



Land Revenue Administration
Report of the Bombay Presidency
(including Sind)

For the Year 1928-29



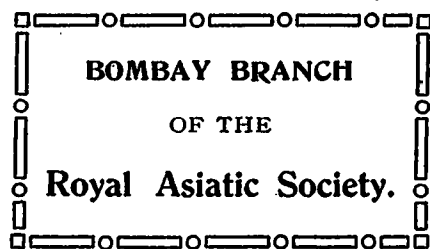
[Price—Annas 7 or 9d.]

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1930

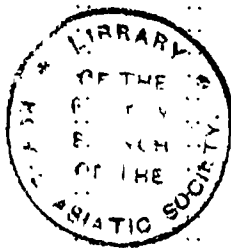
Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller



INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

	PAGE
1. Season	1
2. Land Revenue	10
3. Gross Revenue	12
4. Alienations	14
5. Not Government Revenue	16
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue	17
7. Remissions	19
8. Suspensions	24
9. Revenue for Collection	26
10. Collections	26
11. Balances	27
12. Takavi	29
13. Area	33
14. Coercive Processes	35
15. Trade and Industries	37
16. Prices	41
17. Labour and Wages	42
18. Special Matters and General Remarks.. .. .	44



Appendix No. I.—Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Presidency proper for the revenue years 1927-28 and 1928-29 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year 50

Appendix No. II.—Statement showing the Takavi advances made during the year 1928-29 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances in the Presidency proper 78

Appendix No. III.—Statement showing the details of area in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1928-29 86

Appendix No. IV.—Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1928-29 90

B—SIND

1. Season	99
2. Gross Revenue	100
3. Alienations	100
4. Net Government Revenue	100
5. Fluctuating Miscellaneous Revenue	101
6. Remissions	101
7. Suspensions	101
8. Revenue for Collection	102
9. Collections	102
10. Balances	102
11. Takavi	103
12. Coercive Processes	104
13. Area	104
14. Trade and Industries	106
15. Prices	107
16. Labour and Wages	107
17. Special Matters.. .. .	108

	PAGE
<i>Appendix No. I.</i> —Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1927-28 and 1928-29 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year	110
<i>Appendix No. II.</i> —Statement showing the Takavi advances made during the year 1928-29 in the Province of Sind and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances	114
<i>Appendix No. III.</i> —Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realizations of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind during the year 1928-29	116
<i>Appendix No. IV.</i> —Statement showing details of area in the Province of Sind	120

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

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

J. GHOSAL, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.

W. W. SMART, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.

R. D. BELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

1. SEASON

Northern Division

The season of 1928-29 was on the whole fair in the Gujarat districts of the division. The rains set in in the second week of June and gave a good start for sowing operations. Thereafter they were seasonable and well distributed and everything went on well and gave hopes of a very fine season. But the abnormal cold at the end of January blighted the standing kharif and rabi crops and caused grievous disappointment.

In Thana the season was satisfactory. The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that of the last five years is as shown below :—

Name of District	Average rainfall in 1928-29	Average rainfall of the last five years
	Inches	Inches
Ahmedabad	29·69	31·25
Kaira	32·16	42·64
Panch Mahals	40·7	42·45
Broach	38·71	30·31
Surat	47·86	51·67
Thana	90·53	87·76

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was from 8 to 10 annas while in Kaira the average outturn of these crops ranged from 5 to 9 annas. In the Panch Mahals District maize which is the principal crop of the district yielded a 10 anna crop while the outturn of other kharif crops, *viz.*, juwar, bajri, rice, kodra, etc., ranged from 9 to 11 annas. In Broach, cotton is the main product of the district and its average annewari in all talukas except Ankleshwar ranged from 4 to 7 annas, while it was 2 annas in Ankleshwar Taluka. In Surat the average annewari of the kharif crops ranged from 6 to 10 annas.

In view of the damage caused to cotton and other crops by the frost the ordinary suspension and remission rules were supplemented by the special rules passed in Government Resolution No. 2181/28 dated 25th February 1929. Under these rules khatewar statements were prepared for each holding in cases in which the area damaged by frost was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total holding and suspensions and remissions were granted accordingly. Special relief was given to border line cases where necessary, and the Commissioner exercised the power granted to him in paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution referred to above and granted suspensions where the cultivators were too poor to pay the land revenue. In this way all who had suffered in the frost got necessary relief.

In Thana the monsoon set in in the second week of June and ended in the last week of October. During the first fortnight of July the rains held off and transplantation of rice was retarded in some places, but the heavy rainfall in the third week of July saved the situation. Subsequently the rain was opportune and sufficient in the next two months and the outturn of paddy and nagli, which are the staple products of the district, was as shown below :—

Paddy 10 to 12 annas.

Nagli 8 to 12 annas.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the Gujarat districts and in Thana except in the jungle patti villages where scarcity of drinking water is usually felt in April and May. Efforts are being made to improve the village water supply there.

A grant of Rs. 1,34,600 was sanctioned by Government under their Resolution No. P.—29, dated 19th March 1928 for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1928-29 and it was distributed as under :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	23,000
Kaira	..	..	..	23,000
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	20,500
Broach	..	..	..	8,500
Surat	..	..	..	15,000
Thana	..	..	..	21,200
				<hr/>
				1,11,200
Specially allotted to Bhal tract in Ahmed-				
abad District	..	..	..	20,000
				<hr/>
				1,31,200

The balance of Rs. 3,400 was surrendered to Government.

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

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	28,457
Kaira	..	..	55,394
Panch Mahals	..	..	25,755
Broach	..	..	26,387
Surat	..	..	24,873
Thana	..	..	34,500
			<hr/> 1,95,366

To improve the water supply in the Bhal tract in the Ahmedabad District a special grant of Rs. 8,000 in addition to Rs. 20,000 allotted as shown above was sanctioned and Rs. 19,417 out of the total grant were utilized during the year for deepening and excavating tanks in the villages of the Bhal tract. The works were carried out through the agency of the District Local Board under the control of the Collector.

Boring by large machines was done at the following places in the Ahmedabad District :—

Name of village			Taluka
(1) Chaloda	..	..	Dholka.
(2) Kalyanghad	..	..	Do.
(3) Asalgam	..	..	Viramgam.
(4) Gunjala	..	..	Do.

Boring operations in all the villages except Gunjala have proved successful.

In some parts of Bahara tract of Vagra and Jambusar talukas in the Broach District the supply of water runs short in April and May and people dig kacha wells in the tank bed or bring water from the wells of the neighbouring villages.

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

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried off 3,435 heads of cattle. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	..	..	11,004
Number of deaths	..	..	3,435
Number of cattle inoculated	..	..	8,965

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

Name of district	Mortality from			
	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmedabad .. ..	....	326	1	3
Kaira .. ..	....	40	....	..
Panch Mahals .. ..	....	9	....	72
Broach .. ..	....	7	....	..
Surat	38	60	169	4
Thana	25	286	117	8

Cholera made its appearance in some villages of Jalalpure, Bulsar and Chikhli talukas of the Surat District and in Shahpur Taluka of the Thana District only. Small-pox appeared in almost all the districts of the division. The usual precautions of vaccination and revaccination were taken. Plague appeared in some villages of Bulsar, Pardi, Chikhli and Jalalpure talukas of the Surat District and in Bassein, Palghar, Dahanu and Bhiwandi talukas and Thana Mahal in the Thana District.

Influenza appeared in a mild form in the Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana districts while some stray cases occurred in the Panch Mahals District.

Central Division

The season of 1928-29 was on the whole fairly good. The rainfall in the 2nd fortnight of June and the 1st fortnight of July was sufficient for kharif sowings. In some districts, especially East Khandesh, Poona, and Ahmednagar, the rainfall in August was insufficient. There was however sufficient rain in September all over the division and it improved the condition of the kharif crops. The October rains were useful for rabi sowings.

Both kharif and rabi crops fared well. However the frost at the beginning of February 1929, affected rabi crops to some extent—notably the bagait crops in Ahmednagar and Nasik districts and in some villages of the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

The general annewari was 6 to 12 annas except in 16 villages of the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District where it was below 6 annas.

The conditions in different districts are detailed below :—

Ahmednagar.—The early rains were opportune and generally sufficient and well distributed. There was however a prolonged break from the 3rd week of July to 25th August in some parts of the district, which affected the early sown kharif crops. The September rains saved the situation. The rains in September and October were excellent and well

distributed both for late-sown kharif crops and rabi sowings. The season was good and would have yielded excellent results but for the frost of February which affected some rabi and bagait crops, especially the sugarcane in Kopargaon and Rahuri talukas. Liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue and irrigation dues were sanctioned for the areas affected (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28/5058 dated 5th April 1929).

On the whole the season was fair. Out of 1,376 villages in the district, 353 villages had annewari between 6 to 8 annas, 845 villages between 8 to 12 annas and in 174 villages the annewari was over 12 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the middle of June 1928 and was sufficient for kharif sowings, which were nearly completed by the middle of July. The rains in July were normal. Those during the first three weeks of August were scanty and in consequence the growth of standing crops was affected to a certain extent. The rainfall during the last week of August was quite useful to the standing crops. The rains in the middle of September were useful for the standing kharif and for rabi sowings. Rainfall during the first week of October 1928 was generally sufficient and beneficial to the standing crops.

There was a hail-storm on the 5th and 6th of December in parts of Jalgaon, Raver, Bhusawal, Chopda, Pachora, Erandol and Amalner talukas and the Edlabad Peta. The area covered by it was however very small and it affected the cotton crop only and that too to a small extent, as two pickings of cotton had already been made.

The kharif season on the whole turned out a fair one. The annewari of the principal kharif crops ranged from 8 to 11 annas.

Rabi sowings were commenced towards the middle of October and completed by the end of November 1928. The break in November affected the growth of the rabi crops. The fall in the first week of December was timely and beneficial to the standing rabi crops. The frost in February caused some damage to plantain, sugarcane, brinjals and other bagait crops. The area affected was however very small. The rabi season also was, on the whole, a fair one, the annewari being 9 annas.

West Khandesh.—The rainfall in June was fitful and inadequate; that in July was however sufficient and well distributed and kharif sowings were undertaken generally in that month. In August and in the first three weeks of September there were light showers which were useful for the standing crops. In the last week of September there was a complete break but it did not affect any crops, as on the 2nd and 3rd of October there were good showers throughout the district. These showers were useful for rabi sowings. There was practically no rain in November but in the first week of December there was rain throughout the district.

The rainfall was on the whole sufficient and well distributed, and both rabi and kharif crops were good except in Sakri Taluka where the rabi crop in 14 villages was damaged by frost in February. Suspensions

and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 4,123-11-2 and 11,791-14-6 respectively were granted to those whose crops suffered from frost.

The annewari of all the villages in the district excepting the 14 from Sakri Taluka referred to above was between 8 and 12 annas.

Nasik.—The main kharif crops are rice, nagli, warai in the hilly tracts, and bajri, jowari and groundnut in the plains. The rains commenced later than usual. However, the August rains were beneficial and sufficient and the crops on the whole were good all over the district except in Peint and Yeola where they were less than normal. The area under kharif increased in Igatpuri and Nandgaon talukas while it decreased in Baglan for want of sufficient rain in the beginning. Excessive rains in Nandgaon lowered the annewari of cotton and groundnut to some extent.

Grasshoppers appeared in some of the villages of Chandor and damaged bajri crop to some extent.

The main rabi crops, wheat, gram and linseed, were good. There was severe frost all over the district in February 1929 and it damaged the rabi crops, but the damage was not very serious or extensive. Grape and other crops in Nasik Taluka, sugarcane and wheat in Sinnar Taluka and bagait crops in Baglan Taluka were somewhat damaged. Suspensions and remissions of water rates and of land revenue were sanctioned on a liberal scale in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28/5058 dated 5th April 1929 as in the Ahmednagar District.

The annewari of kharif and rabi crops was between 8 and 12 annas.

Poona.—Kharif crops were sown over a larger area than usual owing to ample and timely rainfall but the outturn was not quite up to expectations as the rains held off later. The September rains were useful to areas of late sown kharif and also for commencing rabi sowings and an excellent crop would have been assured, were it not for the complete cessation of rain from mid-October onwards. The frost in the month of February caused slight damage to rabi crops but not to any appreciable extent. On the whole the season was fair. In four villages in the Indapur Taluka the annewari was 4 annas and in 12 others it was 5 annas. The annewari of all the remaining villages in the district was between 8 to 12 annas.

Satara.—The monsoon commenced in the middle of June and sowings of kharif crops commenced all over the district except in the Man Mahal and in parts of the central talukas of the district. By the middle of July kharif sowings were complete, except in Wai, Koregaon, Khatav, Khanapur and Satara talukas where they were completed by the beginning of August as a result of the copious rainfall in the latter half of July.

The rainfall in July and August, though sufficient in the greater part of the district, was less than that of last year. In the eastern talukas it was deficient. From 2nd to 13th September there was practically no rain but from 14th September and onwards, there was good rain

throughout the district. These September rains improved the condition of the standing kharif and gave a start to the sowing of rabi.

Rabi sowings were completed by the end of October. The late rains however failed and the rabi crops in the eastern and southern talukas suffered to some extent for want of moisture.

On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was fairly good throughout the district, the annewari being from 8 to 12 annas. The outturn of rabi crop was also good except in the light soils of the Man Peta and in the north-eastern part of the Wai Taluka.

Grasshoppers appeared in Tasgaon, Khanapur and Walwa talukas, but no appreciable damage was done to standing kharif crops.

Sholapur.—The rains in June were sufficient throughout the district for kharif sowing and the condition of kharif crops was good at first. But as the rain in July and August was scanty the crops suffered to some extent. There were heavy showers in September and these were useful to the standing kharif crops as well as for rabi sowings. The rabi crops were in good condition at first but there was little or no rain in November and December and this affected the outturn. But on the whole the season was a fair one.

The annewari in 520 villages was 8 to 12 annas. In 200 it was over 6 and below 8, and in none was it below 6 annas.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. The total number of deaths from cattle diseases was 6,444 as against 3,025 in the previous year. Black quarter, foot and mouth diseases and rinderpest were chiefly responsible for the deaths. The total figures of attacks and deaths from all diseases were as under :—

District	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar	9,866	1,438
East Khandesh	5,493	1,063
West Khandesh	4,520	425
Nasik	4,177	927
Poona	5,052	925
Satara	5,436	835
Sholapur	2,731	831

The supply of fodder was adequate in all districts in the division.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was adequate in all districts throughout the year except in April and May when some shortage was felt in some villages of Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District, a few hilly villages in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas of the Nasik District, and in parts of Javli and Walva talukas and Shirala Mahal of the Satara District.

Public Health.—Cholera and small-pox prevailed more or less in all districts. Plague prevailed throughout the Satara District except Shirala Mahal and was responsible for 9,951 deaths. It had also made

its appearance in a few villages in the Sholapur and Nasik districts. The total mortality under each head was as under :—

District	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza
Ahmednagar	543	291	6	1
East Khandesh	545	766	....	..
West Khandesh	941	287	....	..
Nasik	350	543	871	..
Poona	186	378	21	1
Satara	533	151	9,951	..
Sholapur	396	131	466	..

Southern Division

The monsoon was timely in the Karnatak districts. Except in the northern and eastern parts of Belgaum, the June and July rains were ample and well distributed and very useful for kharif sowings. The rainfall in August was however deficient in parts of Belgaum and Bijapur where the crops began to wither and only revived with the copious showers of September and October, which also gave a good start for rabi sowing. In Dharwar the crops thrived well till September when there was a long break which continued into the beginning of October, causing considerable anxiety, especially in Kod, Hangal, Karajgi and Ranebennur talukas. The late rains in the black soil talukas were sufficient and evenly distributed and improved the condition of kharif crops. Locusts caused slight damage to crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. But on the whole the outturn of crops was good. In Dharwar the year's average outturn of kharif crops ranged from 7 to 9 annas as against 7 to 8 in the previous year and the yield of the two principal rabi crops, viz., wheat and cotton, was 9 annas. In Bijapur there was a bumper crop of groundnut, the cultivation of which, the Collector reports, has been popularised by the propaganda carried on by the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute. Wheat had a good year, but the cotton crop in Bijapur and Dharwar, which promised well in the beginning, suffered much from unfavourable winds and excessive late rains.

As usual the rainfall in the coast districts was seasonable, well distributed and copious, and at times even excessive. In Kanara during the first fortnight of June, continuous and heavy rainfall, especially in the coastal talukas, resulted in some loss to the paddy just sown, but a welcome break followed in the second fortnight when these crops were resown and replanted. Heavy rains in October again affected crops in below-ghat talukas and retarded reaping operations. Little or no damage was caused by excessive rains in Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The betelnut gardens in Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas were, as usual, affected by koleroga, but the damage was not appreciable.

Fodder supply was sufficient and the condition of cattle satisfactory. Cattle disease prevailed to some extent, but timely measures were taken by the Veterinary Department to stamp out the disease. There were 17,413 attacks and 655 deaths in Bijapur and 4,084 attacks and 1,151 deaths in Kolaba. The supply of drinking water was generally adequate except in some parts of Nargund and Mundargi pethas of the Dharwar District, and in some villages of the kharapat tract in Kolaba. Plague, cholera and small-pox levied their usual toll. The number of attacks and deaths from plague in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, which were mainly affected, were as follows:—

District			Attacks	Deaths
Belgaum	..	..	.. 939	526
Dharwar	..	..	.. 1,409	724
Kanara	..	..	.. 190	119

There was a severe epidemic of small-pox all over the Belgaum District. There were 2,210 attacks and 286 deaths in 156 villages as against 3,651 attacks and 459 deaths in 180 villages in the previous year. Cholera also occurred in 28 villages resulting in 163 attacks and 70 deaths as against 4,196 attacks and 1,787 deaths during the previous year. Prompt steps were taken to disinfect all public sources of water supply in the affected areas.

Bombay Suburban Division

The advent of the monsoon was heralded by light showers of rain in the second week of June, when the cultivators immediately started the sowing of rice seed. The rains continued to be steady during July and by the middle of August the young rice was transplanted. September witnessed a rainfall of 8 inches and 72 cents. Taken as a whole, the rainfall was satisfactory, favourable to the agriculturists and well distributed. The outturn of crop was normal, and was not less than 12 annas on an average throughout the whole district. In the South Salsette Taluka the total rainfall was 78 inches and 42 cents and compares favourably with 60 inches and 79 cents in the preceding year; in Ambernath the total rainfall was 109·28 as against 80·7 inches in the previous year.

The supply of water and fodder for the district was sufficient.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of the cattle in general was good. The supply of grass and water was abundant and there was no case of any virulent type of contagious disease among the cattle.

There were only three attacks of foot and mouth disease in all reported, but no deaths occurred.

