rates on the area annually cultivated. The rates found in force at the introduction of the settlement were numerous and very unequal, varying from Rs. 5.8 to annas 11 per standard bigha. None of the villages under report were managed on the "Out-bandi ystem."
43. Inow turn to the diagram (Appendix B), a reference to which will show that at the introduction of British rule the cultivation was about 16,000 acres assessed at about Rs. 34,(000. The average cultivation and assessment were below these figures till $1844-45$, when they began to rise steadily, the pressure of the assessment having been somewhat lightened, and in the last 20 years cultivation bas increased 324 and assessment nearly 200 por cent., while in the last ten ycara romissions which were previously heavy have averaged only 2 per cent.
44. The maxinum dry crop rates introduced by the survey in the districts adjoining Thalner are as follows:-

| Tear of ectiloment. |  | Taluka. |  | Maximum rates. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1866-57 | ... | Chopda | $\ldots$ | . 0 |  | 2--4, | 1-14, | 1-2. |
| 1857-58 | ... | Amalner | ... | ... | 2-4, | 2-2, | 1-14, | 1-8. |
| 1860-61 | ... | Vidhul |  |  | 2-8, | 2-2, | 1-12, | 1-2. |

45. In point of facilities for communication with markets it is l-ss favourably situated than any of these districts. But they were axsessed at the commencement of the great rise in prices which has caused of late years so marked a difference in the position of the agricultural population in Khandesh as in the rest of this Presidency. The following table will shuw that rates which were then as heavy as a district could bear would now be quite inappropriate.

Bengal Sers per Rupee in Dh"lia Market.

|  |  |  |  |  | In January 1857. | In Jannary $18 i 6$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Clesned Cotton | -.. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 440 | 20 |
| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 80 |
| Bajíri | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 120 |
| Gram | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 40 | 720 |
| Jawari ... | ... | ... |  |  | 50 | 13 |

45. It will therefore be better to compare the rates proposed for Thalner with those proposed (vide paragraph 20 above) for Bhadgaon.
46. In one respect the position of Thainer is far superior to that of Bhadgaon. The Intter is in direct communication with Bombay by the G.I.P. Railway which passes through it. The former, as I have said, is far distant from the nearest station. In point of other markets ton, Bhadgaon has the advantage. It contains within itself better bazars than Thalner and is more favourably situated with regard to other markets besides Bombay. Its climate too is mure healthy, and it appears to be, on the whole, better supplied with water.
47. But on the ether band, Thalner has edvantages which must he taken into account, its rainfall, in the first place, is heavier and more certain than that of Bhadgron. Next its soil is generally of a much more productive kind. It may be urged that this differende is allowed for by the aurvey selection of soils and to a certain extent this is the case. The averace classification of Bhadgun is annas $6-8$, that of the three tirst classes of Talnęr annes $9 .{ }^{"}$ But as has been pointed out by my predecessor upon several ocassions, the survey classitication, however carefully it may be conducted, cannot altogether meet the difference in fertility of different tracts of country. It makes a vast difference, for instance, in the productivene of two fields, each of full depth by survey rules, and of soil of similar texture, if one rests, as in Bhadgaoa, upon a bed of rock, the otiner, as in the 'Japti valley, upou a moist subscil of
unllmited depth. Yet this difference cannot be allowed for in the classification, which deals with the soil only to the dupth of a couple of feet, the mere skin, so wo speat, of the country. Agrain the classification cannet show the relative fitness of different tracts fir the growth of exportable produce, the amount of which greatly affects the capability of a district to pay a heavy assessment as causing a corresponding intlux of money. This isa third point in which Thalner is superior to Bhadgan, the exportable products of the latter uccupying ${ }_{i=1}^{3 /}$ of the total area cultivated, that of the former $\frac{53}{510}$, and lately the population of the southern part of Thalner is more dense than that of Bhadgaon, and land is consequentily more valuable in the former district.
48. These observations, however, do not apply to the Thalner villages near the Sitpuris, which are in all points decidedly inferior to any in Bhadgano. I think, therefore, that Mr. Davidson was right in fixing the same maximum rates of assessment in the southern portion of Thalner as in Bhadgaon, and in making a considerable reduction for the rates of the more jungly villages.
49. These rates are as follow:-

| Class. |  | No. of rilages. |  |  | Maximum rato. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $\ldots$ | ... | 39 | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 |
| II | ..' | . | 13 | ... | ... | 2 | 8 |
| III | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 8 | U |
| 1V | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 8 |
| V | $\cdots$ | ... | 27 | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | ... | 1 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 97 |  |  |  |  |

51. A refcrence to the accompanying map (Appendix E) in which the villages of the 1st class are marked with a green line, thase of the 2 nd with a red, of the 3 rd with a yellow, of the 4th with a blue, and of the 5th with a black line will show that the groups bave been arranged in the following manner:-

The 1nt group comprises the villages which lie along the north bank of the Tapti as far west as Bhaswad and on the Aronawatti near the Agra road about the Kasba town of Shirpur.

The 2nd the westerly villages on the Tapti, but not so well situated as the 1st group with regard to markets.

The 3rd those that lie in the plain north of the 1st and 2nd groups and not supplied with water from the Tapti.

The 4th the villages under the hills to the eastward.
And the last group, all the poor villages which lie under the hills to the north.
52. There are a few of the villarges such as Ajada Khurd near Shirpur which it would seem right have been put a class higher But the general grouping appears to be correct, and these are probably reasons which induced Mr. Davidson to lower the class of one or two villages, though he did not leave them on record. Holi, for instance a market town, is in the 4th class, but I see that the lands of this village are a considerable distance from the town itself.
53. The following table gives in a compact form the result of the settlement:-

54. The rating of the lowest class of villages in this table requires exflatiation:
55. Mr. Davidson appears to have informed the Survey Commissioner, remi-officinily, that he proposed a maximum rate of 5 annas for villages of

Toturver Commisaioner, No. 1631, April i:th, 1 (Gts, paragraph 5.
To rorveg Comminsioder. No. GA, dated sard April 1bib, paragraph 6. the lowest closs in Thalner. To this the Revenue Commissioner N. D. took objection, and dirented that the proposed maximum rate should be at least doubled. Colonel Francis agreed with Mr. Rogrers in this, on which Mr. Davidson explained that " the offer of a 6 annas rate ocer the whole as a trmporary measure fur 5 or l0 years * * * was adopted with the view of inducing the Bhils to come down from the hills and tike up the lands, - that 441 acres only were cultivated in the villages referred to, the revenue to be derived from which should have been shown at Rs. 105. It was an error * * * to show the 6 annas as a maximum rate, * * * the 6 anmas wha alupted alter consultation with Mr. Ashburner and Captain Probyn, who coincided that the rleclaration of a simple low general-rate would be more easy of comwrebension ly the Bhils than s variety of rates regulated by over-classification scale."
56. This explanation must certainly be understood as requiring that for Bhil villages a uniform rate of 6 annas per cultivated acre was adopted in lieu of the survey svistem of assessment. But the fact is not so. It seems to have been considered by yourself and Captain l'rolyn that it would be desirable to be able to tell the Bhils that the highest rate that they could be called on to pay under the Survey Settlement would be 6 annas per acre, and to meat this view Mr. Davidson directed that the assessment should be calculated at a maximum of one rupee for sth class villages, but that in all these villages and in some lands of one village Ajned of the 4 th class the highest assessment to be levied from a Bhil cultivating should be calculated at 6 annas per acre, uot on enltivation but on the whole area of the field. This order not to apply to persons who might come from villages of a higher class to cultivate in 5 th class villages. In column 10 of the statement at paragraph 53 atrove, conseguently the assessment at the Survey maximum rate of 1 Rupee on ocenpied fiells in $1865-66$ is Rs. 1,500 . But Rs. 76 were deducted on account of fields occupied by Bhily and rated higher than 6 annas per acre, the balance being Rs. 1,521.
57. With great deference to my predecessor, I must say that this arrangement appears to me to have been the worst that could well be desired. It seems to we that the real thing to be afraid of, ms regards the Bhils, was the immense increase in the area of the land for which they were liable to assessment from acres 341 in 1864-65 to acres 4,223 in 1865-68, an increase caused partly by the discovery of concealed cultivation, but chietly by the inclusion of a large quantity of waste with their seattered patches of cultivation, for which they were liable to assessment in the year of settlement (cide paragraph 24 above). The plan adopted gave relief on this account only to the imperceptible extent of 9 pies in the rupee (Rs. 76 out of Rs. 1,600) and this exclusively to the people who were best able to pay the full assessment. For you will see that a field classed at 16 annas had to pay exactly the same as one classed at $B$, though its value is nearly treble, and though the waste included in the latter was likely to be much more than that included in the former.
58. I am much surprised to see, as I doubt not that you will be, that the cultivated lields this season in the 5 th class villages amount to 4,025 acres, buing only 198 acres less than the whole area assessed, including waste thrown into partially cultivated fields, in the year of settlement. The only inference I can draw from this is that the cultivators in these villages are in a condition better fitted for the Survey system of assessment than was supposed by Mr. Davidson. Even now, however, little more than $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the arable area of these villages is cultivated, and I would therefore request permission to recalculate the assessment for them at a maximum of 12 annas, the rate originally recommended by Mr. Rogers and Colonel Francis, which will reduce these "Kumal" from Rs. 8,828 to R.s. 6,624. They should afterwards be administered shortly on the Survey systern. I would also recommend that tields above 20 acres in size be cut up into two or more fields, as however low the rate may be, a poor Bhil will not tuke up a fielit much harger than he can fully cillivate.
59. Nr. Rogers remarked in his letter quoted in paragraph 55 above, that if very low rates for the th class villages were sanctioned, the cultivators of the neighbouring villages in the higher classes would probably forsake their own more highly assessed lands to cultibate those close to theirs, assessed at perhaps के their rates. With deference to Mr. Rorers, however, I think there is no fear of land once cleared, in an improving and well peopled district like the southern part of Thalner, remaining waste, while it is certainly desirable, for sanitary and political as well as for financial reasons, to promote irrigation into a juugly tract and thus get it cleared and cultivated.
60. For the reasons given at paragraph 26 alone, the fairest way of judging of the result of the settlement will be to compare the year immediately preceding with that iminedintely fullowing it. In A.D. $1864-65,51,442$ acres were cultivated in the district under report, in the present year 1866-67. Cultivation has risen 27 per cent or to 65,536 acres, and you will see this in the villuges of the th class. Cultivation exceeds the assessed area of $1865-66$. In $1864-65$ the assessment was Rs. 87,523 , in $1866-67$ it is Rs. $1,06,542$, $n$ increase of 21 per cent, while the pressure of the assessment he has reduced from Rs, 1-11-3 pur acre to Rs. 1-10-0, a result which I hope you will think satisfactory.

895-16
61. The measurement of the district was commenced in $1856-57$ and mapleted in 1864-65. It was superintended by Captain Elphinstone, and Hessis. Lhweil, Jonard Buker, Whitcombe, Gibson and Cumming. The classiticutivn commenced in $1503-64$ and completed the next year, was supervised by Messrs. Whitcombe and Cumming. The following talle showe the details of these operations.
62. Mr. Whitcombe, I should here mention, has submitted a very uaeful sketeh of the Bhadgaon and thalner districts, of the information contained in which I have largely a a ailed inyself in this report.


I have \& $c_{0}$
W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Khandesh Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX G.

List of Governmert villages referred to in paragraph 53 of Report.


