

10

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CXL.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT

OF THE

WAGRA TALOOKA

OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1874.

[Price Rupees Three and Annas Four.]

X723.23152W

10274

101532

No. 447 OF 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Bhoawal, Khandesh Districts,

30th January 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Report of the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment on the revision of the assessment of the Wagra (Amlesar) Taluka of Broach, together with remarks by the Survey Commissioner and Collector expressive of their approval of the rates proposed. I will not swell the already voluminous correspondence on this subject by remarks on the geographical position, area, resources, and past fiscal history of this taluka; these with very full statistical details are contained in Colonel Prescott's Report. I will at once proceed to consider the rates proposed. The grouping of villages will be best understood by reference to the appended map. The climate and soil being tolerably uniform, except in the villages affected by a saline efflorescence from the tracts submerged by the sea, accessibility to markets has been the primary consideration in arranging the groups. The Superintendent remarks that the rates he proposes are conditional on the construction of a bridge over the Bhukhi Khari, which shuts off a large portion of the taluka from its market at Broach. I trust, therefore, that a grant for this important work will be made from Provincial Funds.

2. The rates proposed are as follows:—

Class.	Containing Villages.	Rate for		Total.
		Soil.	Water.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	13	5 8 0	4 8 0	10
2	11	5 0 0	4 0 0	9
3	10	4 8 0	3 8 0	8
4	34	4 0 0	3 0 0	7

Bagayat rates it is proposed to place in the highest class of the orders to which they belong without any direct well Kussar.

1 B C

3. The best test of the moderation of an assessment is a comparison with past assessments, and a consideration of the progress of the districts under that burden. For many years previous to 1848 the Broach districts had been much neglected, and, under the combined influence of over-assessment and falling prices, the ryots were in a very depressed condition, the area of cultivation was annually decreasing, and, although heavy remissions were made each year, outstanding balances accumulated. In a series of very able reports Mr. John Marshall Davies proved the inability of the district to pay its revenue demand, and a very large reduction was made in the year 1850. It is to be regretted that the statistics of cultivation and revenue given by Colonel Prescott do not embrace a few years of the period previous to this reduction. It would have been very instructive when contrasted with subsequent progress.

4. The average rates of Sirkari land, under the assessment of 1850, varied from Rs. 4-0-8 to Rs. 2-12-6 per acre, and of Oogario and Rahat Wanto from Rs. 3-0-6 to annas 11-8.

5. Under these rates the area of cultivation extended from acres 74,423 in 1852 to acres 84,066 in 1871-72, and the collections from Rs. 2,27,441 in 1852 to Rs. 2,47,916 in 1871-72.

6. The remissions during that period averaged 4 per cent., but in three years—1853, 1854, and 1855—they reached $14\frac{1}{4}$, $11\frac{1}{4}$, and 9 per cent.

7. The increase of cultivation of about 10,000 acres in twenty years is very trifling, considering that this period includes the high prices which followed the Sepoy and American wars; but it must be remembered that this taluka contains only 12,532 acres of arable waste, which being made use of for grazing purposes, public opinion is very much against its being cultivated.

8. The following is the range of prices in English pounds per Rupee of the staple products of this district :—

Grain.	1st Period, 1850 to 1855.	2nd Period, 1855 to 1860.	3rd Period, 1860 to 1865.	4th Period, 1865 to 1870.	5th Period, 1871 to 1872.
Wheat	58	42	20	22	$25\frac{1}{3}$
Juwar	72	48	25	30	$32\frac{1}{3}$
Bajri	63	46	24	28	$27\frac{1}{3}$
Mung	61	55	22	28	$26\frac{1}{3}$
Gram	52	45	20	22	$24\frac{1}{3}$
Tur	48	38	16	18	33
Rice	39	28	17	19	$32\frac{1}{3}$
Ghi	5	4	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	2

9. Cotton has fluctuated as follows :—

	From 1850 to 1860.	From 1861 to 1872.
Cotton (with seed) per bhar of 960 lbs. average	49½	113½

and Colonel Prescott reports (para. 46) that during the season of 1872-73 it has varied from 112 to 75 per bhar.

10. Whether or no prices will rise or fall during the next thirty years is a question of pure speculation ; we have no data on which to form an opinion ; all we can safely say, is, now that the European markets are being opened to Indian wheat, which is so largely produced in the Barra lands, and railways enable all kinds of produce to be exported at all seasons, prices are not likely to fall to what they were previous to 1860, when there was not a mile of road of any kind in the Broach districts, and when the country was practically closed to all traffic for four months of each year. The adulteration of American cotton in America, moreover, is now so very scandalous that it must lead to an increased demand for Indian cotton, and this will tend to keep up the price of a staple on which the Broach ryots depend to pay their revenue. If, during the comparatively high prices of the last twenty years, the remissions have averaged 4 per cent., I have very serious doubts whether the proposed rates are not too high for a district which Colonel Prescott justly describes as by far the worst part of the Broach Collectorate.

11. They increase the assessment—

On the 1st group of villages 18¼ per cent.

„	2nd	do.	16	do.
„	3rd	do.	18	do.
„	4th	do.	9¾	do.

being a total increase of Rs. 34,592, or 14¼ per cent. for the whole district, or about the same rates as those which had reduced the district to bankruptcy previous to 1850.

12. The average rates on each description of land are thus given by Colonel Prescott :—

Group.	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	General Average.					
				Inclusive of Rahat and Oogario Wanto.			Exclusive of Rahat and Oogario Wanto.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I.	4 11 1	7 7 7	7 4 11	4 11 4	4 11 3				
II.	3 9 7	5 9 11	7 6 1	3 9 10	3 9 6				
III.	3 5 2	6 2 2	6 1 8	3 5 6	3 5 6				
IV.	3 0 5	5 2 0	4 12 0	3 0 6	3 0 3				
Total	3 8 0	6 3 3	5 15 8	3 8 3	3 8 5				

The Superintendent estimates that these rates, at present low prices, represent from one-fifth to one-sixth of the gross produce, but he warns us that this estimate must be received with caution. I agree with him that the produce is rather under than over-estimated. We have not yet accumulated sufficient data to calculate the out-turn per acre with any confidence.

13. In the adjoining Taluka of Broach the maximum rate is Rs. 7, with an average of Rs. 5-3-10 per acre calculated on the cultivated Sirkari lands : this is so much

Note.—The average rate of
Ulpar is 5-7-8
Anklesar 4-4-2.

higher than the rate proposed for Wagra that any further reduction would be anomalous, and I, therefore, recommend them

for the sanction of Government with the usual guarantee.

14. The incidence of these rates on the adult population is Rs. 11-13-5 per head. In Broach the adult population pay Rs. 9-9-2 per head.

15. The effect of a low assessment is to transfer a large proportion of the land from the personal ownership of the cultivator to that of his creditor the Soukar, whose tenant-at-will he then becomes on a rack-rent which leaves him barely the means of subsistence. Although, therefore, I think the rates proposed for Wagra are high, the extinction of the class of peasant proprietors, which is now going on under the very low rates assessed of late years, is so very disastrous to the prosperity of a district that I hesitate to recommend any reduction. If the revenue cannot be paid without annual remissions, the assessment can be revised and reduced ; but when once the land passes into the possession of the Soukar, the district may be considered as ruined, the peasant proprietors are succeeded by a race of pauper cultivators like those of Bengal.

16. Besides the fully assessed Sirkari lands there are in this taluka certain *quasi* alienated lands, known as—1, Oodhar Jumma-bundy Wanto ; 2, Rahat Wanto and Oogario Wanto. These are lands held originally by Grassias or Rajputs, and sometimes by Musulmans, at a low rate of assessment in consideration of the protection they afforded to the village from plunderers and turbulent characters generally.

17. These Wantos are, in fact, a black mail similar to Tora Grass. A portion of the Wanto land has passed from the possession of the original grantees into the hands of Brahmans, Konbis, and others, and the Superintendent proposes to assess it fully, and grant the difference between the full assessment and the reduced rates, at which it has hitherto been held, as a remission. I approve of this mode of settlement, or rather I cannot suggest any better. The statement in para. 36 of Colonel Prescott's Report shows that Oogario and Rahat Wanto land has hitherto paid Rs. 6,219, and in future it will be assessed at Rs. 20,920, the difference being shown as a remission.

18. The Oodhar Jumma-bundy Wanto, or assessment in the lump, cannot be altered, it amounts to Rs. 20,076-4-0, and is paid into the Amod Treasury direct ; the difference between this amount and the full assessment is shown in the accounts as "Nooksan" or loss.

19. The Superintendent reports the great want of water throughout the district. The difficulty of supplying fresh water to a district where every well is brackish or salt appears insuperable, for there are no fresh-water streams within thirty or forty miles. Though the quality of the well-water is to our ideas bad, it is not deficient in quantity, and, the people being accustomed to its use, it does not appear to be injurious to the health ; the people are robust and well grown and probably would not appreciate water of a purer kind. An officer of the Irrigation Department has been deputed to report on the works necessary to check the encroachment of the sea on this taluka, and, if carried out, the quality of the water will no doubt improve. I have no great confidence in Colonel Prescott's suggestion to store fresh water in a drain which is required to prevent the flooding of lands. The capacity of the drain as a reservoir would be small compared to its cost and the surface exposed to evaporation. The only practicable measure to improve the supply of water is to take advantage of inequalities of the surface, and give each village a tank, from which the water will filter into wells excavated on its banks ; the best water in this taluka is found in villages supplied in this way.

20. The encroachment of the sea along the whole coast of Gujarat is a very serious matter. If measures are not taken in hand to check it at once, a very heavy loss of revenue must be the result.

There are in the Gujarat jails more than 1,000 convicts under sentence of hard labour who are either absolutely idle or only doing light work suited to a woman. The works necessary to exclude the tide are of a very simple nature: an earthen embankment a few feet high, with sluice gates to allow the flood waters to escape, is all that is required. The sluice gates would of course require skilled labour, but the embankment is exactly suited to employ a large body of convicts. It requires no skill, and can easily be measured up to ensure that each man does a fair day's work. I would strongly advise that all the unemployed convicts throughout the Presidency should be employed on this work.

*Police Commissioner N.D.'s No. 682, dated 25th April 1873, to Government, Judicial Department.

I have already brought this subject to the notice of Government in a separate Report*; I need not, therefore, enlarge upon it here.

21. The removal of the kutcherry from Wagra to Amlesar having been abandoned by Resolution No. 6809, dated 19th December 1873, Revenue Department, I would suggest that the name of the taluka should remain Wagra as hitherto, and that Amlesar should be disused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. R. ASHBURNER,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1752 OF 1873.

To

W. RAMSAY, Esq.,

Acting Collector of Broach.

*Superintendent's Office,**Surat, 4th October 1873.*

SIR,

I have now the honour of submitting my Report on the financial effect of the Revenue Survey rates introduced experimentally, last year, in the Amlesar Taluka (Wagra) of your Collectorate under Section XXV. of Act I. of 1865, and which were sanctioned for one year by the authority marginally noted.

2. Before going into figures I will give a short description of the district, which will be a transcript only of certain paras. of the preliminary report to your address, No. 533 of the 19th of March 1873.

3. Amlesar (better known as Wagra, where the tannah is at present situated) is the left centre taluka of the Broach Collectorate. On the north it is bounded by the Talukas of Amod and Jambusar, on the east by the Talukas Amod and Broach, on the south also by the Broach Taluka and the River Nurbudda, and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay.

4. As now constituted, it contains 68 Government and 1 Enami village, the aggregate area of which is 308 $\frac{1}{4}$ square statute miles, which has been sub-divided by the Survey as set forth in the following statement:—

	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.
<i>Cultivated.</i>						
Dry-crop	} 11,428	89,564 26	} 7,252	34,910 15	} 18,680	1,24,475 1
Garden		82 12		25 21		107 33
Rice		314 10		24 14		338 24
Total	11,428	89,961 8	7,252	34,960 10	18,680	1,24,921 18

	Government.		Alienated.		Total.				
	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.			
<i>Culturable Waste</i>									
Dry-crop	} 1,328	12,532	}	}	} 1,328	12,532			
Garden		18				0	21
Rice		0				21	0
Total Waste ...	1,328	12,532	39	.....	.....	1,328	
Total Culturable	12,756	102,494	7	7,252	34,960	10			
Unculturable Village Sites, Tanks, &c ...	.....	8,209	38	.....	.....	.....
Unculturable Land divided into numbers	514	49,183	37	.....	.....	514	
Total Unculturable	514	57,393	35	.....	.....	514	
Grand Total ...	13,270	159,888	2	7,252	34,960	10			
					20,522	1,94,843			
						12			

1. Gandhar.
2. Muler.
3. Palri.
4. Chanchvel.
5. Tankel.

6. Ambhel.
7. Paddalpur.
8. Badalpar.
9. Ochhan.
10. Pahaj.

5. Included in the area of Government land in the above statement is the "Wanto Oodhar Jumma-bundy" land in the villages noted in the margin; "Rahat Wanto" in Dehej, Varadla, Lakhigam, Luwara and Keswan; and the "Oogario Wanto" in Sachna and Ora, regarding the settlement of which separate reports, as per margin, have been submitted.

Superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 998 of 12th June 1873.

Superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Broach, No. 1351 of 30th July 1873.

Superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 1549 of 29th August 1873 (through the Collector of Broach).

N.B.—Rahat Wanto in Limbal is now fully assessed, and I have, therefore, entered it under the head of "Sirkari" only, without the prefix "Wanto", as it is to all intents and purposes fully assessed Sirkari land.

6. The taluka of Amlesar, or Wagra as now constituted, was recently formed out of the Broach and Amod Talukas and the Dehej Barra.

7. On a reference to the map of the Broach Collectorate (and of the annexed taluka map) it will be observed that the whole of the Wagra villages are cut off from the village of Amlesar (which is now in the Broach Taluka, and which it is proposed to make the Mamlutdar's station) by a large tidal creek, known as the Bukhi Khari, which, although dry at the neap, is filled by the tide at high springs, and is then almost, if not quite, impassable, except at a fordable point near the village of Vilayat. During the whole season, except at this point, the muddy bottom renders the passage of carts a work of great labour and danger, and to this point every cart, from the villages west of a line drawn from Badalpur on the north to Kothia on the south, must come round to cross. I am at a loss to know why Amlesar has been fixed upon as the Mamlutdar's station, as "Pakhajan" is quite central and every way suited for a kutcherry. Estimates have been prepared for an iron girder bridge over this Khari, and for a road to Amlesar, the cost to be defrayed from Local Funds, and it is essentially necessary that these works should be sanctioned, if the rates I am about to propose are to be levied, for in fixing them I have taken into consideration the improvement there will be in the condition of the taluka on account of greater facility of communication which this road and bridge will afford.

8. There is very little variety in this taluka. The eastern villages are similar to the adjoining ones of the Broach Taluka, the character of the soil and its produce being, in all respects, the same; but there is a difference as you proceed westward towards the tract known as Dehej Barra. Here cotton gives place to juwar and wheat; and for miles nothing else is visible. Here and there plains of khar, or unfruitful salt land, more or less extensive, intervene. During the time the crops are ripening, (with the exception of the herds of deer,) no living animal or bird is visible—nothing but the green treeless plain; but no sooner has the crop assumed its golden hue than clouds of juwari birds and flights of kulum descend on the fields, and take their full share of the produce. This is the kind of country down to Dehej, a very large village, within the limits of which there is an immense khar plain, which, with the sand-banks adjacent, measures no less than 13,346 acres. But in the south-west corner of the taluka there is a little oasis, comprising the villages of Lakhigam, Limbal, Jagesar, and Luwara, in which the Gorat and Punna soils prevail. Here all is life: trees, green hedges, troops of monkeys and flights of birds make all nature gay; and in this part

only can the European officer make himself comfortable in the hot weather when he is driven from the scorching, treeless, and dazzling plain, where, for miles, not a green thing is to be seen or a drop of water fit to drink procurable.

9. From this description it will be gathered that central "Wagra" is by far the worst part of the Broach Collectorate.

10. The soil is generally Régar, but portions of it is, what
 Kind of soil. may be called, "sulky black." There
 is a sprinkling of very superior "Gorat"
 here and there, and it prevails generally in the villages mentioned
 above.

11. In the eastern villages the staple crops are cotton,
 Crops. juwar, wheat, and lang; in the Bar-
 ra, juwar and wheat; and in the "Gorat"
 bajri, gram, juwar, tur, wal, divela and a little tobacco.

12. The cold weather comes, in fits and starts, from about
 Climate. the first week in January to the second
 week in February. The hot winds set
 in early in March, and blow as strongly and hotly as in Broach
 Taluka, except to the west, where they are tempered by the sea-
 breeze. I am not aware that this part of the country is at all
 unhealthy in itself, but the badness of water makes it so in the hot
 season.

13. The water-supply is deficient in quantity and defective
 Water-supply. in quality, and a very large proportion
 of all the wells are brackish. Sinking
 new wells is almost useless. Tanks will not retain the water,
 and it is impossible to introduce water by means of a canal, unless
 one should be brought from the Nurbudda at a point beyond the
 influence of the tide. In fact, this taluka is about as badly off for
 this great necessary of life as any I know of, and there is no means
 of improving its condition in this respect: so as the people have
 done for centuries, they must continue to do now,—that is, be con-
 tent with such as they have.

14. The average rain-fall, which is probably greatest nearest
 Rain-fall. the sea, is for the last ten years 25.66
 inches.

15. Broach is the market of this taluka. Jambusar is, I am
 Markets. told, seldom or never resorted to, pro-
 bably because of the Dhadhur River
 being unfordable, and passable at the bridge only, which occasions
 a considerable détour through deep sandy roads.

16. There are no roads in this taluka except the tracks commonly in use, and in the monsoon it is an impracticable district. The river seems to afford a ready means of communication, but this is not the case. The scarped bank and deep mud which intervenes between it and the water most effectually prevents the loading, in boats, of grain or produce of any kind, even if the people preferred this kind of carriage, which, as a rule, they do not

17. The following statement and diagram exhibit the past realizations on Government and alienated land and extent of cultivation for the last twenty years :—

Accompaniment to the Diagram exhibiting the Extent of Government and Alienated Lands annually under Cultivation, for the last twenty years, in 68 Villages of the Amlesar Purgunah, and its gross and net Assessment.