Public Health.—Public health was on the whole satisfactory. Eleven cases of plague were reported from Malad, Manori and Chembur, all of which proved to be fatal. Precautionary measures taken by the

medical authorities concerned at the very outset effectively checked the outbreaks. A particularly virulent type of small-pox prevailed in 14 villages and carried away 49 victims out of 208 attacks. All the ten cases of cholera reported from the South Salsette Taluka proved to be fatal. Malaria, as usual, prevailed in many villages. Quinine supplied by the Director of Public Health, Poona, was liberally distributed among the poor and reports submitted by the village officers show that this distribution had good results.

2. LAND REVENUE

Northern Division

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

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand of the year (1928-29)	Total demand	Suspensions
	Authorized	Un-authorized			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	2,96,898	*4,969	21,43,040	24,44,907	3,77,375
Kaira ..	1,65,695	8,417	22,62,574	24,36,686	3,81,116
Panch Mahals ..	20,299	5,271	5,05,170	5,30,740	938
Broach ..	1,42,358	148	23,06,343	24,48,849	6,67,300
Surat ..	2,595	80,782	27,85,468	28,68,845	5,81,320
Thana ..	43,778	3,997	19,17,470	19,65,245	31
Total ..	6,71,623	1,03,584	1,19,20,065	1,26,95,272	20,08,080

District	Remissions	Collections	Over-collections	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year's demand	Of previous year's demand
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	2,11,412	18,37,621	60,670	15,007	3,492
Kaira ..	1,86,611	18,65,340	1,45,930	1,478	2,141
Panch Mahals ..	20,735	5,04,947	11,414	2,333	1,787
Broach ..	1,62,291	16,18,419	98,928	762	77
Surat ..	2,01,739	17,36,668	1,67,234	2,68,751	80,367
Thana ..	63,552	19,00,985	15,330	677	....
Total ..	8,46,340	94,63,980	4,99,506	2,89,008	87,864

*Vide remarks in Appendix I.

Central Division

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

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Un-authorized arrears
	Authorized	Un-authorized						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	1,81,245	454	24,33,271	26,14,970	1,30,097	3,726	24,80,795	352
East Khandesh ..	..	..	40,93,007	40,93,007	..	854	40,92,153	..
West Khandesh ..	329	..	25,05,769	25,06,088	4,124	13,984	24,87,980	..
Nasik ..	17,503	..	21,38,279	21,55,782	7,279	7,088	21,41,415	..
Poona ..	5,10,785	3,381	18,52,250	23,66,425	3,06,562	23,334	20,34,978	1,551
Satara ..	93,263	36	29,00,505	29,93,804	12,517	14,836	29,66,451	..
Sholapur ..	1,685	797	16,82,034	16,84,516	..	758	16,82,739	1,019
Total ..	8,04,810	4,668	1,76,05,114	1,84,14,592	4,60,579	64,580	1,78,86,511	2,922

Southern Division

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

District	Past arrears		Current consolidated demand	Total consolidated demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Un-authorized arrears
	Authorized	Un-authorized						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,45,782	..	22,49,908	23,95,690	57,098	5,036	23,32,152	1,404
Bijapur ..	1,73,916	2,884	18,52,368	20,29,168	31,840	2,916	19,93,830	582
Dharwar ..	6,98,508	1,098	32,82,296	39,81,902	3,50,362	26,597	36,04,188	755
Kanara ..	..	..	10,87,178	10,87,178	..	3,014	10,84,164	..
Kolaba ..	53	98	18,29,687	18,29,838	13	15,718	18,14,055	52
Ratnagiri ..	24,227	210	10,46,516	10,70,953	23,784	6,886	10,40,265	18
Total ..	10,42,486	4,290	1,18,47,953	1,23,94,729	4,63,097	60,167	1,18,68,654	2,811

The audit of jamabandi accounts was completed within the appointed time in all the talukas except in Supa Petha (Kanara) which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division

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

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

Item	Current year, 1928-29	Past year, 1927-28	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of Appendix No. I	Bs. 2,44,827	Rs. 2,40,616	Rs. + 4,211
(2) Deduct—Columns 4 to 7	85,700	84,687	+ 1,013
(3) Remaining net gross revenue	1,59,127	1,55,929	+ 3,198
(a) Agricultural, columns 8 and 9	93,771	94,910	— 1,139
(b) Non-agricultural, column 10	65,356	61,019	+ 4,337
(4) Additional Miscellaneous Land Revenue, column 11	53,055	69,677	— 16,622
(5) Local Fund, column 12	36,246	36,200	+ 46
Total	2,48,428	2,61,806	— 13,378
(6) Deduct—Collections in past years, column 13	6,513	6,515	— 2
(7) Demand of the current year	2,41,915	2,55,291	— 13,376
(8) Total demand with past years' arrears	2,86,403	3,18,711	— 32,308
(9) Deduct—Remissions and suspensions, columns 22, 23	25,080	49,135	— 24,055
(10) Revenue for collection	2,61,323	2,69,576	— 8,253
(11) Deduct—Collections, column 24	2,14,845	2,41,312	— 26,467
(12) Arrears unauthorised, column 26	46,478	28,264	+ 18,214

3. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 61,820 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 11,221
Kaira	— 1,222
Panch Mahals	— 582
Broach	— 16
Surat	— 47
Thana	+ 52,466
Net	+ 61,820

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to the revision of non-agricultural assessment of old cases in which it was due for revision, while the increase in Thana was mainly due to the increase in assessment at the Second Revision Settlement of the Bassein Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira and Panch Mahals was due to reduction of assessment on account of land lost by diluvion, acquisition of land for public purposes, etc.

The small decreases in Broach and Surat call for no remarks.

Central Division

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,82,56,474) shows a net increase of Rs. 30,763 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+ 2,405
East Khandesh	..	..	..	+ 1,045
West Khandesh	..	..	..	+ 13,634
Nasik	..	..	..	+ 73
Poona	..	..	..	+ 7,809
Satara	..	..	..	+ 2,032
Sholapur	..	..	..	+ 3,765
Total ..				+ 30,763

The increase of 73 in Nasik calls for no remarks. The increase in the other districts was generally due partly to the increase in non-agricultural assessment and partly to the disposal of waste land.

Southern Division

The gross fixed revenue of the Division (Rs. 1,20,22,853) shows a net increase of Rs. 52,597 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	+ 737
Bijapur	..	..	..	+ 404
Dharwar	..	..	..	+ 6,794
Kanara	..	..	..	+ 2,023
Kolaba	..	..	..	+ 42,430
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	+ 209
Total ..				+ 52,597

The increase in Belgaum was mainly due to lapse of inams and partly to conversion of lands to non-agricultural uses and to unassessed waste lands being given out for cultivation; in Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri, to levy of ground rent on building sites and to assessment of waste lands being taken up for cultivation; in Kanara to rent on gavathan plots,

correction of errors in pot hissa survey, levy of non-agricultural assessment and to assessment on waste and disforested land.

The increase in Kolaba was chiefly confined to the revised assessments in the second revision survey settlement in Roha taluka and partly to increased assessment on Khar lands during the revision.

Bombay Suburban Division

The gross fixed revenue (Rs. 2,44,827) shows a net increase of Rs. 4,211, which is negligible and requires no explanation.

4. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 7,462 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	— 291
Kaira	..	..	..	— 475
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	+ 5,811
Broach	..	..	..	— 119
Surat	..	..	..	+ 138
Thana	..	..	..	+ 2,398
			Net	.. + 7,462

The increase in Thana was due to the increase in assessment at the Second Revision Settlement of the Bassein Taluka, while the increase in Surat was due to the increase in assessment at the revision settlement of the Panas village of the Chorasi Taluka which was levied from 1928-29.

The increase in the Panch Mahals District was due to the fact that the nuksan on inam lands in the leasehold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana of the Dohad Taluka was till last year wrongly shown in column 7 under the head "Free or specially reduced." but as the villages have now been resumed the nuksan has now been correctly shown in column 5 under the head 'alienation'. The decrease in Ahmedabad was due to the reduction in assessment on account of reclassification of lands damaged by floods, while in Kaira it was due to the reduction of assessment on lands lost by diluvion and to the levy of full assessment on Malek Nakri lands mortgaged to others.

The decrease in Broach was due to the forfeiture of service inam lands.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 5,425 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+ 265
East Khandesh	..	..	..	— 369
West Khandesh	..	..	..	— 42
Nasik	..	..	..	— 406
Poona	..	..	..	+ 2,912
Satara	..	..	..	+ 3,017
Sholapur	..	..	..	+ 48
Total				+ 5,425

In Poona and Satara, the increase was due to the introduction of revision survey rates in inam villages. The decrease in East Khandesh and in Nasik was due to the increase of judi on service inam land.

The increase in Ahmednagar and Sholapur and the decrease in West Khandesh, being inconsiderable, call for no remarks.

Southern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 476 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	— 685
Bijapur	..	..	..	— 17
Dharwar	..	..	..	+ 40
Kanara	..	..	..	+ 12
Kolaba	..	..	..	+ 921
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	+ 205
				+ 476

The fall in Belgaum was due to the levy of enhanced judi on certain patil and kulkarni inam lands in Belgaum and Gokak talukas and to the introduction of survey settlement in certain inam villages of the former taluka.

The increase in Kolaba was mainly due to the introduction of revised settlement in Roha taluka, which increased assessment on inam lands without bringing any increase in the fixed judi due to Government, and in Ratnagiri to a lease being effected between the Kolhapur State and the British Government.

The small increase in the remaining districts calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 409, which calls for no remarks.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 64,215 under this head as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	+12,443
Kaira	..	..	— 433
Panch Mahals	..	..	+ 2,516
Broach	..	..	— 33
Surat	..	..	— 132
Thana	..	..	+ 49,854
Net			+ 64,215

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to the revision of altered assessment of old cases and to some extent to the grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation. In the Panch Mahals it was due to the resumption of leasehold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana in the Dohad Taluka, while in Thana it was due to the 2nd revision settlement in Bassein Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira was due to reduction of assessment on account of diluvion and relinquishments.

The decreases in Broach and Surat are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net increase of Rs. 14,696 in the fixed revenue as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	+ 2,008
East Khandesh	..	..	+ 1,607
West Khandesh	..	..	+ 1,820
Nasik	..	..	+ 1,507
Poona	..	..	+ 5,061
Satara	..	..	— 863
Sholapur	..	..	+ 3,556
Total			+14,696

The reasons for increase in this division given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures. The decrease shown against Satara was due to the transfer of the village of Nagaj from the Satara to the Sholapur District.

Southern Division

The following details show a net increase in the fixed revenue of Rs. 51,950 :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	+ 2,057
Bijapur	..	..	..	+ 543
Dharwar	..	..	..	+ 7,204
Kanara	..	..	..	+ 829
Kolaba	..	..	..	+ 41,326
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	—9

Net .. + 51,950

The reasons for increase in this division given in paragraph 3 also apply to these figures.

The small drop in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease in column 8 of Appendix I is partly due to the fact that the increased assessment due to revision survey was inadvertently shown in the last year under judi instead of under nuksan in the case of a village in the South Salsette Taluka and partly to the reservation of occupied land.

There is practically no change in column 9.

The increase of Rs. 4,337 in column 10 is partly due to increased building operations consequent on the activities of the Development Department and to some extent to the greater vigilance exercised over unauthorised non-agricultural appropriation.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column 11 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 87,349 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	— 46,651
Kaira	..	..	..	— 3,335
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	+ 28,949
Broach	..	..	..	— 74,524
Surat	..	..	..	— 26,908
Thana	..	..	..	+ 35,120

Net .. — 87,349

The increase in Thana was due to larger realizations from occupancy price of land and from non-agricultural revenue for temporary non-agricultural uses during the year than in the preceding year.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was due to the realizations of premium for change of tenure of lands from new to old.

The decrease in Ahmedabad and Surat was due to less realizations from occupancy rights and from the sale of trees, fruits, etc., than in the preceding year.

The decrease in Kaira was due to less realizations of royalty on Bauxite mine at Tayabpur in Kapadvanj Taluka while that in Broach was due to less realizations from Bet lands and sale of babul trees.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 44,294 as given below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	+ 36,167
East Khandesh	..	..	+ 16,006
West Khandesh	..	..	+ 27,928
Nasik	..	..	— 54,640
Poona	..	..	— 26,581
Satara	..	..	— 6,317
Sholapur	..	..	— 36,827
Total			.. — 44,294

The increase in the two Khandesh districts was generally due to greater realization under occupancy price of land and in the Ahmednagar District it was due to the recovery of arrears due from the Belapur Company.

The decreases in other districts were mainly due to smaller receipts under occupancy price, annual nazarana and water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code.

Southern Division

There was under this head a net decrease of Rs. 20,402 as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Belgaum,	..	..	— 23,539
Bijapur	..	..	+ 8,422
Dharwar	..	..	— 272
Kanara	..	..	— 4,841
Kolaba	..	..	+ 2,764
Ratnagiri	..	..	— 2,936
Total			.. — 20,402

In Bijapur the increase was mainly due to larger realizations from occupancy price of land and in Kolaba to recovery of non-agricultural assessment on the introduction of city survey in Alibag taluka.

The decrease in Dharwar, B lgaum and Ratnagiri was due to smaller receipts under occupancy price of land. In Kanara it was only apparent and not real, which can be seen from the fact that the revenue under this head in 1926-27 was Rs. 16,787.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease amounting Rs. 16,622 in column 11 of Appendix I is mainly due to the precautions taken during the year under report not to issue full rate collection orders until inquiry in non-agricultural cases was completed and final rate of non-agricultural assessment was fixed. Hitherto the full rate collection orders generally resulted in suspensions or remissions after compromise with the assessee concerned was effected.

7. REMISSIONS

(Column 22 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 8,46,340 as against Rs. 2,36,530 granted during the previous year.

Class (A)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements or suspension of settlements	1,28,788
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Bavaliari in Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of custom dues under Act XIX of 1884 (Government Resolution No. 2896 of 16th July 1869)	931
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation granted to them (Government Resolution No. 9307 of 8th October 1912)	1,200
Remissions on account of water-logging in the Surat District (Government Resolution No. 3044 dated 6th May 1902)	24,902
Total ..	1,55,821

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rate	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,30,049	92	6,492	1,36,633
Kaira	1,34,396	11,116	40,013	1,85,525
Panch Mahals	13,875	....	....	13,875
Broach	51,571	....	1,06,262	1,57,833
Surat .. ..	....	8,660	1,37,960	1,46,620
Thana .. ..	....	....	1,025	1,025
Total ..	3,29,891	19,868	2,91,752	6,41,511

Class (C)

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	1,105
Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	1,777
Remissions on account of waterlogging	2,168
Reductions of assessment on account of diluvion	626
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	453
Demands cancelled	40,471
Miscellaneous	2,408
Total ..	49,008

Total of Class (A) .. 1,55,821

Total of Class (B) .. 6,41,511

Total of Class (C) .. 49,008

8,46,340

Central Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,580 as against Rs. 2,55,745 of the previous year. The following statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63

dated 4th March 1925 shows the details of the main heads of remission :—

District	Class (A)	Class (B) Being those under remission and suspension rules			Class (C)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlements	Automatic remissions	Remissions of water rates	Remissions on account of local calamities	Written off as irrecover- able
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. ..	....	....	....	2,021	....
East Khandesh .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
West Khandesh	2,126	....	....	11,791	....
Nasik	4	....	6,477	168	....
Poona	943	19,280	....	....	406
Satara	903	13,248	503	16	....
Sholapur	58	....	....	....	19
Total ..	4,094	32,523	6,980	13,996	425

District	Class (C)—continued.				Total
	Arrears remitted on forfeited land	Remissions on account of water- logging	Demands cancelled	Miscel- laneous	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,705	....	....	....	3,726
East Khandesh .. ..	....	....	....	854	854
West Khandesh	67	....	....	....	13,954
Nasik	49	....	221	169	7,088
Poona .. ..	....	2,395	310	....	23,334
Satara	42	....	64	....	14,836
Sholapur .. ..	....	....	....	681	758
Total ..	1,863	2,395	595	1,704	64,580

Total of Class (A) .. 4,094
 Total of Class (B) .. 53,504
 Total of Class (C) .. 6,982
 64,580

Southern Division

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,167 as against Rs. 1,08,513 during the preceding year. The

following table gives the details as required by Government Circular No. P. 63 dated 4th March 1925 :—

District	Class (A)				
	Remission on account of revision settlement	Remission of assessment on gavathan holdings in khoti villages (G.R. No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings (G. R. No. 6852 of 8th September 1904)	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad taluka (G.R. No. 3937 of 20th July 1923)	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes
	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Bijapur .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Kolaba	15,056	....	....	....	....
Ratnagiri	284	692	2,257	676	58
Total ..	15,340	692	2,257	676	58

District	Class (A)—continued.				
	Remission of assessment on khars (G.R.No. 6344 of 18th May 1925)	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha (G.R. No. 9575/24 of 18th March 1928)	Remission of price of reserved trees in private lands (G.R. No. 8099/24 of 22nd March 1929)	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages	Total
	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Bijapur .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Dharwar .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Kolaba	590	....	....	....	15,646
Ratnagiri .. ..	....	37	45	2,812	6,861
Total ..	590	37	45	2,812	22,507

District	Class (B)				
	Automatic remissions	Remission of water rate	Remission on account of local calamities	Total	
1	12	13	14	15	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Belgaum	4,123	27	....	4,155	
Bijapur	2,876	....	....	2,876	
Dharwar	6,776	16,178	....	22,954	
Kanara	....	....	*1,776	1,776	*On account of damage by wild elephants.
Kolaba	....	..	†19	19	†On account of damage by fire.
Ratnagiri	....	....	....	....
Total	13,780	16,205	1,795	31,780	

District	Class (C)						
	* Written off as irrecoverable	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands	Remission on account of water-logging	Demands cancelled	Miscellaneous	Total	Grand total of classes (A) (B) and (C) for each district
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	117	..	50	..	714	881	5,036
Bijapur	11	..	..	29	..	40	2,916
Dharwar	195	109	4	..	3,335	3,643	26,597
Kanara	593	..	..	645	..	1,238	3,014
Kolaba	..	..	..	53	..	53	15,718
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	25	..	25	6,886
Total	916	109	54	752	4,049	5,880	60,167

Bombay Suburban Division

The material decrease amounting to Rs. 26,454 in this column is mainly due to the precautions taken during the year under report in issuing collection orders after careful consideration. There were no remissions due to failure of crops consequent on a bad season.

8. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 23 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,08,080 as against Rs. 6,71,623 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions granted under the suspension and remission rules, which were supplemented by the orders in Government Resolution No. 2181/28, dated 25th February 1929, in order to give the necessary relief to the persons whose crops were damaged by frost at the end of January 1929, are shown by districts as follows :—

District	Suspensions out of the current revenue of the year	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,36,012	1,41,363	3,77,375
Kaira	3,51,159	29,957	3,81,116
Panch Mahals	825	113	938
Broach	6,09,956	57,344	6,67,300
Surat	5,78,725	2,595	5,81,320
Thana	31	....	31
Total ..	17,76,708	2,31,372	20,08,080

Central Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,60,579 as against Rs. 8,04,810 in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except West Khandesh in which there was an increase in the amount of suspensions granted on account of damage to crop by frost. In Sholapur and East Khandesh there were no suspensions.