## APPENDIX G-(continued).

| Clase |  | Nances of Tiilares. | asegacian tapy col.zctore or <br>  |  | Cletivitosand <br>  tuxekis, Istitho. |  |  |  |  | Stavit linktal. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cultiva } \\ & \text { titen, } \\ & \text { Acree. } \end{aligned}$ | Collections in Rupecs. | Acrea | Rupess, | Acres. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Acmmink } \\ \text { Konles. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { N.w. } \\ \text { Sirver } \\ \text { silues } \end{gathered}$ | Acren. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anormen } \\ & \text { ruct per } \\ & \text { acre: } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Re. | 18. |  | 1 s. | K. a. 1. | Ma. a. p. |
|  | 11 | Thurdi | 148 | 85 | 565 | 377 | 096 | 663 | 738 | 2,676 | 1,83ij | 0110 | ก 76 |
|  |  | Bublaz | 13 | 10 | 133 | 109 | 499 | 851 | 428 | 1,937 | 1,2.9 | 0103 | 072 |
|  | ) 3 | Holi | 80 | 115 | 483 | 4.4 | 791 | 655 | 909 | 1,144 | J,1\%4 | 106 | 01111 |
|  | 14 | Holvjapuri ... | 43 | 134 | 177 | 242 | 198 | 250 |  | $\leq 02$ | 961 | 147 | 01310 |
|  | , | Wagodeh ... | 13 | 10 | 100 | 67 | 116 | 77 | 104 | 140 | 185 | 1.3 | 0137 |
|  | - 6 | Ajuad... | 10 | 10 | 100 | 67 | 567 | 378 | 509 | 3,131 | ?,629 | $0 \times 1$ | 068 |
|  | 6 | Villages | 307 | 383 | 1,558 | 1,316 | 3,16? | 2,377 | 2,964 | 9,240 | 6,333 | 0118 | 0711 |
| (10 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1} \\ & \mathbf{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | .. .7 | .$^{\mathbf{9}}$ | ... |  | 326 | $\ddot{217}_{17}$ | 123 | ${ }_{6}^{6 \times 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 1 " 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & \times & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 3 \\ 11 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | 3 | Savair ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | , |  | 1,549 | 4-0 | 0411 | 0411 |
|  |  | (imenico.. ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 67 | 17 | 714 | 244 | 0 : 5 | 056 |
|  | 5 | Syndpur | . ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 432 | 89 | $0{ }_{0} 14$ | 034 |
|  | 1 | Nutwadeh | - ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |  | ... | 8 H | 2.3 | 0 4 <br>   <br> 1  | 0410 |
|  | 7 | P'anchrud | ${ }^{-1}$ | 4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{173}$ | $\cdots$ | 550 | 183 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | 0 \% 4 |
|  | 8 | Louki ... | 8 | 4 | ${ }^{96}$ | 84 | 259 | 173 | 328 | 1,062 | 3 B | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | $0{ }^{6} 5$ |
|  |  | l'anjur ... | - 8 | 7 | 130 | 86 | 942 | 162 | 14 | 49 | $3 \% 0$ |  | 0 O 6 |
|  |  | Kunheri | 1 | 3 | 37 | 25 | 132 | ${ }^{\text {Ru }}$ | 46 | 928 | 2.37 | 045 | 0410 |
|  | 11 | Ilingonth Khard | $\ldots$ | 1 | J3 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 44.7 | $1 \pm 0$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $0{ }^{0} 4$ |
|  | 12. | Wirzuri ... | ${ }_{23}^{3}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | K 62 1,610 | 20\% | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 5\end{array}$ | 0 \% ${ }_{0}{ }^{7}$ |
|  | 14 |  | 2] | 17 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 57 18 | 12 | 15 | 1,610 | 462 26.1 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  | 1.5 | Kaidia $\quad .$. | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ! 413 | 244 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 1\end{array}$ | 041 |
|  |  | Nenilhal | .. 3 | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 1,691 | 311 |  | ${ }_{0} 060$ |
|  | 17 | surimarch ... | 1 |  | - | . |  |  |  | $6: 5$ | $14:$ | 0 (1) | 0 0 |
|  | 18 | Wa-ntil ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1,386 | 924 | 405 | 2.912 | $\times 26$ | 016 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 4\end{array}$ |
|  | 19 | Clamiseh . | 4 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,314 | 443 |  | 055 |
|  | 20 | $W$ anli Budruk | 35 | 19 | 31 | 20 | 246 | 164 | 105 | 1,20x | 452 | 106 | 060 |
|  | $\cdots$ | M,kui . | 7 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 259 | 123 | 07 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ |
|  | 2 | Kıwa... | 55 | 39 | 21 | 14 | 430 | 286 | 228 | $8: 4$ | f1if | 1711 | 0711 |
|  | 24 | Bulkuma | 25 | 16 | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 0 \% 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & \square\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Mrkheir ... | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 271 | 181 | 00 | 2.210 | 7a! |  | 0 is 10 |
|  | 26 | Suknimadi ${ }_{\text {duta }}$ |  | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 307 | 201 | 1.040 980 | 37 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 8 & 5\end{array}$ | 0 1  <br> 0 8  <br> 0 5 8 |
|  | 27 | -aleh ... |  |  | 7 | 4 | 396 | 130 | 94 | 1,143 | 312 | 048 | (i) 47 |
|  | 27 | Vilages | 197 | 138 | 341 | 226 | 4,223 | 2,817 | 1,640 | 27,007 | 8,8,94 |  | 054 |

Abstract.

W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khánlesib.

No. 1327 of 1867.

## From

## L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq., Cullector of Khándesh;

To

Major PRESCOTT, . Survey Commissioner, N. D.

Khindesh Collector's Camp,
Saptashring, 13th June 1so7.

## Sir,

The following is a very brief resume of Mr. Pedder's report on the revised rates of assessment which were last year experimentally introduced in the Bhurgaum and Thainair Tálukas and certein outlying villages of Sultanpur and Nandurbar.
17. The táluka of Thalnair lies hetween the Tapti River and the Satpura Hills with Chopla on the east and Sultanpur on the west. The Agra road passes through nearly the centre of the tilluka and the head-quarters of the Mámlatdar are at Sirpur on this road.
18. Thalaair was ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Mundusur in 1818. It had then been for many years devastated by the armies of Juswantrow Holkar and Scindia, and at that time
Nots.-A graphic account of the atorming of the fort of Thaluait by the British will be found in Grant Duff. most cf its villages, though nominally 2.45 in number, were deserted, the cultivated area being only $\$ 6,000$ acres yielding Rs. $34,0 \mathrm{~m}$. Of the 215 villages all traces of 70 have been lost, there were probably Bhil hamlets in the hills which are never permanent; they have been struck of the accounts. The taluka now consists of 175 villares, of which 97 are in the open country below the hills and 78 in the Satpura bills, (but of the latter ouly 11 are inhabited by a few Bhils and Wanjais, who have been temped there in the Inst few years by liberal grants of tngawi and the rich virgin soil which, yields heary canps for very little labour. Uf the 97 villages in the plains, 25 are waste, being both uninhabited and uncultivated.
19. Mr. Pedder's 31st para. is apt to give a wrong impression of the natural features of the tiluka. The line of the satpur hills is here distinctly marked and there is no "range of the Satpura hills which bisects its length from eact to west." The hills rise from the plain almost abruptly. The tiluka is nominally divided into the Thalnair and Amba Parqanas, but as ten of the Thalnair villages are in the hills, it will be more convenient to treat of the southern or plain villages and northern or hill villages without refereuce to parganus which are mere nominal sub-divisions. The present setilement only applies to the villages in the plains, the consideration of the hill villages being for the present set aside.
20. Tho 97 plait villagns contain $1,53,323$ acres or 940 spuare miles of which 16 per cent. is barren, bat the sidi is genemally very rich; even in the hills there are fine valleys of the richest black soil which having luen fallow for ages are extremely productive. The geteral averare of the elassification is Rs, 8-1-0.
21. The population of the whote taluka is 25031 , which gives a general average of 109 to the 4 gure mile, but calendating the population of the suthern villares separately they are found to contain 218 souls to the square mile. Kumbis form the bulk of the population, and the whole mar be said to twe arricultural, though there are 77 lowens for the manufacture of cotion and 60 for woolicu clatis.
22. The climate of the plains is gonal bat the hills are very unhealthy. In the cold geasion the whole population sutfer from fever and agne.
23. The Ancir separates this taluka frem Chopda and the Crnawatty river flows across it near sirpur into the Tapti. There are theides many hill streams which yididing an abombat supply of wat.r in the cold weather fail in the month of April and May. The dinir is a must pieturespue striam with plenty of water throughout the year. There is no P'atsthal irrigation and owing to the great depth of the wells very little Motasthal irrigation. The asessment on Mitathal irrimaion is fixed as in other districts at 4 anmes por acre in excess of dry-urop ratey. There are only 131 wells at present in use in the tiluki.
24. The Agra roal carriss a very heary traffic and affords a reaty market for all surplus supplies of kurbi at retail prices, lut the opium tratic

Nofe.-I wai mintaten in this. 1 tind that unoch conum is othll carioed lyy the Arra wad.
(Sigand) Le R. Ashategres.
has censel. The opium from Malva is carried by the ruil from Khundwa. Mr. Pedder has boen nisinforured nbout the ather road deseribed fron Surat to Barlanpoors. What little trathe there is from surat to Barlianpoor passes through Dhulia.

The only roads in Thalnair are the Agra raad and about 7 miles of a great through road from Ravere Station to be eventually extended to Guzerat via 'lukbara. I was permitted to build this fragment as a famine relief work in 1805.
25. The chief markets are Sirpur, Thalnair and Holi, the ncarest Railway Station being Jalgaon, 50 miles distant.
26. The following are the principal crops :-


The cultivation of cotton has increased from 4,231 acres in $1859-60$ to 13,979 in 1864-65.
27. The lump assessment of the Mahratta Government was superseded at an early period of our rule by a Bigoti, which ranged from Rs. $\mathrm{b}-8-0$ to 11 annas. These rates appear to have been maintained. There was no reduction as in the more favoured districts of Burgaum, but remissions appear to have been liberally granted till within the last ten years, when they became reduced to 2 per cent.
28. In 1818 the cultivation of Thalnair was 16,000 acres assessed at Rs. 31,000 , but realizations were generally below this amount till 1841-45, when a steady increase commenced, which has continued to the present day. The cultivation now stands at 65,338 acrew and revenue at Re. $1,06,52$, an increase of 324 per cent. in cultivation and 200 per cent. in revenue in 20 years.
23. In paras. 44 to 48 the Superintendent of Survey gives the rates of assessment sanctioued for the neighbouring d'alukas and draws a minute comparison between the Thalnair and Bhurgaum 'aalukas. 'Two out of three of the adjoining Tálukay were settled ten years ago, and the Bhurgaum Taluka is so entirely dissimilar to Thalmair in position, soil, climate, and communications, that it would be impossible to draw any sound conclusions from the comparison. I do not propose therefore to follow his arguments through these paragraphs.
30. The rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for Thalnair were as follows :-

| Class. | Namber of Villages. | Maximum Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 39 | 300 |
| 8 | 13 | 280 |
| 3 | 12 | 200 |
| 4 | 6 | 180 |
| 5 | 27 | 100 |

My objection to this scale of rates is that it is unnecessarily complex and does not provide for the present state of a large class of villages. The soil of this tuiluka is of almost uniform fertility. The average classification of the whole, including the hill vitlages, is $8-1$, while if the villages of the 3 first classes are considered separately, it is only raised to 9 . The position of the whole with regard to markets and marketable produce is about the same, the only considerations that remain to justify so complicated a scale are climate, population, water supply and mischief by wild animals, but here again there is a remarkable uniformity. In the hills the climate is bad, the water scarce, the population predatory and migratory, and wild animals are troublesome. In the plains the climate is good, the water supply is good on the Tapti, middling towards the centre of the táluks and bad as it approaches the hills, the population is peaceful and industrious and wild animals, except a few antelope, unknown. In the villarges close to the hills Nulguze and bog may do a little mischief, but not sufficient to make any difference in the rates of assessment. I object to Mr. Davidson's reductions for the sake of mere uniformity and I object to his grouping as having been apparently arranged on no fixed principles.

The following cases will illustrate my objections:-

1. The village of Manzorade in class 1st. The average of its past collections for 47 years have been Rs. 2,365, which had increased in 1865-66 to Rs. 3,276 . This village is on the Tapti, its soil is classed 11 annas. It is snrrounded by villages of the same high class, but it is proposed to reduce its revenue by Ks. 759, while

Thalnair, a neighbouring village, with an inferior soil classed 10 annas, also on the Tapti, has its revenue raised by Rs. 4,005. I do not say that it ought not to be raised, but I aay that if Thalnuir with its inferior soil can bear an increase of Rs. 4,000, Manjrode can surely pay whast it has hitherto paid.
2. The following villages, all on the Tapti, with the rich soils indicated by the figures set against them, are to be remitted lis. $\ddot{2}, 0.8 \mathrm{~S}:-$


These are all flourishing Kunbi villages which have under the rates of past years increased their revenue by $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}} .6,5 \mathrm{k} 4$ above the averaje of 47 years; they are very favourably situated with regard to climate, water, popalation and mirksts. 'Tie revenue of all the neighbouring villages with about the same quality of soil and inferior water-sup;!y is raised, and I cannot understand on what principle a reduction is proposed. I enquired of the late Superintendent of Survey if these villages appeared to have been over acesesed in past years. I was informed that they hal not been over-assessed ; on the contrary they were in a highly progressive and prosperous state and they dill not even ask for a reduction, but the tirst priuciplo of a Survey was uniformity, and these villages could not bo permitted to infringe this fundamental principle by paying what they have hitherto paid. The price of this prourustean uniformity during the 30 years of settlement will amount to Rs. 2,13,210 in this district alous.
31. Next with regarl to grouping. The villages of Sowkeira, Irondra, Antorli and Taikwari, classed $11-6-10,10-9-1$ and $9-1$ are placed in the second group. They are fine villages on the Tapti, in exactly the same position as to water-supply and climate as the rest of the Tapti villages, and rather better as regards markets than those higher up the river. Compare the position of these villages with Operpind, also a Tapti village, with a soil classed 6 anuas, but which is nevertheless in class 1 .
32. The Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Pedder, brings to notice the anomalous position of Ajunda Khurd, and I will add Gurtad the next village. These two villages are classed 11-9 and 12-2. They are close to the market of Seerpoor, and what is of more importance, to Dahiwad the great halting place of traffic on the Agra Road. They are placed in class 3, while the villages on either side of them, Kulumsur and Tazpori, with inferor soil classed 9-1 and 10-t, are in class 1. These anomalies at least require explanation, but Mr. Pedder merely reports that the late Superintendent had probably reasous which he hes not recorded. The general effect of the rates proposed is to raise the revenue Rs. 7,035 on the cultivation of $1865-60$, but to reduce the revenue in 41 villages by Ra. 7,107. Compared with 1864-65 the year preceding the settlement, the following is the result :-


[^29]34. I think therefore they should be encouraged by merely nominal rates and should not be bound by Survay Rules. Indeed, whether humd or not they practically ignore the rules, and it would bo better to yied the point wi:h good grace than to fail in enforcing them after an irritating contest. A Bhil cannot be mude to understand that when he wants to relinquish a field, he must write a Razinama which costs him 4 annas and tale it to the

Kulkarni before a certain date. It is absurd to tell him that you hold him responsible for the rent of a tield if he nuglects to give a Razinama, he is not the responsible arent, and if you attempt to eaforee payment, he moves over the fentier into hoikar's junghes tahing with him the whule of his clan aud what was a tlourishing fitcle settlement relaps's arran into jungle.
35. Class rates are very objectionable in principle, but they are abyolutely necessary to encourage the Bhils to brak up the unhealthy jungles under the hills. I would therefore sughest that in the unhealthy jungle villages, Bhis, Yardis and Wanjaris should for the next 10 years pay a maximun rate of 6 anoas per acre.
35. The larg survey fields should be broken up into Gelds of not more than 5 acres.
37. If the Bhils abandon the more highly asaessed villages in the plains to cultivate at the 6 annas rate in the hills, so much the better, their lauds will be immediately occupied by Kunbis wh le they are clearing the way for more civilized races-a duty which none but themselves can pertorm.)

I have \&ce.,
L. R. $\operatorname{ASHBURNFR}$,

Collector.

No. 207 or 1867.
Superintendent's Office, Málegaon, Oth July 1SC\%.