YEAR.		Area of Govern- ment Cultivated Land.		Area of Alienated Land.		Rental on Government Land inclusive of Cesses.			Remissions on Government Land.			Collections on Government Land.			Collections on Alienated Land.			REMARKS.
Samvat.	A. D.	Acres	G.	Acres	G.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1909	1852-53	74,423	27	43,862	5	2,27,441	5	2	22,321	2	4	2,05,120	2	10	15,951	15	10	
1910	1853-54	74,713	16	43,693	31	2,28,054	12	9	32,473	2	0	1,95,581	10	9	15,992	9	8	
1911	1854-55	75,343	38	43,258	25	2,31,111	9	6	26,238	15	2	2,04,872	10	4	15,885	9	8	
1912	1855-56	76,174	34	43,560	18	2,43,525	4	10	22,054	5	8	2,21,470	15	2	15,963	13	11	
1913	1856-57	77,911	1	43,266	12	2,37,599	12	7	14,555	10	3	2,23,044	2	4	15,856	1	7	
1914	1857-58	78,856	24	43,047	13	2,40,530	12	6	14,617	3	1	2,25,913	9	5	15,863	13	8	
1915	1858-59	81,294	0	42,261	36	2,47,656	12	7	17,670	11	2	2,29,986	1	5	15,816	5	6	
1916	1859-60	84,290	13	41,853	31	2,56,253	8	1	13,421	5	7	2,42,832	2	0	15,735	7	8	
1917	1860-61	84,425	20	41,433	19	2,54,789	1	1	8,751	7	3	2,46,037	9	10	15,666	10	0	
1918	1861-62	86,162	21	39,334	10	2,53,205	9	4	48	1	0	2,53,157	8	4	15,814	0	10	
1919	1862-63	86,198	8	39,835	22	2,53,928	14	6	31	9	6	2,53,897	5	0	15,814	0	10	
1920	1863-64	86,388	15	40,636	15	2,52,493	6	3	.....			2,52,493	6	3	20,787	1	7	
1921	1864-65	87,722	23	40,508	15	2,52,526	5	9	14,307	1	0	2,38,219	4	9	20,934	10	5	
1922	1865-66	85,529	2	40,575	24	2,54,883	7	5	.....			2,54,883	7	5	18,800	2	3	
1923	1866-67	84,718	23	40,587	8	2,50,251	3	11	.....			2,50,251	3	11	18,404	4	8	
1924	1867-68	84,917	13	40,567	10	2,50,298	7	2	.....			2,50,298	7	2	18,405	13	2	
1925	1868-69	84,356	1	40,622	21	2,48,757	1	0	12,179	9	9	2,36,577	7	3	18,568	14	4	
1926	1869-70	84,266	5	40,623	36	2,48,588	8	10	.....			2,48,588	8	10	18,579	1	7	
1927	1870-71	84,198	16	40,620	4	2,48,328	1	5	.....			2,48,328	1	5	18,584	3	2	
1928	1871-72	84,066	25	40,475	5	2,47,916	12	8	.....			2,47,916	12	8	18,559	5	0	
Total...		16,46,007	5	8,30,624	0	49,28,140	13	4	1,98,670	3	9	47,29,470	9	7	3,45,984	1	4	
Average of the last twenty years.		82,300	14	41,531	8	2,46,407	0	8	9,933	8	2	2,36,473	8	6	17,299	3	3	
Total of the last ten years...		8,52,411	11	4,05,052	0	25,07,972	4	11	26,518	4	3	24,81,454	0	8	1,87,437	9	0	
Average of the last ten years...		85,241	11	40,505	0	2,50,797	3	8	2,651	13	3	2,48,145	6	6	18,743	12	1	

Diagram Statement. 18. It will be observed from this statement that—

(a.) The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 74,423 in 1852-53 to acres 84,066 in 1871-72.

(b.) The collections on Government cultivated lands have risen from Rs. 2,27,441 in 1852-53 to Rs. 2,47,916 in 1871-72.

19. The remissions, though small on the average (being about 4 per cent. on the demand), were in many years large, being in 1853-54...32,473 Rs., or 14¼ per cent. on the demand.

1854-55...26,238 ,, 11¼ ,,

1855-56...22,054 ,, 9 ,,

and as late as 1868-69, 12,179 Rs., or 5 per cent. on the demand.

20. The following shows the area of Government land, the assessment, the collections, and the remissions for the last two decades to compare with last year:—

Decade.	Acres in Cultivation.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1852-53 to 1861-62	79,359	2,42,016	2,24,801	17,215	
1862-63 to 1871-72	85,241	2,50,797	2,48,145	2,651	
1871-72 ...	84,066	2,47,916	2,47,916	...	

By this it will be seen that the present cultivation and demand is below the average of the last ten years, falling prices being the probable cause.

21. In the most easterly group of villages the produce is the same precisely as in the adjoining Taluka Broach, viz., shialu, or winter juwar, with a sprinkling here and there of chomasu, or rain juwar, cotton, wheat, and "lang". Further west, shialu juwar, and wheat are the staples, cotton not being grown, principally because, although not perceptible, there is khar in the soil, sufficient in bad seasons to make the cultivation of this plant very precarious.

Accompaniment to the Diagram exhibiting the Extent of Government and Alienated Lands annually under Cultivation, for the last twenty years, in 68 Villages of the Amlesar Purgunah, and its gross and net Assessment.

YEAR.		Area of Govern- ment Cultivated Land.		Area of Alienated Land.		Rental on Government Land inclusive of Cesses.			Remissions on Government Land.			Collections on Government Land.			Collections on Alienated Land.			RE MARKS.
Sumvat.	A. D.	Acres	G.	Acres	G.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1909	152-53	74,423	27	43,862	5	2,27,441	5	2	22,321	2	4	2,05,129	2	10	15,951	15	10	
1910	1853-54	74,713	16	43,693	31	2,28,054	12	9	32,473	2	0	1,95,581	10	9	15,992	9	8	
1911	1854-55	75,343	38	43,258	25	2,31,111	9	6	26,238	15	2	2,04,872	10	4	15,885	9	8	
1912	1855-56	76,174	34	43,560	18	2,43,525	4	10	22,054	5	8	2,21,470	15	2	15,963	13	11	
1913	1856-57	77,911	1	43,266	12	2,37,599	12	7	14,555	10	3	2,23,044	2	4	15,856	1	7	
1914	1857-58	78,856	24	43,047	13	2,40,530	12	6	14,617	3	1	2,25,913	9	5	15,863	13	8	
1915	1858-59	81,294	0	42,261	36	2,47,656	12	7	17,670	11	2	2,29,986	1	5	15,816	5	6	
1916	1859-60	84,290	13	41,853	31	2,56,253	8	1	13,421	5	7	2,42,832	2	0	15,735	7	8	
1917	1860-61	84,425	20	41,433	19	2,54,789	1	1	8,751	7	3	2,46,037	9	10	15,666	10	0	
1918	1861-62	86,162	21	39,334	10	2,53,205	9	4	48	1	0	2,53,157	8	4	15,814	0	10	
1919	1862-63	86,198	8	39,835	22	2,53,928	14	6	31	9	6	2,53,897	5	0	15,814	0	10	
1920	1863-64	86,388	15	40,636	15	2,52,493	6	3	.....	.....	.....	2,52,493	6	3	20,787	1	7	
1921	1864-65	87,722	23	40,508	15	2,52,526	5	9	14,307	1	0	2,38,219	4	9	20,934	10	5	
1922	1865-66	85,529	2	40,575	24	2,54,883	7	5	.....	.....	.....	2,54,883	7	5	18,800	2	3	
1923	1866-67	84,718	23	40,587	8	2,50,251	3	11	.....	.....	.....	2,50,251	3	11	18,404	4	8	
1924	1867-68	84,917	13	40,567	10	2,50,298	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2,50,298	7	2	18,405	13	2	
1925	1868-69	84,356	1	40,622	21	2,48,757	1	0	12,179	9	9	2,36,577	7	3	18,568	14	4	
1926	1869-70	84,266	5	40,623	36	2,48,588	8	10	.....	.....	.....	2,48,588	8	10	18,579	1	7	
1927	1870-71	84,198	16	40,620	4	2,48,328	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2,48,328	1	5	18,584	3	2	
1928	1871-72	84,066	25	40,475	5	2,47,916	12	8	.....	.....	.....	2,47,916	12	8	18,559	5	0	
Total...		16,46,007	5	8,30,624	0	49,28,140	13	4	1,98,670	3	9	47,29,470	9	7	3,45,984	1	4	
Average of the last twenty years.		82,300	14	41,531	8	2,46,407	0	8	9,933	8	2	2,36,473	8	6	17,299	3	3	
Total of the last ten years...		8,52,411	11	4,05,052	0	25,07,972	4	11	26,518	4	3	24,81,454	0	8	1,87,437	9	0	
Average of the last ten years...		85,241	5	40,505	8	2,50,797	3	8	2,651	13	3	2,48,145	6	6	18,743	12	1	

Diagram Statement. 18. It will be observed from this statement that—

(a.) The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 74,423 in 1852-53 to acres 84,066 in 1871-72.

(b.) The collections on Government cultivated lands have risen from Rs. 2,27,441 in 1852-53 to Rs. 2,47,916 in 1871-72.

19. The remissions, though small on the average (being about 4 per cent. on the demand), were in many years large, being in 1853-54, ... 32,473 Rs., or 14¼ per cent. on the demand.

1854-55...26,238 ,, 11¼ ,,

1855-56...22,054 ,, 9 ,,

and as late as 1868-69, 12,179 Rs., or 5 per cent. on the demand.

20. The following shows the area of Government land, the assessment, the collections, and the remissions for the last two decades to compare with last year:—

Decade.	Acres in Cultivation.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1852-53 to 1861-62	79,359	2,42,016	2,24,801	17,215	
1862-63 to 1871-72	85,241	2,50,797	2,48,145	2,651	
1871-72 ...	84,066	2,47,916	2,47,916	...	

By this it will be seen that the present cultivation and demand is below the average of the last ten years, falling prices being the probable cause.

21. In the most easterly group of villages the produce is the same precisely as in the adjoining Taluka Broach, viz., shialu, or winter juwar, with a sprinkling here and there of chomasu, or rain juwar, cotton, wheat, and "lang". Further west, shialu juwar, and wheat are the staples, cotton not being grown, principally because, although not perceptible, there is khar in the soil, sufficient in bad seasons to make the cultivation of this plant very precarious.

22. In the small group of villages on the south-west corner of the taluka, on the sea coast, where Gorat soil prevails, bajri is grown as a khurif crop to some extent, with mutt and tur, juwar, a little cotton, and also some gram is grown, but the great crop is wheat where the soil merges into "Bésar," or mixed Gorat and black. There is scarcely either any Bagayat, or rice, the former being represented by 81 acres, and the latter by 313 acres. This is essentially a dry-crop district only.

23. For the average prices of all descriptions of produce, which have prevailed during a past series of years, I beg to refer you to the reports on the Broach and Anklesar Talukas, as it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

24. Cotton is, just now, Rs. 94 the bhar of 90 lbs., and the staple grains of the Wagara Taluka were selling at the following prices for the last year and up to date :—

Years and Months.	Price per Maund of 82½ lbs.																								
	Wheat.			Juwar.			Lang.			Tur.			Gram.			Rice.			Bari.			Ghi.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
January 1872 ...	3	9	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	2	14	0	32	0	0			
February ...	3	9	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	...	3	2	0	2	14	0	32	0	0			
March ...	3	9	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	2	12	0	32	0	0			
April ...	3	12	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	2	12	0	36	0	0			
May ...	3	6	0	2	4	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	2	12	0	45	0	0			
June ...	3	9	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	3	4	0	...	2	12	0	2	12	0	52	0	0			
July ...	3	12	0	2	4	0	1	12	0	3	4	0	...	2	14	0	2	10	0	48	0	0			
August... ..	3	12	0	2	2	0	1	12	0	3	2	0	3 4 0	2	10	0	2	12	0	42	0	0			
September ...	3	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	3 4 0	2	9	0	2	8	0	42	0	0			
October ...	3	8	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	3 4 0	2	12	0	2	8	0	40	0	0			
November ...	3	10	0	1	13	0	1	12	0	2	12	0	3 4 0	2	12	0	2	2	0	40	0	0			
December ...	3	8	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	3	4	0	3 0 0	2	4	0	2	0	0	38	0	0			
January 1873 ...	3	8	0	1	14	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	2	0	2	3	0	36	0	0			
February ...	3	0	0	2	4	0	1	8	0	3	2	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	2	8	0	36	0	0			
March ...	2	14	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	2 14 0	3	6	0	2	14	0	34	0	0			
April ...	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	2	14	0	2 14 0	3	8	0	2	4	0	36	0	0			
May ...	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	2	14	0	2 12 0	2	12	0	2	2	0	36	0	0			
June ...	2	8	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	2 12 0	4	0	0	2	4	0	36	0	0			
July ...	2	14	0	2	4	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	2 8 0	4	8	0	2	6	0	36	0	0			
Average... ..	3	4	10	2	2	2	1	11	4	3	0	3	2	15	0	2	15	11	2	8	3	38	5	11	

25. By this it will be seen that juwar, wheat, and bajri are gradually falling, while rice maintains its price and ghi is still rising.

26. For assessment I have divided the villages of this taluka into four groups; Broach is the market of all the produce not consumed in the district—

The grouping.

GROUP I.—The first group, coloured pink on the map, comprises 13 villages on the extreme east of the taluka, (including "Wagra," the present head-quarters of the Mamlutdar and Moonsiff, which is, I may observe, not a market worthy the name). These villages are generally as good as those of the Broach group adjoining, having a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 5-8-0, which is what I propose for this group, notwithstanding they are on the wrong side of the "Bukhi Khari" described in para. 7. The southernmost villages of this group ford the Khari at "Vilayat," and the north portion of the group have easy access to the Amod and Broach road, which lies a very little to the eastward of this group.

GROUP II.—The next group of 11 villages, for which I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 5, adjoins the 1st group to the west, and is coloured "blue" on the map. The most southern of these villages are really nearer to Broach, as the crow flies, than the nearest of the 1st group villages; but till the bridge over the Bukhi Khari at "Kothia" is completed, every cart-load of produce must go round by the "Vilayat" ford, which is a great disadvantage. But, even if it were not so, more than half of the villages of this group could not be put into the first class. Kaladra, Bhensli, Khojbal, Sadthala, Kothia, Saikha are all in the "khar" plain, and although the cultivated lands are good generally, Rs. 5 is the highest rate I consider safe.

GROUP III.—The next group of 10 villages, coloured yellow on the map, adjoins Group II. on the west. The villages are of much the same character, but further from markets, and very liable to floods in a heavy monsoon. For this group I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 4-8-0.

GROUP IV.—For the 4th group containing 34 villages, coloured green on the map, I propose a rate of Rs. 4 only. The north portion joins the Barra villages of the Jambusar

Taluka, and is of the same character. The villages are within a moderate distance of both Amod and Jambusar, but, strange to say, do not use the markets, although there is a passable* fair-weather bridge over the Dhadhur River. The road on the other side of the Dhadhur, between the bridge and the Jambusar made road, is so sandy as to be almost impracticable to laden carts. This is probably the reason why it is not used by these villages.

The whole of this group of villages, with the exception of a little Gorat "oasis", comprising the villages of "Lakhi-gam", "Luwara", "Limbal" and Jagesar, is said to be "Barra", as it is called, which means that the lands are liable to be affected by salt, either by "Khar" or the influence of tidal creeks, &c. Although many of the villages are very inferior, the inhabitants being Rajputs and poor Mussulman Grassias, some are very good. The whole are, however, miserably off for water in the hot season, and, as I have stated in reporting on the general condition of the district, there is no remedy but digging and deepening tanks; for, if wells are sunk, the water is invariably found brackish or salt, and all that I have tasted in these parts (excepting only in Gorat villages alluded to) can scarcely be classed even as brackish drinkable.

27. The port of Dehej as it is called (Dehej Bunder) had once some export business in grain, &c., but the trade now is very small indeed, and the ryots prefer carting their produce to Broach to using water carriage, which is only available at spring tides, and even then the mud intervening makes the transport of grain to boats almost impossible. There is no market in this place, which, having 13,000 acres of khar land within its limits, (which is gradually increasing yearly,) must not be deemed to have any special amenities merely because it is called the port Dehej. Exports and Imports Return is annexed (Appendix B).

28. Here again I beg to notice that the great River Nurbudda is no highway at all for the produce of the district. All along its course through this district, excepting at high spring tides, the margin of deep mud between the shore and the water most effectually prevents the lading of boats with grain. I purposely went down the river, in a boat, to examine the shore with a view to de-

* The bridge recently constructed by the Public Works Department has fallen down.

termining whether this great river could or could not be made the road to market for all the villages along its course. In any other country but India no doubt it would be; but I am of opinion that, even if Government were to construct floating bunders and loading stages (at "Kaladra" and Ambheta, which are the only two points where they would succeed,) the people would not make use of them to carry their produce to Broach. It is, however, I think, very desirable that the experiment should be tried temporarily, for which purpose "pontoons" might, I think, be used with advantage.

29. As before stated, this is a dry-crop district only. Out of a culturable area of 96,610 acres, 314 acres, or 1-300th part only, is rice, produced in the villages noted in the margin, which, it will be observed, are not in one particular locality, but distributed all over the district. Looking both at the quantity and quality of this kind of cultivation in Wagra, I am of opinion that the plan adopted in Broach (under precisely similar conditions) should be also sanctioned for this district, viz., a maximum water rate (at 16 annas) of one rupee less than the soil rate of the village to which it is applied; for the district is a level plain having no especial water privilege in any one part which is not provided for by the classification. As the water classification never exceeds 16 annas of the 24 annas scale in this district, the maximum rice rates I propose are as follows:—

Rice Water Rates.		
1. Aladra.	10. Bhensli.	
2. Ambhel.	10. Bhersam.	
3. Nadarkha.	12. Limdi.	
4. Chanchvel.	13. Vihol.	
5. Tankel.	14. Wagra.	
6. Piparia.	15. Ochhan.	
7. Pisad.	16. Saran.	
8. Pahaj.	17. Sutrel.	
9. Badalpur.	18. Saikha.	

Class.	Soil.	Water.	Total.
I.	5·8	4·8	10·0
II.	5·0	4·0	9·0
III.	4·8	3·8	8·0
IV.	4·0	3·0	7·0

Considering the nature of the more westerly villages, the condition of the cultivators, and looking at the classification of the water, I consider that a difference of Rs. 3 in the maximum between the most easterly and most westerly villages not too much. These rates, you will observe, raise the rice assessment very considerably, principally because a good deal of dry-crop has been converted into rice of late years.

30. The entire Bagayat cultivation in Government land in this district is 82 acres 12 guntas only, or 1-1178th of the entire cultivation.

Bagayat Rates.

After the description I have given of the wells and water supply you will be prepared to hear that I do not propose any kussur on the wells, but intend to place Bagayat lands in the highest class of the order in which they fall, raising this by scale on account of proximity to the village.

31. The number of wells in the district are as under :—

Total 218

Of these 158 are in repair.

60 are out of repair.

Total 218

Of these 20 are used for irrigation, and 138 for drinking purposes.

32. I consider it would be quite a mockery to impose a *direct* levy on the means of irrigation in such a district as this, as by taxing the water we should be placing a heavy burden on those who have laid out their capital in procuring the means of irrigating a little land and cultivating crops which must always be precarious when the water is liable to turn salt at any time. I have, however, calculated the kussur, which amounts, according to scale, to Rs. 153-12-0, which *plus* the dry-crop would make the assessment Rs. 453-4-0, while under the plan I propose it amounts to Rs. 491-14-0, a difference of Rs. 38-10-0 in its favour.

33. Before explaining what the effect of the new rates will be in this district, I will refer briefly to those which they are to supersede.

The old Rates.

34. These were fixed on the survey of Colonel Monier Williams by Messrs. Ravenscroft and John Marshall Davies. Up to a recent date it was usual to allow for fallow lands by granting a remission of assessment after three years' continual cultivation. This practice has, of late years, been discontinued. Certain lands for grazing and other purposes were granted at Kumeedur rates, and a system precisely similar to that which has been described at great length in former reports prevailed.

35. The effect of the introduction of the rates is as under. The red-ink figures show the Oogario and Rahat Wanto (*vide Appendix A (2) Column 26*):—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations on Government Land under the Old System.		According to Survey System, 8 72-73.		Percentage of Increase by the Survey	
		Ten Years' Average	1872-73.	Rs. a.	p.	On Ten Years' Average.	On 1872-73
I.	13	68,717 4 9	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	20	18½
				67,301 15 7	79,553 14		67½
				1,719 5 0	2,873 15	16½	19½
				69,021 4 7	82,427 13		16
II.	11	38,868 4 10		37,849 13 0	43,936 12	17	18½
				631 12 7	1,360 7		9½
III.	10	37,116 3 7		38,481 9 7	45,297 3	20½	17¾
				36,695 3 2	43,464 0		331½
				98,140 2 9	1,07,625 2	19½	21½
				3,867 15 2	16,686 0		14½
IV.	34	1,03,143 9 1		1,02,008 1 11	1,24,311 2	19½	236½
				2,39,987 2 6	2,74,579 12		14½
				6,219 0 9	20,920 6	20	236½
				2,47,845 6 3	2,46,206 3 3		2,95,500 2	20
Total ...	...	2,47,845 6 3	2,46,206 3 3	2,95,500 2			20

* N.B.—While Groups I., II. and III. are respectively raised 18½, 16, and 18½ per cent., Group IV. is raised 9½ per cent. only.