The details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year	Amount re-suspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	72,989	57,108	1,30,097
West Khandesh	4,124	....	4,124
Nasik	142	7,137	7,279
Poona	15,750	2,90,812	3,06,562
Satara .. .. .	....	12,517	12,517
Total ..	93,005	3,67,574	4,60,579

Southern Division

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,63,097 as against Rs. 10,40,883 in the preceding year. This includes Rs. 8,680 on account of the current year's land revenue and Rs. 4,28,694 re-suspended out of the previous year's revenue owing to insufficient rainfall in the Athni Taluka of the Belgaum District, Bijapur, Bagewadi and Bagalkot talukas of the Bijapur District, and Gadag and Hangal talukas of the Dharwar District. The decrease is noticed in all districts except Kanara where there were no suspensions. The decrease in the suspended amounts was due generally to better collections in the year under report on account of favourable season. The following are the details of suspensions required by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District	Suspensions out of current year's revenue	Amount resuspended	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,417	55,681	57,098
Bijapur .. .. .	....	29,901	29,901
Dharwar	7,250	3,43,112	3,50,362
Kanara .. .. .	....	....	....
Kolaba	13	....	13
Ratnagiri .. .. .	....	....	....
Total ..	8,680	4,28,694	4,37,374

Out of the remaining suspended revenue of Rs. 25,723 a sum of Rs. 1,939 is in respect of Bijapur District, the recovery of which was postponed pending the decision of civil suits in the Bijapur District Court, and the balance of Rs. 23,784 is on account of expenses of attached khoti villages

in the Ratnagiri District, which will eventually be recovered or remitted, as the case may be, when the villages are restored to khots or lapse to Government after twelve years:

Bombay Suburban Division

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,472 as against Rs. 18,073 at the end of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,399 is due to disputes after the issue of full rate collection orders which are still pending.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

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

Northern Division

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 98,40,852 as against Rs. 1,18,52,182 during the previous year. The decrease was due to the grant of suspensions and remissions on account of the frost.

Central Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 1,78,89,433 as against Rs. 1,85,08,211 in the preceding year.

Southern Division

The total consolidated revenue for collection, including local fund cess and excluding collection in the previous years of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions, was Rs. 1,18,71,465 as against Rs. 1,15,48,230 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban Division

The total consolidated demand, exclusive of remissions and suspensions, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,61,323 as against Rs. 2,69,576 during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8,253 is partly due to less receipts of fluctuating revenue on account of the reasons given for decrease under "miscellaneous land revenue" and partly to the reasons given for decrease under "net Government revenue", columns 8 and 10.

10. COLLECTIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

Northern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 98,40,852 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 94,63,980 were collected, the percentage being 96.1 as against 99.1 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the division was as under :—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	99·03
Kaira ..	..	..	..	99·8
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	99·2
Broach ..	..	..	..	99·9
Surat ..	..	..	..	83·1
Thana ..	..	..	..	99·9

Central Division

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,78,86,511 and give a percentage of 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

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

Southern Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,18,71,465 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,18,68,654 were collected, the percentage being the same, 99·9 as in the previous year.

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

Belgaum	..	..	..	99·9
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	99·9
Dharwar	..	..	..	99·9
Kanara ..	..	..	..	100
Kolata ..	..	..	..	100
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	99·9

Bombay Suburban Division

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,61,323, Rs. 2,14,845 were collected. The percentage of collection on net demand was 82·2 as against 89·51 for the preceding year, the reason for the less percentage being due to the reasons mentioned under "Balances."

11. BALANCES

(Col. 23 "Suspended" plus col. 26 "Unauthorised" of Appendix I)

Northern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 23,84,952. (Rs. 20,08,080 authorised *plus* Rs. 3,76,872 unauthorised) as against Rs. 7,75,227 at the end of the previous year.

Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 3,76,872, Rs. 2,89,008 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 87,864 represent arrears of former years.

Out of the balance shown as unauthorised Surat is responsible for Rs. 3,49,118, as the collection of the 2nd instalment of land revenue in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas and Valod Mahal was postponed till the preparation of the revised accounts according to the Broomfield-Maxwell Committee's proposals sanctioned by Government.

Central Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,63,501 (authorised Rs. 4,60,579 and unauthorised Rs. 2,922) as against Rs. 8,09,436 of the preceding year. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 2,922, Rs. 2,086 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year of report and Rs. 836 on account of previous years as against Rs. 3,566 and Rs. 1,060 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928.

Southern Division

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 4,65,908 (authorised Rs. 4,63,097 *plus* unauthorised arrears Rs. 2,811) as against Rs. 10,46,732 on 31st July 1928. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 2,811, Rs. 2,416 represent arrears out of current year's demand and Rs. 395 on account of former year's arrears as against Rs. 4,518 and Rs. 1,331 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928.

The unauthorised balance of Rs. 52 shown against Kolaba in column 26 of Appendix No. I was subsequently suspended.

A comparison of the net recoverable balances for the several districts outstanding at the end of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that Kanara presents a clean sheet for the fifth year in succession, that Kolaba follows suit at least for this year. In other districts also (except Belgaum) the balances were negligible.

In Belgaum out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 1,404 half is on account of mahali judi due from an Inamdar, which is in arrears owing to a dispute amongst bhaubands, and a quarter represents the sum misappropriated by a kulkarni who has absconded. Steps have been taken to attach his property.

In view of the large demand put down for collection in the year under report, the unauthorised arrears can be considered to be insignificant.

The collection work on the whole has been satisfactory and reflects credit on the Taluka officers.

Bombay Suburban Division

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 66,950 (authorised Rs. 20,472 and unauthorised Rs. 46,478) as against Rs. 46,337 on 31st July 1928. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 46,478, Rs. 32,832, represent arrears on account of demand for the year of report and Rs. 13,646

on account of previous years as against Rs. 15,933 and Rs. 12,331 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1928. South Salsette Taluka is practically responsible for the heavy unauthorised arrears, which are partly due to the fact that owing to a series of defalcations, brought to light during the year of report, many occupants preferred to pay their dues by cheques, with the result that an amount of Rs. 14,000, though recovered within the year of report, could not be adjusted before the close of the year. Another reason of heavy arrears is that the Karkun Surveyor of Bandra and Danda, who misappropriated Government money and was consequently convicted, left the village accounts in a very confused state. The Jamabandi of the aforesaid villages is Rs. 1,02,000 and the amounts due on account of non-agricultural assessment from several plot-holders, who deferred payment of their dues until convinced of their liabilities, could not be definitely ascertained before the close of the year.

12. TAKAVI

(Appendix II)

Northern Division

The amount advanced under both the Acts (Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th-September 1929 totalled Rs. 77,238 as against Rs. 66,01,220 during the previous year. The decrease was due to large advances made in the previous year for reconstruction of houses damaged by floods in the four northern districts of Gujarat. Rs. 740 were advanced to non-agriculturists under Act III of 1928 for reconstruction of houses in the Kaira and Surat districts as shown below :—

					Rs.
Kaira	..	..	..	..	440
Surat	..	..	..	..	300
					<hr/>
					740

The total amount advanced thus came to Rs. 77,978. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 92,18,168 (principal Rs. 89,34,543 *plus* interest Rs. 2,83,625).

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

				Rs.	Rs.
Demand—					
Principal	..	..	..	20,63,475	
Interest	..	..	..	2,60,211	
				<hr/>	23,23,686.
Written off	..	..	..		1,151
Suspensions	..	..	..		5,14,333
Collections	..	..	..		18,05,298
Unauthorised balance	..	..	..		2,904

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :— Rs.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	2,107
Kaira	..	..	..	529
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	130
Broach	..	..	..	18
Thana	..	..	..	120

In Ahmedabad the unauthorised arrears mostly pertain to talukdari villages of Sanand Mahal and Viramgam Taluka. Steps have been taken to obtain the necessary sanction of Government for selling the talukdar defaulters' lands. In Kaira, the Kapadvanj Taluka is responsible for the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 529, out of which Rs. 282 have been recovered after the close of the year, and coercive measures are in progress for the recovery of the remaining amount. The arrears in Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,734.

The following table compares the operations for the past six years :—

Year	Advances made	Collections		Written off
		Principal	Interest	
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,989	2,603
1924-25	5,182	8,12,870	2,99,166	2,083
1925-26	61,543	3,20,742	1,34,858	429
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,006	....
1927-28	67,61,607	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 10,910.

The works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and it was noticed that in one case takavi of Rs. 200 advanced for a well in the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District was misappropriated and the whole amount was summarily recovered ; while in Kaira 312 cases of misapplication of loans advanced for house-building were detected and the amount advanced (Rs. 21,451) in these cases was summarily recovered.

A special staff consisting of three Aval Karkuns, thirty clerks and two peons was entertained in addition to the ordinary staff of one Aval Karkun, three clerks and one peon to deal with the heavy work of takavi in connection with housing loans, etc.

Central Division

Rs. 69,761 were advanced during the year under the two heads as against Rs. 1,15,648 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 24,31,745 (principal 23,19,602 and interest 1,12,143).

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

Demand—			Rs.	Rs.
Principal	..	..	7,28,837	
Interest	..	..	2,40,628	
				9,69,465
Written off	..	..	..	8,717
Suspended	..	..	..	14,358
Recovered	..	..	..	9,18,050
Unauthorised balance	..	..	..	28,340

The unauthorised arrears of districts and percentage of collections to demand are given below :—

			Rs.	Percentage.
Ahmednagar	..	..	11,811	97.4
Poona	..	..	13,140	94.8
Satara	..	..	3,149	96.4
Sholapur	..	..	240	100

Nine cases of misappropriations of the amount of loans were reported during the year—1 in Sholapur and 8 in Satara. The amounts advanced in the Satara District were recovered in full, and out of Rs. 250 advanced in on case in the Sholapur District Rs. 162 were recovered.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year			Total amount advanced	Total recoveries		Amount written off
				Principal	Interest	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24	..	..	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127
1924-25	..	..	1,25,885	13,97,934	4,72,231	2,212
1925-26	..	..	2,71,041	9,82,875	3,10,258	2,021
1926-27	..	..	3,96,610	7,74,240	2,72,989	13,419
1927-28	..	..	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	..	..	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717

Southern Division

The enclosed statements (*vide* Appendix No. II) show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1929.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 18,24,526. Advances and collections amounted to Rs. 3,19,278 and Rs. 3,02,664

respectively. The amount collected represents 16·59 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amounts due for collection were entirely collected in Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. In Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar the unauthorised arrears were Rs. 2,244, Rs. 2,940 and Rs. 13 respectively. Steps are in progress for recovery of these arrears in Belgaum and Bijapur, and the amount to be recovered in Dharwar is trifling. The Collector of Bijapur reports that the unauthorised arrears were not high in view of the demand (Rs. 3,11,450, principal and interest) put down for collection and that they were due to the inability of the defaulters to pay the dues owing to bad seasons. A special takavi establishment consisting of five Circle Inspectors and five peons under them was sanctioned for Bijapur District in Government Resolution, No. 1755/28 of 26th February 1929 for three years from 1st March 1929. These Special Circle Inspectors and four permanent Extra Head-Karkuns are working one in each of the talukas and the Petha and looking to the Tagai work. As last year, 6 selected ordinary Circle Inspectors and Karkuns were trained in planning and estimating for takavi works and in land-levelling.

In Dharwar a sum of Rs. 950 was advanced to the Prickly Pear Committee at Bambal, taluka Gadag, for the removal and destruction of prickly pear.

In Kanara five applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for wire-fencing scheme in Mundgod Petha were pending inquiry at the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District	No. of works in progress	No. of works inspected by				
		Collector	Prant Officers	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris	Special Head Karkuns	Circle Inspectors
Belgaum ..	122	....	7	43	47	27
Bijapur ..	536 old works. 699 new works. — 1,235 total.	10	138	431	306	1,049
Dharwar ..	28	....	3	21	....	....
Kolaba ..	1	....	....	....	....	....

There were no works in progress in Kanara and Ratnagiri. The inspection of takavi works by Prant Officers in Belgaum was inadequate and the Collector has pointed it out to them.

There were no cases of misapplication of loans except five in Belgaum and the amount of Rs. 66 involved in them was recovered summarily.

Rs. 3,102 were recovered summarily in 14 cases, as the borrower failed to execute the works, in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara.

Bombay Suburban Division

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III)

Northern Division

There was a net increase in the occupied area as shown below :—

				Acres
Ahmedabad .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 2,411
Kaira .. .. .	..	..	..	— 373
Panch Mahals .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 32,734
Broach .. .. .	..	..	..	— 104
Surat .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 89
Thana .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 189
Net ..				+ 34,946

The increase in Ahmedabad, Surat and Thana was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation, while that in the Panch Mahals was due to the resumption of the lease-hold villages of Tanda, Katwara and Chandwana in the Dohad Taluka.

The decrease in Kaira and Broach was mainly due to diluvion and forfeiture for breach of the conditions of new tenure.

Central Division

There was a net increase of 3,114 acres in the occupied area of *agricultural* land in this division. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

				Acres
Ahmednagar .. .. .	..	..	..	— 515
East Khandesh .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 1,129
West Khandesh .. .. .	..	..	..	— 952
Nasik .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 1,625
Poona .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 284
Satara .. .. .	..	..	..	— 3,955
Sholapur .. .. .	..	..	..	+ 5,498
+ ..				3,114

The decrease in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Satara was due to the causes shown below.

Ahmednagar.—Forfeiture of some land and the acquisition of land for tanks.

West Khandesh.—Resumption of land for breach of tenure.

Satara.—Transfer of the village of Nagaj to the Sholapur district.

The increase in Sholapur is due to the transfer of Nagaj from the Satara district, and that in the other districts (i.e., East Khandesh, Nasik and Poona), is mainly due to waste land being given out for cultivation.

Southern Division

In the year under report there was a net increase of 4,985 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

				Acres
Belgaum	..	..	.. +	1,901
Bijapur	..	..	.. +	848
Dharwar	..	..	.. +	1,684
Kanara	..	..	.. +	653
Kolaba	..	..	.. —	132
Ratnagiri	..	..	.. +	31
				<hr/>
				+ 4,985

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation from forest and from Government waste ; in Kanara also it was due to grant of waste lands for cultivation on kabulayats and expiry of leases of lands given out on specially reduced tenure.

The decrease in Kolaba was chiefly due to occupied lands having been taken up for non-agricultural purposes and errors in survey.

Bombay Suburban Division

The decrease of 403 acres in the gross area is due to survey corrections. The net decrease of 277 acres under occupied assessed land was mainly due to survey corrections, acquisition, conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes and to resignation of cultivable land.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES

(Appendix IV)

Northern Division

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

Year	No. of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrainment and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	10,615	No. of kabjedars 1,346	No. of kabjedars 33	No. of cases 1	No. of cases 41	No. of cases ..
1927-28	11,052	1,290	373	8	160	1

Out of 1,346 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana is responsible for 1,294. In that district this measure has to be resorted to as a warning to absentee landlords.

The decrease in other forms of coercive processes was due to the leniency shown to occupants on account of damage done to crops by frost in the Gujarat districts of the division.

Central Division

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

Year	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	One-fourth fine under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrainment and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
		Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars	Number of kabjedars
1928-29	3,551	495	55	....	156
1927-28	4,987	898	168	....	193

Compared with the last year there was a welcome decrease in the number of coercive processes under each head, the reason being that the season was generally more favourable.

Southern Division

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

Year	Number of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29 ..	1,443	Number of kabjedars 16,252	Number of kabjedars 206	Number of cases	Number of cases 163
1927-28 ..	2,060	14,653	652	1	136

There was an increase in the number of notices under section 152 in Belgaum only and a decrease in the remaining districts. The large increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 is shared by Belgaum and Kanara. The decrease in the number of cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 occurred chiefly in Kolaba. The large increase in the number of cases under section 148 is due to the general contumacy of the defaulters in Sampgaon and Athni talukas in Belgaum district and Karwar, Honavar and Kumta talukas in Kanara district.

The increase in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 occurred in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara ; but the number of such cases slightly decreased in Belgaum, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. In Kanara it is quite a common thing for a man to let his occupancy of a survey number, which he cannot cultivate, be forfeited rather than take the trouble of sending in a relinquishment.

No action under section 155 was found necessary in any of the districts.

Bombay Suburban Division

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

Year	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code
1928-29	546	3	....	....	....
1927-28	484	8	....	....	....

The following reasons contributed to the issue of a large number of notices of demand :—

- (a) A very large number of occupants lives outside the limits of the district ;
- (b) The addresses of many change frequently ;
- (c) Lands change hands frequently, but intimation is not received punctually by the revenue officers in time.

Although there is a special arrangement in this district of giving advance intimation of dues and of the time and place where they should be paid, still, for the reasons stated above, these intimations do not reach the persons concerned in time, with the result that a large number of notices of demand are required to be issued.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Northern Division

In Ahmedabad there were 190 factories on 1st August 1928 and eleven new factories were added and six were struck off the register during the year under report, leaving 195 at the close of the year. The following account shows the development in the textile industry in Ahmedabad. Two new mills will shortly start work. Two more are under construction while the erection of another is under contemplation. The old Viramgam Alfred Mill is expected to start work under a new agency in the course of the next calendar year. In many cases the old mills are effecting improvements in various directions, namely, the enlargement of spinning or weaving departments and the installation of humidifying and ventilating plants, etc. The working conditions in the new mills as compared with those of many old mills will be far more satisfactory, since they are being constructed on up-to-date lines with many improvements. In spite of the world-wide industrial depression, the textile industry of Ahmedabad is making fair progress.

Of the two textile mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) was closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties. The number of hand looms in the Borsad Taluka is the same as last year, i.e., 1,084, and the hand spinning and weaving is well conducted by backward classes in that taluka. The rice and flour mills worked well during the year. Three of the ginning factories at Dakor did not work this year, as the outturn of cotton was not quite normal owing to the frost.

In the Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well, while the work in ginning factories was much less due to the damage done to cotton by frost. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. The export of corn, timber and forest produce is fairly extensive and increases gradually. The manganese mines at Sivrajpur and Bamankuva and the fire clay factory at Derol are progressing steadily. In Broach cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There are 36 ginning factories and 12 presses in the district.

These factories usually work for 2 to 3 months every year, but this year, as the outturn of cotton was comparatively small on account of the frost, they worked for about a month only. The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness on the whole.

The river-borne trade of the port of Kavi shows a remarkable increase in the imports and exports, while there is a noticeable decline in imports at Tankari and Dehej as compared with those of the preceding year.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce. The outturn was less than in the previous year owing to the frost. The ginning factories and presses worked for a shorter period than usual. The number of spinning wheels in Bardoli has gone down from 463 to 421, while there is a slight increase in Valod where the number has risen from 310 to 324. There are hand-weaving looms in all the talukas. They weave coarse cloth chiefly used by Kaliparaj. The local silk and embroidery business in the Surat City is in a fairly flourishing condition. Grass and firewood is largely exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi Talukas. The yield of the mango crop during the year was only fair.