## From

W. G. PEDDER,' Esquire,<br>Superiuteudent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh;

To
Major C. J. PRESCOTT,
Acting-Survey and-Settlement Commissioner.
Sik,
With reference to your demi-official note dated 28 th ultimo, forwarding to mofor any remarks I may have to other Mr. Ashburner's litter, No. 1327 of 13 th June 1567, commenting upon my report in the settlements of Bhulgaum, Thalner, aml sultanpmr, I heg to express my thmoks to you for giving me an opportunity of discussing officially views which 1 cannot but think npposed to sound principhes of settlement. I must not, however, be understood as delicuing in all pointo Mr. Davilson's sottlements ander rejort, with which I had nothing to do and concerning which (rife paragraph 2 of my lutber ho. 1.4 , dated May 15th) there is very little information on the records of the office.
11. * * (Mr. Ashburner, para. 30). To raise Rs. 3,2\%6 the late asseshment of Manzroda, a maximum rate of $\mathrm{Ks}, 4-1-0$ must have been imposed on that village. But the same rate must of course be imposed on Thalnair, which is close by, and which indeed, as it is itself a merket town, might fairly be ruted 4 annas higher than Mazroda at Res. 4-1-0. Thalnair would pay h, 21,018 , an increase of $\mathrm{Hs} .9,523$. And the same rate should be ${ }^{1} 1$ phed to ail the lst class villages, which would raiso their assessment hos. 31,010. Does Mr. Ashburner dase this? or woukl he regulate the grouping entirely by the ohd inequitable rates? But if so, why not apply the same principle to tivids as well as to villages? For we always find that no matter whether the general pitch of ussessment in a village is raised or lowered, some holdings are increused and others decreased in amount. The other 7 villages. at Res. $3-1 \cdot 0$ were lowered lis. 1,054 . A rate of Re. $3-4-0$ would prevent a reduction in them and would not probubly be too ligh for the whole of the first class. But this rate would not prevent a reduction in Mazroda.
12. ( Faras. 31 and 32). I caunot defend Mr. Davidson's grouping. I cansee no reason Why A junden Khurd and Gurtad were not placed in the $1_{\text {st }}$ clasz, and with re\%urd to the westeru villages on the Tapli, I can only suggest that ther were placed in Class 2 to avorid too great a diser pancy betwren their raximum rates and those of the neighbouring villag:s in Virdale and Sultánpur. The qurstion, both for these villages and for Duskrhburdah \&c, in Burgaum, is whether it is worth while to correct the grouping now that the settlement is in its 3rd season, and this I must leave to the decision of soperior authority. With regard
to the lutter part of Mr. Ashburner's para. 32, I would remark that the decrease in the average rate, 1 anna 3 pies, is probably a nominal one. The cultivated acres of 1864-65 are converted from bighas, and the bigha of cultivation is almost somewhat larger than it should be.
13. (Mr. Ashburner's paras. 30 and 33-37). Mr. Davidson's settlement of Thalnair was based upon the principle of having comparatively high maximum rates for the village near the Tupti, and rates very considerably reduced for the jungle villages near the hills. His reasons for so great a difference of rates between groups of villages not very distant from each other were the following :-1st. Comparative density of population which averages (eide para. 36 of my report) about 248 to the square mile in the 1 st group, and about 27 to the square mile in the 4th and 5th. 2nd. The nature of the population, Kunbis in the Tapti villages, and Bhils in the jungle villages. $3 r d$. Deficient water-supply. And 4th. Ravages of wild animale in the jungle villuges.. Mr. Ashburner thinks that too great weight has been given to these considerations and would prefer much more uniform maximum rates throughout the surveyed villages, and to provide for the case of the Bhils by a special class rate; which latter system was very partially adopted by Mr. Davidson in both Thalnair and Sultápur. He arranged that the highest assessment to be levied from a Bhil should be calculated at 6 amms per acre in the entire area of his field. To this plan I took objection (vide paras. 54-60 of iny report), and I still think with good reason.
14. Mr. Ashburner is well acquainted with Thalnair, which I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting, and I cannot give any opinion-whether his views or those of Mr. Davidson with regard to the maximum rates of Thaluair gencrally are more correct. But as regards the mode of assessing Bhil cultivation, I must make a few remarks though iu unticipation of a report which I hope soon to submit upon outbandi villagos generally. I must premise that when I reported on Mr. Davidson's settlement of Thalnair, I had no personal knowledge of tho Bhil districts. I have since visited the outbandi villages in Navpaur, Nandurlar and Eukurmunda, and I have learnt something of the condition and agriculture of the Bhils.
15. I think it unfortunate that the plan of settlement to be adopted for Bhil villages was not decided on before their survey was commenced. They have been treated in one of three ways. 1st. The outbnadi villages of Nandurbar, and most of those in Navapur, have been circuit surveyed only, with no field measurement. Znd. Those of Kukurmunda, Sultinpur and Thalnair which lie at the foot of the Satpura range, some of those in Navapur and those generally which are scattered about the Wostern Gháuts, have been surveyed, and that portion of their lands in which cultivation is usually made has been broken up into survey fields, the remainder being left as undivided waste. Srd. Those that lie within the Satpura range, in its whole extent from Kukurmunda on the west to Rávere on the east, has not been measured at all, Captain Wingate, in organizing the Khandesh Survey, having directed that its operations should be confined to the country below the Satpuras. No settlement has yet been made for any of these villages except those now under report.
16. I think all officers of any experience in Bhil districts will agree with Mr. Ashburner that the revenue to be derived from Bhil cultivation is a question of very secondary importance; that the rates Bhils have to pay must bo very low, and that they are unfitted for the strict survey system of assessment.
17. I recommended (para. 58 of my report) that the maximum rate of the 5 th class of Thalnair villages should be reduced to 12 annas and the Survey rules upheld. Mr. Ashburner objects to this-1st, on the ground that a 12 -anna maximum is too high, 6 annas per arre being the highest rate he would recommend for Bhils. But as the average classitication of these villages is only 5 anmas and 4 pies, the cases in which, at a maximum of 12 annas, a Bhil would pay more than 6 annas per acre would be very rare. The increase of cultivation noticed in my 58th and 72nd paras. would also seen. to show that even present rates are not too high. But with Mr. Ashburner's 2nd objection, that the Bhils are unfitted for the Survey system, I concur for the following reasons-(It must be remembered that in a regular Bhil rillage no one can read or write and that it is impossible for a Kulkurni to live in it, or do more thau visit it in the healthy season, consequently there is no one to * point out to the Bhils where they should cultivate if even a Kulkarni could be trusted to do this without extortion) :-

1st.-Oficers well acquainted with the Bhils agree that thes will never learn to cultivate according to the limite of survey inumbers, consequently a Bhil who might cultivate perhaps 2 acree part in each of two ordinatily sized Survey fields assessed at Hs. 20 would have to pay the whole of that sum.
$\mathbb{Z}_{n d}$.-There is the impossibility pointed out by Mr. Ashburner of expecting a Bhil to give "Rázinámés" and "Kabuláyats" for his annual cultiration which constantly varies, from the practice of fallows and from the frequent changes of the sites of hamlets, since it may be said of the Bhila (to make a hackuejed quotation):-" Immitata quibus jugera liberas Druges et Cererem ferunt Nec cultura placet longior annus."

- $95-18$

Sid. As the Bhils woudd never learn the number and assessment of ench field, and could never understand their receipt books, the survey rules which guard against illicit exactions would be unavailing, and the Kulkurni who prepares the jummentady papers and makes the annual inspertion of cultivation might extort what he pleased.
18. I do not quite understand whether Mr. Ashturner (zide his paragraph 35) would have a o-auna maximum rate reduced fur each field according to its classification or a 6 -anna uuiform rate as originally proposed (vide paragraph $55^{\circ}$ ), and if the latter, whether the rate should be levied on the whole area of the field or on cultivation only. If the latter, nothing would more surely lead to extortion than the system of annual measurements. If the former (besides that a 6 -anna unifurm rate is higher than the present avenge rate anmas $\bar{j}-3$ ) the lowness of the rate does not obviate the oljections to the survey systein of field assessment.
19. Several different modes of the settlement have been suggested for Bhil villnyes in supersession of the outbandi system under which most of them (though not the Thalmir ones under report) are now managed:-

1st. In Nowapur, Mr. Shepperd, 1st Assistant Cullector, leased 61 Bhil villages at fixed or gradually increasing sums to the Patels, "Garils" or headmen. This plau seems to require more cohesion than exists in Bhil village communities (if thy deserve the name) ; from the apathy and want of capital of the headman, it dons not appear to bave been successful, as far as I could judge, in making the rillages more prosperous, and, which is of most consequence, none of the Bhils with whom I talked at Nowapur liked it, the headmen because they object to the reuponsibility, the others because they do not trust the headmen.
2ud. Col. Francis advocates the plan he adopted in Peint, of fixing a lump sum on each village to be annually divided by the headman among the village ploughs. The more plonghs might be used the less each of course would have to pray. But this system is open to the same objection as that of leases and seems to regnire a bacis of some fixed cultivation in a village, which, the rice, exists in Peint, but not in the Bhil villages of Khándeeh.
3rd. Mr. Shepperd suggested that all lands usually cultivated should be diviled into fields of equal area, say 10 acres, and an equal assessment, say Rs. 5 , plared on each. This I think an escellent plan. It would be only necessary for a Bhil to understand that, cultivato when he might, he would have to pry Rs. 5 only, that he must not coltivate in 2 fields. And for the jummabundi the Kulkurni neerd only count the cultivated fielde. But it would not be applicable to the ummensured villages in the Satpuras, and as the other villages have not been measurad into fields of equal area, it would be troublesome and expensive to remeasure them.
4th. I think that in measured villages a triennial "Asamiwar" settlenent, hased on the survey rates, which should of ccurse be low enough, might perhaps be trie.l. Let a trustworthy Karkun go with the Bhils of each hamlet and avecrtain in the jungle what survey field or share each will take up, explaining the assessumert. Let the " Khata" so formed remain unaltered for 3 years (the periol for which the same land is generally cultivated, and afterwards allowed to lie falluw for 5 or 4 yearn, the lihils cultivating as much more land as they like. At the end of 3 yan?s ascertain the numbers actually cultivated and furm another 3 years' settlement in the same way. This plan, though troublesome, would bave two advantages, we should be able to induce the Bhils of each hamlet to cultivate all toyether, not in scattered patches, and after 9 or 12 years they misht becone able to understand the survey system.
20. From the above it will be seen that Mr. Ashburner's obserrations are applicalkto many more villages than those in the lower groups of Sultanpur and Thaluair, and that it may be well to exclude these from any guarantee till definite instructions have bern given for the settlement of Bhil and outbandi villages generally.
21. (Mr. Ashburner's 19 para.) my 31st para. was not properly expressetl. I meant to say that the Thaluair táluka comprises 2 distinct tracts of country, oue, surveyed, below the Sautpar range, the other, unsurveyed, above or rather included in that range. The population (Mr. Ashburner's para. 21) of $£ 6,051$ sonls is not that of the whole taluka, but of the surveyed portion only, and the survey has nothing to do with the portion with in the hills.
22. Copies of the correspondence alluded to in Mr. Ashburner's para. 42 have betn sent to him with my memorandum No. 160 , dated fth ultimo.

I have \&c.,
W. G. PEDDER,

# Major C. J. Prescott, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, 

Northern Division.


#### Abstract

Sir, In hauding on Mr. Pedder's remarks on my objections to the assessment of Bhadgaon and Thalner, I am fully prepared to admit the force of his arguments. If it is once admitted that the survey is infullible his arguments are of great weight, but I submit that the classification of the soil by native agency of very limited intelligence is a very rough mode of assessment, and liable to lead to anomalies almost as marked as any now existing. The adjustment and inditication which are constantly found necessary in applying the survey classification to existing facts prove how little confidence the survey officers themselves have in the survey theory. The case of the villages of Manjrode and Thálner is a good illustration of my meaning, both villages are on the Tápti in exactly the same position as to population, water-supply and climate, but Thalner being a market town has rather an advantage in this respect. The facts of past years have proved that the assessment paid by Manjrode is not only not too high, but evidently very moderate and has allowed the village to thrive exceedingly, but because this assessment applied to Thalner would increase its revenue to an apparently exorbitant extent the rates are pitched to suit the inferior village and the revenue of the better village is reduced for the sake of uniformity, not because it requires relief, but that there may be no apparent anomalies. However, my views on this subject, right or wrong, are entirely opposed to those of the Survey Department, and it is therefore unnecessary to urge them more prominently than I have already done.


2. With regard to the assessment in Bhil villages, I have to observe that thourth a maximum of 12 anmas will give an average of only annas 5 pies 3 , still practically the maximum will invariably be levied, for land is so abundant that the Bhils will only cultivate the very best soils. Since writing on this subject I hare had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Pedder, and I am inclined to think that the three years' system of assessment suggested in bis 4th clause of paragraph 19 would work well, but before any thing is settle, enpuiry would be made as to the effect of the large increase of assossment on the Bhils of 'lhálner, as I understand they have paid that without alandoning their fields it proves them to he much more solvent and tractable than I liad supposed. At the same time it must be $r e$ membered that a system that might work with the Thaluer Bhils might possibly fail with those of Kukurmuada, who are a wilder and less settled tribe.

I have \&c.,
L. ASHBURNER,

Collector.

$$
\text { No. } 587 \text { of } 1867 .
$$

Revence Department.
Poonu, 23id July 1567.
In submitting the above report and the appendices noted in the margin throurh the Revenue Commissioner N. D., the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner bege respectfully to recommend, sulyect to the approval of Mr. Rogers the adoption of Mr. Pedder's recommendations.

```
    Results aud effects of the seltle went.
6. The following statement gives at one view the result of. the new settlement on the cultivatel area:-
```

| Old Bystow. | Cultivation. | Aswesmment. | Average Raste. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| Average struck on 47 years | 19,788 | 41,199 | 21 |
| A. D. 1864-65 ... | 51,442 | 87,823 | 1113 |
| Survey System. |  |  |  |
| A. D. 1865-66 ... ... | 70,663 | 1,04,288 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ |
| A. D. 1866-67 ... . ... | 65,536 | 1,06, 542 | 1100 |
| Survey Kumaul ... ... | 1,19,143 | 1,37,969 | 126 |

It will be seen by comparing the year immediately preceding the settlement (1964-15) in which 51,442 acres were cultivated, with the year following the settlement (1866.67) when 65,536 acres were under the plough, that the effect of the introduction of the new rates has been to raise cultivation 27 per cent. and to increase the revenue 21 per cent., while it has reduced the pressure of the assessment from Rs. 1-11-3 to Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.
9. Some difference of opinion on this subject exists, but the Collector seeme now to be

Assessment of Bhil villages.