36. The following is an abstract of Appendix A (2), and contrasts the rates and assessment under the old and Survey systems respectively. The red-ink figures refer to the Oogario and Rahat Wanto :—

Group.	Old System.		Survey System.		Increase by Survey.
	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I.	67,302	4 0 8	79,554	4 11 3	12,252
	1,719	3 0 6	2,874	4 15 8	1,155
	69,021	4 0 1	82,428	4 11 4	13,407
II.	37,850	3 2 2	43,937	3 9 6	6,087
	632	2 0 10	1,360	4 8 0	728
III.	38,482	3 1 9	45,297	3 9 10	6,815
IV.	36,695	2 13 10	43,464	3 5 6	6,769
	98,140	2 12 6	1,07,625	3 0 3	9,485
IV.	3,868	0 11 8	16,686	3 2 1	12,818
	1,02,008	2 8 2	1,24,311	3 0 6	22,303
	2,39,987	3 2 0	2,74,580	3 8 5	34,593
Total...	6,219	1 0 1	20,920	3 5 10	14,701
	2,46,206	2 15 5	2,95,500	3 8 3	49,294

37. The average rates on each description of land according to the Survey are as under :—

Group.	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	General Average.	
				Inclusive of Rahat and Oogario Wanto.	Exclusive of Rahat and Oogario Wanto.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	4 11 1	7 7 7	7 4 11	4 11 4	4 11 3
II.	3 9 7	5 9 11	7 6 1	3 9 10	3 9 6
III.	3 5 2	6 2 2	6 1 8	3 5 6	3 5 "
IV.	3 0 5	5 2 0	4 12 0	3 0 6	3 0 3
Total...	3 8 0	6 3 3	5 15 8	3 8 3	3 8 5

38.. The Survey Commissioner, in para. 6 of his review of the preliminary Report, considers that the average rate of Group IV. is relatively too high, and recommends a reduction of the classification in the poorest villages of this group.

39. The classification rate has been considerably reduced by the "Akar" scale in all the poor Koli-Rajput and Mussulman Grassia villages, and it will be perceived that the average rate of this group—*inclusive* of the *full assessment* of Oogario and Rahat Wanto lands, and including also the very superior "Gorat" villages on the coast—is no less than $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that of the 1st group, which is very considerably more than the comparative difference in value of the two groups on account of distance from markets, and is due to the general inferiority of the villages. Deducting the Rahat Wanto in Group IV. we find the average rate is 3-0-3 only, and comparing this with the average of Group I. the assessment of the latter is 36 per cent. per acre heavier than the former; and while Groups I., II. and III. are raised $18\frac{1}{4}$, 16 and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively, Group IV. is raised $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only.

40. It will be seen further on that in the 1st group we are taking, according to present low prices, about one-fifth of the gross produce, while in the 4th group we are taking about a sixth only: so I consider the assessment as it now stands is quite equitable, and believe the Survey Commissioner will be of the same opinion on seeing these figures.

41. The details of gross produce will be found under para. 43, of which the following is an abstract:—

Group.	Value of Gross Produce.	Revenue Survey Assessment.	Share of Gross Produce.
	Rs.	Rs.	
I.	4,12,033	82,427	$\frac{1}{5}$
II.	2,33,913	45,297	$\frac{1}{5}$
III.	1,95,063	43,464	A little less than $\frac{1}{5}$
IV.	6,41,524	1,24,311	A little less than $\frac{1}{6}$
The District...	14,82,533	2,95,500	$\frac{1}{5}$

42. The Revenue Commissioner, in his letter to my address No. 1874 of the 25th of April last, directed that I would in future reports estimate the gross produce of the district and the proportion the assessment bears to the same.

43. The following statements show the area of each crop cultivated and its approximate value calculated at present prices. This has been done for each group separately, and is, I believe, considerably under rather than over the real value. The produce of staples in the 3rd and 4th groups are estimated considerably lower than in the 1st and 2nd, on account of the tendency "Khar" has to show itself in many of the villages of the former, where bad husbandry encourages its inroads.

GROUP No. I.

Nature of Crop.	Acres under Cultivation in round Numbers.	Estimated average Produce per Acre in Maunds of 40 lbs.	Total Produce. Columns 3 × 2.	Price per Maund at present.	Value of Produce per Acre, Columns 3 × 5.	Gross Value of Produce 2 × 6.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Khurif.</i>							
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rice... ..	266	43	11,433	1 2 0	50	13,300	
Juwar	16	16	256	1 0 0	16	256	
Kuppas	7,497	8	59,976	4 0 0	32	2,39,904	
Rice (Dangur) and Kuppas	210	20 + 6	4,200 1,260	} 0 12 0 4 0 0	15 24	} 8,190	
Kodra and Kuppas	4	30 + 6	120 24	} 0 10 0 4 0 0	12·8 24	} 144	
Til and Tur	187	6+15	122+2805	3 0 0	18	6,546	
Tobacco	63	37	2,331	1 4 0	46·4	2,944	
Kodra	8	20	160	1 0 0	12·8	160	
Meadcw Land	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,750	
Bajri	4	16	64	1 2 0	18	72	
Sundhiu	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,646	.....	82,756	.....	.....	2,75,266	
<i>Ruwi.</i>							
Juwar	3,006	16	48,096	1 1 0	17	51,102	
Wheat	1,511	10	15,110	1 2 0	11·4	16,998	
Til	322	8	2,576	3 0 0	24	7,728	
Tur	8	20	160	1 4 0	25	200	

Nature of Crop.	Acres under Cultivation in round Numbers.	Estimated average Produce per Acre in Maunds of 40 lbs.	Total Produce. Columns 3×2.	Price per Maund at present.	Value of Produce per Acre. Columns 3×5.	Gross Value of Produce. 2×6.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lang	2,100	16	33,600	0 12 0	12	25,200	
Chibhdi	20	52	1,040	0 12 0	39	780	
Rigni and Marchi	0 10	212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallow	1,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Land	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470	
Waste	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til and Tur	395	8 + 20	3,160 + 7,900	3 & 1 4	24 and 25	19,355	
Peas	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brinjalls	2	212	.....	0 4 0	53	106	
Mustard	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor-oil	6	8	48	1 12 0	14	84	
Gram	0 25	9	6	1 4 0	11 4	.....
Value of Straw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,739	
Total	8,823	.....	1,11,696	.....	.....	1,36,767	
Grand Total	17,469	.....	1,94,452	.....	.....	4,12,033	

GROUP No. II.

Khurif.						
Rice	21	40	840	1 2 0	60	1,260
Juwar	48	16	768	1 0 0	16	768
Kuppas	3,977	8	31,816	4 0 0	32	1,27,264

Rice and Kuppas	27	16 and 6	432+162	1 and 4	16+24	1,080
Til and Tur... ..	85	6 and 15	1450+275	4 and 3	24+45	5,865
Tobacco	23	37	851	1 4 0	46	1,058
Kodra	1	32	32	0 10 0	20	20
Meadow Land	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,890
Bajri	7	16	112	1 2 0	18	126
Vegetables	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chibhdi	43	52	2,236	0 12 0	39	1,677
Total ...	4,372	.....	38,974	.....	.....	1,40,508
<i>Ruvi.</i>						
Juwar	2,106	16	33,696	1 0 0	16	33,696
Wheat	2,181	8	17,448	1 2 0	9	19,629
Til	168	8	1,344	3 0 0	24	4,032
Tur	5	20	100	1 4 0	25	200
Lang	1,492	14	20,888	0 12 0	10	14,920
Chibhdi	26	52	1,352	0 12 0	39	754
Fallow	1,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Land	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700
Waste	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til and Tur... ..	130	8 and 20	1,040+2,600	3+1 4	24+25	6,370
Peas	8	13	104	1 2 0	9	72
Gram	14	9	126	1 4 0	11	154
Tobacco	3	35	105	1 4 0	41	133
Value of Straw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,745
Total ...	7,883	.....	78,803	.....	.....	93,405
Grand Total ...	12,255	.....	1,17,777	.....	.....	2,33,913

Group No. III.

Nature of Crop.	Acres under Cultivation in round Numbers.	Estimated Average Produce per Acre in Maunds of 40 lbs.	Total Produce, Columns 3×2.	Price per Maund at present.	Value of Produce per Acre, Columns 3×5.	Gross Value of Produce 2×6.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Khurif.</i>		Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rice	55	40	2,200	1 2 0	45	2,475	
Kuppas	3,270	6	19,620	4 0 0	24	78,480	
Tobacco	27	37	999	1 4 0	46	1,102	
Meadow Land	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	
Bajri	67	16	1,072	1 2 0	18	1,206	
Sundhin	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,462	.....	23,891	.....	.....	83,443	
<i>Ruvi.</i>							
Juwar	2,737	16	43,792	1 0 0	16	43,792	
Wheat	3,254	8	26,032	1 2 0	9	29,286	
Til	89	8	712	3 0 0	24	2,136	
Lang	1,936	14	27,104	0 12 0	10	19,360	
Chibhdi	7	52	364	0 12 0	39	273	
Fallow	1,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Land	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	
Waste	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til and Tur... ..	37	6 and 15	222+555	3 and 1 4	18+19	1,869	
Peas	16	13	208	1 2 0	18	288	

Castor-oil	1	7	7	1 12 0	12	12
Gram	2	9	18	1 4 0	11	22
Garden	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Unassessed Waste...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value of Straw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,972
Total	9,509	.....	99,014	.....	.....	1,11,620
Grand Total	12,971	.....	1,22,905	.....	.....	1,95,063

Group No. IV.

<i>Khurif.</i>						
Rice... ..	33	30	990	1 2 0	34	1,122
Juwar	171	14	2,394	1 0 0	14	2,394
Kuppas	8,226	7	57,582	4 0 0	28	2,30,728
Rice and Kuppas	291	16 and 6	4,656+1,746	1 and 4	16+24	4,656+7,384
Tobacco	84	37	3,108	1 4 0	46	3,864
Kodra	4	32	128	0 10 0	20	80
Meadow Land	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	630
Bajri	1,726	19	31,068	1 2 0	20	34,520
Sundhiu	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chibhdi	31	52	1,612	0 12 0	32	992
Til	4	8	32	3 0 0	24	96
Bajri and Kuthol	1,269	40	50,760	0 12 0	30	38,070
Kodra and Kuthol... ..	2	30	60	0 10 0	19	38
Total	11,906	.....	1,58,834	.....	.....	3,24,574

Nature of Crop.	Acres under Cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated Average Produce per Acre in Maunds of 40 lbs.	Total Produce, Columns 3 x 2.	Price per Maund at present.	Value of Produce per Acre. Columns 3 x 5.	Gross Value of Produce 2 x 6.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Rwsi.</i>							
Juwar	9,997	14	1,39,958	1 2 0	16	1,59,952	
Wheat	9,876	8	79,008	1 2 0	9	88,874	
Til	41	8	328	3 0 0	24	984	
Lang	1,200	10	12,000	0 12 0	7	8,400	
Fallow	3,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Land	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	
Waste	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Til and Tur	192	6 and 12	1,152+2,304	3 and 1 4	18 and 15	6,336	
Peas... ..	146	13	1,893	1 2 0	15	2,175	
Castor-oil	128	5	640	1 12 0	9	1,152	
Gram	33	8	264	1 4 0	10	330	
Tobacco	17	37	629	1 4 0	46	782	
Value of Straw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,515	
Total	25,787	.....	2,36,181	.....	.....	3,16,950	
Grand Total	37,693	.....	3,95,015	.....	.....	6,41,524	

Summary of the above Statements.

Nature of Crop.	Acres under Cultivation in round Numbers.	Total Produce.	Gross Value of Produce.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Maunds.	Rs.	
<i>Khurif.</i>				
Rice	375	15,468	18,157	
Juwar	235	3,418	3,418	
Kuppas	22,970	1,68,994	6,76,376	
Rice and Kuppas	528	9,288 + 3,168	21,310	
Kodra and Kuppas... .. .	4	120 + 24	144	
Til and Tur	272	572 + 4,080	12,411	
Tobacco	197	7,289	8,968	
Kodra	13	320	260	
Meadow Land	595	.....	5,950	
Bajri	1,804	32,316	35,924	
Sundhiu	42	.....	.....
Vegetables	1	.....	.....
Chibhdi	74	3,848	2,669	
Til	4	32	96	
Bajri and Kuthol	1,269	50,760	38,070	
Kodra and Kuthol... .. .	2	60	38	
Total	28,386	3,04,455	8,23,791	
<i>Ruvi.</i>				
Juwar	17,846	2,65,542	2,88,542	
Wheat	16,822	1,37,598	1,54,787	
Til	620	4,960	14,880	
Tur	13	260	400	
Lang	6,728	93,592	67,880	
Chibhdi	53	2,756	1,807	
Rigni and Marchi	10	.....	.....
Fallow	7,104	.....	.....
Meadow Land	667	.....	6,650	
Waste	1,009	.....	.....
Til and Tur	754	5,574 + 13,359	34,430	
Peas... .. .	173	2,210	2,535	
Rigni and Vegetables	2	.....	106	
Mustard	2	.....	.....
Caster-oil	135	695	1,248	
Gram	50	414	511	
Tobacco	20	734	915	
Garden	2	.....	80	
Unassessed Waste	2	.....	.....
Total	52,002	5,25,694	6,58,742	
Grand Total	80,388	8,30,149	14,82,533	

44. It must not be assumed, however, that because prices are now falling that they *have* fallen or *will* fall to anything like the low figure they were when the former assessment of this taluka was fixed.

Taking the quinquennial periods, the prices of grain for each year of those periods was as under :—

Number.	Year A.D.	English Pounds for one Rupee.								REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Juwar.	Bajri.	Mong.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghi.	
1	1850-51...	64	80	71	71	64	45	53	6	
2	1851-52...	53	64	64	64	46	46	40	5	
3	1852-53...	64	80	71	64	64	64	40	6	
4	1853-54...	58	71	64	59	46	42	32	5	
5	1854-55...	53	66	47	49	42	46	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Average...		58	72	63	61	52	48	39	5	
6	1855-56...	49	64	53	75	64	42	27	5	
7	1856-57...	44	58	53	59	46	42	32	4	
8	1857-58...	40	46	40	53	40	40	27	4	
9	1858-59...	46	40	53	46	42	37	27	5	
10	1859-60...	30	35	33	42	35	32	27	3	
Average...		42	48	46	55	45	38	28	4	
11	1860-61...	19	21	21	20	20	16	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	1861-62...	20	23	23	21	19	15	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13	1862-63...	30	30	32	35	29	20	20	2	
14	1863-64...	18	21	21	18	18	16	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
15	1864-65...	16	32	25	16	16	12	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Average...		20	25	24	22	20	16	17	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	
16	1865-66...	20	32	32	32	20	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
17	1866-67...	25	32	32	32	21	20	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
18	1867-68...	25	30	27	32	24	25	20	2	
19	1868-69...	20	30	24	21	23	20	20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
20	1869-70...	20	25	24	22	21	16	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Average ...		22	30	28	28	22	18	19	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	

Number.	Year A.D.	English Pounds for one Rupee.								REMARKS.
		Wheat,	Juwar.	Bajri.	Mong.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghi.	
21	1870-71...	26	32	28	28	23	40	35	2	
22	1871-72...	25	33	27	25	26	26	30	2	
Average...		25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	

45. The average pounds procurable for one Rupee for the five periods are therefore as under :—

Grain.	1st Period, 1850 to 1855.	2nd Period, 1855 to 1860.	3rd Period, 1860 to 1865	4th Period, 1865 to 1870.	5th Period, 1871 to 1872.
Wheat	58	42	20	22	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juwar	72	48	25	30	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bajri	63	46	24	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mong	61	55	22	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gram	52	45	20	22	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tur	48	38	16	12	33
Rice	39	28	17	19	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghi	5	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2

46. The average price of cotton (Kuppas) in Broach for the last sixty years was Rs. 59 per bhar of 960 lbs., for the ten years 1850 to 1860 the average was Rs. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a bhar, from 1861 to 1872 the average was Rs. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ the bhar, and during 1872-73 it has been fluctuating between 112 and 75 Rs. the bhar.

47. Wagra, or Amlesar as it is now called, is a new district comparatively speaking, having been made up of villages taken from Broach, Amod, and Dehej. The original Broach Collectorate consisted of Broach, Anklesar, and Hansot only, to which Jambusar, Amod and Dehej were added in A.D. 1817. In consequence of these changes I am unable to make a comparison between the present condition of the villages of this taluka now and as they were at the time of Colonel Monier Williams' survey.

48. It will be observed by a reference to para. 4 that out of the entire area of Government villages amounting to 1,94,848 acres, or about 304 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, 57,393 acres, or 90 square miles, are salt khar lands and sand-hills on the banks of the Gulf of Cambay. Every effort should be made to reclaim the former, which in

the rains are pestilential swamps, and in the hot weather arid plains covered more or less with a salt efflorescence, which is carried by wind over all the neighbouring cultivated lands, and cannot do them any good. I say this, because a question has lately arisen as to whether a littlesalt distributed in this way does much harm; but whether it does or not, there can be no doubt that the proximity of these salt plains and swamps is not looked upon with great favour by the cultivators, except as roaming places for cattle. These salt places attract the deer in great numbers, and if the salt does no harm to the land, these animals make terrible havoc with the crops in the neighbourhood of "Khar".

49. The number of inhabitants is by the recent census 38,195 souls, which gives 125 to the square mile on the entire area, and 178 on the culturable area.

Of this population—

32,937 are Hindus.
 328 „ Budhist Hindus.
 4,915 „ Mussulmans and Borahs.
 15 „ not specified.

36,195 Total.

There are

2,872 carts.
 4,305 ploughs.
 11,224 agricultural bullocks and buffaloes.
 8,161 buffaloes and cows.

50. Tabulated, the resources of the district appear as under :—

No. I.

INHABITANTS.				
Class.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Proportion of Males to Females.
Hindu	17,141	15,796	32,937	17 to 15
Budhist	193	135	328	19 to 13
Mussulman	2,622	2,293	4,915	26 to 22
Others	8	7	15	8 to 7
Total.....	19,964	18,231	38,195	19 to 18

No. II.

	Number.	Male Inhabitants to each.	To the Square Mile.	Cultivated Acres to each.
Houses	9,784	2	32	8½
Carts	2,872	7	9	29
Ploughs	4,305	5	14	20
Bullocks	11,224	2	37	7
Buffaloes and Cows ...	8,161	2	27	10

51. For the system of husbandry pursued I beg to refer you to my Anklesar Report, which contains details which are very applicable to this taluka.

Modes of Husbandry, &c.

52. It is very difficult to determine, with anything like correctness, what the subletting value of land really is, especially as the rent is very generally paid in grain, for so very much depends not only on the conscience but also on the caste and position of the landlord that no reliable general estimate can be formed. The regular landlord class is often satisfied with one-fourth of the produce, whereas the money-lending classes and those who become possessed of land by decrees of Court take very generally one-third, and frequently one-half, of the produce. But whatever may be the proportion agreed upon, landlord and tenant are equally affected by good and bad seasons, and in a country where the agricultural population "take no thought of the morrow," this system has its advantages, provided always that the proportion taken by the landlord is not too great. The people would always pay one-third the produce in grain, whereas it is difficult to collect one-sixth the value, in money, *in bad seasons*, notwithstanding the gradual depreciation in the value of the precious metal; and it must be borne in mind that, however low the assessment may be, the thrifless ryot never *provides* for a bad season by putting by the extra profit of a good one.