In Thana rice, which is the main product of the district, of the value of about Rs. 80 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs. Other articles of export in that district are timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, plantains, betel leaves, vegetables, saris and woollen cloth.

Bassein exported vegetables worth about 3 lakhs of rupees to Bombay. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi, which manufactures accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers, is flourishing.

The number of hand looms working in Bhiwandi during the year was 3,000 as against 2,920 in the last year and they employed about 7,000 men. The Raymond Woollen Mills manufacture woollen cloth and yarn and export them to Bombay and North India. The Bone Mills in Thana and Kalwa afford ample labour to the depressed classes.

Central Division

The area under cotton in East Khandesh declined from 821,135 acres to 790,406 in 1928-29. This was probably due to the fall-off in the cotton prices during the last 2 or 3 years and the general depression in the cotton trade.

There are five mills in East Khandesh, two of them are at Jalgaon, two at Amalner and one at Chalisgaon. Of the two mills at Jalgaon, the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill continued to be in a flourishing condition, while the other mill, viz., the Bhagirath Mill, is not doing well though it has been in working order for the last 6 years.

The spinning and weaving mills at Amalner and Chalisgaon are reported to be working well.

In the West Khandesh District the new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is reported to be working well and is just beginning to pay its way.

There was a strike of about 1,050 mill workmen from this mill in the month of February on the question of an increase in wages. It lasted for about a fortnight, during which period the mill had to be closed. Thereafter the workmen resumed work unconditionally. The strike was mainly due to the influence of the strike in Bombay.

No cotton market has yet been established under the new Cotton Markets Act of 1928, though one is in contemplation at Dhulia.

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

“The general depression which has for some years affected the mill industry showed no signs of abatement during the year under report. Stoppage of work locally and in Bombay saved what might have been a very critical position, as the stock on hand mounted up to unmanageable limits and the cessation of production tended to reduce the effect of over production. But this represents a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and relief of this nature to an industry whose markets are loaded up with stocks, although temporarily staying a crisis, is in the long run undesirable.”

There was a strike in all the mills at Sholapur in April 1928 and it lasted till October 1928 when it ended. This labour unrest affected the profits of the mills.

There was a strike in Barsi Mills in November 1928 but it ended in about a week owing to prompt action and without any untoward result.

In Barsi there are three spinning and weaving mills—one of these was started last year and the other this year. As these two mills have not sufficient working capital they could not commence weaving work.

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar District is making fair progress and is now producing sugar of superior sort. The factory commenced work on 3rd January 1929 and finished the season on 26th April 1929. The quantity of sugar made during the season was 2,651 tons and the output of molasses 1,176 tons. The bulk of the molasses was sold to the Central Distillery at Nasik. The amount of cane harvested for the mill was 28,238 tons from 1,693 acres.

The preparation of jaggery from sugarcane is carried on extensively in the Haveli, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas of the Poona District. The cultivation of grapes and potatoes has been newly and successfully undertaken in Bhimthadi taluka. Myrabolams worth Rs. 85,000 were exported from Ambegaon to Bombay during the year under review.

The chief crop of the Satara District is groundnut, which is produced in large quantities, especially in the southern talukas of the district, and is largely exported to foreign countries. From Patan Taluka alone groundnut worth about two to two and a half lakhs of rupees is said to have been exported during the year. The agricultural implements works of Messrs. Cooper Bros. at Satara and the Iron Factory of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. at Kirloskar Wadi continued to progress satisfactorily. Among the products raised in the district for the Bombay market were

onions from Khandala (now in Wai Taluka), eggs from the Man Mahal, betel leaves and potatoes from Koregaon, strawberries, potatoes, beans and peas from Mahableshwar Mahal and butter and eggs from Javli Taluka.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The Glass Factory at Talegaon, the Ravi Varma Fine Arts Litho Printing Press at Malavli and the carpet factory at Kune continued to work satisfactorily. The bidi making at Sinnar, the gold and silver thread work at Yeola, the manufacture of Rosha oil in the Baglan and Kalwan talukas were carried on as before. The Tikekar Textile Factory, Metals Works at Tikekarwadi, the Ice Factory at Bhusawal, the Ink Factory at Parola and the Iron Foundry at Pachora continued to show steady progress.

Southern Division

The articles of production and export from the Karnatak are mostly jagri, wheat, jowari, chillies, tobacco, cotton and groundnut.

In spite of the poor outturn of cotton owing to unseasonable rain and despite the slump in the trade due to mill strikes in Bombay, the number of ginning and pressing factories in Bijapur and Dharwar increased and all had sufficient work. The Gokak Falls Mills (Belgaum) and the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Mills of Hubli worked throughout the year. Wheat, jowari, oil-seeds and groundnut had a brisk trade in Bijapur. The Cotton Sale Societies at Hubli and Gadag fared well. The wheat trade did not flourish in Dharwar though other commodities had a good year.

The trade in spices and timber flourished in Kanara. Kolaba exported large quantities of rice and paddy to Bombay, Thana and Malabar.

The handloom industry, which is well established in the Karnatak, recorded a good year. Handlooms in the coast districts had a lean year. The looms in the Ratnagiri District number 600 and had a turnover worth Rs. 1,26,650 only against Rs. 1,56,900 in the previous year. The blanket weaving industry flourished in Bijapur.

Salt trade at Pen and Uran (Kolaba) declined. The Sanikatta Salt Works sold 134,078 maunds of salt against 108,850 maunds last year.

Building stones from Badami, lime stone from Bagalkot and dyed stuffs from Ilkal and Guledgud (Bijapur) continued to be much in demand.

The Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) had a good year. The copper and brass industry at Hubli did good business.

The tile factories at Manki (Kanara) and Mora (Kolaba) had a prosperous year, the coloured and patterned tiles of the latter being much in demand in Bombay; but those at Khanapur (Belgaum) and Guramwad (Ratnagiri) did not fare well. The five aluminium factories at Vijayadurg (Ratnagiri) had a turnover worth Rs. 51,605 against 69,942 last year. Cashewnuts worth Rs. 8,39,254 were roasted at Malwan and Vengurla for export. The cart-wheel industry of Panvel flourished as usual.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Company's power houses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus in the Kolaba District.

The fishing industry continued to do well on the coast, and the Kolaba, fishermen, to whom the proximity of Bombay affords special marketing facilities, had again a very good year.

Bombay Suburban Division

The general depression in trade and industry remained nearly the same as last year. No new industry was started during the year under report.

The principal trades and industries in the division are :—

- (1) Manufacture of Salt in the villages of Bhandup and Mahul.
- (2) The Braithwaite Engineering Works at Mulund.
- (3) Two Litho Presses at Ghatkoper.
- (4) Two Spinning and Weaving Mills at Kurla.
- (5) Match Factories at Kurla, Ghatkoper, Andheri, Vile Parle, Borivli and Ambernath.
- (6) Dyeing Factories at Kurla and Chembur.
- (7) Stone Quarries at Malavni (Kharodi) and Akurli. The Malavni quarries supply superior stone for building purposes and the Akurli quarries supply the murum and earth which are utilised as "dry filling" for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
- (8) Bone Mill and "Carbon products" factory at Vikhroli.
- (9) Aluminium and Silver Factory at Vile Parle.
- (10) Chemical Factory at Ambernath.

The area in the Ambernath Taluka which has been laid out for industrial purposes has not developed to the extent that was expected. and under present industrial and trade conditions the prospects of new industries being established are exceedingly poor.

16. PRICES

Northern Division

There was a slight increase in the prices of the principal grains in common use in all the Gujarat districts of the division except Surat though there were no marked fluctuations. The increase was due to the effects of the frost on agriculturists. The prices of other articles of food-stuffs remained stationary. The price of milk in Broach Taluka of the Broach District fell in March from 9½ to 13 seers per rupee.

In Broach the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 150 to 185 per bhar in the month of February, while it fluctuated between Rs. 125 and Rs. 184 per bhar in March and between Rs. 100 to Rs. 160 per bhar in April.

In May the markets were closed.

In Thana the price of rice and nagli, which are the principal food-grains of the district, and of other food-stuffs showed a slight tendency to decline on account of the general good crops and the general slump in trade.

Central Division

There was a slight temporary rise in the prices of all staple food grains in the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Poona districts and in Yeola, Malegaon and Chandor talukas in the Nasik district. In Sholapur the price of jowari showed a tendency to go down from December onwards. There was also a drop in the price of rice in Ahmednagar, Poona and West Khandesh districts. These fluctuations were not however more pronounced than the usual trend of prices in the different seasons of a fairly normal year.

Southern Division

As the result of a good season, there was a general fall in the prices of staple food grains. Jowari sold at 11 seers 11 chataks as against 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee in Bijapur and at 11 seers 7 chataks as against 9 seers 13 chataks in Dharwar. Except in Belgaum, rice showed a marked decline in price, selling at 5 seers 5 chataks per rupee in Bijapur and 6 seers 12 chataks per rupee in Dharwar. As last year, cotton, as also chillies in Dharwar, failed to attract good prices owing to trade depression. There was a heavy rise in the price of jagri in Dharwar which is attributed to the non-receipt of the usual supply from Mysore and Kanara.

In Kanara, the price of cardamom and pepper fell from Rs. 1,540 and Rs. 450 per khandi to Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 435 per khandi, while that of betelnut rose from Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 per khandi. The wholesale price of paddy in Kolaba remained almost stationary. Prices in Ratnagiri were lower in all cases except salt which showed a very slight increase.

Bombay Suburban Division

The prices of commodities continued at about the same levels as last year.

The staple food of this division is rice, and its price on an average was 5 seers 3 chataks per rupee in South Salsette Taluka and 5 seers 2 chataks in Ambernath.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES

Northern Division

There was no appreciable change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts, but in other Gujarat districts of the division the rates were a little lower than those of the last year in which wages had risen on account of reconstruction of houses damaged by cyclonic rains of July 1927.

In Thana, labour, as usual, continued to be attracted to industrial rather than agricultural work. The Railway electrification works together with the local brick factories, rice mills and timber and charcoal business absorb most of the labour that cannot reach Bombay. The result was that the agriculturists in Bhiwandi taluka were required to bring about 2,000 labourers from outside during the transplantation and harvesting season.

Central Division

The wages of skilled and unskilled labourers practically remained stationary except for slight variations which are a normal feature due to local seasonal conditions.

The mills in East Khandesh and Sholapur continued to attract a number of labourers from other districts, especially Satara.

There was nothing striking in West Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.

In Poona, there was a slight decline in the wages of unskilled labour in the Junnar taluka probably on account of the return of labourers to their homes during the prolonged strike in Bombay. On the other hand, there was a rise in Dhond and talukas around it on account of the railway works.

In Nasik, the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road and the ginning factories at Malegaon and Nandgaon continued to absorb a large number of labourers, and the rates of wages were more or less steady.

As regards the condition of labourers in the Satara District the Collector observes as follows:—

“The lowest rate of labour was 4 annas. During the fair season the usual emigration of labourers to Bombay, Karachi, Sholapur and other large centres is reported to have taken place, but the prolonged industrial unrest in Bombay has driven a large number of the emigrants back to their homes. This forced return by reducing the family income has detracted in some measures from the benefits of a good monsoon. The violent nature of the outbreaks in Bombay will probably deter a large number of the population from venturing out of the district for some time to come. On the other hand the disturbing influence of emigration on the family life has been removed, and the cottage industries of poultry-rearing, basket-making, weaving of home-spun and fishing nets, etc., will probably be revived and fostered, and thus recompense the loss of income by the stoppage of emigration.”

On the whole the economic condition of the labouring classes continued satisfactory and there were signs of a rise in their standard of living, though the efficiency of labour does not seem to improve.

Southern Division

Labour once again recorded a prosperous year. Demand for labour was in excess of the supply in Bijapur and Kanara above-ghats, but in

Kanara below-ghats the supply exceeded the demand. Scarcity of field labour was particularly noticed in Bijapur during the harvest and it is reported that labour had to be rushed from place to place in motor buses to garner the harvest in time. The above-ghat talukas of Kanara as usual drew on the below-ghat talukas and the demand was adequately met. The Gokak Falls Mills in Belgaum and the cotton gins and presses in Bail-Hongal, Hubli, Gadag and Bagalkot continued to offer employment to many labourers. The level which wages reached last year has been steadily maintained, but Ratnagiri recorded a slightly downward tendency. The Tata Works in Kolaba continued to import outside labour, not because the local supply was inadequate, but because it was inefficient. The range of wages for unskilled labour varied from 9 annas in Belgaum to 14 annas in Kanara, while the range for skilled labour varied from Rs. 1-8-0 in Dharwar to Rs. 2-8-0 in Kolaba.

Bombay Suburban Division

The demand for labour continued to be as brisk as in the previous year. This was chiefly due to building activities in the suburbs, which have now become popular as residential areas, especially among the middle classes, who prefer them to the congested localities in Bombay.

The average wages, common among the labouring class, were as under :—

Skilled labour.

South Salsette Taluka	.. Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per day.
Ambernath Taluka	.. Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day.

Unskilled labour.

South Salsette Taluka and Ambernath Taluka.	{ Male, annas 12 to Re. 1 per day. Females, annas 8 to 12 per day. Children, annas 5 to 8 per day.
--	--

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Northern Division

The Gujarat districts of the division were unfortunately visited by a severe calamity in the form of excessive cold at the end of January 1929 which caused extensive damage to cotton and other rabi crops. Relief was given in the form of suspension or remission of land revenue on a very liberal scale as noted in the paragraph on "Season".

In September 1928 the public peace in Godhra and Surat was disturbed on account of Hindu Muslim riots. Prompt measures were taken to restore peace and special magistrates were appointed to try the cases against the rioters. In January 1929 the town of Mandvi in the Surat District was visited by fire. About 53 houses of carpenters and blacksmiths were burnt and the total damage was estimated at about

Rs. 1,06,500. Remission of land revenue under the local calamity rules was given in deserving cases and takavi was granted under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act where necessary. Free grant of timber of the value of Rs. 4,800 was given in 42 cases and Rs. 3,200 were given for immediate relief by the trustees of the Surat Flood Relief Fund.

The Presidency Agricultural Show was held in Shahi Bagh from 17th to 28th November 1928 and was presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It comprised a collection of improved agricultural implements, irrigation machinery, dairy plants and numerous other exhibits along with a show of cattle, poultry and other live stock. By means of demonstrations instruction was offered in village sanitation, agricultural education, co-operation and subsidiary industries for the economic improvement of the rural population. The Show was visited by very large numbers including persons from distant parts of the Presidency as well as from adjoining Indian States, and proved a great success.

The tragic event of the year was the sudden flooding of the Sabarmati river at Ahmedabad on 27th July 1929 which rose with such extraordinary speed that 17 persons engaged in washing clothes near Ahmedabad City were drowned. Relief was given to the dependants of the persons drowned from the City Permanent Relief Fund.

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue Department

A grant of Rs. 52,500 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1928-29 and it was distributed as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	26,000
Kaira	..	..	..	8,000
Broach	..	..	..	500
Surat	..	..	..	18,000
Total ..				52,500

As a sum of Rs. 2,500 was likely to remain unutilized by the end of March 1929 in the Kaira District, it was withdrawn and allotted to the Collector of Surat as desired by him in addition to the amount of Rs. 18,000 placed at his disposal, as he considered that the additional amount was likely to be usefully spent in that district.

The Collector of Broach required a further allotment of Rs. 290 for urgent repairs to 3 tanks in the Hansot Mahal and the amount was allotted to him after withdrawing the necessary amount from the allotment made to the Surat District.

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of District				Number of tanks repaired	Amount spent on repairs
					Rs.
Ahmedabad.	..	..	..	36	13,431
Kaira	..	..	..	45	5,052
Broach	..	..	..	9	784
Surat	..	..	..	62	18,825

The allotments were not fully utilized in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat districts.

In Ahmedabad district the Assistant Collector, Viramgam Prant, reserved a sum of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to Mahijda Vehela, but the estimate was not received in time, while the District Deputy Collector, Dholka Prant, reserved a sum of Rs. 3,000 for repairs to Walthera tank in Dholka Taluka; which was subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department later in the year. The contract rates in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts were lower than those estimated at the time of preparing the budget, and this also to some extent resulted in a saving in these districts. In Surat the amount allotted for Kocharva tank in the Pardi Taluka was not utilised, as the tank was repaired from the allotment sanctioned for the previous year.

In Ahmedabad and Kaira the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose, while in Broach and Surat the works were done departmentally or by contract and supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division

There has been no event of outstanding importance in the year of report in so far as the revenue administration is concerned.

Kadbi Stacks.—As regards the fodder storage schemes undertaken in Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts there is nothing special to mention except that 5 stacks in the Sholapur Taluka and 2 in the Barsi Taluka were sold for Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 3,150.

Revenue Staff.—As regards the revenue staff I again beg to invite the attention of Government to my remarks of the last year. The further experience of this year has only added additional testimony to the views expressed in last year's report. The Collector of Nasik observes as follows :—

“The remarks made by my predecessor under this head in the Administration Report for 1927-28 continued to hold good during the year under review. Recruitment of the best material available is some times difficult owing to the orders of Government regarding communal representation.”

Southern Division

Red Cross Movement and Medical Relief.—Baby Week shows were held at seven places—one in Belgaum, two in Bijapur and four in Dharwar. All were well attended and aroused keen interest. The Red Cross Moving Dispensary in Belgaum has been doing useful work, instilling into the minds of the villagers the rudimentary principles of hygiene. Two classes were held under the auspices of the Lady Wilson Maternity Association, Bijapur, for the training of *dais*; twelve *dais* were trained during the year, bringing the total to 36. The experiment of giving medical relief to villagers through the agency of school masters trained for the purpose which is being tried in four villages of Dharwar Taluka is reported to be working well. In Kanara, where malaria is a serious problem 141,752 tabloids of quinine were distributed free among the public, including school children.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—It is reported that the Wilson Anti-famine Institute, Bijapur, has given a much-needed fillip to agriculture in the district. Much progress is reported to have been made in popularising iron ploughs and scrapers, improving the breed of bulls and distributing selected seeds. The building of the Institute was formally opened by the Commissioner during the year. An agricultural exhibition and a show of breeding bulls, poultry and merino rams held on the occasion were attended by ryots from all parts of the district. Agricultural and cattle shows were also held at five other places in the district with equal success.

The Taluka Development Association at Roha in the Kolaba District is reported to be doing useful work in popularising the use of improved manures and methods of agriculture. Five new co-operative credit societies were formed in the district. The Collector, however, remarks that the district is still most backward in this respect and needs a well-conducted co-operative propaganda.

Kadbi storage.—The whole stock of Government kadbi at the Shedbal Depôt (Belgaum) and 309,576 lbs. of the kadbi stored in the Depôt at Bijapur were sold during the year, and no fresh purchases were made.