- No. 207 of the 9 th July 1807. inclined to think that the three (3) years' system of assessment recommended by Mr. Pedder (in paragraph 19 clause 4 of his letter)* would work well, and the undersigned concurs in this opinion, but thinks it is desirable, before a formal sanction is accorded, that, as Mr. Ashburver suggests, the effect of the large increase of the assessnent on the Bhils of Thalnair should be enquired into with a view to ascertaining the suitability of the system now under discussion.

10. It is with very great diffidence that the undersigned ventures to make any remarks

The Collector's objections to the Survey gystem. on the opinious of an officer of auch large revenue experience as Mr. Ashburner, but they are so totally at variance with the true and correct principles which ought to guide every assessing officer, that the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner is constrained to record a frotest against them.
11. Mr. Ashburner would have us believe that existing assessments are all based on fair and equitable principles, and the survey system on a haphazard valuation carried out solely by inexperienced uatives without proper European supervision.
12. Now this is really opposed to facts. After a careful field classification has beeu made according to a scale specially drawn up by the Superintendent after enquiry in and examination of a district, it is the duty of the Superintendent (before fixing the maximum rates of the different descriptions of cultivation) to determine as near as be can from a close scrutiny of former payments, the proportion of the gross produce due to the State, and (being certain that his relative classification is correct) to fix his maxima accordingly.
13. According to Mr. Ashburner if (supposing the total produce to equal 100 parts) one village has been paying 50 parts to the State as assessment, and another village 20 parts ooly, then instead of fixing the Government share in each, in the proportion of say 30 parts of 1 vu , that gentleman would allow the proportions of each to remain "in statu quo ante," on the assumption that because one village had paid the higher rate, it necessarily required no relief, and the other could not pay a higher rate because it had not hitherto done. Truly a convincing syllogism.
14. The undersigned has had too much experience not to be fully aware that the Survey system if strictly and rightly adhered to under all circumstances and in all situations recrarlless of every consideration other than mere "principle" might prove very fallible indeed, turt if it is carried out so blindly and carelessly, it is the fault of the Superintendent, and not of the system, which is nuch more elastic and tractable than its enemies suppose. 'The Joint Report particularly urges the necessity of leaving a considerable latitude to the Superintending Ufficer so as to enable him to accommodate the details of his operations to the varying circumstancer of the localities to which they may extend.
15. In conclosion the undersigned begs to say he concurs entirely in the opinion of Mr. Pedder that "the longer experience one has in settlement work, the more one becrmes convinced of the coundness of the principles of the Joint Report, and of the security with whech one may rely on them in practice."

## C. J. PRESCOTT,

# Revener Department. 

Bombay Custle, 13th Bugust 1867.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 3521, dated 30th July 1867-Requesting sanction, under the circumstances stated, for a further experimental trial of the rates of assessment in Thalneir and Bhurgaum talukas of the Klaandesh Collectorate for one year, pending enquiry and further report.
Resolutiox.-Sanctioued.

H. E. J $\triangle$ COMB,<br>For Aeting Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Revemur Comuissioner N. D.,
The Acting Survey and Settleubit Commissioner N. D.

No. 5255 or 1867.

## Revence Departuent.

To

## Tas ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Bombay.<br>Thana, 6th November 1867.

## Sis,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment according to the principles of the revenue survey in the talluka of Bhadraon and in portions of that of Thalneir and Sultánpur, together with three villages in Nandurbar in the Khindesh Collectorate. The rates were introduced experimentally in $1865-66$ and sanctioned for the year just closed ( $18(66-57$ ) in the Resolution of Government noted in the margin. Since the date of that Resolution, further
No. 2899, dated 28th Angust 1567. information has been obtained with a view to enable me to form a judgment on certain points which it $w l l$ be found are in dispute between the Survey officers and the Collector, Mr. Asbburner, and Government will now be in a position to decide on the advisability of giving the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates for thirty years. As it would only unnecessarily take up the time of His Excellency in Council were I to recapitulate the statistical information relating to area, position, \&e, given in the reports of the local officers, I will content myself with referring ouly to such portione of it as may appear to bear directly on the point of the rates of assessment.
7. The taluka of Thalneir comes next under review. To the grouping of its villages generally Mr. Ashburner objects as being unnecessarily complex (paragraph 30) and apparently arranged on no fixed principles, and he then proceeds to illustrate his objections by reference to particular villages. The first of these is Manjrode, which though in the 1st Class, has its assessment lowered by lis. 609 (not 759) below what it would bave been assessed at the old rates according to the Survey mensurements. Mr. Pedder explains (paragraph 11 of his No. 207 of the 9 th July) that in order to kcep up the assessment in this village to its old level a maximum rate of Rs. 4-1.0 per acre instead of Ras. 3 would bave beon necessary. There must certainly be something unusually rich (comparatively with the rest of Klandesh only, for the neighbourhood of Surat has paid more than twice as much) in the soil of this village to enable it to stand an average rate of more than Re. 3 per acre and yet flourish in the way it has, and I am inclived therefore to believe that the classitication of its suil must be too low. Judging from the returns of $1866-57$, however, the reduction has not lwen such an to induce an extension of cultivation, for they give 1,162 acree in area and Rs. 2,503 in assessiuent to 1,264 and 2,667 respectively of the preceding year, but this decrease may possitly be set down to the system of throwing in wasto into Survey fields already noticed. In comparing one village with another, Mr. Ashburnor has not known how to make use of the figures given him. They would have ahown him that Manjrode is assessed on an average 4 annas. 2 pies per acre more than Thalueir, and that the reason of the great increase in asecesment of the latter by the Survey
rates was attributalle either to an immense amount of concealed cultivation or tho throwing in of waste to make cp theoretically correct survey gelds I have complained of ; he would have noticed that from $1864-65$ to $1865-66$ there was a sudden jump in area under tillage from $5,85 \mathrm{f}$ to 8,055 acres. Notwithstanding this, the fall in $15 t 667$ is only to $\mathbf{7 , 5 2 5}$ acres and Rs. 14,950 instead of Rs. 15,580 in assessment. If Government think tit to withhold the guarantee from Manjrode, the classitication of soils might be revised in it.
8. Mr. Ashburner's objections to the sesessment of Sapara (Zaporeh No. 3 in the statement) and seven other villages appear to me equally ill-grounded. There must the some mistake in his figure of Rs. 2,083 given as the reduction of assessment, as according to the statement the ditference between columns 9 and 10 is only Rs. 1,018. But these are hardly the figures to compare, for those in column 9 are not actual realizable revenue. A comparison of the assessanents of the year preceding the settlement and of that year itself gives a net decrease in the latter of Rs. 31 only, there being an increase in 6 villayes of Hs. 488 and a decrease of 519 in the three remaining. In the whole 9 villages there is in 1860-67 a falling off of nearly Rs. 1,200, so that it is pretty evident they have not been under-asseased. In estimating the loss during thirty years (end of paragraph 30) Mr. Ashburner makes no allowances for the hoped-for increase of cultivation during that perioh.
9. In paragraph 31 the Collector objects to Sowkheira and three other villages on the Tápti being putinto the 2nd Class, and Mr. Pedder can guess (there being nothing of Mr. Davidson's reasons on record) that they were placed in it to avoid too great a discrepancy between their maximum rates and those of the neighbouring villages of Virdel and Sultanpur. This of course is no valid reason, and Mr. Ashburner states that these villages are letter situated with reference to markets than those more to the east which are in the 1 $_{30}$ Class. They were raised by the survey from Rs. 5,677 in $1864-65$ to Rs. 7,360 in $1855-6,6$, chtety in consequence of more waste being charged for in the latter year: in 1806-67 the falling off in the first three villages is trifling, and in the last there is a remarkable increace in the area under cultivation. Under these circumstances there would apparently be no objection to their being raised to the first class.
10. With reference to Mr. Ashburner's 32nd paragraph, in which he objects to the relative grouping of Kullumsur, Thajpuri, Ajundeh Khurd, and Gurtad, I may observe that there is at all events no necessity for lowering the two former. The survey average rate per acre in Kullumsur is slightly lower than that of the realizations for 47 years, and the falling off in 1866-67 is not more than might have been expected from the evidently large quantity of waste thrown in to be paid for extra. The same may be remarked of Tajpuri also. I agree with Mr. Ashburner aud Mr. Pedder as to the wrong placing of Ajundeh Khurd; the average survey rate is considerably lower than that of the old realizations, and the cultivation of 1866-1867 has not decreased, nothwithstanding the extra waste charged for. The average rate of Gurtad is also slightly below that of the old average realizations and the cultivation of $1866-67$ is almost equal to that of the previous year. Both these villages might be raised from the 3rd to the 2nd class. With regard to the village of Holi mentioned by Mr. Pedder (paragraph 53 of his No. 144) I believe the reason of his predecessor's placing it in the 4th class to have been simply the very large increase of assessment even at the rate of that group, a maximum of 1-8.0 per acre: this whs evidently caused, however, by nearly 300 acres of concealed cultivation or waste heing charged for and raising the revenue from Rs. 451 in $185 t-65$ to Rs. 903 in $1850-65$, Its average survey rate is only 1 anna 6 pies above that of 47 years, and the effect of the revision has only slightly dimiuished the area of cultivation in 1856-67. I see no reason why it should not be placed in the and Class, as the neighbouring villages, instead of in the 4th, the extra waste in survey fields being taken out, if required to bo so, and the distance of the fielus from the town being allowed for by a spacial reduction on the assessment of the several numbers according to the authorized survey system. There as apparently no reason, moreover, for Holijapuri and Wajode not being placed in the same 2nd Class ; the classification shows good soil in both, and in both, but especially in the former, the average survey rate ia considerably below that of former years realizations : in the former, last year's cultivation has not diminished, and in the latter it has increased.
11. These alterations would leave in the 4 th Class only the three villages of Turdi, Bubhlaj and Ajnad in the north-east corner of the talaka, under the foot of the hills, and surrounded by villages of the 5th Class. The figures of these villages are well worth attention, as illustrative of the mischief of the plan of throwing in waste to make up survey fields of a theoretically correct area. Their classification is rexpectively 7 annas 6 pies, 7 annas 2 pies and 6 annas 8 pies, showing very inferior soil. The areas chargel for under the old and new systems are respectively as follows :-

|  |  |  |  | 1864.65. $\Delta$ cres. | 1565-66. Acres. | More. <br> Acres. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turdi | ... | ... | ... | 565 | 995 | 4311 |
| Bubhlaj | - | - | ... | 133 | 499 | 366 |
| Ajnad | *** | - | ** | 100 | 567 | 467 |