53. It will be well to compare the resources of the fine Talukas of Broach, Anklesar and Ulpar, with this, comparatively

inferior, taluka, and to show the pressure of the assessment in each :—

	Per Square Mile.			
	Broach, including City.	Ulpar.	Anklesar.	Wagra or Amlesar.
Inhabitants	319	266	230	124
Houses	60½	71	63	32
Cows and Buffaloes	60	187	71	25
Oxen	32		62	31
Ploughs	22	29	28	13½
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Assessment per square mile .	2,382	2,286	2,111	1,452
Realization per square mile, i.e., assessment of Government land plus Sulami on alienations ...	1,996	1,814	1,702	1,079
Gross Assessment per culturable square mile	3,247	3,477	2,671	2,153
Realizations per culturable square mile.*	2,721	2,759	2,154	1,600

54. By this it will be observed that the *pressure of the assessment in Wagra is less.

By 42 per cent. per culturable square mile than in Ulpar.

41¼	do.	do.	do.	Broach.
25¾	do.	do.	do.	Anklesar.

55. Again, the average rates on cultivated Government land are—

	Rs.	a.	p.		
In Broach ...	5	3	10	per acre.	
* Inclusive of the full assessment of Oogario and Rahat Wanto.	In Ulpar ...	5	7	8	„
	In Anklesar.	4	4	2	„
	In Wagra	3	8	3*	„

So that, looking at the resources of the districts, the assessment of Wagra seems to be in fair and proper proportion to that of other talukas.

56. The following table gives the total assessment, at Survey rates, of all description of land, and is an abstract of the general statement (*vide* also Statistical Table No. II.) :—

Number of Villages.	LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.			
	Numbers wholly or partially cultivated.			
	Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.
68	2,93,058 4	491 14	1,950 0	2,95,500 2
* O. W.	20,076 4	.....	.....	20,076 4

NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Waste Lands.
6	7	8	9
Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.
26,584 8	3 4	26,587 12

TOTAL OF LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Government, Cultivated and Waste Lands.
10	11	12	13
Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.
3,19,642 12	491 14	1,953 4	3,22,087 14
20,076 4	.....	.....	20,076 4

* N.B.—O. W. means Oodhar Jumrahundy Wanto lands, the assessment and realization of which is not shown in the village books, but only in those of the Amod Taluka.

LANDS ENTERED AS ALIENATED.

Dry-crop Lands.		Garden Lands.		Rice Lands.		Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.	
14		15		16		17	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1,19,078	7 11	136	12 7	151	1 2	1,19,366	5 8

TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ARABLE LANDS OF THE DISTRICT.

Dry-crop Lands.		Garden Lands.		Rice Lands.		Grand Total.	
18		19		20		21	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
4,38,721	3 11	628	10 7	2,104	5 2	4,41,454	3 8
20,076	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,076	4 0

57. The following is an abstract of the "Wussool-bakee Putrucks," or Jummabundy statements of the different villages, from which you will see the total difference between the revenue of the district under the former and that according to the Survey system :—

ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LAND.										
Number of Villages.	According to the former System.		ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY SYSTEM.							
			Land actually in Cultivation.		Waste included in numbers partially cultivated.		Total.			
	Acres.	Assessment in Sumvut 1929 (A.D. 1872-73) with Cesses.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Asses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Ac.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Ac.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
58	83,812		82,46,206	3	3	83,812		82,94,711	7	0
						265	13		788	11
								84,077	21	2,95,5

Net Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LAND.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.		
	By former System.	By Survey System.	Difference.	By former System.	By Survey System.	Difference.
	"Sulamis" and imposts of all kinds.	Fixed Commuted Quit-rent.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	Assessments and Quit-rents, Columns 3 and 11.	Assessments and Quit-rents, Columns 9 and 12.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
49,293 14 9	31,422 7 7	32,554 9 1	1,132 1 6	2,77,628 10 10	3,28,054 11 1	50,426 0 3

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE.

Arrears of past year's Revenue.	Local Fund Cess.	On account of Cultivation in Unassessed Land, &c.	On account of Sales of Wood, Grass, Fruits, &c.	On account of Sale of Occupancy Right.	Total Miscellaneous Revenue.
17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
54 10 0	22,197 2 2	1,816 14 2	869 10 6	2,223 9 9	27,161 14 7

Gross Revenue according to Survey Settlement.	DEDUCT REMISSIONS.			Remained to be collected.
	Of Increase of Assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total Remissions.	
23	24	25	26	27
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,55,216 9 8	55,283 11 10	.....	55,283 11 10	2,99,932 13 10

Of which collected up to the date of Settlement of each Village.	Fazul or Surplus Collections refunded.	Net Balance outstanding on the date of Settlement of each Village.	Of which collected up to 25th July 1873.	Net Balance outstanding on the 25th July 1873.
28	29	30	31	32
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,63,942 10 5	691 4 7	1,36,681 8 0	1,36,538 12 9	142 11 3

Area of Waste Land. 58. The total culturable area is as follows :—

	Acres	g.
Area shown as cultivated, Column 21, Appendix A (No. 2)	83,812	8
Peta-pudtur included in Survey numbers... ..	265	13
Total cultivated... ..	84,077	21
Area of numbers entirely waste... ..	12,532	39
Total culturable area... ..	96,610	20

So the area waste is about one-seventh of that cultivated. The assessment of this culturable waste is Rs. 26,587-12-0, or a little over Rs. 2 per acre on the average, and I make no doubt it will all be brought into cultivation if the recommendations I have made in another place regarding drainage shall be carried out.

59. It will be seen by a reference to this statement that Statistical Table No. II. the gross assessment of the district by the Details of area and assessment. Revenue Survey is as under:—

Gross assessmentRs. 4,61,530 7 8

Details.

Assessment of Government land	2,74,579	12	0
Full assessment of Oogario Wanto	4,234	6	0
Full assessment of Rahat Wanto; vide Col. 26, Statement A (2)	16,686	0	0
Total Government cultivated lands ...	2,95,500	2	0
Assessment of Government waste	26,587	12	0

Total Government lands ... 3,22,087 14 0

Assessment of Odhar Jumna bundy Wanto lands not entered in Statement A, the realizations not been collected in this taluka but paid direct into Amod Treasury 20,076 4 0

Grand Total of Government lands..... 3,42,164 2 0
Assessment of Alienated land 1,19,366 5 8

Total assessment of district..... 4,61,530 7 8

60. The quit-rents realizable on Government land amount to Rs. 32,554-9-1 against Rs. 31,422-7-7 under the old system, being an increase of Rs. 1,132-1-6.

Superintendent Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Broach, No. 998 of 12th June 1873.

Superintendent of Gujarat Revenue Survey to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1549 of 29th August 1873 (through the Collector of Broach).

61. The total amount of revenue realizable under the Survey system cannot be stated pending a decision as to the amount which is to be levied on "Rahat" and "Oogario" Wanto lands; reports regarding which have been submitted as per margin.

62. The requirements of this taluka as regards water, the greatest necessary of life in this country, are very pressing, and it is not too much to say that not a penny of local funds should be spent in any other way until this want is fully supplied. Roads, bridges, schools, chowries are all really of secondary importance when this great necessary of life is wanting, and the ryots will never pay their local fund cess cheerfully unless their wants in this respect are acknowledged and supplied.

63. But I admit the great difficulty of remedying the defect. If wells are sunk, they will, with very few exceptions, turn brackish in the hot weather, just at the time when cholera is likely to make its appearance, and tank-water at that season of the year is generally impurity itself. I am inclined to believe that the best kind of tank to dig, is one gradually sloping towards and deepening in the centre, with a deep well on one of its banks. So long as this tank is full, the base of the well will be under water, and percolation and filtration will go on, leaving a tolerable supply of middling good water in the well as the tank-water subsides. By being very deep in the centre, evaporation will not go on very rapidly in that part; and a sufficient supply of water for the cattle will remain till well on in the hot season.

64. But the plan of all others which will succeed best, if feasible, is a large "cut" right across the taluka, having gates at its discharging point. This cut would act as a drain all through the monsoon season, when the taluka is liable to floods, and as a reservoir during the cold and hot weather, for the gates at the discharging point would be closed at the end of the rains, and the water retained be available for use. On this subject I have submitted a memorandum to Mr. Clerke, C.E., in connection with the scheme for protective works and drainage contemplated in the Resolution of Government, marginally noted; a copy of this memorandum is appended, and marked C. A memorandum of the state of tanks and wells and the requirements of the district is also appended, marked (Not quite ready).

No. 1150 of the 2nd of July last

No. 3001 I.—1417 of 1873,
dated the 10th of June last.

65. The accompanying Statement **A** contains all the information necessary for a minute scrutiny into the effect of the rates.

Appendix **A**, No. 1.

Columns 4 to 16 (No. 1) show the maximum rates, the average rates, the area and assessment of each description of cultivation in every village according to the Survey rates.

Columns 17 to 31 (No. 2) show the results of the settlement compared with the old system.

Columns 17 and 18 show respectively the general average rate per acre, as collected, on the average of ten years and according to the old system in 1872-73. These are to compare with column 27, which shows the Survey general average rate.

Columns 19 and 20 show the average collections for ten years, and the collections of 1872-73, respectively, to compare with column 26, which shows the assessment inclusive of Peta-pudtur, according to the Survey.

Columns 28 and 29 show the area and assessment of culturable numbers entirely waste, and 30 and 31 the total area and assessment of Government land.

Columns 32 to 43 show in detail the area and assessment of alienated lands, the total area and assessment of the whole taluka, Government and alienated, and the quit-rents on alienated land, according to the old and Survey systems respectively.

66. Recent discussions have led to a question being raised as to whether assessing officers have been led away by the high prices which have prevailed from 1862 almost up to the present time, and it has been asserted that no one was prepared for the fall which has lately taken place. For myself I can say I have never been led away by the prices of the day, as I always anticipated a fall, as will be seen by a reference to any reports on the subject I have written during the last ten years. I have invariably stated my conviction that prices must fall. Everything lately has been gradually tending to an equalization of prices in India—peace in America, peace in Europe, wonderfully increased railway facilities and accommodation, by which the three Presidencies have lately been connected. All India is now, so to speak, opened out to the sea-board; and up-country districts—assessed lowly some years ago, because they were shut out from this advantage and had little means of disposing of their products in distant markets—now compete with districts more highly assessed, which have long enjoyed all these advantages. Berar can now compete with Gujarat, and the whole of the Central Provinces and Central India have been opened out, and have through communication with Bombay by road and rail.

67. But there is one other great cause now operating against the State, and that is, the rapid decline in the purchasing power of silver. The people of late years have been continually complaining that food constantly grows dearer, but Government finds to its cost that it is silver which is perpetually becoming *cheaper*.

68. Our revenue is now fixed in Rupees, and the purchasing power of Rupees is annually decreasing. The revenues as paid in silver simply do not go so far as they did ten years ago.

69. But if we are not to be led away by temporary high prices, neither should we be drawn into the opposite direction by a temporary fall.

70. The great question to be replied to, is this—

Is the material wealth of the country increasing or not? Because trade is bad in Bombay, it does not necessarily follow that the ryots, the cultivators of the soil, are badly off, although they must suffer to some extent; but ryots do not live by cotton alone, by any means.

Indian Statesman's Calendar, 1873, page 406.

71. The imports and exports of silver and gold bullion into Bombay for the ten years 1862 to 1871 were as under:—

YEARS	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			Excess Imported.
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862...	28,51,313	66,36,464	94,87,777	3,702	4,21,617	4,25,319	90,62,458
1863...	40,25,332	99,57,923	1,39,83,255	19,925	5,15,189	5,35,114	1,34,48,141
1864...	53,08,324	1,08,28,135	1,61,36,459	7,734	4,74,250	4,81,984	1,56,54,475
1865...	58,68,672	63,27,836	1,21,96,508	5,539	10,75,285	10,80,824	1,11,15,684
1866...	89,25,310	1,21,91,080	1,61,16,390	3,08,599	8,36,722	11,45,321	1,49,71,069
1867...	27,52,642	34,86,244	62,38,886	5,15,381	7,04,776	12,20,157	50,18,729
1868...	28,13,194	38,74,504	66,87,698	83,115	10,59,072	11,42,187	55,45,511
1869...	29,53,491	66,74,382	96,27,873	9,949	8,20,148	8,30,697	87,97,776
1870...	33,94,323	48,10,116	82,04,439	94,892	4,90,855	5,85,747	76,18,692
1871...	15,18,518	17,97,868	33,16,386	2,99,298	11,03,652	14,02,950	19,13,436
Total	3,54,11,119	6,65,84,552	10,19,95,671	13,48,134	75,01,566	88,49,700	9,31,45,971

72. Now we find by these figures that, during the ten years ending March 1872, Bombay imported 102 millions sterling of gold and silver, against exportations of these metals amounting to less than 9 millions sterling. An accumulation of 93 millions sterling

Coined in the Bombay Mint, converted into Sterling.*

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 .....	.....	40,59,277	40,59,277
1862-63	1	60,66,789	60,66,790
1863-64 .....	.....	76,01,739	76,01,739
1864-65 .....	.....	55,90,944	55,90,944
1865-66	1	73,00,912	73,00,913
1866-67	3	24,99,628	24,99,631
1867-68 .....	.....	26,12,569	26,12,569
1868-69 .....	.....	26,50,593	26,50,593
1869-70 .....	.....	43,02,791	43,02,791
1870-71	149	12,43,485	12,43,634
Total...	154	4,38,28,727	4,38,28,881

* *Indian Statesman's Calendar*, page 393.

call for more coin. So the difference between 93 millions and 44 millions has evidently gone to swell the material wealth of the country, and the effects of this must be felt in every village of this province and all parts of the Presidency.

73. But the falling off in imports and the increase of exports of precious metals in the last year of this series is quite startling, and in itself fully accounts for the sudden fall in prices.

worth of the precious metals seems to have taken place in Bombay during the period referred to, and of this accumulation it appears that not half was absorbed by the coinage, as the great development of the paper currency tended, no doubt, to diminish the

The total import of the precious metals in 1871 was £ 3,316,386 sterling only, and the export £1,402,950, leaving an excess of import over export of £1,913,436, and of this £1,243,634 was minted, leaving a surplus of £669,802 only.

74. But, although there is such a marked falling off in these importations, how has the large accumulation, noticed on the other side, been absorbed? Hoarding on a large scale has ceased under British rule, the banks and the funds being largely availed of by the better class of people, and the extra jewellery, as seen now-a-days on women and children, is not, of itself, enough to account for the phenomenon. If anything near the total amount had been minted, we could easily account for its distribution, as money payments are superseding grain payments all over the country; very little labour being paid for in grain now-a-days except in isolated districts. No doubt the increase of population (which the census shows is enormous) has developed a very large class of landless labourers, but still labour is not over plentiful, and the payment of the increased supply in money instead of in grain cannot account for such enormous sums as are now referred to. One thing is certain, however, that every year more and more money is being spent in labour. The vast Public Works Department, the number of European contractors now in this country, employ hundreds of thousands of men, who are all paid for their labour in silver. Silver has taken the place of grain as the wage currency of the country, and the demand thus created absorbs, to a large extent, the surplus imports of that metal. We are now in the midst of a great revolution in this respect, and it is a revolution which indirectly affects the assessment very materially. Surely the ryots are better off now than when the assessments we are revising were fixed. It is not too much to say they are 50 per cent. better off at the present moment, and were 100 per cent. better off five years ago, and if the buying power of silver continues to deteriorate, the fixed money payment for their share of the produce is surely a great boon to them and a great loss to the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERN			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Class I.—

			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	A. g.	Rs. a p.
1	Argama—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	193 36	882 10 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	906 25	4,520 4 0
		20	5 8 0	4 14 7	1,100 21	5,402 14 0
2	Juned—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	33 25	166 14 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	641 4	3,261 8 0
		40	5 8 0	5 1 4	674 29	3,428 6 0
3	Vilayat—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	29 27	108 2 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	2,719 11	11,691 12 0
		25	5 8 0	4 4 8	2,748 38	11,799 14 0
4	Bhersam—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	27 28	102 4 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	2,519 14	10,931 10 0
		21	5 8 0	4 5 3	2,547 2	11,033 14 0
5	Samni Vilayat—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	39 28	197 3 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	1,058 23	5,423 5 0
		12	5 8 0	5 1 11	1,098 11	5,620 8 0
6	Akat—					
	Muzmoon	...	...	...	99 30	505 0 0
	Bhagwari	...	...	...	930 20	4,672 0 0
		20	5 8 0	5 0 5	1,030 10	5,177 0 0

MENT LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayat or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by Permanent Wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Maximum Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	5 39	36 12 0	...	...	...	...
5 8 0	4 8 0	6 2 0	5 39	36 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 21	37 0 0
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 11 2	5 21	37 0 0
...
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERN-			
			Number			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Saladra—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	155 9	732 0 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	663 31	3,349 0 0
		31	5 8 0	4 15 9	819 0	4,081 0 0
8	Rahad—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	6 16	31 0 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	1,405 13	6,870 2 0
		11	5 8 0	4 14 3	1,411 29	6,901 2 0
9	Vasti-Khandali—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	56 30	271 2 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	849 31	4,285 8 0
		22	5 8 0	5 0 5	906 21	4,556 10 0
10	Vachhnad—	19	5 8 0	4 9 7	1,052 5	4,841 4 0
11	Ora	20	5 8 0	4 11 6	1,552 1	7,320 1 0
	(Oogario Wanto)			4 15 8	576 34	2,873 15 0
				4 10 11	975 7	4,446 2 0
12	Khad-Khandali	49	5 8 0	4 9 2	114 3	521 12 0
13	Wagra-Kasbo	26	5 8 0	4 10 8	2,326 31	10,856 10 0
13	Total for Class I. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto)	...	...	...	5,687 29	26,535 14 0
		...	...	...	11,694 12	55,005 1 0
		23	5 8 0	4 11 1	17,382 1	81,540 15 0
				4 15 8	576 34	2,873 15 0
			4 10 11	16,805 7	73,667 0 0	

MENT LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayat or Garden Lands,			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by Permanent Wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum R. te.	Average Rate in-clusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 31	12 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	55 6 0
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	7 9 6	8 33	67 14 0
...
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
...
...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...
5 8 0	4 8 0	7 8 10	98 26	745 4 0	5 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	98 26	745 4 0	...	...	7 12	49 8 0
...	...	...	5 39	36 12 0	...	...	7 2	55 6 0
5 8 0	4 8 0	7 7 7	104 25	782 0 0	5 8 0	7 4 11	14 14	104 14 0

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT			
			Number			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

21

Class II.—

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	Saran—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	104 21	376 3 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	1,238 14	5,073 8 0
		36	5 0 0	4 0 11	1,342 35	5,449 11 0
2	Saikha	15	5 0 0	3 11 9	2,325 37	8,693 0 0
3	Kothia—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	106 11	419 8 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	709 8	2,985 0 0
		25	5 0 0	4 2 10	815 19	3,404 8 0
4	Sadthala—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	115 39	379 12 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	375 4	1,280 0 0
		28	5 0 0	3 6 1	491 3	1,659 12 0
5	Vichhiad	22	5 0 0	3 8 9	835 3	2,959 8 0
6	Sachna	15	5 0 0	4 7 2	1,082 25	4,814 10 0
	(Oogario Wanto)			4 7 9	301 12	1,350 15 0
				4 6 11	781 13	3,463 11 0
7	Pisad	35	5 0 0	3 6 8	872 2	2,980 10 0
8	Sutrel—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	53 23	216 8 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	781 19	3,320 0 0
		30	5 0 0	4 3 9	835 2	3,536 8 0

MENT LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayat or Garden Lands,			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by Permanent Wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate in- crease of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Maximum Rate, Rs. 5.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	3 28	20 12 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	49 23	270 8 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 7 5	53 11	291 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 13 8	15 15	90 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
...
...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
...
...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	7 6 1	6 31	50 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 3	1 11	9 8 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 7 7	7 5	39 0 0	5 0 0	7 5 10	5 20	40 8 0
...
...	...	...	4 9	27 0 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	6 6 3	4 9	27 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...