Forest matters.—The Forest Advisory Committees in Kanara and Kolaba held their first meeting during the year. Communal punishment for illicit cutting in forest was suspended in Kolaba.

Of the three *shikaris* appointed for the destruction of wild elephants in Kanara, one killed one elephant and another killed three. In addition to these, four elephants were killed by special *shikaris* and one was shot by a private sportsman. 838 wild pigs and 25 tigers (including panthers) were also destroyed.

Water supply in forest villages.—The special Government grant for water supply in forest villages in Kanara was continued. Thirty-six wells have so far been completed and handed over to the District Local Board for maintenance. Five more are under construction.

Dispute between the caste Hindus and the Untouchables.—Regarding the dispute between the "Untouchables" and the caste Hindus in

connection with the use of the Chavdar tank at Mahad referred to last year, the Collector of Kolaba reports "a civil suit was filed in the Sub-Judge's Court, Mahad, by the caste Hindus. It was dismissed by the civil court on technical grounds, but a fresh suit has been admitted. During the interval between the suits some *mahars* entered the Chavdar tank, but have refrained from any illegal step."

Emigration and Immigration.—Save for the seasonable migration of labour there was no permanent emigration or immigration worth mentioning in this division. The periodical emigration of labour from Bijapur to the wheat and cotton growing centres in Dharwar and Belgaum was normal. As many as 123 labourers from the Dharwar District migrated to the Assam Tea Plantations as against 60 in the previous year. Both skilled and unskilled labour was imported as usual for forest cuttings in Kolaba, salt pans in Uran and the Tata Hydro Electric Works in that District. The Konkan districts continued to be the mainstay for the supply of labour to the Bombay Mills, but mill strikes and the Hindu-Moslem tension in that city adversely affected the supply and were responsible for the return of many labourers to their homes.

Twenty-four Mahomedans from Mangaon and Mahad talukas and the Janjira State in the Kolaba District took their families to South Africa.

Bombay Suburban Division

In the year under report there was no event of outstanding importance from the point of view of the revenue administration of this division, but the following matters are worth mention.

As might be expected, owing to industrial and commercial conditions in Bombay, land values were stationary. There is, however, a steady increase in building operations. The number of plans sanctioned for the erection of buildings in Suburban and Town Planning Schemes rose from 232 in 1926-27 and 289 in 1927-28 to 357 during the year under report. The schemes have now reached the stage of "a building a day."

Juhu was, within three years, the scene of another lamentable bathing tragedy when, on 4th August 1929, four persons—one of them a lady—belonging to well-known Parsi families were drowned. To reduce the risk of such accidents it has been suggested that life boats and other life saving contrivances should be provided by the authorities. There is a Municipality at Juhu, but its financial position does not admit of undertaking expenditure to protect bathers by any methods likely to be effective. The employment of a boat in the monsoon when danger is greatest is not feasible and the provision of a few life buoys is not likely to be of value unless a staff is kept permanently on duty to use them when required. The provision of means for this and similar purposes everywhere seems to lie in the organisation of larger local self-governing areas. But local sentiment is naturally opposed to amalgamations and has so far prevailed over the growing requirements of the suburban population as a whole.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1928-29, and

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	836	50	33,82,581	9,878	6,12,739	1,18,808	8,72,940
Kaira ...	561	28	30,05,008	49,442	7,76,088	38,418	79,993
Panch Mahals ...	615½	76½	7,27,662	7,747	1,72,094	24,768	1,25,157
Broach ...	400	15	26,44,988	37,235	4,88,362	37,403	86,707
Surat ...	813	36	30,69,892	48,907	4,32,004	33,947	16,091

No. I

*of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions
balances outstanding on 31st July 1929*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,47,196	1,34,553	86,462	2,04,065	2,07,688	36,929	21,43,040
						Remissions ... 81,135
						Suspensions... 2,36,012
						Collections ... 18,10,886
						Unauthorized ... 15,007
15,28,177	5,21,603	11,288	50,160	1,53,341	2,494	22,62,574
						Remissions ... 51,945
						Suspensions... 3,51,159
						Collections ... 18,57,992
						Unauthorized ... 1,478
3,60,893	33,138	3,865	61,693	46,068	487	5,05,170
						Remissions ... 7,635
						Suspensions... 825
						Collections ... 4,94,377
						Unauthorized ... 2,333
17,63,102	2,22,305	9,874	1,46,178	1,69,001	4,117	23,06,343
						Remissions ... 1,10,691
						Suspensions... 6,09,956
						Collections ... 15,84,934
						Unauthorized ... 762
23,74,169	1,44,622	20,758	59,092	1,91,333	4,501	27,85,468
						Remissions ... 2,01,739
						Suspensions... 5,78,735
						Collections ... 17,36,253
						Unauthorized ... 2,68,751

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the revenue year 1928-29, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,31,325	1,08,734	66,839	.....	655	4,314
Remissions	1,12,526	14,463	3,146	.....	19	128
Suspensions	386	88,859	52,118	.....	...	.....
Collections	18,413	5,412	11,575	.....	339	996
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	3,195
Kaira	1,27,318	.....	38,377	.....	160	8,257
Remissions	1,26,649	.....	7,766	.....	...	221
Suspensions ... ..	...	.....	29,957	.....	...	.....
Collections	669	.....	624	.....	20	6,035
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	2,001
Panch Mahals	20,186	.....	113	2,043	...	3,228
Remissions	11,057	.....	.....	2,043	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	113	.....	...	.....
Collections	9,129	.....	.....	.....	...	1,441
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,787
Broach	56,761	73,752	11,845	.....	...	148
Remissions	33,663	13,570	4,350	.....	...	17
Suspensions ... ..	.....	49,849	7,495	.....	...	.....
Collections	23,951	10,303	.....	.....	...	131
Unauthorized	47	30	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	2,595	.....	.....	...	80,782
Remissions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions ... ..	.....	2,595	.....	.....	...	...
Collections ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	415
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	80,367

No. I—contd.

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions
outstanding on 31st July 1929—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,44,907	13,796	The difference of Rs. 31 in column 19 as compared with the figures of last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	2,11,412	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	3,77,375	.....	...	...	...
.....	18,37,621	60,670	...	...
.....	18,499	...	
24,36,686	21,335	Columns 15 and 16. The difference of Rs. 55 as compared with the figures reported last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	1,86,611	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	3,81,116	.....	...	...	...
.....	18,65,340	1,45,930	...	...
.....	3,619	...	
5,30,740	3,290	
.....	20,735	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	938	.....	...	...	...
.....	5,01,947	11,414	...	...
.....	4,120	...	
24,48,849	8,230	Columns 15 and 16. The difference of Rs. 55 as compared with the figures reported last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	1,62,291	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	6,67,300	.....	...	...	...
.....	16,18,419	98,928	...	...
.....	839	...	
28,68,845	5,078	Column 20. Difference of Rs. 10 as compared with the figures reported last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the Collector's district return for last year.
.....	2,01,739	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	5,81,320	.....	...	...	...
.....	17,36,668	1,67,234	...	...
.....	3,49,118	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Muam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net allocation of total Muams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
T	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Thana	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1,530	64	16,59,297	56	80,074	9,784	2,206
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,755½	260½	1,44,80,428	1,53,265	25,61,361	2,62,528	11,83,003
Total for 1927-28 ...	4,755½	260½	1,44,27,608	1,53,188	25,53,599	2,57,310	11,98,245

No. 1—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural:		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1925-1927 and earlier years.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I, to VI).					
8	9						10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,07,700	44,114	18,363	1,32,940	2,31,701	4,357	19,17,470
						Remissions ... 23,395
						Suspensions ... 31
						Collections ... 18,93,867
						Unauthorized ... 677
90,81,237	10,97,830	1,50,605	6,54,137	9,89,632	52,885	1,19,20,065
						Remissions ... 4,76,540
						Suspensions ... 17,76,708
						Collections ... 93,77,809
						Unauthorized ... 2,89,008
90,27,611	10,96,597	1,40,758	7,41,486	10,02,303	45,430	1,19,63,414

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	24,271	12,666	6,841	46	1,074	2,877
Remissions	24,271	12,568	2,979	.....	...	389
Suspensions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections ... ..	...	98	3,862	46	1,074	2,588
Unauthorized ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for 1928-29 ...	3,49,861	1,97,747	1,24,015	2,089	1,880	99,606
Remissions	3,08,166	40,601	18,271	2,043	19	700
Suspensions	386	1,41,303	80,683	.....	...	.....
Collections	41,262	15,813	16,061	46	1,433	21,556
Unauthorized	47	30	.....	.....	437	87,350
Total for 1927-28 ...	1,462	5,15,128	2,57,427	9,268	2,657	19,923

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-the-rav-band items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19,65,245	...	...	.....	...	...	41,398	Columns 15, 16. The difference of Rs. 14 as compared with the figures of last year is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return.
.....	63,552	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	31	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	19,00,985	15,330	...	...
.....	...	...	.....	...	677	...	
1,95,95,272	8,46,340	20,08,090	94,63,980	4,09,606	3,76,872	93,127	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
1,27,60,335	2,36,530	6,71,623	1,17,48,578	73,391	1,03,604	98,609	

APPEND IX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct.		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Net alienation of total Inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar ...	1,236½	138½	Rs. 24,49,460	Rs. 266	Rs. 3,14,076	Rs. 17,200	Rs. 48
East Khandesh ...	1,735	65½	40,05,733	577	3,70,259	31,951	1,527
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	9,902	...	...	...	...
West Khandesh ...	1,445	43	24,31,721	9	2,17,629	70,767	15
Nasik ...	1,533	162	22,44,623	13	3,02,641	24,331	91
Poona ...	1,004½	197½	20,67,168	1,044	4,26,484	7,274	750

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous			Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).			Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
{ A. 19,35,579 B. 24 C. 154 }	1,75,921	6,192	1,74,972	1,54,976	14,547		24,33,271
						Remissions	... 3,573
						Suspensions	... 72,989
						Collections	... 23,66,657
						Balance	... 52
33,95,175	1,60,550	45,694	1,10,569	3,82,089	1,070		40,93,007
						Remissions	... 854
						Suspensions	... ..
						Collections	... 40,92,153
						Balance	... ..
.....	9,902	...	...	...	...		9,902
						Collections	... 9,902
{ A. 20,61,035 C. 2,239 }	50,950	29,057	1,66,662	1,96,929	1,113		25,05,759
						Remissions	... 13,984
						Suspensions	... 4,124
						Collections	... 24,87,651
						Balance	... ..
{ A. 17,69,024 B. 38 C. 1 }	1,29,550	18,984	81,946	1,43,014	4,278		21,38,279
						Remissions	... 6,867
						Suspensions	... 142
						Collections	... 21,31,270
						Balance	... ..
{ A. 14,11,226 B. 376 C. 5,954 }	1,38,179	75,881	97,604	1,35,560	12,521		18,52,259
						Remissions	... 3,515
						Suspensions	... 15,750
						Collections	... 18,31,850
						Balance	... 1,144

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1937-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	47,700	1,33,545	.....	.....	.....	454
Remissions	115	38	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	2,794	54,314	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	44,791	79,193	.....	.....	.....	154
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	300
East Khandesh ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	...	329	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ... ..	.....	...	329	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik	271	12,062	5,170	.....	.....	...
Remissions ... ..	.....	110	111	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ... ..	.....	5,925	1,212	.....	.....	...
Collections	271	6,027	3,847	.....	.....	...
Balance ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	3,02,261	2,07,646	878	400	403	2,458
Remissions	19,604	27	131	29	8	20
Suspensions	1,20,449	1,60,617	746	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,62,130	38,002	1	142	447	2,406
Balance	78	...	.....	229	38	62

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,14,970	12,846	
.....	3,726	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	1,30,097	.....	...	...	...
.....	24,80,795	24,876	...	...
.....	352	...	
40,93,007	28,837	
.....	854	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	40,92,153	4,602	...	...
.....	
9,902	9,902	...	...	...
25,06,088	17,080	
.....	13,984	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	4,124	.....	...	...	...
.....	24,87,980	4,814	...	...
.....	
21,55,782	9,689	
.....	7,088	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	7,279	.....	...	...	...
.....	21,41,415	6,146	...	...
.....	
23,66,425	59,270	
.....	23,334	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	3,06,562	.....	...	...	...
.....	20,84,978	15,885	...	...
.....	1,551	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.			Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.		Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.		
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara ...	969	388	35,64,367	312	11,03,028	6,428	1,241	
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	670	50	14,93,403	819	1,45,462	4,850	405	
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	2,921	...	...	...	...
Total for 1928-29 ..	8,592½	1,044½	1,82,56,474	3,040	28,79,579	1,62,771	4,077	
Total, Extra Territorial for 1928-29.	...	...	30,942	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1927-28 ...	8,592½	1,044½	1,82,25,711	3,238	28,74,154	1,51,936	4,082	

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	65	4	...	442
(A. 20,43,048)	•					Collections ... 442
(B. 483)	3,97,438	11,831	40,391	4,48,488	41,732	29,00,506
(C. 508)						Remissions ... 1,588
						Suspensions
						Collections ... 28,98,917
						Balance
.....	10,654	151	20	3	6	10,822
						Collections ... 10,822
12,34,895	73,233	33,738	1,42,117	1,99,915	1,864	16,83,034
						Remissions ... 752
						Suspensions
						Collections ... 15,80,392
						Balance ... 890
.....	2,921	...	...	...	...	2,921
						Collections ... 2,921
(A. 1,33,49,982)						1,76,05,114
(B. 921)	11,25,821	2,21,427	8,14,261	16,60,971	77,125	Remissions ... 31,133
(C. 8,856)						Suspensions ... 93,066
						Collections ... 1,74,78,890
						Balance ... 2,086
.....	23,850	151	85	7	6	24,037
						Collections ... 24,037
						Balance
(A. 1,38,51,301)						1,75,84,890
(B. 187)	11,24,968	2,11,651	8,58,555	16,54,151	1,20,127	
(C. 4,204)						

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	1..	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara ...	71,172	22,091	.....	.....	.....	36
Remissions ...	13,248	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	12,517	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections* ...	57,924	9,574	.....	.....	.....	36
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur ...	1,685	...	.....	.....	.....	797
Remissions ...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	1,679	..	.....	.....	.....	668
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	129
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	4,23,069	3,75,344	6,377	400	493	3,775
Remissions ...	32,973	175	242	29	8	20
Suspensions ...	1,23,243	2,42,373	1,958	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	2,66,795	1,32,796	4,177	142	447	3,264
Balance ...	78	...	.....	229	38	491
Total, Extra Territorial for 1928-29.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1927-28 ...	11,30,447	8,47,299	.....	471	5,659	...

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthORIZED.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
442	442	...	...	...
...	
29,93,804	22,005	
...	14,836	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,517	...	...	...	...
...	29,66,451	30,371	...	...
...	
10,822	10,822	9	...	...
...	
16,84,516	25,050	
...	758	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	16,92,739	3,927	...	...
...	1,019	...	
2,921	2,921	...	...	...
...	
1,84,14,592	1,74,777	
...	64,580	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,60,579	...	...	...	...
...	1,78,86,511	90,521	...	...
...	2,922	...	
24,087	24,087	9	...	...
...	
...	
1,95,68,766	2,55,745	8,04,810	1,85,03,585	1,19,700	4,626	2,24,000	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of 'cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,47,155	2,862	6,75,471	11,538	...
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,42,155	15	3,62,414	4,772	11
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,81,506	9,286	6,04,731	24,602	3,730
Kanara	1,417	...	10,71,755	...	5,075	56,973	3,930
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,383	14	1,04,878	4,603	3,337

No. I—contd.

Government occupied land including specially reduced.		Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).		Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
13,57,160	4,97,235	3,829	73,578	32,570	6,604				Demand ... 22,49,908 Remissions ... 5,036 Suspensions ... 57,098 Collections ... 21,86,370 U. A. ... 1,404
12,31,736	3,30,412	12,795	35,475	2,46,073	4,123				Demand ... 18,52,368 Remissions ... 32 Suspensions ... 356 Collections ... 18,51,741 U. A. ... 239
23,10,208	6,08,159	20,790	1,27,048	2,27,126	11,035				Demand ... 32,82,296 Remissions ... 19,637 Suspensions ... 7,250 Collections ... 32,54,654 U. A. ... 755
9,94,113	6,047	5,617	17,903	64,408	910				Demand ... 10,87,178 Remissions ... 3,014 Suspensions ... Collections ... 10,84,164 U. A. ...
16,49,153	23,636	17,763	28,442	1,12,952	2,258				Demand ... 18,29,787 Remissions ... 15,718 Suspensions ... 13 Collections ... 18,13,956 U. A. ...