Onder these circumstances I would advise these three villages being put in the lowest olass, and the 4th group of villages being thas entirely dispensed with. I have heard demiofficially from Mr. Pedder that cultivation has not fallen off in these villages because they are populated by better cultivators than Rhils : not to lower the rates on such grounds, however, would be simply to retara to the objectionable system of caste assessment.
12. The only anomaly in the grouping now remaining is the position of Khamkheira and Dugri on the bank of the Tapti anong viliages of the Ist Class, they themgelves being in the 2nd. They may both be raised without difficulty, the great rise in their aaseasment h:ving arisen aimply from the quantity of waste charged for by the survey. The average of the survey rate in Khámkheira is considerably lower than that of the realizations of former years. The effect of the throwing in of waste in Dugri has already been counteructed by cultivation having at once fullon to 177 acres from 257 of the provious year, and in Khámkheira the fact of only 76 out of the increase of 330 having fallen off provea that the assessment is decidedly light.
13. With these midifications I'think the grouping, which will then be strictly correct according to the survey syatem, may be sanctioned.
14. I beg to forward a copy of the letter alluded to in paragraph 55 of Mr. Pedder's report relating to the assessment of the Bhil villages. It is immaterial now to discuss what Mr. Dividson did or did not mean, and it will be sufficient to point out the fallacy of Mr. Ashburner's supposition that placing an average rate of 6 annas per acre on all fields in these villages would in all cases operate as a relief to the cultivators and induce more settled labits among the Bhils. It will be seen from the statement accompanying Mr. Pedder's report that even at a maximum of Ke. 1, the average survey rate is only in excess of 6 annas in five out of twenty-seven villages in the 5 th Class, and that in twenty the latter would actually exceed the former. It is thus fully proved that the maximam rate of 12 annas per acre which I approved, and Colonel Francis concurred with me in approving, would have been perfectly fair and equitable if the division into fields by the survey had been carried out with any approach to common sense. There is something perfectly unexplainable in the figures relating to some of these villages; take for instance No. 18 , in which the acreage under cultivation in 1864-65 is given at 6 and in 1865-65 at 1,386 , an equally astonishing fact being that the returns of 1866.67 shew no diminution whatever in the latter area. It will be seen (paragraph 58) that Mr. Pedder is equally astonished at the alicht falling off in cultivation in the whole group notwithstanding the enormously increased charge for waste, amounting to nearly 4,000 acres. We are evidently not in a proper position to decide definitely with regard to these villages, and I would therefore beg to surgest that the whole group incluvive of the thres from the 4th Class I have proposed to place in it, should be revised by the Superintendent under the instructions of the Ravenue Survey Commissioner, and a special report for their settlement made hereafter, a remission of one-fourtly of the survey assessment in the proportion of 1 Re. to 12 annas being in the meantime allowed the whole of them.
15. Delucting the villares just alluded to, the increase in assesmant by the adoption of the proposed rates would be, according t. the returns of 1861.65 the year of settle:neut, about 23 per cent., which has fallen off, evidently as the result of the charge for waste so often alluded to, by about 5 , so that the real increase may be taken at alout 18. This will bo furthor increased by the transfers of villages proposed, if these are sanctioned, so that altogether the increase will probably amount to nearly 20 par cent. The acres of cultivation entered under the old system of management are so entirely untrustworthy that I do not veature to attempt any arguments based upon former mollpetions: it can hardly be conceived, for instance, that an average of nearly 8 Rs. per acre was realized during 47 years in the lst group of villages, as the returns would seem to show, when the average survey rate is only Ry. 1-12-9. From the returna for 1895.67, I ind that there is 47 per cent. of the arable land in the first three classes of villages, including those of the 4th I have proposed to put into the 3 rd still waste. The proportion of this in the first group, in which is the densest population, is but 20, whilst that in the two others is considerably larger. Taking these, and the genernl arguments adduced by Mr. Pedder in paras 39 to 49 of his report, into consideration, I think the ratse proposed for the first three groups, viz. Rs. 3-0, $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s} .}$ 2-8-0, and $\mathrm{R}_{8}$. 2-0-0, respectively, are as much as they will bear, and beg to recommend them for sanction accordingly.
18. Mr. Ashburuer in his 36th para. proposes that the survey fielids in the uuhealthy jungly villayes should be broken up into numbers of not more than 5 acres. This size may probably be found unnocessarily smadl in some places, but I am convinced that some measure of the kind is nocessary. I know from long experience that nothing tends to retard the progress of a district in an agricultural point of view (and agriculture with the Bhils and other wild tribes means reclamation from predatory habits) than the slovenly style of cultivation induced by large areas of land at next to nominal rates of assessment. A Hhil with 23 acres to pay for at an assessment of Rs. 8-10-0 ( 6 annas per acre), will simply scratch it all over and throw in his beed anyhow, leaving the rest to nature, and indulging in his customary indolence, will neither need it nor take the trouble to keep off the wild animals in considoration of the ravages of which his vilage may have been put
nto a low class. In dealing with such people there would be no difficulty in carrying out the survey settlement rules if the limits of their actual cultivation were adhered to under all practicable circumstances, and the theoretically correct survey system of forming fields of an area sufficient for a whole plough observed only in the case of lands to be brought into eultivation hereafter. As already observed, Mr. Ashburner's proposal for the impuriton of an average rate of 6 annas per acre would in many casas have the very contrary effect to what he fancies, and increase rather than lower the assessment.
20. I should only uselessly take up the time of Government were I to enter into the discussion in these papers on the merits of the survey system of classification and assers. ment. Its general principles need no defence, for their undoubted theoretical truth has stood the test of time and experience in all parts of the Presidency. Whare they are scemingly at fault is where they are applicd inflexibly together with the conprarutively unimportant principle laid down in the original plan of survey operations of having survey numbers of a theoretically correct area, carried out to the extreme lengths commented on, of forcing people to take up with their cultivation any quantity of waste, some measuring Karkun, anxious to show a large amount of work done, may throw in with the former to mako up a number.

I have \&c.,<br>A. ROGERS,<br>Revenue Commissioner, Northern Livision.

Revenue Suriey and Assessment.
No. 1895.
Revenor Departmint.
Bombay Castle, 16th May 1868.
Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 6 \% 55 , datẹd 6th November 1867-Submitting with his observations, a cortesp ndence relating to the revision of assessment in the talnka of Bhadgaon, and in portions of that of Thalner aud Sultanpar, and of threv villages in Nandarbar in the Khandesh Collectorate.
Memorandum from the Sarvey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 933, dated 26ith Nuvember 186;-Forwarding the above, and suggesting that on final orders being pussed a whort anmmary embracing the important points in the diseussion embodied in this correspondence be drawn aph, and printed as a Selection apon the settlement of the districts concerned.
Resclotion.-The Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment has submitted for the orders of Government in one report proposals for a revision of the assessment in three tálukas of Khíndesh. When adjacent tálukas are brought under settlement in the same year it is convenient to discuss their revision in the same report; but when the districts are so far apart and so widely different as those of Thalneir, or Sultanpur and Bhadgaon, the practice is inconvenient, and the Settlement Officer should be requested to send separate reports and keep the whole correspondence distinct.
15. Next as regards Thalneir Taluka. Here there seems to be no reason for any radical alteration, but the Governor in Council is of opinion that a lowering of the rate in some of the villages would be beneficial.
16. The Governor in Council concurs with the Revenue Commissioner that there are not sufficient grounds for raising the rate exceptionally in Mangrode, nor is there apporently anything so exceptional in its classification rate that there is any occasion to reclabsify it. The same remarks apply to Zaporeh, No. 3, the assessment of which should be maintained.
17. No reason of sufficient weight has been assigned for disturbing the second clasy grouping of Jowlshera and the neighbouring villages at the extreme west of the táluka. The rates on these should not be raised. The only village which appears to be placed too low is Ajimdhe Khurd, which should be raised from the Rs. 2 class to the Rs. 2-8-0 or second class and not to the firstclass, as recommendeu by Mr. Rogers. At the same time Kullumsur and Mandul should be reduced to the Rs. 2-8-0 class and Kurwund to Rs, 2. Gluurtad will remain with Dahiwud at Hs. 2, and the three villages of Tondas, Aslee and Bhorekheria should be reduced to the Rs. 1-8-0 class.
18. In the west of the district Wusool should be reduced from Rs. 2-5.0 to Rs. 2 and so should Wagadee, while Bbanteh, being nearer the hills, may be reduced to Ks. 1-8-0.
19. In the eastern part of the district the villages of Ajerad, Bubhaj and Turdee should be lowered to Rupee 1, as suggested, though not precisely for the reasons given. At the same time the villages of Nantheh, Ajundeh Budruk, Pimpleh and Bhaureh should be reduced to the Ks. 2 clasa, to which Holiejapuri may be raised. In this clasa might have
been piaced Huli, but if, ns seems t: the ease, this village is cut off from the greater part of the villaze lands and these latuin ari high up towards the villages rated at Rupee 1, it is quite propre to leave 11 , li, es it 15 , in 'bus Rs. 1-8-0 class. Gharusgaum should be reduced to the semond class Rn. 2-8-0, and the grouping of the taluka will then have been satisfactorily completed.
20. It duas not sem necessary to call at present for any further report regarding the villages at Rupee 1. This rate may be confirmed, and the progress of cultivation should be apecially watched, and if any alteration is called for, a report should be made after the experience of two or throe years. There can be no reason for raising the rates in thesc villages, and if, owing to their special character, reason should be found for lowering them, their exceptional circumstances would justify such revision at any time.
21. With these modifications the rates may be sanctioned, and the guarantee may be given. An amended statement embracing the alterations should be prepared by the Settlement Officer, and the proposed ratcs may be introduced from the coming season, due notice being at once given of the increase or reduction, but the revenue for the current year may be levied at the rates proposed by the Superintendent, and temporarily approved by the Revenue Commissioner, N.D.
22. In reviewing the proposuls for the 75 villages of Sultanpur, the Governor in Conncil observes that new classes have been made for the groups as if none of the villages of this taluka had come under revision. It is more convenient in such cases to continue the numbering of the classes as already adopted, and the former numbering will accordingly be followed.
M. J. SHAW-STEWART, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Tue COMMISSIONER. C. $\mathbf{D}$.

$$
\text { C'amp Edluluid, } 1 \% \text { the } D_{e^{2}, ~ i n d u r ~} 1 \text { the. }
$$

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward a report hy Mr. Bmwnlow Fforle proposine revision rates for the surveyed villages of the shirpur Tóluka.
2. The existing grouping seems capricious and unnecesarily complex. And though Mr. Fforde has been unable in the circumstances to entirely cure these defects, the rearrangement proposed by him seems an appreciable improvement on the present grouping and should I think be accepted.
3. As regards rates, the gaps between Rs. 1-1 and Lis. 2-1 and between Iis. 2-4 and Rs. 3-4-0 are, as Mr. Forde says, rather wide. But he had to deal with a scale which had Re. 1 in its lowest class and Rs. 3 in its highest class and it was thus difficult for him to avoid wide gaps. It would probably not be advisable to put the rate of the wild Bhil villages on the spurs of the hills higher than Rs. 1-4 and thus the suitability of Mr. Fforde's third rate would appat clear. And Rs. 2-4 appears a fit maximum for the villages in his second class. The only doubt that suggests itself is as to the Iis. 3-4-0 proposed for the time class. This is a higher rate than has been appliod to Sivda, which has the railway actually running through it: to the neighbouring tiluka of Chopda, which is just as favourably situated in every way as Shirpur: to Amalner and Erandol, which instead of being cut off by a large river from the Tapti Valley Railway, will have that railway running light through them. Further, in his proposils for Taloda, another north Tapti táluka, Mr. Maconochie recommended if I remember right, that the rate of Rs. 3 instead of being added to should be reduced. Thus on the analogy of other talukas in the neighbourhood a maximum rate of Rs. $3 \cdot+$ would appear unduly high. It may well be however that thonerh the maximum revision rates in the neighlouring talukas are below Rs. 8.4 , that is due not to those talukas being unable to pay Rs. $3-4$ but to the Settlement officers being prevented by their rules from imposing Rs. 3-1. Further, it is very doubtful whether a low assessment is really any kindness to the Kunbis: whether indeed it does not bring about their ruin. The sales of land under Civil Court decrees are unpleasantly frequent in the Sarda 'ailuka, the one where tho arsessment is notoriously inadequate. And so far as I can make out it is the: inadeyuacy of the assessment-the fact of the profits from such a fertile soil as that of Sarda not being kept proporly down by an alequate assessment-that is the principal cause of the land passing as it is duing foom the rayat to the savkar. For this reason 1 do not ask for a lower maximum rate for these Shirpur villages than the proposed one of Rs. 3-t. The people are comfortably ofl, and can, I think, afford to pay it.

Ihave, \&c.,

> A. CUMINE, Acting Collector, Khindesh.

Through the Survey Commissimar and Dinecor of Lind Rewords \& Agriculture.

From

> The survey Conmissioner and director, LaNd reconds and agriculture, boMbay ; To

## The CHIEF .SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

 Revfnue Department, Bombat. Poona, esth Juae 189~. Sir,I lave the honour to submit the proposals of Mr. Fforde, Deputy Superintendent of the Deccau Survey, for the Revision Settlement of Táluka Shin pur, together with the forwarding letter of the Collector of Khandesh. Owing to the receipt of the papers at the time when my special datios were imposed upon me in connection with the Famine, it has been impossible for me to review them earlier.
2. Mr. Fiorde las subinitted an admirably clear and complete report. He is an officer with large experience, and in the ealier years of his service classed lands ligher up the valley of the Tapti river. Last season he visited Shirpur Taluka, and tonred in every part of the tract affected by the present proposals. His views and recommendations are entitled to great weight and are fully concurred in by the Collector. I havo departed in some respects from his proposals, but my amendments, it will be scen, have been fully discussed with Lin, and, except as regards the reduction of the maximum rate in the first gronl, have his entire approval.
3. It is unnecessary for me to follow Mr. Ffordo at any length in his analysis of the statistics of the taluka. He proves to demoustration that it is in a prosperous condition, in many parts very lightly, in no part at all heavily, assessed at the Original Settlement, and that in its exportablo produce, and in particular its cotton, it has possessed a source of increasing wealth due to extension of cultivation and rise of price.
4. On this point I have but one observation to make, and that is that large as the area devcted to the production of exportable crops is in Shirpur it is 10 larger than in adjoining tálukas recently settled. This is proved by the following figures:-

| Tiluka. |  | Cutton. | Oil-seeds. | Wheat. | Total perentage ares under...s. portailé produce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Chopda |  | $35 \cdot 5$ | . 7.9 | 109 | 518 |
| Amalner | ... | $31 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 48.1 |
| Sindkhed | ... | 336 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 1$ | 51.4 |
| Erantol |  | $32 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 463 |
| Shahada |  | $2 * 5$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | 29.1 | B6.8 |
| Shirpur | $\ldots$ | 38.10 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $51 \cdot 9$ |

This consideration, as will be seen further on, is of considerable inportance in determining the rates.
5. The one great artery of communication at present is the Bombery-Arra Roal, by which the produce of the tiluka is conveyed to Dhalia (where probably most of it is ahsorbed by the arents of the large Bombay firms) and thence to Mammar and Chalisgaon on the G. I. P. Railvay.
6. It is, however, now certain that the extension of the Surat-Nandurbar Ralway to Amalner and Jatraon will be carried out; the taluka, therefore, will have the railbrought close to its borders. Judgilig from what has occarrid cleewhere, thero can be no doubt that the facilities for crossing the Típtiand feder rouls, if found to be necessary, will be provided. These prospects shouhd Le carefally considered in tixing the period of guaraute
7. With these brief preliminary observations I proceed at once to the question of grouping and rates, which, as will be seen, present some difficulties. The grouping in this táluka has been exceedingly troublesome. The Deputy Superintendent had the task of reducing the seven groups of the Original S ttlement to a reasouable number, with rates adjusted to the circumstances of the tracts concerned and the rates sanctioned in adjoining tallukas. At the same time, be had to conform as closely as possible to the rules respecting the limitation of enbancements. Perfect conformity was simply impossible. The Deputy Superiutendent, however, has contrived to observe it in respect of the tilluka as a whole, and of the first group which pays Rs. 1,20,914 out of Rs. 1,76,439 of the revised assessment and Rs. 28,000 out of the 42,000 odd Ks . of enhancement proposed. In the second and third groups he slightly exceeds the limit, and in the case of some individual villages has to depart somewhat widely from it. Seeing that in a taluka of this kind the strict observance of the rule is impossible, I shall venture to propose wider departures than Mr. Tforde's in particular groups, and a slightly larger eubancement for the whole taluka. After careful consideration it appears to me that in the desire to make the first group pay an adequate rate for its excellent soil and advantages, and to conform closely to the limitation rule, Mr. Fforde in the first group has departed more widely from the scale of rates sanctioned in adjoining tallukas than is perfectly justified, and in all his groups has included villages which ought under present circumstances to pay higher rates.
8. The principle on which my grouping is intended to be arranged is, it is believed, more strictly logical than that which Mr. Fforde was alle to follow. I have endeavoured to place in my groups all or nearly all the villages of approximately homogeneous character as regards climate, situation and natural advantages. The rates for the groups are determined with reference to the rates sanctioned at revision settlements in neighbouring tálukas.
9. The following statement exhibits my proposed grouping by the side of Mr. Fforde's. The detailed results are embodied in an Appendix Q'.