ARRA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT						
No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Khojbal—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a./p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	84 36	258 4 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	954 29	3,043 4 0
		18	5 0 0	3 2 10	1,039 25	3,301 8 0
10	Bhensli—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	28 17	86 6 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	715 3	2,451 10 0
		22	5 0 0	3 6 9	743 20	2,538 0 0
11	Kahadra	36	5 0 0	2 10 4	2,051 2	5,429 0 0
11	Total for Class II. (Oogario Wanto)	...	...	...	7,660 16	26,613 5 0
		...	...	...	4,773 37	18,153 6 0
		25	5 0 0	3 9 7	12,434 13	44,766 11 0
				4 7 9	301 12	1,350 15 0
			3 9 3	12,133 1	43,415 12 0	

Class III.—

1	Vihal	23	4 8 0	3 6 0	2,831 38	9,564 14 0
2	Vegni—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	5 16	19 2 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	337 0	1,245 0 0
		39	4 8 0	3 11 1	342 16	1,264 2 0
3	Piparia	29	4 8 0	3 13 4	699 14	2,681 14 0
4	Pakhajan	23	4 8 0	3 2 8	2,658 2	8,413 6 0
5	Koliad—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	363 28	975 1 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	475 35	1,303 5 0
		29	4 8 0	2 11 5	829 23	2,278 6 0

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayut or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kocetar" or Lands watered by permanent wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 21	33 2 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 15 7	5 21	33 2 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 8	149 14 0	...	...	6 31	50 0 0
...	...	...	59 13	330 10 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 9 11	85 21	480 8 0	5 0 0	7 6 1	6 31	50 0 0
						7 7 3	1 11	9 8 0
						7 5 10	5 20	40 8 0

Maximum Rate Rs. 4-8-0.

4 8 0	3 8 0	6 3 7	18 19	115 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...
...
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...
4 8 0	3 8 0	6 3 2	22 4	137 2 0	4 8 0	...	...	...
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 10 0	7 0 0	32 6 0
...
...
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERN			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Atali—		Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	651 20	1,705 10 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	721 22	1,906 10 0
		22	4 8 0	2 10 1	1,373 2	3,612 4 0
7	Nandida	35	4 8 0	3 5 9	1,455 13	4,886 14 0
8	Mosam	48	4 8 0	3 1 2	963 16	2,958 8 0
9	Pahaj	39	4 8 0	4 2 5	1,115 0	4,628 14 0
10	Ochhan	28	4 8 0	4 1 10	644 38	2,653 6 0
10	Total for Class III. } Muzmoon Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	11,388 25	38,487 9 0
		...	...	...	1,534 17	4,454 15 0
		30	4 8 0	3 5 2	12,923 2	42,942 8 0

Class IV.—Maxi-

1	Nadarkha	29	4 0 0	2 13 1	774 3	2,179 0 0
2	Jhaniadra	42	4 0 0	2 6 7	1,146 30	2,763 0 0
3	Kadodra	25	4 0 0	2 12 5	1,973 35	5,493 7 0
4	Padaria	43	4 0 0	2 3 3	463 20	1,020 8 0
5	Lakhigam	19	4 0 0	3 8 6	1,289 11	4,551 2 0
	(Rahat Wanto)			3 12 6	505 39	1,914 12 0
	Dehej—			3 5 10	783 12	2,636 6 0
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	2,944 18	8,316 7 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	1,661 3	5,418 0 0
	(Rahat Wanto)	10	4 0 0	2 15 8	4,605 21	13,734 7 0
				2 12 5	2,130 16	5,910 2 0
				3 2 7	2,475 5	78,24 5 0

MENT LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayat or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by Permanent Wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate in- clusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	.....	4 8 0	.....	...	...
4 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	.....	4 8 0	.....	...	...
4 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	0 25	3 12 0	4 8 0	6 7 6	26 30	173 4 0
4 8 0	3 8 0	5 11 0	9 27	55 12 0	4 8 0	6 13 1	0 22	3 12 0
...	...	...	50 35	312 2 0	...	.....	34 12	209 6 0
...
4 8 0	3 8 0	6 2 2	50 35	312 2 0	4 8 0	6 1 8	34 12	209 6 0

imum Rate Rs. 4.

4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 6	10 7	46 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	49 0
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 5	11 12	49 0
						4 8 4	8 34	40 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 9	2 18	9 0

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Lands.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
7	Luwara (Bahat Wanto)	27	4 0 0	3 15 6	567 2	2,250 12 0
				3 14 6	312 31	1,221 0 0
				4 0 10	254 11	1,029 12 0
8	Limbai	37	4 0 0	3 5 7	200 0	670 8 0
9	Jageshwar	47	4 0 0	3 11 5	294 29	1,095 0 0
10	Ambheta	40	4 0 0	3 2 3	1,172 19	3,679 6 0
11	Suwa—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	38 26	.124 12 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	793 36	2,720 7 0
		49	4 0 0	3 6 9	832 22	2,845 3 0
12	Vav	42	4 0 0	3 7 1	770 30	2,651 4 0
13	Vadadla (Bahat Wanto)	23	4 0 0	3 5 8	1,075 33	3,607 0 0
				3 5 3	672 30	2,238 4 0
				3 6 4	403 3	1,368 12 0
14	Akhod	17	4 0 0	2 7 5	1,381 20	3,407 10 0
15	Jolwa—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	441 8	1,258 6 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	558 24	1,730 0 0
		41	4 0 0	2 15 10	999 32	2,988 6 0
16	Rahiad—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	352 24	1,021 6 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	1,210 18	3,600 2 0
		24	4 0 0	2 15 4	1,563 2	4,621 8 0
17	Galanda	38	4 0 0	3 1 8	652 14	2,024 4 0
18	Samatpur	20	4 0 0	2 1 0	492 10	1,293 4 0
19	Sambheti	34	4 0 0	2 11 6	408 22	1,110 4 0

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayut or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by permanent wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERN			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Ra a p.	Ra a p.	A. g.	Ra a p.
20	Narvani	32	4 0 0	3 4 7	918 2	3,014 10 0
21	Limldi—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	339 38	692 5 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	706 39	1,924 0 0
		44	4 0 0	2 10 8	946 25	2,526 5 0
22	Ambhel—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	381 122	1,071 8 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	533 12	1,365 6 0
		21	4 0 0	2 13 10	920 4	2,636 14 0
23	Goladra—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	76 9	276 14 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	805 12	2,688 4 0
		160	4 0 0	3 4 9	881 21	2,905 2 0
24	Harinagar ... ..	...	4 0 0	2 15 8	467 27	1,395 0 0
25	Paniadra	30	4 0 0	2 14 5	1,251 26	3,632 5 0
26	Aladra—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	521 22	1,263 3 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	667 31	2,016 12 0
		13	4 0 0	2 12 2	1,189 13	3,284 15 0
27	Tankel	22	4 0 0	2 7 0	907 8	2,309 0 0
28	Kosw	15	4 0 0	3 2 5	3,865 27	12,194 14 0
	BEAR WARD				1,791 9	3,388 6 0
					1,100 22	2,836 8 0

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayat or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Garden watered by permanent wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate Inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	A. g.	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	Ra. a p.	A. g.	Ra. a p.
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 5 4	0 15 0	1 10 0
...	...	...	4 37	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 2	23 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 8	10 39	50 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	12 34	58 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 2	12 34	58 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 17	12 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	4 15 2	2 17	12 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	4 7 7	3 32	17 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 1 1	15 8 7	0 0 0
						4 14 4	4 32 33	5 0
						5 2 4	1 15 13	5 0

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Lands.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Badalpur—	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	109 29	372 10 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	416 28	1,556 14 0
		29	4 0 0	3 10 8	526 17	1,929 8 0
30	Paddalpur	20	4 0 0	3 6 5	607 36	2,068 4 0
31	Chanchvel	13	4 0 0	3 5 4	2,805 30	9,349 2 0
32	Paldi—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	316 5	861 2 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	470 2	1,617 0 0
		22	4 0 0	3 2 5	786 7	2,478 2 0
33	Muler—					
	Muzmoon ... ..	...	...	...	796 36	2,301 7 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	507 2	1,645 15 0
		25	4 0 0	3 0 5	1,303 38	3,947 6 0
34	Gandhar	5	4 0 0	2 13 6	2,900 27	8,250 14 0
34	Total for Class IV. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Rahat Wanto)	...	...	...	32,605 6	97,325 6 0
		...	...	...	8,336 17	26,482 12 0
		25	4 0 0	3 0 5	40,941 23	1,23,808 2 0
				3 2 0	5,323 1	16,622 8 0
			3 0 2	35,618 22	107,185 10 0	
13	Total for Class I. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto)	...	...	...	5,687 29	26,535 14 0
		...	...	...	11,694 12	55,005 1 0
		23	5 8 0	4 11 1	17,382 1	81,540 15 0
				4 15 8	576 34	2,873 15 0
			4 10 11	16,805 7	78,667 0 0	

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayut or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by permanent wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	1 5 15 38	6 8 0 90 10 0	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 11	17 3	97 2 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	5 15 5	15 37	95 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
...
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	4 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	35 38 37 11	186 12 0 188 10 0	...	...	26 35	127 10 0
...
4 0 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	73 9	375 6 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	26 35	127 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 5	13 26	63 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 7	13 9	64 2 0
...	...	...	98 26 5 39	745 4 0 36 12 0	...	...	7 12 7 2	49 8 0 55 6 0
5 8 0	4 8 0	7 7 7	104 25	782 0 0	5 8 0	7 4 11	14 14	104 14 0

No.	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT			
			Numbers			
			Dry-crop.			
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Total for Class II. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto)	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	...	7,660 16	26,613 5
		...	...	...	4,773 37	18,153 6
		25	5 0 0	3 9 7	12,434 13	44,766 11
10	Total for Class III. { Muzmoon Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	11,388 25	38,487 9
		...	...	...	1,534 17	4,454 15
		30	4 8 0	3 5 2	12,923 2	42,942 8
	
34	Total for Class IV. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Rahat Wanto)	...	...	...	32,605 6	97,825 6
		...	...	...	8,336 17	26,482 12
		25	4	3 0 5	40,941 23	1,23,808 2
	
68	Grand Total. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto) Rahat) Wanto)	...	...	...	57,341 36	188,962 2
		...	...	...	26,339 3	104,096 2
		25	...	3 8 0	83,680 39	293,058 4
	
			4 13 0	878 6	4,224 14	
			3 2 0	5,323 1	16,622 8	
			3 8 3	77,479 32	272,210 14	

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

wholly or partially cultivated.

Rice Lands.					Bagayut or Garden Lands.			
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	"Kooetur" or Lands watered by permanent wells.			
Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate inclusive of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	26 8	149 14 0	...	...	6 31	50 0 0
...	...	...	59 13	330 10 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 0 0	5 9 11	85 21	480 8 0	5 0 0	7 6 1	6 31	50 0 0
						7 7 3	1 11	9 8 0
						7 5 10	5 20	40 8 0
...	...	...	50 35	312 2 0	...	...	34 12	209 6 0
...
4 8 0	3 8 0	6 2 2	50 35	312 2 0	4 8 0	6 1 8	34 12	209 6 0
...	...	...	35 38	186 12 0	...	...	26 35	127 10 0
...	...	...	37 11	188 10 0	...	...	...	...
4 0 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	73 9	375 6 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	26 35	127 10 0
						4 10 5	13 26	63 8 0
						4 13 7	13 9	64 2 0
...	...	...	211 27	1,394 0 0	...	...	75 10	436 8 0
...	...	...	102 23	556 0 0	...	...	7 2	55 6 0
...	...	6 3 3	314 10	1,950 0 0	...	5 15 8	82 12	491 14 0
						7 7 3	1 11	9 8 0
						4 10 5	13 26	63 8 0
						6 3 6	67 15	418 14 0

APPENDIX

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Feta-pudbar) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class I.—Maximum

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Argama—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	897 3 2	193 36	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	3,852 2 11	906 25	.....
		4 4 5	4 5 6	4,684 4 10	4,749 6 1	1,100 21	.....
2	Juned—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	134 14 7	33 25	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	2,525 8 3	641 4	.....
		3 14 9	3 14 6	2,626 9 3	2,660 6 10	674 29	.....
3	Vilayat—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	87 10 5	27 32	1 35
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	11,021 3 8	2,719 11	.....
		4 0 0	4 0 0	11,120 15 1	11,108 14 1	2,747 3	1 35
4	Bhersam—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	93 0 9	27 36	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	9,412 13 8	2,525 13	.....
		3 11 6	3 11 7	9,513 2 11	9,505 14 5	2,553 1	.....
5	Samni Vilayat—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	150 9 8	40 19	4 30
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	4,239 10 8	1,058 23	.....
		4 2 0	4 1 11	4,391 1 4	4,390 4 4	1,099 2	4 30
6	Akot—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	427 0 6	99 30	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	3,958 2 1	930 20	.....
		4 5 8	4 6 4	4,017 3 5	4,385 2 7	1,030 10	.....
7	Saladra—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	566 14 4	157 0	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	2,983 3 4	670 33	.....
		4 5 9	4 5 9	3,570 4 1	3,550 1 8	827 33	.....

A.—No. II:

THE SETTLEMENT.

system.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumsal, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

to Rs. 5-8-0.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
193 36	882 10 0	.....	882 10 0	.....	152 8	435 12 0	346 4	1,318 6 0
906 25	4,520 4 0	.....	4,520 4 0	.....	.....	.....	906 25	4,520 4 0
1,100 21	5,402 14 0	.....	5,402 14 0	4 14 7	152 8	435 12 0	1,252 29	5,838 10 0
33 25	166 14 0	.....	166 14 0	.....	15 9	67 14 0	48 34	234 12 0
641 4	3,261 8 0	.....	3,261 8 0	.....	.....	.....	641 4	3,261 8 0
674 29	3,428 6 0	.....	3,428 6 0	5 1 4	15 9	67 14 0	689 38	3,496 4 0
29 27	102 0 0	6 2 0	108 2 0	.....	107 5	372 0 0	136 32	480 2 0
2,719 11	11,691 12 0	.....	11,691 12 0	.....	.....	.....	2,719 11	11,691 12 0
2,748 38	11,793 12 0	6 2 0	11,799 14 0	4 4 8	107 5	372 0 0	2,856 3	12,171 14 0
27 28	102 4 0	.....	102 4 0	.....	148 19	488 8 0	176 7	590 12 0
2,525 13	10,968 6 0	.....	10,968 6 0	.....	.....	.....	2,525 13	10,968 6 0
2,553 1	11,070 10 0	.....	11,070 10 0	4 5 5	148 19	488 8 0	2,701 20	11,559 2 0
45 9	209 13 0	24 6 0	234 3 0	.....	26 11	127 12 0	71 20	361 15 0
1,058 23	5,423 5 0	.....	5,423 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1,058 23	5,423 5 0
1,103 32	5,633 2 0	24 6 0	5,657 8 0	5 2 0	26 11	127 12 0	1,130 3	5,785 4 0
99 30	505 0 0	.....	505 0 0	.....	27 26	121 11 0	127 16	626 11 0
930 20	4,672 0 0	.....	4,672 0 0	.....	.....	.....	930 20	4,672 0 0
1,030 10	5,177 0 0	.....	5,177 0 0	5 0 5	27 26	121 11 0	1,057 36	5,298 11 0
157 0	744 8 0	.....	744 8 0	.....	86 28	328 15 0	243 28	1,073 7 0
670 33	3,404 6 0	.....	3,404 6 0	.....	.....	.....	670 33	3,404 6 0
827 33	4,148 14 0	.....	4,148 14 0	5 0 2	86 28	328 15 0	914 21	4,477 13 0

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area as assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pukur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class I.—Maximum

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
8	Rahad—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	19 7 6	6 16	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	5,813 7 8	1,405 13	.....
		4 1 6	4 1 7	5,843 9 5	5,832 15 2	1,411 29	.....
9	Vasti-Khandali—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	193 11 4	56 30	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	3,607 7 10	849 31	.....
		4 3 3	4 3 7	3,800 6 6	3,801 3 2	906 21	.....
10	Vachhnad	3 13 4	3 13 4	3,976 12 7	3,969- 9 0	1,051 3	1 2
11	Ora	3 8 2	3 7 8	5,571 3 6	5,449 3 5	1,549 18	2 23
	(Oogario Wanto)—		3 0 6		1,719 5 0	576 34	
			3 11 8		3,729 14 5	972 24	
12	Khad-Khandali	3 11 3	3 10 5	373 14 5	404 11 10	114 3	.....
13	Wagra-Kasbo	3 14 6	3 14 6	9,227 13 5	9,213 8 0	2,425 17	.....
	Total for Class I.	Muzmoon	.....	.....	21,607 8 6	5,783 17	10 1
		Bhagwari	.....	.....	47,413 12 1	11,707 13	.....
	(Oogario Wanto).	3 15 5	4 0 1	68,717 4 9	69,021 4 7	17,490 30	10 1
			3 0 6		1,719 5 0	576 34	
			4 0 8		67,301 15 7	16,913 36	

Class II.—Maximum

1	Saran—						
	Muzmoon	.....	.....	.....	315 11 3	108 9	.....
	Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	4,642 2 3	1,287 37	.....
		3 7 8	3 9 2	4,968 5 11	4,957 13 6	1,396 6	.....

OF THE SETTLEMENT.

System.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.	Number entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumaul, being total of Columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Rate Rs. 5-8-0—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
16	31 0 0	.....	31 0 0	.....	86 1	382 12 0	92 17	413 12 0
13	6,870 2 0	.....	6,870 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1,405 13	6,870 2 0
	6,901 2 0	.....	6,901 2 0	14 3	86 1	382 12 0	1,497 30	7,283 14 0
5								
5	271 2 0	.....	271 2 0	.....	82 37	302 8 0	139 27	573 10 0
	4,285 8 0	.....	4,285 8 0	.....	.....	.....	849 31	4,285 8 0
21	4,556 10 0	.....	4,556 10 0	5 0 5	82 37	302 8 0	989 18	4,859 2 0
.052 5	4,837 4 0	4 0 0	4,841 4 0	4 9 7	81 35	323 14 0	1,134 0	5,165 2 0
1,552 1	7,309 9 0	10 8 0	7,320 1 0	4 11 6	146 38	722 7 0	1,698 39	8,042 8 0
576 34	2,873 15 0		2,873 15 0	4 15 8			576 34	2,873 15 0
975 7	4,435 10 0		4,446 2 0	4 9 0			1,122 5	5,168 9 0
114 3	521 12 0	.....	521 12 0	4 9 2	9 25	41 8 0	123 28	563 4 0
2,425 17	11,601 14 0	.....	11,601 14 0	4 12 6	132 1	526 4 0	2,557 18	12,128 2 0
5,793 27	27,285 10 0	45 0 0	27,330 10 0	.....	1,103 3	4,241 13 0	6,896 30	31,572 7 0
11,707 13	55,097 3 0	.....	55,097 3 0	.....	.....	.....	11,707 13	55,097 3 0
7,501 0	82,382 13 0	45 0 0	82,427 13 0	4 11 4	1,103 3	4,241 13 0	18,604 3	86,669 10 0
576 34	2,873 15 0		2,873 15 0	4 15 8			576 34	2,873 15 0
16,924 6	79,508 14 0		79,553 15 0	4 11 3			18,027 9	83,795 11 0

Rate Rs. 5.