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	1,45,782	...	...	...
Remissions ... ..	...	...	4,910	...	...	...
Suspensions ... ..	...	...	55,786	...	...	...
Collections ... ..	...	...	84,644	...	...	...
U. A. ... ..	...	...	142	...	...	...
Bijapur	24,323	1,13,378	36,215	67	576	2,242
Remissions	2,876	...	...	2	6	...
Suspensions ... ..	...	19,630	10,271	...	...	1,533
Collections	21,447	93,747	25,944	38	534	379
U. A. ... ..	...	1	...	27	35	280
Dharwar	35,774	4,36,896	2,25,838	...	...	1,098
Remissions	6,776	...	...	...	...	184
Suspensions ... ..	...	1,94,290	1,48,822	...	...	...
Collections	28,998	2,42,606	77,016	...	...	914
U. A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	53	...	20	78
Remissions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ... ..	...	...	52	...	...	...
Collections ... ..	...	...	1	...	20	78
U. A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-charavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,95,690	...	...	...	11,052	...	11,233	
...	5,036	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	57,098	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23,32,152	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,404*	...	*Rs. 1,115 recoverable. " 289 doubtful.
20,29,168	...	...	...	8,821	...	16,611	1,404
...	2,916	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	31,840	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	19,93,830	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	582†	...	† Recoverable.
39,31,902	...	...	...	12,470	...	12,059	
..	26,597	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,50,362	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	36,04,188	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	755†	...	† Recoverable.
10,87,178	...	...	...	2,390	...	9,752	
...	3,014	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	10,84,164	...	...	...
...	
18,29,838	...	...	...	3,382	...	16,863	
..	15,718	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18,14,055	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	52‡	...	‡ This is also suspended this year.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,250	68	10,76,899	110	93,040	1,494	11,362
Total for 1928-29 ...	7,433	717	1,20,22,853	12,287	18,46,609	1,04,042	22,370
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1927-28 ...	7,433	717	1,19,70,256	12,580	18,45,133	1,05,584	20,364
Total, Extra Territorial (1927-28).	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1927-1928 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,48,729	20,750	1,414	9,826	67,459	1,682	Demand ... 10,46,516 Remissions ... 4,116 Suspensions ... 4,426 Collection ... 10,37,956 U. A. ... 18
84,91,009	14,86,238	61,208	2,92,372	10,43,728	25,593	Demand ... 1,13,47,953 Remissions ... 47,553 Suspensions ... 69,143 Collections ... 1,12,28,841 U. A. ... 2,416
1,481 394 4,166	18,310 1,185 26	... ... ...	20	2 ... ...	... ... ...	..... ..... ..... 19,813 1,579 4,192
6,041	19,521	...	20	2	...	..... 25,584
84,46,408	14,85,922	55,265	3,12,674	10,33,769	25,654	Demand ... 1,13,07,384 Remissions ... 85,548 Suspensions ... 2,78,969 Collections ... 1,09,38,349 U. A. ... 4,518
6,041	19,521	...	2,868	31	1	..... 28,460

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	Other years.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,504	3,736	4,987	...	...	210
Remissions	2,272	249	249	...	...	...
Suspensions	12,233	3,253	3,671	...	...	...
Collections	999	234	867	...	...	210
U. A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	75,601	5,54,010	4,12,875	67	695	3,628
Remissions	11,924	249	5,159	2	6	184
Suspensions	12,233	2,17,173	2,18,802	...	...	1,583
Collections	51,444	3,36,687	1,88,772	38	554	1,581
U. A. ... ..	...	1	142	27	35	280
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	50	...	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1928-29.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demand	1,20,417	1,79,813	10,82,479	834	232	6,467
Remissions	20,882	713	...	...	8	1,362
Suspensions	13,132	19,004	6,49,778	...	...	...
Collections	86,353	80,079	4,32,144	545	220	4,691
U. A.	50	17	557	289	4	414
Total, Extra Territorial (1927-28).	...	...	107	...	...	31
Add—						
Overcollections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1927-28.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. 10,70,953	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,049	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,230	* Recoverable.
...	6,886	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23,784	...	...	...	...
...	10,40,265	...	...	...
...	16*	...	
1,23,94,729	40,164	...	73,748	
...	60,167	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,63,097	...	...	...	...
...	1,18,68,654	...	...	...
...	2,811	...	
19,863	19,863	...	...	...
1,579	1,579	...	...	...
4,192	4,192	...	...	...
25,634	25,634	...	...	...
...	40,164	...	...	...
...	73,748	...	...	...
...	1,20,08,200	...	...	...
1,26,97,626	37,305	...	73,582	
...	1,08,513	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,40,883	...	...	...	...
...	1,15,42,381	...	...	...
...	5,849	...	
28,598	28,548	...	50	...	
...	37,305	...	...	...
...	73,582	...	...	...
...	1,16,81,816	...	...	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cul- tivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.							
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	Rs. 2,35,695	Rs. 314	Rs. 69,426	Rs. 1,233	Rs. 14,628
Ambernath ...	7*	...	9,132	...	22	77	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	45	48	2,44,827	314	69,448	1,310	14,628
Total for 1927-28 ...	45	48	2,40,616	292	69,030	728	14,628
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29.	20,826½	2,079½	4,50,13,582	1,68,906	73,55,997	5,30,651	12,24,168
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28.	20,826½	2,079½	4,48,64,191	1,69,268	73,42,225	5,15,559	12,37,319

No. I—concl'd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less over collection in 1927-28 and earlier years.	
Gover n m e n t occupied land including spe- cially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9						10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
84,448	2,307	63,339	52,940	35,104	6,461	2,31,677
						Remissions ... 31
						Suspensions ... 5,504
						Collections ... 1,93,432
						Unauthorized arrears ... 32,710
7,014	2	2,017	115	1,142	52	10,238
						Remissions ... 1
						Suspensions ... 7
						Collections ... 10,108
						Unauthorized arrears ... 123
91,462	2,309	65,356	53,055	36,246	6,513	2,41,915
						Remissions ... 32
						Suspensions ... 5,511
						Collections ... 2,03,540
						Unauthorized arrears ... 32,832
92,606	2,304	61,019	60,677	36,200	6,515	2,55,291
3,15,23,557	37,11,707	4,98,596	18,13,725	37,30,577	1,63,115	4,11,15,047
3,14,21,317	37,09,791	4,68,693	19,82,392	37,26,518	1,97,735	4,11,10,976

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1926-27.	1927-28.	Other years.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.						
South Salsette ...	3,173	8,850	6,090	...	9,994	16,360
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,154
Suspensions ...	11	8,860	6,090	...	...	...
Collections ...	3,162	...	...	...	6,321	1,817
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	...	...	1,251	12,389
Ambernath ...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total for 1928-29 ...	3,173	8,860	6,101	...	9,994	16,360
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,154
Suspensions ...	11	8,860	6,090	...	...	...
Collections ...	3,162	...	5	...	6,321	1,817
Unauthorized arrears ...	...	...	6	...	1,251	12,389
Total for 1927-28 ...	2,369	13,162	24,016	229	5,390	18,234
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	8,51,724	11,35,961	5,49,368	2,556	12,971	1,23,369
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	5,07,986	14,54,892	22,11,221	1,570	8,511	50,282

No. I—concl.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,76,164	4,607	20,465	2,04,732	6,318	46,350	1,022	
...	4,607	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,465	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,04,732	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46,350	...	
10,249	1	7	10,113	145	128	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10,113	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	128	...	
2,86,403	4,608	20,472	2,14,845 6,463 1,922	6,463 Overcollections. Non-tharavband items.	46,478	1,922	
			2,23,230	Total consolidated gross revenue collected.			
...	4,608	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,472	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,14,845	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46,478	...	
3,18,711	31,062	18,073	2,41,312 7,137 1,786	7,187 Overcollections. Non-tharavband items.	28,264	1,786	
			2,50,235	Total consolidated gross revenue collected.			
4,37,90,996	9,75,695	29,52,928	3,94,33,990	6,86,654	4,29,063	3,43,574	
4,53,45,438	6,81,850	25,35,399	4,20,35,856	2,35,533	1,42,343	3,97,968	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasubbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collectious).	Written off or remitted.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	26,51,166*	1,800	2,50,204	.....	1,29,524
2	Kaira	52,10,872	21,409	14,73,680	.....	2,17,236
3	Panch Mahals	1,82,965	7,166	46,235	.....	- 957
4	Broach	8,62,066	33,721	1,30,257	.....	87,564
5	Surat	2,065	6,142	1,048	.....	60
6	Thana	25,410†	7,740	7,181	.....	85
	Total ...	89,34,548	77,978	16,26,505	.....	4,36,426

No. II

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1928-29

overdue.			
Unauthor- ized.	Balance at the end of September 1929....	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
S	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,062	23,93,762	40,969	* The difference of Rs. 7,535 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for North Daskroi Taluka.
462	40,58,700	1,51,696	
.....	1,44,896	.....
.....	7,56,530	34,970	
.....	7,150	99	
.....	25,969	.....	† The difference of Rs. 100 in the opening balance is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return of Kalyan Taluka.
2,544	73,87,016	2,27,734	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,61,474	1,17,999	35,460	.....
2	Kaira	99,940	2,06,600	1,21,568	1,151
3	Panch Mahals	9,037	5,123	8,519	.....
4	Broach	12,669	34,376	22,293	... ..
5	Surat ... ..	.....	186	186	.....
6	Thana	575	1,609	1,775	.....
	Total ...	2,82,625	3,65,698	1,79,798	1,151

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balanced at the end of September 1929.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un- authorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
49,876	25	2,44,013	
35,266	67	1,93,821	
138	139	5,554	
9,623	18	24,383	
.....	
.....	120	409	* The difference of Rs. 265 in the opening balance of Thana District is due to the correction of a mistake in the last year's return for Thana District.
78,907	360	4,68,579	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1929.

1 Serial Number.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1928.	4 In the year.			5 Demands overdue.		9 Balance at the end of September 1929.	10 Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	11 Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	Ahmednagar ...	Rs. 11,71,084*	Rs. 10,331	Rs. 3,33,034	Rs. 5,413	Rs. 9,610	Rs. 5,968	Rs. 8,42,879	Rs. 24,538	
2	East Khandesh ...	53,644*	8,700	20,594	...	...	...	41,760	166	
3	West Khandesh ...	1,00,200	32,752	53,707	...	...	...	79,255	293	
4	Nasik ...	2,06,545	1,114	46,299	152	...	...	1,61,208	...	
5	Poona ...	5,36,290*	9,167	1,70,636	1,166	2,073	9,496	3,73,455	3,248	
6	Satara ...	1,67,433	4,441	64,300	...	...	251	1,07,674	...	
7	Sholapur ...	84,406*	3,580	30,073	...	38	206	57,913	37	
	Total ...	23,19,602	69,995	7,18,882	6,731	11,630	15,921	16,61,034	28,282	

* The difference in the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and those in column 3 of this statement is due to mistakes since reported.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.
TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1928.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929.	Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	34,208	1,00,214	1,05,382	483	252	5,843	28,557	...
2	East Khandesh ...	329	3,713	3,838	...	...	...	204	...
3	West Khandesh...	287	6,946	7,191	...	...	...	42	...
4	Nasik ...	10,648	14,762	16,499	110	...	...	8,791	...
5	Poona ...	61,315	47,959	62,421	1,328	2,476	3,644	39,625	603
6	Satara ...	322	22,164	19,668	...	...	2,809	2,696	...
7	Sholapur ...	5,084	6,739	8,676	65	...	34	3,132	3
	Total ...	1,12,148	1,96,487	2,23,495	1,986	2,728	12,419	83,149	506

* The difference in the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and those in column 9 of this statement is due to mistakes since reported.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1929 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1928. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over- collections). 5	Amount written off or remitted. 6
1	Belgaum. ...	Rs. 2,93,541	Rs. 23,621	Rs. 68,672	Rs.
2	Bijapur ...	13,54,321*	2,65,167	1,97,706	.....
3	Dharwar ...	1,23,594†	11,600	21,617	.....
4	Kanara ...	38,583	18,900	11,467	.....
5	Kolaba ...	3,201	.....	1,081	.....
6	Ratnagiri ...	10,893‡	.....	2,121	.....
	Total ...	13,24,520	3,19,278	3,02,654	.....
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	1,30,78,071	38	26,47,001	6,731
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	75,00,037	72,05,369§	16,921	6,16,855
				16,16,855	18,151

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1929. 9	Voluntary payments included in column 5. 10	Remarks. 11
		Suspended. 7	Un- authorised. 8			
1	Belgaum ...	Rs. 537	Rs. 2,244	Rs. 2,48,490	Rs. 26	
2	Bijapur ...	.....	2,910	14,21,772	13,549	
3	Dharwar ...	519	13	1,13,582§	865	
4	Kanara ...	100	.....	46,419	347	
5	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	2,120	.....
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	8,762	.....
	Total ...	1,156	5,197	18,41,145	14,257	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	4,46,212	23,662	1,08,92,195	2,70,303	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	55,259	47,869	1,30,71,394	68,927	

* Includes Rs. 557 to be refunded.

† The difference of Rs. 1,220 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

‡ The difference of Re. 1 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

§ Includes Rs. 5 to be refunded.

APPENDIX No. II—*concl'd.*
TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1928. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over- collections). 5	Amount written off or remitted. 6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bolgaum	1,626*	23,321	33,485	.....
2	Bijapur	26,910	1,14,447	1,35,940	.....
3	Dharwar	2,075†	9,632	10,217‡	.....
4	Kanara	317	2,385	2,426	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	213	218	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	661	661	.....
	Total ...	30,998	1,50,664	1,62,947	.....
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	4,26,766	7,13,049	5,66,235	3,137
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	4,38,019	5,97,793	6,08,763	672

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of Sep- tember 1929. 9	Voluntary payments included in column 5. 10	Remarks. 11
		Suspended. 7	Un- authorised. 8			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bolgaum	84	1,448	1,532	.....
2	Bijapur ... ..	.....	577	15,417	2,164	
3	Dharwar	254	.....	1,503	.....
4	Kanara	30	.....	276	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	368	2,035	18,738	2,164	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1928-29	82,003	14,804	5,70,456	2,670	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1927-28	12,801	24,796	4,26,483	660	

* The difference of Rs. 6 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustment made during the year.

† The difference of Rs. 14 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustment made during the year.

‡ Includes over collections of Rs. 13.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of Northern,

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Unculti- vable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,308	6,764	390,168	121,521
2	Kaira ...	1,029,159	862	57,314	93,036
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,029,048	28,750	68,506	Others ... 40,513 Forest ... 207,531
4	Broach ...	939,201	94,254	114,863	248,044 66,163
5	Surat ...	1,058,442	99,076	56,819	Others ... 60,446 Forest ... 43,028
					103,474
6	Thana ...	2,191,420	50,716	157,764	Others ... 81,330 Forest ... 916,797
					998,117
	Total for 1928-29 ...	8,718,578	270,423	842,424	Others ... 452,709 Forest ... 1,167,346
					1,620,055
CENTRAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,250	11,499	331,562	Others ... 137,209 Forest ... 531,049
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,716	10,598	263,582	Others ... 102,772 Forest ... 413,068
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,100	15,810	655,159	Others ... 91,963 Forest ... 904,753
4	Nasik ...	3,771,584	15,931	280,523	Others ... 138,569 Forest ... 811,951
5	Poona ...	3,422,701	624	276,337	Others ... 137,575 Forest ... 431,102
6	Satara ...	3,134,964	9,839	231,013	Others ... 89,186 Forest ... 447,088
7	Sholapur ...	2,923,418	3,424	161,316	Others ... 102,774 Forest ... 116,232
	Total ...	23,884,733	67,925	2,179,522	Others ... 790,068 Forest ... 3,745,243
					4,535,311

No. III.

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1928-29.

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,435	80,114	245,087	1,117,430	106,882	402,917
407	14,828	57,080	333,082	81,589	340,961
357	38,970	164,717	124,186	174,104	181,414
184	17,995	41,352	407,427	29,610	187,353
722	21,806	2,619	631,483	37,230	105,213
3,885	8,165	352	851,371	8,417	112,633
6,090	181,878	511,207	3,514,979	437,832	1,329,791
526	36,996	36	2,554,177	15,133	634,074
1,939	51,366	913	1,772,132	37,773	254,573
755	152,496	17	1,050,763	377,821	141,533
1,592	57,685	244	1,988,223	94,588	402,358
32,834	14,063	390	1,884,825	17,019	627,732
1,148	18,937	2,006	1,418,679	6,248	910,820
1,373	13,442	244	2,089,010	55,339	380,259
40,172	344,885	3,850	12,757,809	603,910	3,351,349

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Unculti- vable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL DIVISION—contd.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	Others ... 4,243 Forest ... 692
	Total for 1928-29 ...	23,889,696	67,925	2,179,525	Others ... 794,311 Forest ... 3,745,835 4,540,146
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
1	Belgaum ...	2,667,021	34,304	88,726	Others ... 106,082 Forest ... 447,715
2	Bijapur ...	3,653,118	18,739	121,675	Others ... 176,203 Forest ... 74,629
3	Dharwar ...	2,879,504	12,478	60,255	Others ... 161,143 Forest ... 240,707
4	Kanara ...	2,526,153	442	48,619	Others ... 22,969 Forest ... 2,065,928
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,606	18,410	194,052	Others ... 36,208 Forest ... 329,342
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,374	8,038	704,852	Others ... 18,244 Forest ... 12,648
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
	Total for 1928-29 ...	15,881,888	92,411	1,218,242	Others ... 520,849 Forest ... 3,170,969 3,691,818
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.					
1	NAME OF THE TALUKA. South Salsette ...	91,117	7,151	6,975	Others ... 17,726 Forest ... 2,369
2	Ambernath ...	7,110	1,457	456	Others ... 374 Forest ... 1,260
	Total for 1928-29 ...	98,227	8,608	7,431	21,719
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	48,583,389	439,366	4,250,622	9,873,738
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	48,588,824	440,665	4,256,057	9,864,726

No. III—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
40,172	344,904	3,906	12,757,809	603,910	3,351,399
1,549	29,771	122	1,152,687	9,381	996,984
643	23,667	20	2,162,720	19,374	1,055,448
965	31,189	884	1,600,223	16,518	755,143
460	39,332	2,901	337,160	5,679	2,663
2,263	2,660	913	724,232	55	77,371
265	1,356	5,181	1,590,631	4,214	218,945
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
6,145	127,975	10,021	7,570,666	54,921	3,109,689
1,702	563	660	19,504	18	34,449
6	63	.....	3,484	17	3
1,708	626	660	22,988	35	34,462
55,015	655,383	525,794	23,866,442	1,096,698	7,825,331
54,300	636,322	571,054	23,820,213	1,096,130	7,819,357

APPENDIX

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

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,570	76,941	1,351	16	5,995	768
Kaira ...	1,397	84,381	1,137	36	664	124
Panch Mahals ...	944	8,252	697	.....	.....	...
Broach ...	2,141	53,388	1,867	.....	.....	...
Surat ...	480	12,228	416	.....	.....	...
Thana ...	4,083	1,29,144	3,783	1,294	46,030	8,609
Total ...	10,615	3,16,364	9,251	1,346	52,689	9,501
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar ...	35	2,898	35	23	648	106
East Khandesh ...	874	17,868	752	79	2,043	288
West Khandesh ...	220	9,221	188	4	159	36
Nasik ...	238	5,078	199	105	3,500	655
Poona ...	2,046	59,067	1,765	51	771	170
Satara ...	68	1,031	46	184	4,122	760
Sholapur ...	70	2,084	64	49	1,892	455
Total ...	3,551	97,247	3,049	495	18,135	2,471

No. IV.

Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions ending 31st July 1929.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabje-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
25	1,681	551	26	1,134	410 0 0	1,002	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	593	659 0 0	1,056	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	50	23 0 0	23	...	...	...
2	499	120	9	319	102 0 0	212	...	...	...
...
6	764	755	2	108	2 0 0	15	1	10	240
33	3,144	1,426	41	2,203	1,195 0 0	2,306	1	10	240
28	554	151	*90	1,341	1,691 0 0	1,332	...	...	...
2	67	62	7	92	130 0 0	84	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	50	51 0 0	65	...	...	...
9	558	376	10	57	63 0 0	50	...	...	...
4	114	165	33	847	835 0 0	484	...	...	...
10	351	51	3	123	21 0 0	44	...	...	...
4	114	80	8	69	135 0 0	79	...	...	...
55	1,758	915	156	2,573	2,931 0 0	2,038	...	...	...

* Out of 90 cases of notices under section 153, Land Revenue Code, in 22 only the lands were actually forfeited.

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20		22	23
<i>Northern Division.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	410 0 0	1,003	1	81	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	659 0 0	1,056	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	22 0 0	23	...	...	...
Broach ... ..	...	...	102 0 0	212	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	5	1,193 0 0	2,293	1	81	...
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	492 0 0	309	...	...	...
East Khandesh ... ..	...	...	130 0 0	84	...	...	...
West Khandesh	15	40	26 0 0	22	...	...	...
Nasik	68	50	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ... ..	...	...	286 0 0	186	...	...	...
Satara ... ..	...	...	21 0 0	44	...	...	...
Sholapur ... ..	...	...	57 0 0	54	...	...	...
Total	83	90	1,012 0 0	609	...	...	...

.. APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Num- ber of kabje- dars.	For how much arrears.	Penal- ty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	613	8,617 0 0	489 0 0	10,992	1,02,189 6 0	9,365 0 0
Bijapur	68	1,089 0 0	62 0 0	49	1,367 0 0	290 0 0
Dharwar	370	5,422 0 0	305 0 0	237	3,694 0 0	768 0 0
Kanara	31	450 0 0	28 0 0	4,785	34,322 0 0	4,263 0 0
Kolaba	349	14,835 0 0	308 0 0	98	5,162 0 0	627 0 0
Ratnagiri	12	1,006 0 0	12 0 0	140	2,961 0 0	349 0 0
Total ...	1,443	31,439 0 0	1,204 0 0	16,252	1,49,695 0 0	15,662 0 0
<i>Bombay Suburban Division.</i>						
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette ...	507	23,465 0 0	452 0 0	3	130 0 0	17 0 0
Ambernath	89	1,597 0 0	31 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total ...	546	25,062 0 0	483 0 0	3	130 0 0	17 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	16,155	4,70,112 0 0	13,987 0 0	18,006	2,15,649 0 0	27,651 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	19,083	6,28,237 0 0	15,787 0 0	16,849	1,58,191 0 0	26,910 0 0

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions
ending 31st July 1929.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kajie- dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale pro- ceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assess- ment.	Pro- ceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
...	.....	...	34	627	359 34 0	603	...	...	...
5	97	58	34	498	492 0 0	269	101	31	508
3	143	143	23	511	350 0 0	608	...	...	...
3	82	28	60	1,226	464 10 0	1,168	134	302	435
47	667	469	10	297	290 20 0	296	16	17	105
148	4,865	225	2	511	.....	.....	10	9	130
206	5,854	923	163	3,670	1,956 24 0	2,934	261	359	1,178
...
...
...
294	10,756	3,264	360	8,451	6,082 24 0	7,280	363	369	1,418
1,103	48,074	10,541	489	29,247	13,566 23 0	17,583	1,952	5,891	12,597

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	174 16 0	176
Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	35 0 0	13
Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....	96 0 0	175
Kanara	49	165	287 4 0	702
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	49	166	592 20 0	1,066
<i>Bombay Suburban Division.</i>				
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1928-29 ...	133	261	2,797 20 0	4,058
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-28 ...	123	350	4,006 23 0	5,632

*districts of Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions
ending 31st July 1929—concl'd.*

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

B—SIND

G. A. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind

1. SEASON

The inundation during the year under report was a fairly good one. Though the river did not at any time rise much above the fair irrigating level, yet it kept steady at a sufficient level for an unusually long period. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge was first recorded as late as 28th July and this level of 13 feet and above was maintained for 11 days only as against 21 days in 1927, 44 days in 1926 and 32 days in 1925 and an average of 32 days for the last 3 years. The Kotri gauge fared better; the fair irrigating level of 17 feet at that gauge was first recorded on 15th June 1928 and was maintained for 85 days as compared with 47 days in 1927, 68 days in 1926, 76 days in 1925 and an average of 64 days for the last 3 years. The highest readings on the Bukkur and Kotri gauges this year were 14·2 feet on 1st August 1928 and 19·3 feet on 6th August 1928 respectively, as against 15·3 feet on the 19th August and 21·5 feet on 24th August in the preceding year and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 23·8 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges. No deficiency of water was felt except on the tails of certain canals, and the kharif crops generally reached maturity. The cotton crop was however damaged to some extent by the severe winter frost.

The rainfall was scanty throughout the year, as a result of which the barani tracts suffered. Locusts appeared in some parts and threatened the rabi crops, but no material damage was done by them. These crops and the fruit gardens were, however, severely damaged by frost, and the remissions on this account were heavier than in the previous year.

Public health was on the whole good throughout the year except in the last month, *viz.*, July, when cholera broke out all over Sind and caused heavy mortality. Measures were taken to combat the disease. Malaria appeared in mild form throughout the Province but was rather severe in the Karachi District where it is said to have caused 2,726 deaths. Touring Medical Officers were as usual appointed for malaria duty and quinine was also distributed free. Small-pox appeared here and there all over Sind, but the mortality was not great. Pneumonia appeared in severe form in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts and in the latter district it claimed 558 victims. The year was however free from plague like its predecessor.

The condition of cattle was fair. The total reported mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases increased from 4,682 in the preceding year to 6,824 in the year under report. This was due to a number of outbreaks, especially of rinderpest, in Upper Sind districts. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case

of 204 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 15,697 against 13,460 inoculated in 145 outbreaks during the previous year. Owing to scanty rainfall shortage of fodder was felt in the Rohri division of the Sukkur District, in the Sinjhora taluka of the Nawabshah District and in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts. Some cattle died from the effects of the severe cold wave.

2. GROSS REVENUE

(Column 3 of Appendix I)

There is a net increase of Rs. 3·03 lakhs under this head. The increase is shared by all districts, except Upper Sind Frontier which shows a small decrease of ·02 lakh only. Most of the above increase occurred in the Karachi and Larkana districts, each showing an increase of Rs. 1·03 lakhs, the increase being due to the cultivation of a greater area of land with crops paying higher rates of assessment. The increase of Rs. ·28 lakhs, ·36 lakhs, and ·31 lakhs respectively in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts is due to the same cause. The increase in the Thar Parkar District and the decrease in Upper Sind Frontier are small and require no explanation.

3. ALIENATIONS

(Column 5 of Appendix I)

The total figures under this head show a net decrease of Rs. ·11 lakhs as compared with the figures of the preceding year. A decrease is reported by all districts except Thar Parkar where there was an increase of Rs. ·10 lakhs, due to less cultivation in jagir lands. The largest decrease of Rs. ·13 lakhs occurs in the Hyderabad District and is due to extension of cultivation. The increase in other districts is small and calls for no comment.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I)

There is a net increase of Rs. 2·71 lakhs under this head over the figures of the previous year. It is contributed to by all districts except Thar Parkar and Karachi. Taking the districts individually, the Upper Sind Frontier District shows the largest increase, viz., Rs. 2·13 lakhs, which is due principally to extensive cultivation. Next comes the Larkana District which gives an increase of Rs. 1·31 lakhs. The increase is due to increased cultivation with rice and other flow crops. The increase in the districts of Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad is respectively Rs. ·08 lakhs, ·05 lakhs and ·31 lakhs. In the former two districts, it is due to increased cultivation with rice and other flow crops and in the latter with rice crop only. The decrease of Rs. ·35 lakhs and Rs. ·82 lakhs in the Thar Parkar and Karachi districts is due to a fall in cultivation chiefly due to the poor monsoon.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

(Column 12 of Appendix I)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 81 lakhs over the previous year's figures as under:—

					Lakhs of rupees
Karachi	..	..	..	..	+ 03
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	+ 15
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	+ 13
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	+ 16
Nawabshah	..	..	..	..	+ 12
Larkana	..	..	..	..	+ 23
Thar Parkar	..	..	..	..	— 01

The largest increase of Rs. 23 lakhs in the Larkana District is attributed mainly to larger realizations from the sale of occupancy rights of building sites and from fines for unauthorized cultivation and under section 148, Land Revenue Code. The increase in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts is due mainly to bigger receipts from fines levied for unauthorized cultivation and in the Nawabshah District to larger realizations from the sale of building plots. In the Upper Sind Frontier District it is due to larger realizations from malkano and sale of trees, and in the Sukkur District to bigger receipts from malkano and from fines levied for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease in the Thar Parkar District is small and requires no explanation.

6. REMISSIONS

(Column 24 of Appendix I)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 5.79 lakhs against Rs. 15.62 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 9.83 lakhs is shared by all districts and is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods and deficiency of water and locusts which amounted respectively to Rs. 6.95 lakhs, Rs. 4.95 lakhs and Rs. 2.52 lakhs in the preceding year fell to Rs. .06 lakhs, Rs. 1.98 lakhs and Rs. .46 lakhs during the year under report. The remissions on account of frost and kalar increased from Rs. .73 lakhs and Rs. .10 lakhs, in the previous year to Rs. 2.70 lakhs and Rs. .13 lakhs, the increase in the former being due to a severe cold wave during the year.

7. SUSPENSIONS

(Column 25 of Appendix I)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 1.37 lakhs against Rs. 2.77 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. .84 lakhs relate to the year under report and

Rs. 53 lakhs to the previous year. These figures are included in the balance outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION

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

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,14·27 lakhs against Rs. 98·36 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS

(Column 26 of Appendix I)

The total collections, which were very satisfactory, amounted to Rs. 1,14·09 lakhs or 99·84 per cent. of the demand.

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

				Per cent.
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	100
Sukkur	..	..	..	100
Larkana.	..	..	..	99·93
Nawabshah	..	..	..	99·99
Hyderabad	..	..	..	99·97
Thar Parkar	..	..	..	99·71
Karachi	..	..	..	99·05

10. BALANCES

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1·55 lakhs as against Rs. 3·20 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 01 lakhs have since been recovered, leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1·54 lakhs, of which Rs. 65 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 89 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Current year	Previous year	Total
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
(a) Under suspensions ..	82	50	132
(b) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	01	04	05
(c) Under legal process ..	03	11	14
(d) Under appeals ..	03	..	03
	89	65	154

The figures under (a) show a net decrease of Rs. 1·39 lakhs as compared with the last year's figures. The arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, have been reduced from Rs. ·09 lakhs to Rs. ·05 lakhs. The unauthorised arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. ·14 lakhs as compared with Rs. ·37 lakhs shown last year.

11. TAKAVI

(Appendix II)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1929 amounted to Rs. 3·73 lakhs as against Rs. 28·74 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. ·67 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2·98 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. ·8 lakhs under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 25·01 lakhs is shared by all districts except Larkana and Nawabshah. It is most marked in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts, where in the preceding year liberal grants of takavi were made owing to damage caused by heavy rains.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 45·9 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 43·81 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 23 lakhs fell due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 8·57 lakhs or 37·26 per cent. were collected and Rs. ·33 lakhs were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 14·10 lakhs, which is accounted for, as under :—

	Lakhs
Unauthorized arrears	2·97
Authorized arrears	10·64
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind	·49
	Rs. 14·10 lakhs

In addition to the above, Rs. ·10 lakhs were collected on account of future years, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 8·67 lakhs.

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 2·97 lakhs as against Rs. 1·81 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being principally confined to the Karachi District, where the recoveries were hampered on account of the damage caused by frost and the insufficient rains. The suspensions amounted to Rs. 10·64 lakhs as against Rs. 6 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all districts except Karachi and is due to the fact that suspensions were granted on a liberal scale in those districts owing to heavy damage caused by the recent rains and the river floods. Owing to the same cause the arrears from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind, also increased from Rs. ·28 lakhs to Rs. ·49 lakhs.

Out of the sum of Rs. ·33 lakhs shown as written off during the year, Rs. ·31 lakhs which pertain to the Larkana District were written off under Government Resolution No. 2177/28, dated the 8th February 1929.

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

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In 33 cases in all, the takavi loans borrowed were found to have been misapplied. In 4 cases the amount advanced was recovered and in the remaining 29 cases steps have been taken for recovery. Sixteen cases in which the takavi works were not completed within the prescribed period were also detected. In 7 of these cases recovery of the amount has been made and in the remaining cases notices have been issued to the parties to show cause why the entire amount should not be recovered from them at once.

12. COERCIVE PROCESS

(Appendix III)

There was a decrease in the number of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, which is shared by the districts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The remaining districts show a slight increase.

No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, while the numbers of individuals proceeded against in the remaining districts, viz., Larkana, Nawabshah and Karachi, were 1,479, 750 and 34 respectively. The aggregate penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 3,440. There was a decrease from 54 to 52 in the number of distrainments of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code. Forfeiture of land under section 153 was resorted to in 101 cases against 99 cases during the preceding year. Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in the Karachi District, and the number of cases involved was 3 as against nil in the previous year. Action under section 157 was taken in 4 cases as against 3 in the preceding year.

13. AREA

(Appendix IV)

There is a net increase of 5,340 acres in the total area of the Province. This is due to survey operations and the formation of alluvial lands. The increase is confined mainly to the Sukkur District.

Column 4 (unassessed culturable land) shows an increase of 46,030 acres, which is shared by all the districts except Nawabshah. This is mostly due to less cultivation on account of scanty rainfall. The decrease of 1,906 acres in the Nawabshah District is ascribed to errors in the previous year's figures.

There is a net increase of 18,074 acres under the head "unculturable land" (column 5). It is shared by all districts except Sukkur. It is principally due to a decrease in khas mokal cultivation and errors of last year. The decrease of 3,151 acres in the Sukkur District is due to survey operations.

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

District	Area taken up			Area relinquished
	Unoccupied land taken up	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Upper Sind Frontier	1,058	163	1,221	155
Sukkur	2,324	15	2,339	1,322
Larkana	7	....	7	....
Nawabshah	620	111	731	....
Hyderabad	1,545	511	2,056	207
Thar Parkar	1,190	282	1,472	2,791
Karachi	3,605	2	3,607	....
Total for 1928-29	10,349	1,084	11,433	4,475
Total for 1927-28	12,281	9,716	21,997	867

The area taken up during the year was 11,433 acres as against 21,997 acres taken up during the previous year. Most of the difference is confined to the Thar Parkar District, where a smaller area was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 2nd November 1899 is given in the following statement :—

District	Area of land granted free of malkano	Land granted on payment of malkano		Land sold by auction	
		Area	Amount obtained	Area	Amount obtained
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Ra.
Upper Sind Frontier	..	1,035	5,154	..	..
Sukkur	84	1,295	5,249	6	441
Larkana	..	3	5	..	..
Nawabshah	..	1	75	..	..
Hyderabad	..	975	2,668	..	..
Thar Parkar	..	444	2,375	267	3,124
Karachi	11	3,555	8,254	..	..
	95	7,308	23,780	273	3,565

The difference in column 4 of the first table and the total area of 7,676 acres accounted for in the second table, viz., 3,757 acres, represents lands

given in exchange and lands forfeited for violation of the terms of grant regranted to original occupants without levy of malkano.

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auction amounted to Rs. 27,345 and the average rate per acre works out at Rs. 3-9-0 as against Rs. 3-3-0 in the preceding year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

The year under report, like the previous year, witnessed a slight increase in the seaborne trade of the port of Karachi. The total volume of trade, both foreign and coasting, was valued at Rs. 77·89 crores as against Rs. 76·48 crores in the preceding year, giving an increase of 1·41 crores, i.e., nearly 2 per cent. The foreign trade was 82 per cent. of the total or Rs. 63·50 crores and the coasting trade 18 per cent. or Rs. 14·39 crores.

Out of the aggregate value of the foreign trade, exports amounted to Rs. 29·24 crores, showing a rise of 2 per cent. on the figures of 1927-28. The increase is most marked in the case of raw cotton, the shipments of which owing to better crops in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, rose from 1,31,558 tons valued at Rs. 12·63 crores to 1,48,600 tons valued at Rs. 14·26 crores, the quantity exported during the year being the second highest on record, second only to that exported in 1925-26.

The value of the import trade also showed an increase from Rs. 30·54 crores to Rs. 34·25 crores, or of 12 per cent., and this was due in a large measure to an appreciable expansion in the import trade of sugar and cotton manufactures. In addition iron and steel, mineral oils, woollen goods and motor vehicles also established a new high record in the year under report. The import of sugar during the year rose to the high level of 2,09,624 tons valued at Rs. 3·64 crores, showing an increase of 59,179 tons or 39 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 67·97 lakhs or 23 per cent. in value as compared with 1927-28. The increase was due to an enormous world production and the consequent low level of prices. The business done was, however, not remunerative, because the dealers, who had been induced to place large orders in the hope of realizing good profits owing to the fact that the prices then prevailing were somewhat higher than those offered by foreign exporters, sustained heavy losses, because prices went down under the pressure of large supplies. The value of imported cotton manufactures also exhibited an increase from Rs. 8·98 crores to Rs. 10·33 crores, the rise being due principally to the continued mill strike in Bombay.

The coasting trade suffered a serious setback owing to the labour strikes at Bombay. It fell from Rs. 17·16 crores worth to Rs. 14·39 crores, showing decrease of Rs. 2·77 crores.

In view of the approaching Sutlej Valley and Sukkur Barrage irrigation projects, a very large increase in the trade of Karachi in the near future seems to be assured, and rightly anticipating this event the Karachi Port Trustees have been carrying out necessary improvements in the Port. The quay wall of the west wharf for 4 berths has been completed and

2 berths equipped with five 2-ton electric cranes will be available for use when the layout of the Railway yards is completed.

The local trade showed no signs of improvement. Although the inundation was favourable and the kharif crops, chiefly cotton and paddy, were grown extensively and their yield too was good, yet the advantage thereby gained was counterbalanced by a fall in prices. Some of the other crops, *viz.*, wheat, oil seeds, and sugar cane, suffered from frost and consequently their yield was poor. The money market continued to be tight.

There was no appreciable change in the local industries except that 19 rice husking factories were newly established in the Larkana District, which grows paddy to a large extent, and one cotton ginning factory was opened at Sinjhor in the Nawabshah District. The number of rice-husking and floor grinding machines in Thar Parkar District, on the other hand, decreased from 12 to 8, although the work turned out by 8 in the year under report was even greater than that in 1927-28. The cotton ginning factories had sufficient business during the year, but the Government ginning factory at Mirpurkhas remained closed. The oil pressing and cane pressing industry suffered considerably, as these crops were damaged by the cold wave. The leather factory at Pano Akil continued to do well.

No improvement is noticeable in the small indigenous cloth industry, and none is possible until the methods employed are radically changed. The silk cloth industry at Rohri is working well. The coarse woollen cloth manufactured at certain places in Sind is consumed locally. The dyeing, lacquer work, and other small industries, such as those connected with earthenware, pan grass, metal work and soap, went on as usual. The silken lungis industry at Tatta is, for want of demand, showing signs of decay, though the weaver's co-operative credit society is trying to keep the industry going. The public motor services are increasing every year and during the year under report in all 2,178 motor cars were received at the Port of Karachi.

15. PRICES

There was no appreciable change in the prices of cereals except wheat, during the year. The price of wheat rose about the middle of the year, as the wheat crop was damaged by the severe frost in January, but subsequently fell on account of the good wheat harvest in America and Australia. Cotton commanded a lower price during the year than in the previous year. The price of ghee was slightly higher than that in the preceding year owing to the scanty rainfall. The prices of imported cloth and sugar were lower and this afforded some relief to the people. Fodder was dearer for some time in certain parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts and in Karachi City, where on account of scanty rainfall it was very scarce.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained steady during the year except in the districts of Larkana, Sukkur, Nawabshah and,

Hyderabad. In these three districts there was some rise, due evidently to Barrage and other works. In the Nawabshah District, the demand for labour increased owing to the construction of the new feeder railway line, and that constituted one of the causes of the rise in wages in that district. In the Hyderabad District, Hyderabad Town showed some fall in the wages of both the skilled and unskilled labour and Tando Muhammad Khan in those of skilled labour only. Hala showed some rise, but elsewhere wages were stationary. These variations in the Hyderabad District were due to ordinary local demand and supply. The rates of cart and camel hire were generally stationary except in the Larkana District where a slight increase occurred due to Barrage operations.