The Geography of the groups will be easily comprehended by reforence to the map, in which I have indicated my Group I by a dark red line, Group II by a dark blue line, Group III by a dark green line, round the margin. In my first group then $[$ place the whole of Mr. Fforde's first group together with the following villages of his second:-

1. Varul.
2. Bhámta.
3. Vikhran Khurd.
4. Vikhran Budruk.
5. Artha Khurd.
6. Artha Budrak.
7. Vaghádi.
8. Karrand.
9. Molgápuri.
10. Nantha.
11. Hol.
12. Ajanda Budruk.
13. Pimpla.
14. Bhaver.
15. Vágh Mála
16. Bhadli Khurd.
17. Bhádli Budruk.
18. Chandpuri.
19. Vághoda.

The result of this is to cause enhancements in the villages in qu stion considerably in excess of 66 per cent. This exception to the rule is, however, I veuture to urge, fully justified.
10. I have consulted Mr. Fforde personally about these villag cs and he fully admits that they are homogeneous in the charactera specified in p iragraph 8 above and in general development with the villages of his Group I, an 1 that he was deterred from placing them in it solely by consideration of the mitations of enbancements imposed $8 y$ the rule. Now the correspondence which ook place over the Original Settlement shows, it is submitted most clearly, that these villages are not proper subjects for the application of a rule of the kinc. At the time of the Original Settlement they were in a relatively backward :ondition. The following table shows the occupied area in the year of the Origind 1 Survey and the present year :-


Thus cultivation in these villuges has advanced from 13,593 to 20,809 acres, i.e., by 53.7 per cent., while in some of them it has doubled or more than doubled. The assessment placed upon many of them was, therefore, it may fairly be contended, in the nature of a special rate to encourage reclamation. The low rate and differential gronping may have been justifiable at the time of the Original Survey, but cannot be justified now, when the reclamation has been completed, and the condition of these villages has become closely assimilated to those which adjoin them and pay higher rates. When a person receives a reclamation lease from Government he is generally allowed easy rates only till the commencement of the next settlement. "The occupants of the only partially rechaimed land of these villages must be refarded in the same light. They have enjoyed the easy rate while they were engaged on the reclamation and must now pay the full rate.
11. The rate which I propose for this group is R3. 3 ; Mr. Fforde proposed 1Rs. 3-4-0. He considers the villages could bear an even higher rate. The soils, he dechares, are equal to those of Gujarat and the growth of exportable produce considerable. All this is truc. But on the other hand the highest rate imposed at recent revisions in 1 he adjoining tálukas of Cbopda, Amalner and SincKhed was only Rs. 2-12-0. While ever since the Original Settlement Sbirpur has been paying lis. 3. It is suggested that the adjoining talukas are assessed too low. I am far from asserting that this is not the case. It is quite possible also
that if the limitation rules had not existed, they would have been assessed higher. But as they have been assessed at Rs. 2-12-0 it would, it is submitted, be too unequal treatment to raise Shirpur rate to Rs. 3-4-0. Such a rate may not be, probably is not, higher than the land would bear. But neither this nor the fact that an enhancement can be taken without exceeding the ordinarily prescribed limits is sufficient by itself to justify the raising of the rates to a scale 18 per cent. higher ttran has been assessed at revision on neighbouring talukas. On the contrary, Shirpur is entitled to some consideration in view of the fact that the taluka was actually assessed at the Original Settlement more highly than its less fortunately situated neighbours at the Revision Settlement.
12. It may be aaid that this argument if pressed to its logical conclusion, would necessitate a reduction of the maximum rate of the groups to Rs. 2-12. But the considerations which are sufficient to render the raising of rates objectionable are not necessarily strong enough to justify a reduction of them. Generally speaking, nothing but the fact that villages conld not afford the rate they have been paying for the last thirty years would justify the lowering of the rates. That the rate of Rs, 3 can be perfectly well afforded by the villages which liave been pasing it, is conclusively proved by their revenue history and the other considerations urged by Mr. Fiorde in his roport.
13. Further arguments in support of the rate of Rs, 3, are (1) that by tho operation of position classification a considerable enbancement is obtained even in the villages in which the rate is unchanged, and (2) that all the villages nseessed under the Original Settlement at lower rates are brought into the group without infringing the 33 per cent. limit for the group.

> *Hol, Bhámta, A anda, Pimpla, Bhaver, Karwand Vaghadi, Varul.
14. Lastly, I should point out that for eight proposed a rate of Rs. 2-8.
15. My second group includes parte of Mr. Fforde's second and third groups. The rate I propose for the group is Rs. 2-4 and is based on the rate sanctioned for a zone of villages adjoining it in Chopda. The total enhancement effected amounts to 76.9 per cent. Its largeness is due to the inclusion in the group of villages placed at the Original Settlement in the 6th group, in several of which the assessment is more than doubled. Mr. Fforde has ritlden through all these villages (coloured green in the map) and informs me that in their general characteristic they are absolutely homogeneous with the adjoining villages ooloured blue. The largeness of the enhancement is again, as in my proposed first group, due simply to the fact that, for reasons not very perfectly recorded, they were assessed at very low rates at the Original Settlement. That the low assessment was imposed mainly with the object of inducing cultivation and reclamation is, if possible, clearer in the case of these villages than in that of the villages similarly commented on in Group I. Similar statistics are given in the statement below :-


Serelal of the vilaries from boing complate'y waste have now become fully cultivated, und over the wholis block of thers tiken togetier cultivation has wanly trebhed itself. Whatoser ramens may lave existed then for allowing them $\therefore$ differential low rato in tho past hat altogether ceased to exist. Mr. Fforde asain, apart from the limitation $r$ has ha objection to my Group II, and wrold himse!f be perfectiy prepare: : adopt it.
16. My third gronp is identio with the northem section of Mr. Fforde's thind fromp, and I promite the smate. I believe that a higher rate could easity le juatifet, and I had some: ught of proposing Rs, 1-6-0, the same rate as was sanctionei for the third groe io billy villages in Chopda. But after all, these Shimpur villares aro somewhat nore romote aud shut in by hills than the corresponding Chopaviliages, ant worder that the error, if any, may be on the sile of moderation I will not prus. for the higher rate. The enhancement acoming to ary promal "ill in a group amount to Rs. 2,244 or 38.2 per ront. Th. . menta, of unsenat for the group is slightly higher than Mr. Fi,me imply ance I $A$, thelude in it some villages assessed at the Original Settlement slightly higher than Re. 1.
17. It may be objected to my scheme that it is undosirable to have villages assessed at Rs. 1-4 adjoining villages assessed at Rs. 3. This is no doubt true. But under the old settlement villages assessed at Re. 1 adjoined villages assessed at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, and to a certain extent Mr. Fforde's soherme is open to the same oljection. The only proper way of obviating this objection would be to raise some of the Group III villages to Rs. 2-4, and this might, I believe, be done without any real hardship or injustice in such villages as Kuva, Balkuva, Makhed, Talod, Nimzari, and Wádi Budruk, villages with a considerable population and fair soil. It is a mere question of the extent to which Government is prepared to depart from the limit.

- 18. With the construction of the railway from Surat to Nandurbar and Jalgaon immediately impending, I venture to urgestrongly that a guarantee of the present easy rates should not be given for so long a period as thirty years. The adjoining taluka of Chopda was settled in 1888-89, and I would propose that the guarantee of Shirpur should be fixed so as to synchronise with that of Chopda, i. e., so as to expire in 1917-18.

19. The guarantee of Amalner will expire one year later. The next rovision of the three tálukas can be taken simultaneously. There will be nothing but convenience tir arronging for the simultaneous solllomeat of large homogenous tracts of country at future revisions. There will be nothing to do but to conduct the settlement enquiries, no olassification, re-measurement, or other special field operations requiring time.
20. In answer to a telegraphic inquiry Mr. Cumine, the Collector, has deprecated the introduction of the rates during the present year of scarcity, and I presume that Government will be unlikely to take a different view. If, however, the rates are to be introduced this year it will be necessary to push lurough these proposals within a month at the longest.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient Servant, J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

## Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.