108 9	396 15 0	.....	396 15 0	.....	78 32	310 12 0	187 1	707 11 0
1,287 37	5,344 0 0	.....	5,344 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,287 37	5,344 0 0
1,396 6	5,740 15 0	.....	5,740 15 0	4 1 9	78 32	310 12 0	1,474 38	6,051 11 0

9 B C

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULT					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class II.—Maximun

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			A. g.		A. g.	
2	Saikha	3	4	4	3	4	4	7,630	12	4	7,584	1	8	2,292	38	48	14
3	Kothia—																
	Muzmoon										310	11	7	106	11		
	Bhagwari										2,448	11	6	709	8		
		3	6	1	3	6	0	2,779	8	8	2,759	7	1	815	19		
4	Sadthala—																
	Muzmoon										252	4	6	115	39		
	Bhagwari										1,135	5	7	375	4		
		2	13	9	2	13	10	1,419	10	5	1,387	10	1	491	3		
5	Vichhiad... ..	3	0	8	3	0	8	2,440	3	6	2,434	3	0	825	35	9	
6	Sachna	3	4	10	3	5	0	3,571	7	8	3,545	15	1	1,088	14	1	
	(Ogario Wanto)				2	0	10				631	12	7	302	23		
					3	13	2				2,914	2	6	785	31		
7	Fisad	3	0	4	3	0	4	2,665	11		2,617	0	8	879	7		
8	Sutrel—																
	Muzmoon										160	3	6	53	19	0	
	Bhagwari										2,678	11	7	785	28		
		3	6	0	3	6	0	2,870	4	1	2,838	15	1	839	7	0	
9	Khojbal—																
	Muzmoon										212	0	4	84	36		
	Bhagwari										2,568	10	10	954	29		
		2	12	6	2	12	6	2,788	11	3	2,780	11	2	1,039	25		
10	Bhensli—																
	Muzmoon										65	6	6	23	17		
	Bhagwari										2,064	0	1	720	24		
		2	14	10	2	14	10	2,132	5	4	2,129	6	7	749	1		

OF THE SETTLEMENT.

System.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment of Survey Kurmail, being total of columns 26 and 29.		
				General Average Rate.	Assessment.				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2,341 12	8,603 2 0	180 0 0	8,783 2 0						
106 11	419 8 0	.....	425 9 0	3 12 0	237 18	64 4 0	2,578 30	8,847 6 0
709 8	2,985 0 0	.....	2,993 8 0	.....	268 19	.....	709 8	2,985 0 0
815 19	3,404 8 0	.....	3,409 8 0	.....	.....	.....	374 30	805 7 0
115 39	379 12 0	.....	385 0 0	.....	.....	.....	709 8	2,985 0 0
375 4	1,280 0 0	.....	1,284 8 0	4 2 10	268 19	385 15 0	1,083 38	3,790 7 0
491 3	1,659 12 0	.....	1,663 12 0	.....	231 21	115 6 0	347 20	495 2 0
835 3	2,929 6 0	30 2 0	2,959 12 0	.....	.....	.....	375 4	1,280 0 0
1,039 16	4,860 2 0	4 8 0	4,864 10 0	3 6 1	231 21	115 6 0	722 24	1,775 2 0	
302 23	1,360 7 0	.....	1,364 10 0	3 8 9	44 29	105 8 0	879 32	3,065 0 0
786 33	3,499 11 0	.....	3,504 10 0	4 7 6	134 12	516 0 0	1,223 28	5,380 10 0
879 7	3,019 10 0	.....	3,023 10 0	4 8 0	.....	.....	302 23	1,360 7 0
53 23	216 2 0	0 6 0	216 8 0	4 7 3	.....	.....	921 5	4,020 3 0
785 28	3,347 0 0	.....	3,351 0 0	3 6 11	89 28	271 9 0	968 35	3,291 3 0
839 11	3,563 2 0	0 6 0	3,567 2 0	.....	115 21	390 12 0	169 4	607 4 0
84 36	258 4 0	.....	262 4 0	.....	.....	.....	785 28	3,347 0 0
954 29	3,043 4 0	.....	3,047 4 0	4 3 11	115 21	390 12 0	954 32	3,954 4 0
1,039 25	3,301 8 0	.....	3,305 8 0	.....	1,358 37	232 2 0	1,443 33	490 6 0
28 17	86 6 0	.....	91 2 0	.....	.....	.....	954 29	3,043 4 0
720 24	2,484 12 0	.....	2,490 12 0	3 2 10	1,358 37	232 2 0	2,398 22	3,533 10 0
749 1	2,571 2 0	.....	2,573 2 0	.....	276 21	121 4 0	304 38	207 10 0
					.....	.....	720 24	2,484 12 0
					11	276 21	121 4 0	1,025 22	2,692 6 0

Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late			Survey		
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Cultivated Land for last ten years from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudtur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>Class II.—Maximum</i>							
11	Kaladra	Rs. a. p. 2 10 3	Rs. a. p. 2 10 4	a. p. 5 12 4	Rs. a. p. 7,584 1 8	A. G. 2,292 38	A. G. 48 14
11	Total for Class II. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario)	.....	.....	.....	310 11 7	106 11	.....
		.....	.....	.....	2,448 11 6	709 8	.....
		3 1 7	3 1 9	38 8 8	2,759 7 1	815 19	.....
			2 0 10		252 4 6	115 39	.....
		3 2 2		1,135 5 7	375 4	.....
				10 5	1,387 10 1	491 3	.....
1	Vihol	2 14 5	2 14 4	8,314 3 6 7 8	2,434 3 0 3,545 15 1 631 12 7	825 35 1,088 14 302 23	9 1
2	Vegni— Muzmoon Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	2,914 2 6	785 31	.....
		3 0 5	3 0 5	1,030 11	2,617 0 8	879 7	.....
3	Piparia	3 2 1	3 2 3	2,179	160 3 6	53 19	0
4	Pakhajan	2 11 3	2 11 2	7,002	2,678 11 7	785 28	.....
5	Koliad— Muzmoon Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	2,838 15 1	839 7	0
		2 6 5	2 7 5	2,029 13	212 0 4 2,568 10 10	84 36 954 29	.....
				3	2,780 11 2	1,039 25	.....
6	Atali— Muzmoon Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	65 6 6	28 17	.....
		2 6 6	2 7 2	3,457 9 4	2,064 0 1	720 24	.....
					2,129 6 7	749 1	.....

OF THE SETTLEMENT.

ystem.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 21 and 22.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumaul, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
2,341 12	8,603 2 0	180 0 0	8,7 0 0 0	2 10 4	40 22	79 10 0	2,091 24	5,500 10 0
106 11	419 8 0	.....	4 3 0	.....	2,876 20	2,593 2 0	10,569 35	29,406 5 0
709 8	2,985 0 0	.....	2,9 4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,833 10	18,484 0 0
815 19	3,404 8 0	.....	3,47 8 0	3 9 10	2,876 20	2,593 2 0	15,403 5	47,890 5 0
115 39	379 12 0	.....	10 7 0	4 8 0	.....	.....	302 23	1,360 7 0
375 4	1,280 0 0	.....	1,36 12 0	3 9 6	.....	.....	15,100 22	46,529 14 0
491 3	1,659 12 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
835 3	2,929 6 0	30 2 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,089 16	4,860 2 0	4 8 0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
302 23	1,360 7 0	.....	1,680 6 0	3 6 4	494 1	534 12 0	3,344 18	10,215 2 0
736 33	3,499 11 0	.....	19 2 0	.....	127 6	371 8 0	132 22	390 10 0
879 7	3,019 10 0	.....	1,245 0 0	.....	.....	.....	337 0	1,245 0 0
53 23	216 2 0	0 6 0	1,264 2 0	3 11 1	127 6	371 8 0	469 22	1,635 10 0
785 28	3,347 0 0	.....	2,819 0 0	3 14 7	74 30	255 0 0	796 8	3,074 0 0
839 11	5,422 3 2 0	0 6 0	8,445 12 0	3 2 9	404 7	1,021 10 0	3,069 9	9,467 6 0
84 36	258 4 0	.....	975 1 0	.....	46 24	109 2 0	410 12	1,084 3 0
954 29	3,043 4 0	.....	1,303 5 0	.....	.....	.....	475 35	1,303 5 0
1,039 25	3,301 8 0	.....	2,278 6 0	2 11 5	46 24	109 2 0	886 7	2,387 8 0
28 17	86 6 0	.....	1,705 10 0	.....	580 22	1,459 14 0	1,232 2	3,165 8 0
720 24	2,484 12 0	.....	1,906 10 0	.....	.....	.....	721 22	1,906 10 0
749 1	2,571 2 0	.....	3,612 4 0	2 10 1	580 22	1,459 14 0	1,953 24	5,072 2 0

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the collections on Area Cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years from A. D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-puctur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class III.—Maximum

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
7	Nandida	2 14 2	2 14 4	4,106 15 8	4,088 1 10	1,439 14	15 39
8	Mosam	2 9 5	2 9 2	2,395 4 5	2,373 6 1	962 39	0 17
9	Pahaj	3 9 1	3 9 1	4,275 1 11	4,106 14 6	1,139 6	3 9
10	Ochhan	3 8 0	3 8 0	2,323 15 9	2,291 1 3	653 38	1 9
11	Total for Class III. { Muzmoon Bhagwari	.....	.....	.....	32,526 12 6	11,423 6	45 26
		.....	.....	.....	4,168 6 8	1,534 17	.....
		2 13 9	2 13 10	37,116 3 7	36,695 3 2	12,962 23	45 26

Class IV.—Maximum

1	Nadarkha	2 8 4	2 9 4	1,875 11 2	1,909 6 9	784 10	.....
2	Jhaniadra	2 2 4	2 3 2	2,558 10 8	2,560 15 9	1,146 30	.....
3	Kadodra	2 9 5	2 9 11	5,159 10 9	4,962 0 4	1,932 26	41 9	
4	Padaria	2 6 3	2 6 1	1,235 8 1	1,069 5 11	459 33	2 27	
5	Lakhigam	2 9 11	2 10 9	3,242 12 1	3,327 6 1	1,286 24	2 27	
	(Rahat Wanto)		0 15 6		457 15 2	505 39		
			3 11 5		2,869 6 11	780 25		
6	Dehej—							
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,279 13 6	2,955 30	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,623 4 11	1,661 3	.....
	(Rahat Wanto)		1 11 10	1 11 8	8,113 11 2	7,903 2 5	4,616 33
			0 7 0		930 0 0	2,139 10		
			2 13 5		6,973 2 5	2,477 23		
7	Luwara	2 7 3	2 10 2	1,342 7 11	1,435 12 10	567 2	.....
	(Rahat Wanto)		1 9 4		480 0 0	312 31		
			3 15 2		955 12 10	254 11		

THE SETTLEMENT.

stem.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 23.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kurnaul, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Rs. 4—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
455 13	4,835 2 0	51 12 0	4,886 14 0	3 5 9	363 29	1,127 12 0	1,819 2	6,014 10 0
963 16	2,956 14 0	1 10 0	2,958 8 0	3 1 2	92 11	249 0 0	1,055 27	3,207 8 0
142 15	4,793 4 0	12 10 0	4,805 14 0	4 3 4	143 22	490 12 0	1,285 37	5,296 10 0
655 7	2,707 10 0	5 4 0	2,712 14 0	4 2 3	111 2	433 8 0	766 9	3,146 6 0
473 32	38,869 7 0	139 10 0	39,009 1 0	.....	2,437 34	6,052 14 0	13,911 26	45,061 15 0
534 17	4,454 15 0	.....	4,454 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1,534 17	4,454 15 0
008 9	43,324 6 0	139 10 0	43,464 0 0	3 5 6	2,437 34	6,052 14 0	15,446 3	49,516 14 0

Rs. 4.

784 10	2,225 4 0	.....	2,225 4 0	2 13 5	120 34	282 0 0	905 4	2,507 4 0
146 30	2,763 0 0	.....	2,763 0 0	2 6 7	280 23	645 0 0	1,427 13	3,408 0 0
973 35	5,396 7 0	97 0 0	5,493 7 0	2 12 5	247 21	463 10 0	2,221 16	5,957 1 0
462 20	1,013 10 0	6 14 0	1,020 8 0	2 3 3	244 20	418 4 0	707 0	1,438 12 0
289 11	4,546 12 0	4 6 0	4,551 2 0	3 8 6	13 24	24 2 0	1,302 35	4,575 4 0
505 33	1,914 12 0	.....	1,914 12 0	3 12 6	.....	.....	505 33	1,914 12 0
783 12	2,632 0 0	.....	2,636 6 0	3 5 10	.....	.....	796 36	2,660 8 0
355 30	8,365 7 0	.....	8,365 7 0	.....	292 27	620 9 0	3,248 17	8,986 0 0
661 3	5,418 0 0	.....	5,418 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,661 3	5,418 0 0
416 33	13,783 7 0	.....	13,783 7 0	2 15 9	292 27	620 9 0	4,909 20	14,404 0 0
39 10	5,950 2 0	.....	5,950 2 0	2 12 6	.....	.....	2,139 10	5,950 2 0
77 23	7,833 5 0	.....	7,833 5 0	3 2 7	.....	.....	2,770 10	8,453 14 0
567 2	2,250 12 0	.....	2,250 12 0	3 15 6	70 6	130 5 0	637 8	2,381 1 0
312 31	1,221 0 0	.....	1,221 0 0	3 11 6	.....	.....	312 31	1,221 0 0
154 11	1,029 12 0	.....	1,029 12 0	4 0 10	.....	.....	324 17	1,160 1 0

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudtur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class IV.—Maxim^{ms}

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
8	Limal	3 12 7	3 13 4	769 4 1	773 13 9	200 0	17 39
9	Jageshwar	3 5 5	3 6 2	943 13 11	955 2 2	294 29	9
10	Ambheta... ..	2 13 6	2 13 6	3,083 12 6	3,257 3 11	1,172 19	9
11	Suwa—						26
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	107 12 2	38 26	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,490 15 4	793 36	.....
							26
		3 0 3	3 1 3	2,551 13 9	2,598 11 6	832 22	.....
12	Vav	3 4 4	3 5 9	2,415 2 1	2,451 4 10	759 35	10
13	Vadadla	1 6 0	1 8 8	1,520 7 8	1,699 2 0	1,075 20	0 9
	(Rahat Wanto)		0 15 0		650 0 0	672 30	27
			2 8 11		1,049 2 0	402 30	27
14	Akhod	2 2 5	2 2 7	2,923 3 0	2,927 10 3	1,374 8	7
15	Jolwa—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,133 1 4	441 8	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,364 5 5	558 24	.....
		2 6 4	2 7 7	2,540 13 1	2,497 6 9	999 32	.....
16	Rahiad—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	821 0 7	347 26	4
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,131 14 11	1,210 18	.....
		2 7 1	2 8 1	3,871 8 3	3,952 15 6	1,558 4	4

THE SETTLEMENT.

stem.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-puttur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment of Survey Kurnaul, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Rs. 4—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
200 0	670 8 0	.....	670 8 0	3 5 7	0 38	2 8 0	200 38	673 0 0
294 29	1,095 0 0	.....	1,095 0 0	3 11 5	36 6	84 12 0	330 35	1,179 12 0
172 19	3,679 6 0	.....	3,679 6 0	3 2 3	65 25	139 15 0	1,238 4	3,819 5 0
38 26	124 12 0	.....	124 12 0	.....	87 37	192 7 0	126 23	317 3 0
793 36	2,720 7 0	.....	2,720 7 0	.....	.....	.....	793 36	2,720 7 0
832 22	2,845 3 0	.....	2,845 3 0	3 6 9	87 37	192 7 0	920 19	3,037 10 0
770 30	2,613 12 0	37 8 0	2,651 4 0	3 7 1	100 39	309 0 0	871 29	2,960 4 0
075 33	3,605 14 0	1 2 0	3,607 0 0	3 5 8	136 5	406 8 0	1,211.38	4,013 8 0
672 30	2,238 4 0	.....	2,238 4 0	3 5 3	.....	.....	672 30	2,238 4 0
103 2	1,367 10 0	.....	1,368 12 0	3 6 4	.....	.....	539 8	1,775 4 0
381 20	3,389 8 0	18 2 0	3,407 10 0	2 7 5	299 35	745 10 0	1,681 15	4,153 4 0
141 8	1,258 6 0	.....	1,258 6 0	.....	81 36	196 8 0	523 4	1,454 14 0
558 24	1,730 0 0	.....	1,730 0 0	.....	.....	.....	558 24	1,730 0 0
399 32	2,988 6 0	.....	2,988 6 0	2 15 10	81 36	196 8 0	1,081 28	3,184 14 0
352 24	1,007 10 0	13 12 0	1,021 6 0	.....	375 31	747 3 0	728 15	1,768 9 0
210 18	3,600 2 0	.....	3,600 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1,210 18	3,600 2 0
563 2	4,607 12 0	13 12 0	4,621 8 0	2 15 4	375 31	747 3 0	1,938 33	5,368 11 0

10 B C

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudtur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22

Class IV.—Maximum

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
17	Galanda	2 7 11	2 9 0	1,661 11 10	1,688 15 6	651 26	0 28
18	San atpur	2 4 4	2 5 5	1,168 3 8	1,146 11 4	490 32	1 18
19	Sambheti	2 4 4	2 5 1	985 3 3	961 4 6	406 10	2 12
20	Narnavi	2 13 10	2 15 1	2,777 6 2	2,814 0 1	918 17	.....
21	Limdi—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	496 10 3	244 23	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,547 14 0	713 1	.....
		2 3 10	2 3 11	2,062 4 0	2,044 8 3	957 24	.....
22	Ambhel—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	904 7 7	380 2	1 20
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,482 10 7	551 16	.....
		2 8 6	2 9 6	2,334 13 4	2,387 2 2	931 18	1 20
23	Goladra—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	240 3 9	76 9	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,447 10 6	805 12	.....
		2 14 2	3 0 11	2,557 12 6	2,687 14 3	881 21	.....
24	Harinagar	2 14 3	2 15 9	1,775 15 8	1,324 10 10	452 29	14 38
25	Paniadra	2 15 3	3 0 2	3,994 11 3	3,691 2 11	1,245 17	6 9
26	Aladra—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,408 3 11	513 39	7 23
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,037 5 1	670 8	.....
		2 10 10	2 13 7	3,846 7 7	3,445 9 0	1,184 7	7 23

OF THE SETTLEMENT.