Labour was sufficient everywhere. The Karachi City supply was as usual supplemented by immigration from Cutch and Sind.

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

17. SPECIAL MATTERS

In the year under report, there was no event of outstanding importance from the point of view of the revenue administration of this Province.

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		non- Gross revenue including agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	Rs. 35,96,963	Rs. 10,84,809	Rs. 1,25,788	Rs. 7,30,657	Rs. 966
Sukkur ...	604	28	55,26,248	13,79,559	4,58,400	22,72,724	2,2.6
Larkana ...	733	21	76,77,820	14,17,457	8,45,516	27,46,026	1,324
Nawabshah ...	756	12	50,75,906	20,58,806	1,70,715	13,16,169	7,198
Hyderabad ...	861	68	61,34,206	18,36,753	4,90,021	25,63,626	1,035
Thar Parkar ...	967	2	60,78,080	26,01,249	1,00,888	20,17,449	2,467
Karachi ...	804	10	52,59,886	7,51,126	1,52,151	32,98,621	1,523
Total for 1928-1929 ...	5,243	146	3,93,49,109	1,06,29,759	23,44,379	1,49,45,362	16,139
Total for 1927-1928 ...	5,236	146	3,90,45,467	1,07,41,474	23,55,949	1,47,83,269	22,098

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1929

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
15,98,702	5,131	1,792	49,538	51,284	...	5,500	.....	17,00,927
							Remissions ...	99,835
							Suspensions ...	.....
							Collections ...	16,01,102
							Unauthorized ...	.....
							.....	14,58,665
13,16,510	22,262	30,352	42,215	67,449	...	22,123	Remissions ...	91,618
							Suspensions ...	2,095
							Collections ...	13,64,956
							Unauthorized ...	1
							.....	27,25,403
25,55,335	18,743	11,524	81,895	76,093	...	18,187	Remissions ...	64,559
							Suspensions ...	5,817
							Collections ...	26,53,430
							Unauthorized ...	1,497
							.....	15,79,004
14,60,709	9,982	5,029	47,308	65,929	...	9,953	Remissions ...	25,011
							Suspensions ...	4,286
							Collections ...	15,45,685
							Unauthorized ...	23
							.....	17,06,330
16,23,214	1,07,961	8,969	1,727	72,179	...	1,07,720	Remissions ...	95,009
							Suspensions ...	6,801
							Collections ...	16,04,281
							Unauthorized ...	239
							.....	15,18,462
13,16,436	5,374	3,902	30,315	1,67,186	...	4,751	Remissions ...	1,03,626
							Suspensions ...	40,174
							Collections ...	13,73,513
							Unauthorized ...	1,149
							.....	11,33,762
9,16,225	6,030	67,746	66,564	83,226	...	6,029	Remissions ...	87,362
							Suspensions ...	25,322
							Collections ...	10,18,592
							Unauthorized ...	2,456
							.....	1,18,12,553
1,07,59,131	1,75,483	1,29,244	3,19,612	45,83,346	...	1,74,263	Remissions ...	5,68,105
							Suspensions ...	84,495
							Collections ...	1,11,64,559
							Unauthorized ...	5,394
							.....	1,14,89,074
1,05,22,894	1,56,590	1,29,500	3,34,193	5,01,896	...	1,55,499	Remissions ...	15,47,862
							Suspensions ...	2,45,762
							Collections ...	96,67,610
							Unauthorized ...	27,840

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1926-27	Year 1927-28	Other years	Year 1926-27	Year 1927-28
	17	18	19	20	21	23
1						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....

	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	1,756	1,068	426	.....	7	.....
	.....	26	55	.....	.....	.....
	.....	769	148	.....	.....	.....
	1,766	268	223	.....	7	.....
Larkana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	4	5,006	310	525	141
	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	8
	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	5,006	.....	.....	95
	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	38
Nawabshah	2,261	1,378	3,005	.....	.....	.....

	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,239	1,378	3,005	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	201	2,131	9,970	25	412	1,238
	.....	302	672	.....	.....	161
	.....	1,610	3,018	.....	.....	.....
	201	219	6,243	25	412	957
Thar Parkar	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	120
	.....	4,718	59,247	1,483	2,658	3,555
	.....	.....	6,854	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	3,194	.....	.....	.....
	.....	4,718	47,687	1,349	1,862	2,947
	.....	.....	1,412	134	606	608
Karachi	3,666	13,668	1,67,966	5,489*	4,931*	22,915*
	1	.....	392	1,877	16	297
	687	9,493	6,674	2,674	4,848	18,358
	324	466	1,60,635	230	26	2,654
	2,654	3,704	255	639	41	1,636
Total for 1923-1929	7,884	22,962	2,45,762	7,307	8,533	27,879
	1	928	7,973	1,877	541	466
	1,709	11,881	13,034	2,674	4,848	18,358
	3,520	7,049	2,22,951	1,673	2,297	6,653
	2,654	3,704	1,804	1,093	847	2,402
Total for 1927-1928	12,885	12,553	67,549	8,351	8,048	76,133
	.....	.....	11,351	1,660	.....	641
	5,457	2,020	22,120	407	.....	842
	7,148	10,304	32,465	2,243	5,311	67,838
	280	229	1,623	4,041	2,737	6,817

No. I—contd.

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-charaoband items	Remark
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,01,079	99,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16,01,254	1,326	.....	2,839	
14,61,917	91,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,012	13,67,210	4,590	.....	6,250	
27,31,389	65,192	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	5,821	26,58,531	8,029	.....	20,500	
15,85,648	26,011	.....	.....	.....	1,845	.....
.....	.....	5,308	15,54,307	3,096	.....	2,040	
17,20,307	96,044	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
.....	.....	11,429	16,12,338	12,003	.....	12,826	
15,90,123	1,10,580	.....	.....	.....	496	.....
.....	.....	43,368	14,32,066	9,561	.....	4,950	
13,52,417	80,945	.....	.....	.....	4,109	.....
.....	.....	68,061	11,52,996	8,218	.....	6,043	* Includes a sum shown less last year.
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,415	.....	.....
1,21,42,880	5,79,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,36,899	1,14,08,702†	46,823	.....	55,448†	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,888	.....
1,16,74,598	15,61,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,76,608	97,92,909	52,781	.....	36,510	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,567	.....
† Collections before 1st April 1929 ...				Rs. 49,334			
Collections after 1st April 1929 ...				Rs. 13,114			
Total ...				Rs. 55,448			
Total ...				Rs. 1,14,08,702			

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1928	Amount debited during the year	Totals columns 2 and 3	Instalments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	42,414	19,300	61,714	38,639	31,180*	...	31,180
	Interest ...	3,612	2,866	6,478	3,610	2,444†	...	2,444
Sukkur ...	Principal ...	2,35,071	37,698	2,72,669	1,09,467	64,745	173	64,918
	Interest ...	43,431‡	11,946	55,377	20,198	13,128	155	13,283
Larkana ...	Principal ...	1,07,085	1,500	1,08,585	73,150	27,173	23,715	50,888
	Interest ...	25,932	11,215	37,147	28,483	11,841	7,364	19,205
Nawabshah ...	Principal ...	92,993	66,110	1,59,103	56,866	47,199	...	47,199
	Interest ...	16,925§	3,470	20,395	8,614	7,120	...	7,120
Hyderabad...	Principal ...	8,40,603	41,652	8,91,255	4,53,503	2,86,321||	...	2,86,321
	Interest ...	60,361	30,781	91,142	56,335	36,846¶	...	36,846
Thar Parkar.	Principal ...	21,02,173**	1,91,631	22,93,804	9,96,207	2,37,375††	...	2,37,375
	Interest ...	1,52,424‡‡	52,795	2,05,219	92,647	32,534	...	32,534
Karachi ...	Principal ...	3,26,941	15,646	3,42,587	3,12,667	67,574	1,020	68,594
	Interest ...	36,561	11,257	47,818	44,494	11,422	343	11,765
Total ...	Principal ...	37,56,280	3,73,437	41,29,717	20,39,459	7,51,567	24,908	7,76,475
	Interest ...	3,39,246	1,24,330	4,63,576	2,60,386	1,16,336	7,863	1,23,197
Grand total for 1928-1929 ...	.....	40,95,526	4,97,767	45,93,293	22,99,875	8,66,902	32,770	8,99,672
Grand total for 1927-1928 ...	.....	13,80,232	30,00,990	43,81,231	12,60,404	4,47,273	3,734	4,51,006

No. II

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1929

Balance on 30th September 1929			Arrears			Remarks
Recoverable	Irrecoverable	Total	Unauthorised	Authorised	Due by Manager	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,534	...	30,534	.....	7,559	.....	*Includes Rs. 100 collections of the future years. Includes Rs. 23 recovered in excess.
4,057	..	4,057	.....	1,189	.....
2,17,751	...	2,17,751	15,016	34,122	5,411	
42,094	...	42,094	2,719	6,629	3,567	†Includes Rs. 20 shown less last year.
46,187	11,510	57,697	19,297	2,702	263	
14,944	2,098	17,042	8,450	754	79	
1,11,904	...	1,11,904	17	8,182	468	
13,275	...	13,275	4	1,488	2	§The figure shown last year was wrong.
6,04,939	...	6,04,939	.....	1,68,245	870	¶Includes Rs. 5 on account of excess collections and Rs. 1,928 as collections for future years.
54,236	...	54,236	.....	19,415	97	¶Includes Rs. 23 on account of collections of future years.
20,56,441	...	20,56,441	17,291	7,45,772	3,404	**Includes Rs. 1,000 shown short last year. ††Includes Rs. 7,623 recoveries on account of future years, and Rs. 12 as excess recovery.
1,72,685	...	1,72,685	1,559	57,063	1,491	††Not shown last year.
2,73,993	...	2,73,993	2,09,150	7,222	27,691	
36,053	...	36,053	23,727	3,407	5,595	
33,41,749	11,510	33,53,259	2,60,771	9,73,804	38,107	
3,37,404	2,998	3,40,402	36,459	89,945	10,831	
36,79,163	14,508	36,93,661	2,97,230	10,63,749	48,928	
38,98,163	32,062	39,30,225	1,81,556	6,00,146	38,293	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice			Fine under Section 148		
	Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of Kabzeds	For how much arrears	Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	5,141	3,95,173	4,685	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	12,108	3,27,461	9,867	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,076	3,04,197	11,880	1,470	34,880	3,170
Nawabshah	6,660	2,70,646	5,894	760	13,825	177
Hyderabad	15,215	8,38,232	14,446	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	11,518	6,30,060	9,631	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	10,670	4,93,491	10,057	34	1,366	98
Total for 1928-1929	76,397	32,60,270	65,410	2,263	50,071	3,440
Total for 1927-1928	79,846	25,24,813	71,093	622	22,469	1,550

No. III

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1929

Distrain of Moveables			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
Number of Habzadars	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds	Number of cases	Arrears	Area	Assessment	Sold
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
25	26,516	1,833	2	48	23	40	.....
4	603	.....	13	239	94	259	.....
4	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	241	75	21	495	209	495	.....
.....
6	873	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1,658	566	65	2,079	374	1,712	28
52	30,051	2,808	101	2,856	900	2,486	28
51	8,640	2,063	99	5,396	1,390	3,584	79

APPENDIX

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government waste		Other
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tenure		Area	Assessment	Number of cases
	Assessment	Proceeds	Area	Assessment			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	23	40	.....
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	96	230	.....
Larkana	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah	...	...	166	373	48	122	.....
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Karachi	39	601	...	...	646	1,673	3
Total for 1928-1929	39	601	166	373	706	2,074	3
Total for 1927-1928	57	853	103	276	1,208	3,251	.....

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	District	Gross area	Unassessed cultivable	Deduct				
				Not available for cultivation				
				Uncultivable	Assigned for special and public uses		Land eroded by river	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites
					Forests	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,723,055	179,200	329,151	39,754	26,247	93,730	260
2	Sukkur ...	3,511,001	545,498	1,381,236	273,761	41,145	68,613	762
3	Larkana ...	3,243,231	694,704	701,758	57,710	51,852	50,803	724
4	Nawabshah ...	2,495,205	136,687	612,869	92,806	53,067	73,071	439
5	Hyderabad ...	2,335,633	543,538	417,181	72,724	51,285	...	458
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,726,817	1,495,930	4,433,190	48,226	53,519	...	97
7	Karachi ...	7,539,300	1,053,559	5,159,230	176,806	90,671	36,767	2,460
Total for 1928-1929.		30,175,235	4,654,176	13,039,665	756,787	372,786	322,584	5,190
Total for 1927-1928.		30,169,595	4,608,145	13,021,591	748,701	374,775	316,538	5,039

No. IV

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1929

		Remaining occupied land						
Cultivable assessed		Government				Bigoti	Alienated	Remarks
Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced	Ordinary		Restricted				
		Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
96,748	147	461,017	357,994	84,522	40,325	16,217	47,748	
184,373	8,947	339,954	358,514	38,707	60,421	16,338	292,512	
319,724	900	615,660	475,876	16,637	17,038	35,893	303,947	
290,352	3,531	337,694	443,448	137,038	218,951	20,383	75,867	
395,843	2,160	467,548	387,042	92,538	125,494	648	279,104	
259,950	2,764	688,653	940,242	225,163	422,281	62,909	67,593	
168,528	1,395	341,426	193,834	113,996	75,081	25,207	95,287	
1,615,518	19,847	3,251,982	3,156,950	650,601	959,591	197,505	1,162,653	
1,589,601	25,628	3,309,688	3,180,521	675,525	936,038	220,395	1,157,534	

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1923-24 to 1927-28.

Year	Total amount of advances made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding	Total	Total recoveries	Amount written off	Balance remaining outstanding	Interest recovered
	Non-agriculturists Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act	Agriculturists Loans Act						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1923-24	69,244	15,097	22,29,946	23,14,287	10,32,913	3,202	12,78,172	2,14,254
1924-25	1,85,403	1,24,270	12,79,005	15,88,678	4,92,135	2,240	10,94,303	1,38,678
1925-26	96,809	88,094	10,94,784	12,79,687	3,69,282	14,747	8,75,688	93,221
1926-27	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329	16,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961
1927-28 ...	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,36,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,416	2,179	37,55,281	69,867



Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1928-29.

GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1930.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.) No. P. 84-B. dated 13th December 1929.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. P. 84-B. dated 26th December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S.) No. A.D.M. 13 dated 20th December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13 dated 24th January 1930.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 20th December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121 dated 31st December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 23rd December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 24th December 1929.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.-P.R.B. dated 9th January 1930.

Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division (Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.I. dated 31st January 1930.

Submitting the Land Revenue "Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1928-29 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season 1928-29 was on the whole fair. The monsoon had a good beginning throughout the Presidency proper but in August the districts of East Khandesh, Poona and Ahmednagar suffered from insufficient rainfall. The deficiency was, however, made good by rains in September and the kharif crops were generally good. In Sind the inundation during the year was fairly good, the river keeping steady at the fair irrigating level for an unusually long period. The promise of a good harvest which the rains in Gujarat and the satisfactory inundation in Sind held out was, however, only partly realized on account of the abnormal cold and the consequent frost of January 1929. In view of the damage caused by frost in Gujarat and the Central Division, Government made special concessions in respect to the affected crops in addition to those allowed under the ordinary suspension and remission rules.

2. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the jungle patti villages of Gujarat where scarcity of drinking water is usually felt in April and in parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar and Kolaba districts. During the year under report Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners the following amounts for making grants-in-aid to District Local Boards for improving village water-supply :—

		Rs.
Commissioner in Sind	... ..	18,800
Commissioner, N. D.	... ..	1,34,600
Commissioner, C. D.	... ..	98,000
Commissioner, S. D.	.. ..	30,000
Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division	... ..	2,000

3. The supply of fodder was adequate and the condition of cattle was fair. Cattle diseases, however, prevailed throughout the Presidency. In the Central Division the total mortality from contagious diseases amongst cattle increased from 3,025 in the previous year to 6,444 in the year under report and in Sind from 4,682 to 6,824.

4. Public health was on the whole good. Plague appeared in the Nasik, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Surat and Thana districts. There was a particularly severe epidemic of small-pox throughout the Belgaum District. Cholera caused heavy mortality in Sind in the month of July.

5. The gross fixed land revenue in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 448.64 lakhs to Rs. 450.14 lakhs, the increase being partly on account of non-agricultural assessment and partly due to the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation in the Central and Southern Divisions. The net revenue demand in the Presidency proper decreased from Rs. 421.78 lakhs in the year 1927-28 to Rs. 398.63 lakhs in the year under report. Collections amounted to Rs. 394.34 lakhs as against Rs. 420.36

lakhs in 1927-28. Remissions and suspensions to the extent of Rs. 9.76 lakhs and Rs. 29.52 lakhs were granted as against Rs. 6.32 lakhs and Rs. 25.35 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sind Rs. 114.09 lakhs were collected out of a total demand of Rs. 114.26 lakhs, the remissions and suspensions being Rs. 5.79 lakhs and Rs. 1.37 lakhs, respectively. In the Presidency proper takavi advances amounted to Rs. 4.67 lakhs as against Rs. 72.05 lakhs in 1927-28 and in Sind Rs. 3.73 lakhs as against Rs. 28.74 lakhs in the preceding year.

6. The textile industry in Ahmedabad showed healthy activity. Two new mills were ready to start work while two more were under construction. The old mills have effected improvements in various directions with the result that working conditions have now become far more satisfactory than was formerly the case. As contrasted with Ahmedabad, the Sholapur textile industry showed no signs of revival. The sugar factory of the Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar District showed fair progress and has begun to produce sugar of a superior grade. The sea-borne trade of Karachi showed a slight increase from Rs. 76.48 crores in the preceding year to Rs. 77.89 crores in the year under report.

7. The prices of staple food grains remained stationary except in the Southern Division where there was a tendency towards a general fall. There were no marked changes in the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour.

8. The administration of land revenue is becoming increasingly difficult and along with this the work of the district officers is increasing both in volume and complexity. The Governor in Council is pleased to place on record his high appreciation of the efficient manner in which all the officers connected with this branch of the administration have discharged their responsibilities.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. P. 63, R. D., dated the 28th August 1930.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,

The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Commissioner, S. D.,

All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,

The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,

[P.T.O.]

The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha
 Country States,
 The Accountant General,
 The Director of Public Health,
 The Director of Information,
 The Director of Public Instruction,
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
 The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay
 Presidency,
 The Educational Department,
 The Home Department,
 The Political Department,
 The Public Works Department,
 The Finance Department,
 The General Department,
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).