DIX Q．
in Government Ocupied Land．

| By Riviniom Btayiy． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percontage Increasa． | Name of Village． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| textmam Rater． |  | Dry－crop． |  |  |  | Gaden． |  | 1 | Total． |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{6} \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |  | 9 <br> 4 <br> 4 | $\underset{8}{8}$ |  |  | $\underbrace{4}_{4}$ | 㐫 | 安 |  |  | 考 |
| 15 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 20 | $2:$ | 2 | 23 | 24 | 3 | 26 | 27 | 24 |
| Ha，m． |  | Acres． | Ks． | ．8．p． | Acrea． | Rs． | 1Rs．s．Po | cres． | Fs． | Re．a．p． |  | Gropl． |  |
| （3） 0 | $\cdots$ | 10．mal | 23.211 | 280 | M 4 | 6 | 1880 | 10，505 | 23，217 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 5\end{array}$ | $+20.3$ | Thextmer | 1 |
| 10 | ．．． | 1，249 | 3，6．9 | 24 | 1126 | 3） | 162 | 1，205 | 3，705 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $+25$ | －Sharpar Bratrok | 2 |
| 80 | ．．． | 3，210 | 24.451 | 205 | M y | 12 | 15 \％ | 1219 | 2，440 | 205 | ＋2\％ | Shirpur khard | \％ |
| ¢ 0 | $\cdots$ | 477 | 2， 0.31 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | ．．． | ． | ．．． | 877 | 2，491 | 262 | ＋ 360 | Kurkhati ．．． | 4 |
| \％ 0 | ．．． | 1，241 | 2，739 | 246 |  | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 3，201 | 2，739 | 246 | $+15 \%$ | Bhortek | 5 |
| 0 | ．．． | 1，367 | 3，342 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 7 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1，364 | 3，312 | 271 | $+17.4$ | Manjred | 6 |
| 80 | ．．． | 901 | 2，0，5 | $2{ }^{2} 46$ |  | ．． | ．．． | 911 | 2，455 | 240 | $+15 \cdot 4$ | $\mathrm{J}_{\text {atore }}$ | $\cdots$ |
| － 0 | ．．． | 1，215 | 3， 2013 | 21080 | ．．． | ．． | ．．7 | 1，215 | 3．203 | 2102 | $+20 \cdot 2$ | ；Piluda | $\cdots 8$ |
| 0 | ． 0 | 428 | 060 | 2 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 42 d | 960 | 2311 | ＋ 13.7 | Tajpuri | － 9 |
| 10 | ．．． | ${ }^{\text {sun }}$ | 635 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 19 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  | 13 | $\begin{array}{r}846 \\ \hline 109\end{array}$ | 635 | 110 | ＋ 11.4 | Bijatradi ．．． | $\cdots 10$ |
| 80 | ．．． | 1，193 | 3，302 | 2123 | M 5 | 6 | 13.2 | 1，148 | 3，304 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ | +163 $+\quad 16$ | Atmoda ．．． | $\cdots 111$ |
| 80 | ．．． | 1，393 | 3314 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ |  | ． | － | $1.3 \geq 5$ | 3.340 | 22 8 | ＋ 172 | Adha ．．． | ．．． 12 |
| 30 | ．．． | 84 | 2，155 | $\pm 10$ | M 4 | 6 | 180 | 848 | 2，161 | 2 8 9 | $+15.4$ | Kharla Bulruk | $\ldots 13$ |
| ＊ 0 | ．．． | 803 | 1，488 | 8 6 2 | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 623 | 1，488 | 262 | $+150$ | Pimpri | $\ldots 11$ |
| 80 | ．．． | 3，保的 | ： $2+412$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ | M 30 | 15 | 1880 | 1，109 | 2.427 | 2 3 0 | ＋ 167 | $1{ }^{\text {Pitasioul }}$ | 15 |
| － 0 | ．．． | 418 | 6．5 | 1328 | M 52 | 60 | $1{ }^{2} \quad 6$ | 618 | N8： | 1115 | $+103$ | Warvbita | 14 |
| 30 | ．．．！ | 1，1：3 | 2．7：12 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1 l | 24 | 1136 | 1，185 | 2.816 | 260 | ＋ 129 | shingita | 17 |
| 0 | $\cdots$ | 917 | 2，3：5 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 7\end{array}$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | 917 | 2，32．5 | 285 | ＋ 35.9 | savalda | ． 18 |
| 80 | ．．． | fils | 1.037 | 1116 |  | ．. | $\ldots$ | 604 | 3，037 | 1118 | $+148$ | daitpir． | ； |
| 3 3 | ．．．${ }^{\text {l }}$ | 0.12 | 1，249 | 286 | － | ．． | $\ldots$ | 512 | 1.297 | 286 | $+154$ | Bablauidr | 20 |
| 5 | ．．＇ | 437 | 1，074 | 274 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 437 | 1，074 | 274 | $+10 \cdot 1$ | －Kharda Klume | $\cdots{ }_{\text {．．．}}$ |
| 80 | ．$\cdot$ | 661 | 1，2：1 | 2810 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 681 | 1，201 | $2 \quad 210$ | ＋ 157 | Giidharla | ．． 22 |
| 10 | ．．． | 370 | 727 | 116 |  |  | ir | 870 | 727 | 115 | ＋152 | ${ }^{1}$ liathard：．．． | $\ldots{ }^{. . .18}$ |
| 10 | $\cdots$ | 1,105 | 1.367 | 166 | M 1 | 1 | 300 | 1，006 | 1，360 | 158 | ＋ 98 | Sakwad | ．．． 24 |
|  | ．．． | 2,1795 | 4，3：3 | $2{ }_{2} 18$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2,1068 | 4，363 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ | $+177$ | Yabusal | ．．． 25 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1.485 | 2，4＊5 | 1112 | M 3． | 33 | 100 | 1，497 | 2，618 | 11011 | $+185$ | Hingai Bulruk | ．．． 26 |
|  | ．．． | 2.546 | 3， | 1114 | M 2 | 3 | 180 | 1，664 | 3.155 | 1147 | $+129$ | Jatoria－．． | ．．． 27 |
|  | ．．． | （i：5 5 | 3，463 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ |  | ．． |  | $6: 35$ | 1.363 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ | $+105$ | Bhiryun－．． | ．．．） 28 |
|  | ．．． | 1，8ะ5 | 2， $\mathbf{4 6 4}_{4}$ | 193 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，3：5 | 2,094 | 103 | $+\quad \mathbf{5 1}$ | Rutiavali ．．． | 27 |
|  |  | 1，83 | 719 | 130 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 643 | 794 | 139 | ＋ 79 | Clarpind | － 80 |
| 80 | $\ldots$ | 538 | 8：15 | 1810 | M 8 | 9 | 12 | 616 | 844 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | $+102$ | Mahela ．．． | 31 |
| － 0 | $\ldots$ | 441 | 924 | 210 |  | ． | －．． | 411 | 92：2 | 215 | $+176$ | Hharsáda． | ．．．）S3 |
| 80 | ．．． | 700 | 1，163 | 110 日 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 712 | 1，163 | 1108 | $+11.1$ | Temble Budruk | ．，． 33 |
| 89 | $\ldots$ | 4：3 | 910 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 3\end{array}$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | $4 \times 3$ | 910 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 3\end{array}$ | ＋ 14.7 | Vatitla ．． | C． 34 |
| 10 | $\ldots$ | 3：4 | 732 | $\because$ |  | ．． | ．．． | 3 m | 73 | $20!$ | ＋ 138 | Kijpuri | ．．． 85 |
| 10 | $\ldots$ | $33^{2}$ | 9.3 | 2112 |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 2：34 | 933 | $21: 3$ | 1190 | Ebtabára | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| 80 | $\ldots$ | 1．8．6 | 3.813 | 2140 |  | ． | ．．． | 1820 | 38.83 | $21 \pm 0$ | $+41.1$ | 6h\％mine＝an ．．． | ${ }^{3}$ |
| 80 | $\cdots$ | 2，044 | 4,438 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}14 & 10\end{array}$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2，691 | 4，03＊ | 11430 | ＋ 43.1 | Tehriai | 3 s |
| 0 | $\cdots$ | 371 | 0.0 .4 | $29 \%$ | M 1 | 3 | 300 | 372 | 9.7 | $2{ }^{1} 92$ | ＋ 38. | S Aamba khard | ．．． 3.4 |
| 80 | $\cdots$ | 647 | 3，056 | $12+10$ | M 17 | 27 | $1{ }^{1} 96$ | 561 | 1，003 | 1149 | $+41.3$ | －Mindal ．．． | ． 41 |
| － 0 | $\cdots$ | Brio | 1，10x | 1154 | 312 | 81 | $11: 0$ | 57. | 1，119 | 1154 | ＋ 34.3 | Kalamsam | 41 |
| 10 | ＋．． | 1， 0 e： | 2，1－3 | 1131 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1，8 $\square^{2}$ | 2,183 | 1131 | +343 | Khamkleda． | 4： |
| 30 | ．． | 1，6：12 | 3.74 | $25 \%$ | ． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1，612 | 3，774 | 958 | ＋ 41.7 | L mudhra | $\cdots{ }_{\text {．．．}} 18$ |
| － 0 | $\cdots$ | 1，911 | 1060 | 1161 |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，011 | 1，965 | 1151 | ＋36－b | Antar：i | 44 |
| 80 | $\ldots$ | 418 | 1．0：3 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 cs | 1，0．3 | 281 | ＋ 37.1 | Javkheda | ． 4.10 |
| － 0 | $\cdots$ | 23： | 365 | 186 |  | ．． | ．．． | 932 | 8.5 | 186 | ＋ 310 | Dagili．． | 46 |
| 80 | $\ldots$ | 3.973 | 7.384 | $1: 3 \%$ |  | ．． | $\ldots$ | 3，973 | 7.354 | 113 | ＋ 70 | Waplasil | ．．． 47 |
| 80 | $\cdots$ | 20？ | 8.94 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 1.7 & 8\end{array}$ |  | ．． | ．．．！ | 202 | 599 | 2150 | ＋7111 | H，1］jiburi | 4 |
| $\square$ | $\ldots$ | 1，1：9 | 3.11 .7 | $2 \begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  | ．． | 1，1！19 | 3，01： | $2{ }^{2} 863$ | ＋ 515 | Ajanda Budruk | 45 |
| 80 |  | 38 | 2，457 | 21115 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 75 | 20.037 | $\because 115$ | ＋ 77.1 | Nabitia $\quad .$. | 51 |
| d 0 | $\cdots$ | （i）1 | 1780 | 11211 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 001 | 1.057 | 11211 | ＋ $51 \times$ | Rhwer ．．． | E1 |
| 10 | ．． | 2：30 | 4，350 | 11410 | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2.260 | 4.355 | 11410 | ＋ $70 \%$ | Karvard ．．． | －． 5 |
| 80 | － | 1，min | $8,2>8$ | 1120 | $\ldots$ | ．． | ．．． | 1． C tis | 3，278 | 1120 | ＋ 73.3 | ：Artha Bodrus | $\ldots 1$ ．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 30 | $\cdots$ | सus | 3，543 | $11: 10$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $8 \times 5$ | 1.593 | 11210 | $+6.5$ | Arthsi Khurid | ．．． 54 |
| － 0 | $\cdots$ | 1．3\％ | 2，2：27 | 1114 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1，30： | $\because 2$ | 1114 | ＋ HS 2 | Vikharun Butruk | 55 |
| ${ }^{1} 0$ | ．． | 1．8\％ | $\underline{9} 180$ | 131 | M 3 | 3 | 100 | 1，831 | 2，183 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 1075 $+\quad 158$ | Vamil．．．．．． | ．．． 56 |
| 30 | $\cdots$ | － | S4980 | 110 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | － | $2 \times 3$ | 309 | $1{ }^{1} 16$ | ＋5y | Yik liman Budruk | $5 \overline{3}$ |
| 30 | $\ldots$ | 018 | cov | 181 | M 3 ： | 3 | 1.00 | $6{ }^{62} 1$ | 702 | 122 | $\pm$（b） | Pimpla ．．． | ． 0 \％ |
| 30 | $\ldots$ | $8: 4$ | N16 | 250 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 346 | 816 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | ＋ 7 | Chandpuri | ${ }^{.} 89$ |
| 30 | ．．． | 019 |  | 1120 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 619 | 915 | 1120 | $\pm 50$ | 1 Rhadit Khurd | ．．． 60 |
| 30 | $\ldots$ | 46.4 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{HL}$ | $2 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | ．． | ．．． | ．．． | 414 | 9 tis | $2{ }^{2} 64$ | ＋ 74.3 | Blaulli Buctruk | ．．．＇ 61 |
| 80 | ．．． | 3.24 | 4 A | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & i\end{array}$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 323 | 469 | 165 | ＋ 83.3 | Waybmaia | 62 |
| 50 | ．．． | 1.116 | 2，77 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 14\end{array}$ | ． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 1，110 | 2，75i | 2710 ； | +1 14． | Hot | 183 |
| 80 | ．．． | 2．264 | 3.37 | 178 |  |  | ．． | 2．264 | 3，35 | 1 7 6 <br> 2 1  | ＋120．4 | Bhamta | 64 |
| 30 | $\ldots$ | $14 \%$ | 4：1 | 2145 |  |  |  | 145 | 4：1 | 2145 | $+1276$ | Waghoxia | 65 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 71， 98 | ¢， 1140 | 2011 | M 24 | 270 | 150 | 7：，498 | 49，366 | 2011 | ＋ 819 | Total． |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Group IH． |  |
| 24 | ． | $3 \times 3$ | 77 | 203 |  |  |  | 343 | 779 | $8{ }^{8} 103$ | ＋ 39.5 | Gartad | － 64 |
| 24 | ．．． | 4 ，（i） 3 | 8，2：34 | 1111 | ， |  |  | $4.6 \times 3$ | 5．3：34 | 1111 | ＋ $25 \%$ | Dhiwad | ．． 67 |
| 24 | $\ldots$ | 1，229 | 1.600 | 1111 | M ${ }^{5}$ | 7 | $1{ }_{1}^{1} 6$ | 1，2．34 | 1.613 | 1411 | ＋ 54.1 | ＇Tomin．．． | ．． 68 |
| 14 | $\cdots$ | 1，209 | 1，402 | 120 | M 10 ！ | 13 | 1410 | 1，308 | 1，475 | 120 | ＋ 86.9 | Bherkbets | 69 |
|  | j－2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

APREN


Explanation :- $M=$ Motagtbal

1/IX Q continued.


Pastamethal.
J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Acting Survey Comminsioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Erplanatory note sulmitted by Mr. J. W'. P. Mur-Macientie in sumport of the proposal sulbuitted by him in his letter as Surey Commissioner, No. S:974, dated listh June 1897.
I venture to hope that on re-consideration Government will aceept the grouping which I proposed as Survey Commissioner, with the rates revied in the manner now suggested with the object of conforming as chsely as has bern the practice in recent settlements to the rules respecting the limitation of enhaucements.
2. The present proposals of the Survey Commissioner bing the enhance. went for the whole Taluka, and for the first and third groups well within the: presoribed linit of enhancement, that for the second group romains sliphty outside it. For excesses in the case of single groups there are precelents, notably in the case of the Haveli Taluka of Poonn, in Which a gromp of nime villages was enhanced over 48 per eent. The Survey Commissioner now proposes to raise eleven villages $37 \cdot 6$ per cent. The orders as respects laveli were passed in 1893, just after the receipt of the Secetary of States despateh relating to lanvel, and as they were not called in question it is clear that the Secretary of State did not consider that his previous sanction was required.
3. The following are the reasons why the Survey Commissioner's groups with his new rates should be accepted:-
(1) The Survey Commissioner hrings into the first group all the villages which in physical characteristics and advantages and in general development correspond with those already .paying a masimum rate of Rs. 3.
(2) In the east of the group he brings the rate into cloce correspondence with that of the adjoining villares of the Chopda Tialuka, which are rated at Rs. 2-12-0; whereas Mr. Fforde's grouping and rating will have the ellect of wedging in between the Shirpur villages rated at Rs. 3 and the Chopda villages rated at Rs. 2-12-0, a set of villages precisely similar in every respect to those to the east and west of them, but rated at his. $\mathbf{2}-4-4$. If this correspondence in the rates could not be attained without exceding the limit of eulancement for the group, it might have to lee sacriticed. But as the limit is observed and the rate is justitied by the circumstaners of the villages it might, it is submitted, be aecepted. The culame mends brought out in individual villages are high. But that is hue partly to the fact that the individual rillages are small, and still more to the rates in these villages having been reduced liy the Government of the time from Rs. 7-8-0-the rate recommended by the Settlement Olficer- to Ris. 9. Ni, reason was given by Government for the rduction, which was not asked for by either the Collector or the Commissioner. The reason probably was that, owing to the large discoveries of concealed cultivation which the Survey brought to light, the total assessments would have been very heavily increased by the higher rate.
(3) In the western villages of group I there is not, as in the catern villages, correspondence between the proposed rate and that alraty sanctioned in an adjeining T'iluka. But the suitability of au increase in the rates is shown in the case of all these western villages by the fact that parts, coloured pink in the map, of Shirpur Budruk and Shirpur Khurd, situated between two of the villages, have hern faying lis. 3 without difficulty for the last thirty years, and that for four of the largot villages, the Settlement Olficers, Messrs. Davidson and Peelder, at the original settlement concurred in proposing a rate of Hs. 2-8-0, which was rejected by Government without reason assigned, but probably for the reason tatad under (2). It must be remembered that hy adepting Mr. Ffordes proposals the rates in eight villages of his group iI will be fixd actually lower than was proposed at the original settlement. It is impossible to bolieve that such a proposal would be accepted, if the Government of that time had the treatment of the present yroposals.
(4) As regards group $I I$ of the Survey Commissioner it is of course a pity that villages assessed to a rate of Re. 1-12-0 should adjoin those assessed at Rs. 3. But throughout the period of original settlement an
even wider difference was tolerated when villages rated at Rs. 3 adjoined villages rated at Re. 1. The limits of the group are coterminous on the east with those of the Chopda group of villages rated at Is. 2-4-0.
(5) It is unnecessary to urge anything in favour of group III as proposed by the Survey Commissioner. The villages which compose it were described in the original settlement reports and are still, Mr. Fiorde tells me, comparatively hilly, less fully reclaimed and more feverish, less colonised by Kunhis than the villages to the south of them.
4. I may finally state that Mr. Fforde personally fully approves of my groups, and only deplores that the rules as to limitation of enhancements compel my rates in the lower groups to be reduced. Mr. Spence, the Commissioner, has no objection to either the grouping or rating which I proposed as Survey Commissioner.
5. My present proposals bring in over Rs. 11,000 per annum more to Government than will be obtained from the rates and groups now proposed by Mr. Ffordo, from a tract that can afford the additional assessment with the most perfect ease and that has been assessed up to the present with extreme leniency, and will be very moderately assessed during the coming lease, even without taking into account the great advantage which will acerue from the Surat-Nandurbar-Jalgaon Railway, which will bring the whole Taluka with its large production of exportable produce into easy communication with the principal markets and sea-ports of the Presidency.
6. Some additional explanation may be furnished regarding the intention of the remarks in paragraph 10 of my roview suggesting that the assessments on the more backward villages might be regarded as analogous to reclamation rates. My desire was to convey that where low rates were sanctioned in a country, the agricultural development of which was backward at the time of sanction and capable of rapid and large advance, such rates might be regarded as equivalent, or at least analogous, to the special rates granted to persons taking up land for reclamation. The original settlement reports show that many villages were uninhabited, the land covered with jungle and infected with fever and wild beasts. To induce people to clear away the jungle and face the fever and wild animals, low rates were nocessary. Rules as to limit of enhancements framed to meet the case of revision settlements concluded in tracts fully civilised and opened up at the time of the original settlements were not designed, in my humble belief, to be applied to a country which was thirty years ago in the condition of these villages at the foot of the Satpudas, and has been advancing by leaps and bounds ever since.
J. W. P. M.