System.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumaul, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Rate Rs. 4—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
652 14	2,022 4 0	2 0 0	2,024 4 0	3 1 8	187 5	538 14 0	839 19	2,563 2 0
492 10	1,289 4 0	4 0 0	1,293 4 0	2 10 0	55 34	127 0 0	548 4	1,420 4 0
408 22	1,103 14 0	6 6 0	1,110 4 0	2 11 6	107 37	234 14 0	516 19	1,345 2 0
918 17	3,016 4 0	.....	3,016 4 0	3 4 7	103 33	256 4 0	1,022 10	3,272 8 0
244 23	624 5 0	.....	624 5 0	.....	61 38	148 12 0	306 21	773 1 0
713 1	1,952 0 0	.....	1,952 0 0	.....	.....	.....	713 1	1,952 0 0
957 24	2,576 5 0	.....	2,576 5 0	2 11 0	61 38	148 12 0	1,019 22	2,725 1 0
381 22	1,067 4 0	4 4 0	1,071 8 0	.....	432 27	1,033 8 0	814 9	2,105 0 0
551 16	1,623 6 0	.....	1,623 6 0	.....	.....	.....	551 16	1,623 6 0
932 38	2,600 10 0	4 4 0	2,694 14 0	2 14 2	432 27	1,033 8 0	1,365 25	3,728 6 0
76 9	216 14 0	.....	216 14 0	.....	125 16	251 4 0	201 25	468 2 0
805 12	2,688 4 0	.....	2,688 4 0	.....	.....	.....	805 12	2,688 4 0
881 21	2,905 2 0	.....	2,905 2 0	3 4 9	125 16	251 4 0	1,006 37	3,156 6 0
467 27	1,352 12 0	42 4 0	1,395 0 0	2 15 8	364 2	881 0 0	832 19	2,276 0 0
1,251 26	3,619 11 0	12 10 0	3,632 5 0	2 14 5	136 20	281 8 0	1,388 6	3,913 13 0
521 22	1,250 1 0	18 2 0	1,268 3 0	.....	449 32	861 10 0	971 14	2,129 13 0
670 8	2,028 12 0	.....	2,028 12 0	.....	.....	.....	670 8	2,028 12 0
1,191 30	3,278 13 0	18 2 0	3,296 15 0	2 12 3	449 32	861 10 0	1,641 22	4,158 9 0

No.	Name of Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS					
		Late System.				Survey	
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudtur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.
17	18	19	20	21	22		

Class IV.—*Maaimun*

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
27	Tankel	2 1 8	2 3 7	1,967 12 11	2,054 0 3	909 8	1 32
28	Keswan	1 12 3	1 13 0	6,897 4 8	7,039 5 6	3,877 29	3 6
	(Rahat Wanto)		0 12 7		1,350 0 0	1,705 37	
29	Badalpur—		2 10 0		5,689 5 6	2,171 32	
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	349 9 11	110 34	.....
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,582 8 6	432 26	.....
		3 10 11	3 11 2	1,994 13 6	1,932 2 5	543 20	.....
30	Paddalpur	2 9 9	2 11 9	1,586 14 10	1,644 14 3	601 39	5 37
31	Chanchvel	3 0 1	3 3 1	8,541 15 1	8,596 7 5	2,819 14	2 13
32	Paldi—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	715 10 2	308 7	7 38
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,371 5 9	470 2	.....
		2 10 1	2 10 8	2,071 9 7	2,086 15 11	778 9	7 38
33	Muler—						
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,190 3 3	783 29	13 7
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,339 6 9	507 2	.....
		2 10 10	2 12 0	3,474 12 0	3,529 10 0	1,290 31	13 7
34	Gandhar	2 12 5	2 14 10	9,285 7 1	8,646 2 7	2,889 0	11 27
	Muzmoon ... ..	.....	.....	.....	78,588 12 2	32,517 10	150 29
	Bhagwari ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23,419 5 9	8,373 28	.....
34	Total for Class IV.	2 7 2	2 8 2	1,03,143 9 1	1,02,008 1 11	40,890 38	150 29
	(Rahat Wanto)		0 11 8		3,867 15 2	5,336 27	
			2 12 6		98,110 2 9	35,551 11	

THE SETTLEMENT.

system.

Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely Waste.		Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 26.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumau, being total of columns 26 and 29.
					Area.	Assessment.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

te Rs. 4—continued.

A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.
911 0	2,221 4 0	4 12 0	2,226 0 0	2 7 1	201 31	391 8 0	1,112 31	2,617 8 0
3,880 35	12,261 0 0	10 14 0	12,271 14 0	3 2 7	130 4	364 8 0	4,010 39	12,636 6 0
705 37	5,361 14 0		5,361 14 0	3 2 3			1,705 37	5,361 14 0
174 38	6,899 2 0		6,910 0 0	3 2 10			2,305 2	7,274 8 0
110 34	379 2 0	.....	379 2 0	.....	206 17	597 0 0	317 11	976 2 0
432 26	1,647 8 0	.....	1,647 8 0	.....	.....	.....	432 26	1,647 8 0
543 20	2,026 10 0	.....	2,026 10 0	3 1 8	206 17	597 0 0	749 37	2,623 10 0
607 36	2,049 6 0	18 14 0	2,068 4 0	3 6 5	37 15	115 4 0	645 11	2,183 8 0
1,821 27	9,437 0 0	7 2 0	9,444 2 0	3 5 6	106 38	243 8 0	2,928 25	9,687 10 0
316 5	840 4 0	20 14 0	861 2 0	.....	75 2	118 12 0	391 7	979 14 0
470 2	1,617 0 0	.....	1,617 0 0	.....	.....	.....	470 2	1,617 0 0
786 7	2,457 4 0	20 14 0	2,478 2 0	3 2 5	75 2	118 12 0	861 9	2,596 14 0
796 36	2,264 2 0	37 5 0	2,301 7 0	.....	229 20	484 2 0	1,026 16	2,785 9 0
507 2	1,645 15 0	.....	1,645 15 0	.....	.....	.....	507 2	1,645 15 0
303 38	3,910 1 0	37 5 0	3,947 6 0	3 0 5	229 20	484 2 0	1,533 18	4,431 8 0
900 27	8,230 0 0	20 14 0	8,250 14 0	2 13 6	647 14	1,362 6 0	3,548 1	9,613 4 0
667 39	97,250 11 0	389 1 0	97,639 12 0	.....	6,115 22	13,699 15 0	38,783 21	1,11,339 11 0
373 28	26,671 6 0	.....	26,671 6 0	.....	.....	.....	8,373 28	26,671 6 0
041 27	1,23,922 1 0	389 1 0	1,24,311 2 0	3 0 6	6,115 22	13,699 15 0	47,157 9	1,38,011 1 0
336 27	16,686 0 0		16,686 0 0	3 2 1			5,336 27	16,686 0 0
09 9	1,07,236 1 0		1,07,236 2 0	3 0 3			41,829 22	1,21,325 1 0

No.	Name Village.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS						
		Late System.				Survey		
		General Average Rate per Acre on the Collections on Area cultivated during last ten years.	General Average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in 1872-73.	Average Collections from Government Cultivated Land for last ten years, from A.D. 1862-63 to 1871-72.	Collections from Cultivated Government Land in 1872-73.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pudtur) Waste Land included into Cultivated Numbers.	
17	18	19	20	21	22			
13	Total for Class I.	Muzmoon Bhagwari	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 21,607 8 6 47,413 12 1	A. g. 5,783 17 11,707 13	A. g. 10 10
	(Oogario Wanto)	3 15 5	4 0 1	68,717 4 9	69,021 4 7	17,490 30	10 10	
			3 0 6		1,719 5 0	576 34		
			4 0 8		67,301 15 7	16,913 36		
11	Total for Class II.	Muzmoon Bhagwari	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 22,943 15 9 15,537 9 10	A. g. 7,634 27 4,833 10	A. g. 58 23
	(Oogario Wanto)	3 1 7	3 1 9	38,868 4 10	38,481 9 7	12,467 37	58 23	
			2 0 10		631 12 7	302 23		
			3 2 2		37,849 13 0	12,165 14		
10	Total for Class III.	Muzmoon Bhagwari	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 32,526 12 6 4,168 6 8	A. g. 11,428 6 1,534 17	A. g. 45 26
		2 13 9	2 13 10	37,116 3 7	36,695 3 2	12,962 23	45 26	
34	Total for Class IV.	Muzmoon Bhagwari	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 78,588 12 2 23,419 5 9	A. g. 32,517 10 8,373 28	A. g. 150 24
	(Rahat Wanto)	2 7 2	2 8 2	1,03,143 9 1	1,02,008 1 11	40,890 38	150 24	
			0 11 8		3,867 15 2	5,336 27		
			2 12 6		98,140 2 9	35,554 11		
68	Grand Total	Muzmoon Bhagwari	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1,55,667 0 11 90,539 2 4	A. g. 57,363 20 26,448 28	A. g. 265 14
	(Oogario Wanto)	2 14 8	2 15 5	2,47,845 6 3	2,46,206 3 3	83,812 8	265 14	
	(Rahat Wanto)		2 11 0		2,351 1 7	879 17		
			0 11 8		3,867 15 2	5,336 27		
			3 2 0		2,30,987 2 6	77,536 4		

THE SETTLEMENT.

ystem.

23	24	25	26	27	Numbers entirely Waste.		30	31
					Area.	Assessment.		
Total Cultivated Area, being total of columns 21 and 22.	Assessment of Cultivated Area entered in column 21.	Assessment of Peta-pudtur entered in column 22.	Total Assessment, being total of columns 24 and 25.	General Average Rate.			Total Area of Government wholly and partially Cultivated Numbers and entirely Waste Numbers, being total of columns 23 and 28.	Total Assessment or Survey Kumaul, being total of columns 26 and 29.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
5,793 27	27,285 10 0	45 0 0	27,330 10 0	.....	1,103 3	4,241 13 0	6,896 30	31,572 7 0
1,707 13	55,097 3 0	.....	55,097 3 0	.....	.....	.....	11,707 13	55,097 3 0
7,501 0	82,382 13 0	45 0 0	82,427 13 0	4 11 4	1,103 3	4,241 13 0	18,604 3	86,669 10 0
576 31	2,873 15 0		2,873 15 0	4 15 8			576 31	2,873 15 0
924 6	79,508 14 0		79,553 14 0	4 11 3			18,027 9	83,795 11 0
693 15	26,598 3 0	215 0 0	26,813 3 0	.....	2,876 20	2,593 2 0	10,569 35	29,406 5 0
833 10	18,484 0 0	.....	18,484 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,833 10	18,484 0 0
526 25	45,082 3 0	215 0 0	45,297 3 0	3 9 10	2,876 20	2,593 2 0	15,403 5	47,890 5 0
302 23	1,360 7 0		1,360 7 0	4 8 0			302 23	1,360 7 0
224 2	43,721 12 0		43,936 12 0	3 9 6			15,100 22	46,529 14 0
473 32	38,869 7 0	139 10 0	39,009 1 0	.....	2,437 34	6,052 14 0	13,911 26	45,061 15 0
534 17	4,454 15 0	.....	4,454 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1,534 17	4,454 15 0
008 9	43,324 6 0	139 10 0	43,464 0 0	3 5 6	2,437 34	6,052 14 0	15,446 3	49,516 14 0
667 39	97,250 11 0	389 1 0	97,639 12 0	.....	6,115 22	13,699 15 0	38,783 21	1,11,339 11 0
373 28	26,671 6 0	.....	26,671 6 0	.....	.....	.....	8,373 28	26,671 6 0
041 27	1,23,922 1 0	389 1 0	1,24,311 2 0	3 0 6	6,115 22	13,699 15 0	47,157 9	1,38,011 1 0
136 27	16,686 0 0		16,686 0 0	3 2 1			5,336 27	16,686 0 0
705 0	1,07,236 1 0		1,07,625 2 0	3 0 3			41,820 22	1,21,325 1 0
628 33	1,90,003 15 0	788 11 0	1,90,792 10 0	.....	12,532 39	26,587 12 0	70,161 32	2,17,380 6 0
448 28	1,04,707 8 0	.....	1,04,707 8 0	.....	.....	.....	26,448 28	1,04,707 8 0
077 21	2,94,711 7 0	788 11 0	2,95,500 2 0	3 8 3	12,532 39	26,587 12 0	96,610 20	3,22,087 14 0
79 17	4,234 6 0		4,234 6 0	4 13 1			879 17	4,234 6 0
36 27	16,686 0 0		16,686 0 0	3 2 1			5,336 27	16,686 0 0
01 17	2,73,791 1 0		2,74,579 12 0	3 8 5			90,394 16	3,01,167 8 0

No. III.

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.		Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44

Maximum Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
323	23	1,597	6	7	669	27	2,915	12	7	413	4	0	418	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	906	25	4,520	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	23	1,597	6	7	1,576	12	7,436	0	7	413	4	0	418	11	0
471	13	2,311	4	6	520	7	2,546	0	6	553	2	2	553	3	0
...	...	...	...	...	641	4	3,261	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	13	2,311	4	6	1,161	11	5,807	8	6	553	2	2	553	3	0
954	12	3,973	3	7	1,091	4	4,453	5	7	1,093	4	7	1,056	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	2,719	11	11,691	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
954	12	3,973	3	7	3,810	15	16,145	1	7	1,093	4	7	1,056	11	0
719	34	2,907	12	0	896	1	3,498	8	0	721	15	1	732	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	2,525	13	10,968	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
719	34	2,907	12	0	3,421	14	14,466	14	0	721	15	1	732	8	0
158	21	774	14	3	230	1	1,136	13	3	169	5	1	188	4	0
...	...	...	...	...	1,058	23	5,423	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	21	774	14	3	1,288	24	6,560	2	3	169	5	1	188	4	0
272	37	1,407	12	7	400	13	2,034	7	7	296	15	5	303	9	0
...	...	...	...	...	930	20	4,672	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	37	1,407	12	7	1,330	33	6,706	7	7	296	15	5	303	9	0

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.
7	Saladra--						
	Muamoon	407 22	2,016 15 3	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		407 22	2,016 15 3	...	...	...	...
8	Rahad--						
	Muamoon	182 14	840 12 0	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		182 14	840 12 0	...	...	...	...
9	Vasti-Khundali--						
	Muamoon	287 7	1,432 0 7	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		287 7	1,432 0 7	...	...	...	...
10	Vachnad	275 24	1,286 9 7	...	...	...	...
11	Ora (Oogario Wanto)	417 0	1,902 3 5	...	...	...	...
12	Khad-Khandali... ..	122 29	585 0 0	...	...	7 18	55 4 0
13	Wagra-Kusbo	920 18	4,141 0 11	...	...	...	...
13	Total for Class I.						
	{ Muamoon	5,502 25	25,123 2 8	10 20	53 12 7	7 18	55 4 0
	{ Bhagwari .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ (Oogario Wanto.)	5,502 25	25,123 2 8	10 20	53 12 7	7 18	55 4 0

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.		Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.					Area.	Rs. 'a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. 'a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
407 22	2,016 15 3	651 10	3,090 6 3	557 7 7	583 5 0	
...	...	670 33	3,404 6 0	...	...
407 22	2,016 15 3	1,322 3	6,494 12 3	557 7 7	583 5 0	
182 14	840 12 0	274 31	1,254 8 0	155 15 3	162 15 0	
...	...	1,405 13	6,870 2 0	...	...
182 14	840 12 0	1,680 4	8,124 10 0	155 15 3	162 15 0	
287 7	1,432 0 7	426 34	2,005 10 7	348 11 0	381 10 0	
...	...	849 31	4,285 8 0	...	...
287 7	1,432 0 7	1,276 25	6,291 2 7	348 11 0	381 10 0	
275 24	1,286 9 7	1,409 24	6,451 11 7	257 2 1	265 3 0	
417 0	1,902 3 5	2,115 39	9,944 11 5	589 12 10	642 5 0	
		576 34	2,873 15 0			
		1,539 5	7,070 12 5			
122 29	585 0 0	246 17	1,148 4 0	209 10 3	218 7 0	
927 36	4,196 4 11	3,485 14	16,324 6 11	1,217 4 4	1,219 12 0	
5,520 32	25,232 3 3	12,417 22	56,804 10 3	6,583 13 8	6,726 7 0	
...	...	11,707 13	55,097 3 0	...	...
5,520 32	25,232 3 3	24,124 35	1,11,901 13 3	6,583 13 8	6,726 7 0	
...	...	576 34	2,873 15 0	...	...
		23,548	11,09,027 14 3			

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.		Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44

Maximum Rate Rs. 5.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
823 38	3,397 6 3	1,010 39	4,105 1 3	816 11 7	945 9 0
...	...	1,287 27	5,344 0 0	...	...
823 08	3,397 6 3	2,298 36	9,449 1 3	816 11 7	945 9 0
444 27	1,724 6 1	3,023 17	10,571 12 1	496 7 6	487 4 0
363 34	1,396 12 6	738 24	2,202 3 6	423 14 6	474 8 0
...	...	709 8	2,985 0 0	...	...
363 34	1,396 12 6	1,447 32	5,187 3 6	423 14 6	474 8 0
284 7	950 6 3	631 27	1,445 8 3	338 14 6	396 4 0
...	...	375 4	1,280 0 0	...	...
284 7	950 6 3	1,006 31	2,725 6 3	338 14 6	396 4 0
242 1	833 8 0	1,121 33	3,898 8 0	103 14 0	114 1 0
217 16	916 15 1	1,441 4	6,297 9 1	199 2 9	226 6 0
		302 23	1,360 7 0		
		1,138 21	4,937 2 1		
500 13	1,669 3 6	1,469 8	4,960 6 6	612 4 10	578 14 0
411 34	1,744 6 3	580 38	2,351 10 3	436 10 2	485 7 0
...	...	785 28	3,347 0 0	...	...
411 34	1,744 6 3	1,366 26	5,698 10 3	436 10 2	485 7 0
518 23	1,593 10 0	1,962 16	2,084 0 0	496 6 9	521 7 0
...	...	954 29	3,043 4 0	...	...
518 23	1,593 10 0	2,917 5	5,127 4 0	496 6 9	521 7 0

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
10	Bhensli—						
	Muzmoon	287 21	900 10 0	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		287 21	900 10 0	...	...	...	...
11	Kaladra	1,171 21	3,127 12 7	...	...	...	...
11	Total for Class II. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto.)	5,256 39	18,206 11 4	...	...	8 36	48 5 2
		5,256 39	18,206 11 4	...	...	8 36	48 5
	

Class III.—

1	Vihol	1,027 6	3,544 4 11	...	...	...	...
2	Vegni—						
	Muzmoon	299 35	1,062 5 6	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		299 35	1,062 5 6	...	...	...	...
3	Piparia'	319 0	1,169 15 5	...	...	1 33	11 4 0
4	Pakhajan	919 39	2,630 6 5	...	...	...	...
5	Koliad—						
	Muzmoon	356 8	967 7 8	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		356 8	967 7 8	...	...	...	...

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents of Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.						
Area.	Assessment.	Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
287 21	900 10 0	592 19	1,108 4 0	292 7 10	319 7 0	
...	...	720 24	2,484 12 0	...	...
287 21	900 10 0	1,313 8	3,593 0 0	292 7 10	319 7 0	
1,171 21	3,127 12 7	3,263 5	8,636 6 7	624 14 1	621 12 0	
5,265 35	18,255 0 6	15,835 30	47,661 5 6	4,841 12	65,170 15 0	
...	...	4,833 10	18,484 0 0	...	...
5,265 35	18,255 0 6	20,669 0	66,145 5 6	4,841 12	65,170 15 0	
...	...	302 23	1,360 7 0	...	...
		20,366 17	64,784 14 6			

Maximum Rate Rs. 4-8-0.

1,027 6	3,544 4 11	4,371 24	13,759 6 11	1,486 14 10	1,400 0 0
299 35	1,062 5 6	432 17	1,452 15 6	216 13 11	256 7 0
...	...	337 0	1,245 0 0	...	...
299 35	1,062 5 6	769 17	2,697 15 6	216 13 11	256 7 0
320 33	1,181 3 5	1,117 1	4,255 3 5	305 11 3	338 7 0
919 39	2,630 6 5	3,989 8	12,097 12 5	874 11 10	931 14 0
356 8	967 7 8	766 20	2,051 10 8	323 0 3	329 15 0
...	...	475 35	1,303 5 0	...	...
356 8	967 7 8	1,242 15	3,354 15 8	323 0 3	329 15 0

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS						
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	
6	Atali—	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
	Muzmoon	566 20	1,478 7 11	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	•	566 20	1,478 7 11	...	...	...	...
7	Nandida	988 38	3,398 8 7	...	...	...	...
8	Mosam	971 5	2,955 2 0	...	...	1 17	8 8 0
9	Pahaj	1,247 35	5,237 0 1	...	...	...	...
10	Ochhan	948 10	3,724 5 4	6 14	45 8 0	2 39	19 12 0	
10	Total for Class III. {	Muzmoon	7,644 36	26,167 15 10	6 14	45 8 0	6 9	39 8 0
		Bhagwari
			7,644 36	26,167 15 10	6 14	45 8 0	6 9	39 8 0

Class IV.—

1	Nadarkha	366 25	1,007 5 10	...	...	...	...
2	Jhaniadra	1,037 33	2,540 4 0	...	...	...	...
3	Kadodra	728 33	2,329 8 7	...	...	...	...
4	Padaria	525 8	1,190 5 11	...	...	...	...
5	Lakhigam	306 26	1,152 11 1	...	...	...	...
	(Rahat Wanto)						
6	Dehej—						
	Muzmoon	539 11	1,621 3 10	3 6	13 8 0	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Rahat Wanto)	539 11	1,621 3 10	3 6	13 8 0	...	...