No. R.-4354 or 1897.

## Revenue Department.

Poona, 1st July 1897.

## Submitted to Goverument.

$\dot{2}$. The original grouping and rating were not fixed on any logical principle, but rather with a view to suit existing local conditions and encourage cultivation. With this illogical basis to start on, Settlement Officers are now further hampered by a rule that enhancements must not exceed original rates by more than a certain percentage in the case of individual villages and groups. The Deputy Superintendent fixed his groups and rates accordingly, and the Collector sapports them. The Survey Commissioner has recommended groups on strictly logical principles, but has lowered the rate for the first group so as to bring it more nearly in accord with the rates sanctioned for neighbouring tálukas. The result will be that the authorised percentage of increase will be very largely exceeded in a considerable number of villages and in one group.
3. Personally I consider that Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's arguments are sound, and I think that the rule regarding the percentage of increase is a very unfor-
tunate one, but it exists, and the question is whether it is to be disregarded in the very wholesale manner recommended in this instance.
4. I agree with the Collector that the revised rates should not be introduced in the carrent year and with the Survey Commissioner that they should be guaranteed so as to expire-with those of Chopda in 1917-18.

J. K. SPENCE, Commiswioner, C. I).

## Revenue Survey and disessment.

Revision Survey Sertlement of the Shitpur Tailuka of the Khánders District.

No. 4840 .
Rgvente Depantmenf.

## Bombay Castle, 26th July 1898.

Menorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R:-4354, datur lst July 1s97-sintmittimg with his remarky the

Letler from the Deputy Eaperintendent, Deccan Revenue Sarvey, No. 1244, dated 21st November 1896, and its accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of Kisindesb, No. 9457, dated 17th Decenber 1896.
Letter from tha Sarvey Commissioner and Director of Land
Records and agriculture, No. s.-974, dated zdih Jane Ibly.
papers noted in the maryin containing proposats for the revision surcev settement of the Shirpur Talaka of the Khándesh District.

Memoraudum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R-4497, datel 6th July 1897-Suhaitting in continnation of his memoranhum No. R-4354, dated lst idem. a letter No. S.-1013, dated 30th June 1897, from the Survey Commissioner abd Director of Land Records and Agricollure, who forwards a letter No. 1813, dated こ4th Fuimaary 1897, from the Collector of Kháodesh, together with its accompmuing peritiona or objection received from the rayats of the villages of Kharnkheda, 'fokvala, Lominrit and Javkheda, Taluka Stuirpur, against the propoe I revised ratea.
Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Aaricultur. No. s.- 376 , dated 18 th March 1898.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Lant Records and A;ricuiture, No. s.-875, dated 13th June 1808.
Explanatory note antmitted by Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie in support of the properals submitted by him in his letter as Survey Cummissiouer, Nu. s. -974 , dated $28 t h$ Jante 1897.

Thsoletion - These papers relate to the revision settlement of 103 villages of the Shirpur Taluka of the Khandesh District, in 7 of which the original settlenent was introduced in 1856-57 and in the remaning 96 villages in 1865-66. The revision measurement and classification, which have been carried out on the partial system, have proved that the work of the original survey was well done and requires but little correction.
2. Since the date o! the original settlement the ${ }^{*}$ population of the settled villages bas increased from 26,951 to 48,648 , the number of agricultural cattle from 7,824 to $13,0: 0$, the number of carts from 2,405 to 5,031 and the number of borses and ponies fron 638 to 1,738 . The occupied area has increased under the settlement by 48 per cent., the revenue has been colleeted with ease, and remissions have been exceedingly small. The prices of fooclograins have risen but slightly, whereas the value of the cotton crop, which forms 38 per cent. of the whole produce, has increased by 50 per cent. All these tacts leave no doubt that the people are in a prospervus condition.
3. Under the original settlement the villages were divided, after much discussion and difference of opinion, into seven groups. It is now proposed to reduce these seven groups to three, and two schemes have been put firward by . Mr. Ftorde and the Survey Commissioner. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in a nute submitted to Government has explained at length the reasons for preferring his
grouping to that of Mr. Fforde. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie points out that his scheme of grouping is accepted by both Mr. Fforde and the Divisional Commissioner and Government are now pleased to approve it.
4. The maximum rates of the original survey ranged from Re. 1 in the seventh group to Rs. 3 in the first. The Survey Commissioner, though of opinion that the imposition of far bigher rates could be borne without hardship, in deference to the wishes of fioverument regarding the limitation of sudden increases, proposes for his three groups Rs. 3, Ks. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-3-0 respectively. These proposals bring the total assessment for the first and third groups well withiu the prescribed limit of enhancement, but cause an excess in the second group of 4.6 per cent. The proposed rates are accordingly sanctioned tor the first and third groups. Government however adhere to the principle that the enhancement ingroup II must be reduced within the prescribed limit of 33 per cent. Though there may be precedents for occasional departures from the rule, Government do not doem it expedient to add to their number. An iucrease of one-third is, under all circumstances, an ample enhancement, by keeping within which all risk of harshness or the creation of dissatisfaction for which some plausible cause may be urged is avoided.

- 5. The proposed pátasthal rate of Rs. 6 is also approved.

6. The Igatpuri concession will as usual apply to individual cases of ncrease.
7. In view of the future infuence on the taluka of the Tápti Valley Failway, the revised rates are guaranteed till 1917-18 only.

J. W. F. MUTR-MACKENZIE, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To



[^0]:     srablez mids.
    The Red sw, ghthe shows trie Nent survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Gutran: Arabir z...ids
    The Dotted Ligzag ine shows the Old Assessment ofthe Lands cultivated each year. ..... 3

    The Spaxeeberiveenthe Lotted and Black lines indicafes the amount or Annual Remissions.
    The Broken Ligzag line shows the extent of Land cultivated each year.
    The Strong Ela : A Straight line shows the Average Past Collections.
    TheBroiken Str xight line shows the Average Past Cultivation.

[^1]:    3. The Chandoricrepes of the accounte ap to 183939 have bean coaverted into Chmpany's rupeen enta reduction of ha, 4-13 per cent.
    
     cantur no arrors of importance.

    Tbe senena averuce chown is for all the colliveted viluget.

[^2]:    - The reanit of the Rs. 1-18 rate applied to the caltivation of $1858-59$ producea a reduction of 29 per cent

[^3]:    "Besiles the above there is the annual fair of Mhyji, which is held between the villages of Kurangi and Chinchkheira, and takes its name from a Hindu female who performed suttee there, and over whose remains a temple is built."
    The fair is held annually at the village of "Chinchkheda" on the river Girna to the North of the Taluka, and commencing on the 15th day of "Paush" lasts to the 15th day of "Vaishákh," i. e. from the beginning of January till the end of April. In former days the Máheji Jatra was of great repute and attracted numerous traders, merchants and pilgrims from all parts of the Presidency and beyond these limits." It still receives merchandise and traffic for export from Benarez, Bombay, Barhánpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Yeola, as well as from all parts of Kháudesh. Under the auspices of Government, during a period from 1864-65 to 1883-84, the Máb ji Fair received a great stinulus from the introduction of an annual exhibition for the encouragenent of agriculture. Since its discontinuance, however, in 1883-44 and partly, probably on account of the direct through-traffic effected by the railway, the fair, it is said, has somewhat declined in its importance and trale. The fair is managed by a temporary municipality, and is thoroughly supervised by the Civil authorities and

[^4]:    $\dagger$ C.urirtment, in their Resolution marginally quoted, reduced the raten in 1868 for the 101 n menn: Fematuon Na 1880, villagee formerly beionging to the old Bhadgaon Taluka: bence doiti int way lave. $1868-69$ is taken an the first year of mettletment for thene villages.

    - $173-3$

[^5]:    A. F. DAVIDSON,

    Superintendent, Rerenue Survey and Assessment in Khándesh.

[^6]:    +1. Kalmad Budrukh.
    2. Kalmad K burd.

[^7]:    - The Kajgaoo Station appears to have been added during the interval between the exparimental introduction of the rates and Mr. Pedder's report in 1867.

[^8]:    81006

[^9]:    *These 166 villageereontain 502 square miles.

[^10]:    Assistant Superintuident's Camp Sakri, Qith January 1858.

[^11]:    Vide paragraph 9 of Rovenue
    Commisinioner'e memorandum.

[^12]:    "It therefore appears to me that to ensure uniformity in the rates throughout tho taluka, the rates of the Mandal lands should either be raised to correspond with the rates of the other villages, or the rates in those villages reduced."
    4. Perhaps Government are not aware that the supply of water in the bandharas in question is very uncertain. I would beg to point out that the difference between the expenses of coltivating bágayat and jiráit erops in Khándesh does not bear so great a proportion to the profits as to make it a matter of anxiety on the part of the raynts to irrigate their lands. The bigh prices of cotton, linseed, and wheat, which are the chief jirait crops of this district and the small cost of cultivating them, have of late years rendered the rayats thereof more indifferent even than before to bagayat cultivation, and I am of opinion that the maximum rate of Rs. 5 , recommended by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is sufficiently high, and should be senctioned in supersession of those settled in the Government Resolntion quoted in paragraph 1 hereof.
    5. I have heard indirectly that the repairs of all bandháras in Khandesh, with the exception of that of Antapur in the Baglán districts, have been countermanded by the Chief Eugineer under the orders of Gevernment. I have called for infornation frow the Collector on the subject, and when I receive it will address Government further on the subject of the 2 nd and 3 rd paragrapha of the Resolution atwo referred to.

[^13]:    - Vide abatract atatement anbjoined to Mr. Davidsonit paragraph 19, and the coutrasted atatement alluded to in paragraph 5 .
    s 157G-19

[^14]:    6. (In conversing with the people I gathered that they are very happy and conteuted Indebtedneas of the cultivators. under our rule, but that they still look back with fondness to olden times, when they say the "sadivar" was only a money. lender, but that he has now become so powerful and so graeping that he has literally become their master. These money lenders appear to be the canse of more misery than heavy tases or even famines cothld possibly bring about, and the people earnestly entreat that the power
[^15]:    - Prior to the settlement the pethe contained 99 villages, but Singurwarti and Nimbuswahel have been ordered to be thrown into one from the date of the settlemeat.

[^16]:    With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a siluction from the Kecords of Gopermment, and that when it is rady, the usual number of copios of it will he forwarted to them.

[^17]:    The upper line of figarea is that of previons settlement.

[^18]:    P．A．Elphinstone，Captain，

[^19]:    No. 4035, dated 29th October 1868. and because Government appear, from the Resolation marginally noted, to consider that the result of the experimental settlement need alone be reported. For this reason I would

[^20]:    Statistics, Appendices D, E, Y and J.

[^21]:    It will be apparent from the above that whilst the average assessment of the land is higher in the Páchora Táluka the saleable and mortgageable value is about the same as in this, therefore the value is actually greater in this district than in Pachora. As regards the letting value, however, the value in the Páchora is very nearly double that in this taluka; this is probably because the land is of a better quality and not to be had on lease.
    23. No local information regarding the prices of produce bas been obtain-

    Prices, Appendix N . able for the earlier years, I have therefore been obliged to quote those shown in the Páchora and Jalgaon Revision Reports. The authority for the prices will be found given in the report noted in the margin in detail. From 1885-89 to 1894-9:5
    Government Selection No. CCLXII, the prices for jowari and wheat have been furnished by the Agricultural Department, and that for cotton for the last four years has been obtained from the Mámlatdar's office. The rise and fall during each decade of the lease is shown in the statement below:-

[^22]:    в $2024-5$

[^23]:    * Not inclading the garden-land and wella belonging to 11 villagen which bave not been examined an yot.

[^24]:    "Mr. Davidson * * * expresses his concurrence in the grouping of the villages as arranged by Captain Elphinstone, but considers that the rates should have a $202 \pm-16$

[^25]:    Letter from the Superintendent, Decoan Revenue Sarvey, No. 121 dsted 27th January 1896, with accompaniments.
    Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 1618, dated 27th February 1896.
    Letter from the Survey Commiseioner and Director of Land Hecords and Agrioulture, No. 8.- $\mathbf{- 6 7 6}$, dated 9th March 1896.

[^26]:    - Gorernment Selection No, CCXXI.

[^27]:    Tha upper line of Agurey is that of the proticus tettornent

[^28]:    - Sce paragrajh 23 of the letter from Revenue Commissiover, N. D., No. ソ61, dated. 10th April 1855.

[^29]:    While cultivation has increased 27 per cent. and revenue 21 per ceat., the average avsesament per acre has been reduced 1 ama and 3 pies.
    33. (I think a maximum rate of 12 annes too high for the Bhil villages. I am sure that the lhils could not have heen aware that they would be liable to an increase of assessment on 4,223 acres in place of 341 acres in the previous $y$ yar, and I expect to hear of a suddea collapse of cultivation and desertion of a few whages. The rerenue derived from this class is very tritling and whould always be considered of secondary importance to the great object of reclaiming them to halits of industry. As pionecrs of cultivation and civilization thy are indispensable No Kunbi can live in tho jungle villages till they have been frst hroken up und partietly cleared by the Bhils.