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.						
Area.	Assessment.	Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
566 20	1,478 7 11	1,798 22	4,643 15 11	646 14 8	651 1 0	
...	...	721 22	1,906 10 0	...	..
566 20	1,478 7 11	2,520 4	6,550 9 11	646 14 8	651 1 0	
988 38	3,398 8 7	2,808 0	9,413 2 7	1,091 2 3	1,086 0 0	
972 22	2,963 10 0	2,028 9	6,171 2 0	995 3 4	990 9 0	
1,247 35	5,237 0 1	2,533 32	10,533 10 1	1,568 0 11	1,694 15 0	
957 23	3,789 9 4	1,723 32	6,935 15 4	467 5 4	498 14 0	
7,657 19	26,252 15 10	21,569 5	71,314 14 10	7,975 14 7	8,178 2 0	
...	...	1,534 17	4,454 15 0	...	...
7,657 19	26,252 15 10	23,103 22	75,769 13 10	7,975 14 7	8,178 2 0	

Maximum Rate Rs. 4.

366 25	1,007 5 10	1,271 29	3,514 9 10	336 15 10	321 0 0
1,037 33	2,540 4 0	2,465 6	5,948 4 0	457 12 3	526 12 0
728 33	2,329 8 7	2,950 9	8,286 9 7	785 11 9	805 12 0
525 8	1,190 5 11	1,232 8	2,629 1 11	803 15 9	676 13 0
306 26	1,152 11 1	1,609 21	5,727 15 1	362 13 8	331 1 0
		505 39	1,914 12 0		
		1,103 22	3,813 3 1		
542 17	1,634 11 10	3,790 34	10,620 11 10	237 12 0	261 0 0
...	...	1,661 3	5,418 0 0	...	...
542 17	1,634 11 10	5,451 37	16,038 11 10	237 12 0	261 0 0
		2,139 10	5 950 2 0		
		3,312 27	10,088 9 10		

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden:		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
7	Luwara ... (Rahat Wanto)	227 10	754 11 4	5 12	24 0 0	...	...
8	Limbal ...	120 13	437 8 1	...	...	...	...
9	Jageshwar ...	294 14	1,044 13 0	...	...	...	...
10	Ambheta ...	809 35	2,392 9 11	...	...	...	...
11	Suwa—						
	Muzmoon ...	872 37	2,791 5 11	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		872 37	2,791 5 11	...	...	...	...
12	Vav ...	643 28	2,182 10 2	...	...	...	...
13	Vadadla ... (Rahat Wanto)	365 25	1,212 10 8	...	...	...	...
14	Akhod ...	340 20	809 13 10	...	...	...	...
15	Jalwa—						
	Muzmoon ...	763 5	2,043 14 7	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		763 5	2,043 14 7	...	...	...	...
16	Rahiad—						
	Muzmoon ...	598 15	1,633 11 7	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		598 15	1,633 11 7	...	...	...	...
17	Galanda ...	510 14	1,553 3 1	...	...	...	...
18	Samatpur ...	139 5	368 12 0	...	...	...	...

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.						
Area.	Assessment.	Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
232 22	778 11 4	869 30	3,159 12 4	161 11 3	154 8 0	
		312 31	1,221 0 0			
		556 39	1,938 12 4			
120 13	437 8 1	321 11	1,110 8 1	98 12 4	95 9 0	
294 14	1,044 13 0	625 9	2,224 9 0	224 5 8	238 4 0	
809 35	2,392 9 11	2,047 39	6,211 14 11	285 3 0	342 3 0	
872 37	2,791 5 11	999 20	3,108 8 11	491 9 3	519 10 0	
...	...	793 36	2,720 7 0	...	...
872 37	2,791 5 11	1,793 16	5,828 15 11	491 9 3	519 10 0	
643 28	2,182 10 2	1,515 17	5,142 14 2	659 5 0	697 4 0	
365 25	1,212 10 8	1,577 23	5,226 2 8	175 8 9	208 9 0	
		672 30	2,238 4 0			
		904 33	2,987 14 8			
340 20	809 13 10	2,021 35	4,963 1 10	274 2 6	244 3 0	
763 5	2,043 14 7	1,286 9	3,498 12 7	836 6 4	841 15 0	
...	...	558 24	1,730 0 0	...	...
763 5	2,043 14 7	1,844 33	5,228 12 7	836 6 4	841 15 0	
598 15	1,633 11 7	1,326 30	3,402 4 7	568 7 9	600 8 0	
...	...	1,210 18	3,600 2 0	...	...
598 15	1,633 11 7	2,537 8	7,002 6 7	568 7 9	600 8 0	
510 14	1,553 3 1	1,349 33	4,116 5 1	538 4 0	556 7 0	
139 5	368 12 0	687 9	1,789 0 0	142 15 3	145 3 0	

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
19	Sambheti	264 14	668 6 5	...	...	...	...
20	Narnávi	477 23	1,530 3 6	...	...	...	...
21	Lindi—						
	Muzmoon	797 33	2,260 15 5	...	...	1 4	5 0 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		797 33	2,260 15 5	...	...	1 4	5 0 0
22	Ambhel—						
	Muzmoon	506 15	1,475 14 5	...	...	0 27	3 0 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		506 15	1,475 14 5	...	...	0 27	3 0 0
23	Goladra—						
	Muzmoon	938 0	3,104 6 5	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		938 0	3,104 6 5	...	...	...	...
24	Harinagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Paniadra	582 30	1,841 0 11	...	...	...	...
26	Aladar—						
	Muzmoon	242 39	715 0 2	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		242 39	715 0 2	...	...	...	...
27	Tankel	371 5	845 6 1	...	...	...	...
28	Keswan	686 33	2,191 6 1	...	...	...	...
	(Rahat Wanto)						
29	Badalpur—						
	Muzmoon	408 21	1,433 12 3	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		408 21	1,433 12 3	...	...	...	...

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.		Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
264 14	668 6 5	780 33	2,013 8 5	252 11 7	232 4 0	
477 23	1,530 3 6	1,499 33	4,802 11 6	262 13 9	293 3 0	
798 37	2,265 15 5	1,105 18	3,039 0 5	638 10 4	734 15 0	
...	...	713 1	1,952 0 0	...	...
798 37	2,265 15 5	1,818 19	4,991 0 5	638 10 4	734 15 0	
507 2	1,478 14 5	1,321 11	3,583 14 5	278 0 1	271 11 0	
...	...	551 16	1,623 6 0	...	...
507 2	1,478 14 5	1,872 27	5,207 4 5	278 0 1	271 11 0	
938 0	3,104 6 5	1,139 25	3,572 8 5	895 11 11	891 3 0	
...	...	805 12	2,688 4 0	...	...
938 0	3,104 6 5	1,944 37	6,260 12 5	895 11 11	891 3 0	
...	...	832 19	2,276 0 0	...	...
582 30	1,841 0 11	1,970 36	5,754 13 11	436 2 2	464 4 0	
242 39	715 0 2	1,214 13	2,844 13 2	147 10 2	149 11 0	
...	...	670 8	2,028 12 0	...	...
242 39	715 0 2	1,884 21	4,873 9 2	147 10 2	149 11 0	
371 5	845 6 1	1,483 36	3,462 14 1	129 2 4	145 15 0	
686 33	2,191 6 1	4,697 32	14,827 12 1	347 1 11	400 1 0	
		1,705 37	5,361 14 0			
		2,991 35	9,465 14 1			
408 21	1,433 12 3	725 32	2,409 14 3	182 9 4	184 9 0	
...	...	432 26	1,647 8 0	...	...
408 21	1,433 12 3	1,158 18	4,057 6 3	182 9 4	184 9 0	

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
30	Paddalpur	181 32	594 8 3	...	...	...	...
31	Chanchvel	597 27	2,005 4 11	...	...	...	...
32	Paldi—						
	Muzmoon	360 26	1,151 8 5	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		360 26	1,151 8 5	...	...	...	...
33	Muler—						
	Muzmoon	683 31	2,052 13 5	...	...	...	...
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		683 31	2,052 13 5	...	...	...	...
34	Ghandhar	215 29	642 12 0	...	...	...	...
34	Total for Class IV.						
	Muzmoon	16,505 35	49,580 10 1	8 18	37 8 0	1 31	8 0 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Rahat Wanto)	16,505 35	49,580 10 1	8 18	37 8 0	1 31	8 0 0
13	Total for Class I.						
	Muzmoon	5,502 25	25,123 2 8	10 29	53 12 7	7 18	55 4 0
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Oogario Wanto)	5,502 25	25,123 2 8	10 29	53 12 7	7 18	55 4 0
11	Total for Class II.						
	Muzmoon	5,256 39	18,206 11 4	...	...	8 36	48 5 2
	Bhagwari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Oogario Wanto)	5,256 39	18,206 11 4	...	...	8 36	48 5 2

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.						
Area.	Assessment.	Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
181 32	594 8 3	827 3	2,778 0 3	75 9 1	95 5 1	
597 27	2,005 4 11	3,526 12	11,692 14 11	285 3 10	302 12 0	
360 26	1,151 8 5	751 33	2,131 6 5	158 9 2	178 14 0	
...	...	470 2	1,617 0 0	...	...
360 26	1,151 8 5	1,221 35	3,748 6 5	158 9 2	178 14 0	
683 31	2,052 13 5	1,710 7	4,838 6 5	437 11 1	480 1 0	
...	...	507 2	1,645 15 0	...	...
683 31	2,052 13 5	2,217 9	6,484 5 5	437 11 1	480 1 0	
215 29	642 12 0	3,763 30	10,256 0 0	87 7 9	87 12 0	
16,516 4	49,626 2 1	55,299 25	1,60,965 13 1	12,020 14 10	12,479 1 1	
...	...	8,373 28	26,671 6 0	...	...
16,516 4	49,626 2 1	63,673 13	1,87,637 3 1	12,020 14 10	12,479 1 1	
		5,336 27	16,686 0 0	...	...
		58,336 26	1,70,951 3 1			
5,520 32	25,232 3 3	12,417 22	56,804 10 3	6,583 13	8,672 7 0	
...	...	11,707 13	55,097 3 0	...	...
5,520 32	25,232 3 3	24,124 35	1,11,991 13 3	6,583 13	8,672 7 0	
		576 34	2,873 15 0	...	...
		23,548 1	1,09,027 14 3			
5,265 35	18,255 0 6	15,835 30	47,661 5 6	4,841 12 6	5,170 15 0	
...	...	4,833 10	18,484 0 0	...	...
5,265 35	18,255 0 6	20,669 0	66,145 5 6	4,841 12 6	5,170 15 0	
		302 23	1,360 7 0	...	...
		20,366 17	64,784 14 6			

No.	Name of Village.	LANDS ENTERED AS					
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	3	32	33	34	35	36	37
10	Total for Class III. { Muzmoon Bhagwari	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
		7,6 36	26,167 15 10	6 14	45 8 0	6 9	39 8 0
	
		7,644 36	26,167 15 10	6 14	45 8 0	6 9	39 8 0
34	Total for Class IV. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Rahat Wanto)	16,505 35	49,580 10 1	8 18	37 8 0	1 31	8 0 0
	
		16,505 35	49,580 10 1	8 18	37 8 0	1 31	8 0 0
68	Grand Total. { Muzmoon Bhagwari (Oogario Wanto) (Rahat Wanto.)	34,910 15	1,19,078 7 11	25 21	136 12 7	24 14	151 1 2
	
		34,910 15	1,19,078 7 11	25 21	136 12 7	24 14	151 1 2

ALIENATED.		Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.		REMARKS.
Total.		Total Area, being total of columns 30 and 38.	Total Assessment of the District, being total of columns 31 and 39.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7,657 10	26,252 15 10	21,569 5	71,314 14 10	7,975 14 7	8,178 2 0	
...	...	1,534 17	4,454 15 0	...	...
7,657 19	26,252 15 10	23,103 22	75,769 13 10	7,975 14 7	8,178 2 0	
16,516	4 49,626 2 1	55,299 25	1,60,965 13 1	12,020 14 10	12,479 1 1	
...	...	8,373 28	26,671 6 0	...	...
16,516	4 49,626 2 1	63,673 13	1,87,637 3 1	12,020 14 10	12,479 1 1	
		5,336 27	16,686 0 0	...	...
		58,336 26	1,70,951 3 1			
34,960 10	1,19,366 5 8	1,05,122 2	3,36,746 11 8	31,422 7 7	32,554 9 1	
...	...	26,448 28	1,04,707 8 0	...	...
34,960 10	1,19,366 5 8	1,31,570 30	4,41,454 3 8	31,422 7 7	32,554 9 1	
		879 17	4,234 6 0	...	...
		5,336 27	16,686 0 0	...	...
		1,25,354 26	4,20,533 13 8			

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. I.

Details of Surveyed Area.

Name of District.	Total Number of Villages.	Area, Square Miles.	Details of Surveyed Area.								
			Villages surveyed in detail.		Description of Land.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
			Number.	Area, Square Miles.		Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amlesar.	68 Khalsa...	M. A. G. 304 288 12	68	M. A. G. 304 288 12	<i>Occupied.</i> Dry-crop, exclusive of Oodhar Wanto land Oodhar Wanto land Total Dry-crop inclusive of Oodhar Wanto land... .. Garden Rice Total, exclusive of Oodhar Wanto land... .. Oodhar Wanto land Total inclusive of Oodhar Wanto land	11,428	83,860 39	34,910 15	7252	18,680	1,18,591 14
							5,883 27	.....			5,883 27
							89,564 26	34,910 15			1,24,475 1
	1 Alienated wholly.						82 12	25 21			107 33
	69						314 10	24 14			338 24
90 Surveyed and settled ...		M. A. G. 3 509 39					84,077 21	34,960 10			1,19,037 31
							5,883 27	.....			5,883 27
						11,428	89,961 8	7,252	34,960 10	18,680	1,24,921 18

1 Surveyed and set- tlement not made.	M. A. G. 308 158 11	<i>Culturable Waste.</i>			
		Dry-crop, exclusive of the land leased for reclamation 10,148 16			
					10,148 16
					2,384 2
					12,532 18
69 Total.		1328		1,328	12,532 18
				
					0 21
				
					10,148 37
					2,384 2
					12,532 39
		1,328		1,328	12,532 39
		<i>Unculturable Waste.</i>			
		514	49,183 37	514	49,183 37
		.....	1,864 23	.....	1,864 23
	
	
		.....	6,845 15	.....	6,845 15
			57,393 35		57,393 35
			1,51,620 13	34,960 10	1,86,580 23
			5,883 27	.....	5,883 27
			2,384 2	.....	2,384 2
		13,270	1,59,888 2	7,252	34,960 10
				20,522	1,94,848 12

C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL

Details of Survey Assessment

Name of District.		Number of Villages surveyed in detail.	Tenure.	Description of Land.	Occupied.				
					Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Amlesar.	68	Government.		Dry-crop, exclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	83,680 39	2,93,058 4 0	3 8 0		
				Oodhar Wanto land ...	5,883 27	20,076 4 0	.....	
				Total Dry-crop, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" land ...	89,564 26	3,13,134 8 0	3 7 11		
				Lands leased for reclamation ...	.....	.....	.....
				Total Dry-crop, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	.....	.....	.....
				Garden ...	82 12	491 14 0	5 15 8		
				Rice ...	314 10	1,950 0 0	6 3 3		
				Total, exclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	84,077 21	2,95,500 2 0	3 8 3		
				Oodhar Wanto land ...	5,883 27	20,076 4 0	.....	
				Total, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" land.	89,961 8	3,15,576 6 0	3 8 2		
				Lands leased for reclamation ...	.....	.....	.....
				Total, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	.....	.....	.....
				Inam.		Dry-crop ...	34,910 15	1,19,078 7 11	3 6 7
						Garden ...	25 21	136 12 7	5 5 9
						Rice ...	24 14	151 1 2	6 3 3
			Total ...	34,960 10	1,19,366 5 8	3 6 8			

TABLE No. II

in the Year 1872-73.

Unoccupied Arable Waste.			Total.		
Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,148 16	26,584 8 0	2 9 11	93,829 15 5,883 27	3,19,642 12 0 20,076 4 0	3 6 6
10,148 16	26,584 8 0	2 9 11	99,713 2	3,39,719 0 0	3 6 6
2,384 2	.....	.....	2,384 2	.....	.....
12,532 18 0 21	..... ..... 3 4 0	..... ..... 6 3 1	1,02,097 4 82 12 314 31	..... 491 14 0 1,953 4 0	..... 5 15 8 6 3 3
10,148 37	26,587 12 0	2 9 11	94,226 18 5,883 27	3,22,087 14 0 20,076 4 0	3 6 8
10,148 37	26,587 12 0	2 9 11	1,00,110 5	3,42,164 2 0	3 6 8
2,384 2	.....	.....	2,384 2	.....	.....
12,532 39	.....	.....	1,02,494 7	.....	.....
..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	34,910 15 25 21 24 14	1,19,078 7 11 136 12 7 151 1 2	3 6 7 5 5 9 6 3 3
.....	.....	.....	34,960 10	1,19,366 5 8	3 6 8

			DETAIL OF CULTUR-			
1	2	3	4	Occupied.		
				5	6	7
Name of District.	Number of Villages surveyed in detail.	Tenure.	Description of Land.	Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amlesar—continued.	68	Total.	Dry-crop, exclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	1,18,591 14	4,12,136 11 11	3 7 7
			"Oodhar Wanto" land	5,883 27	20,076 4 0	.....
			Total Dry-crop, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" Land	1,24,475 1	4,32,212 15 11	3 7 7
			Lands leased for reclamation ... ..	.....	.....	.....
			Total Dry-crop, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ... ..	.....	.....	.....
			Garden	107 33	628 10 7	5 13 3
			Rice	338 24	2,101 1 2	6 3 4
			Total, exclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	1,19,037 31	4,14,866 7 8	3 7 9
			Oodhar Wanto Land	5,883 27	20,076. 4 0	.....
			Total, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" ...	1,24,921 18	4,34,942 11 8	3 7 8
			Lands leased for reclamation .. ..	.....	.....	.....
			Total, inclusive of "Oodhar Wanto" and lands leased for reclamation ...	.....	.....	.....

Total Assessment on Government and Inam
 Deduct—Valuation of
 Remains
 Add—Realizable Quit
 Add—Sale of Grazing
 Total Realizable

ABLE AREA.

Unoccupied Arable Waste.			Total.		
Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,148 16	26,584 8 0	2 9 11	1,28,739 30 5,883 27	4,38,721 3 11 20,076 4 0	3 6 6
10,148 16 2,384 2	26,584 8 0	2 9 11	1,34,623 17 2,384 2	4,58,797 7 11	3 6 6
12,532 18 0 21	..... ..... 3 4 0	..... ..... 6 3 1	1,37,007 19 107 33 339 5	..... 628 10 7 2,104 5 2	..... 5 13 3 6 3 4
10,148 37	26,587 12 0	2 9 11	1,29,186 28 5,883 27	4,41,454 3 8 20,076 4 0	3 6 8
10,148 37 2,384 2	26,587 12 0	2 9 11	1,35,070 15 2,384 2	4,61,530 7 8	3 6 8
12,532 39	.....	.....	1,37,454 17		

	Rs. a. p.
(exclusive of OodharWanto).....	4,41,454 3 8
Alienations	1,19,366 5 8
realizable	3,22,087 14 0
rents, &c.	32,554 9 1
Farms, &c.	27,161 14 7
Revenue	<u>3,81,804 5 8</u>

C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1872-73.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total Cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Khurif	Ruvi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amlesar ...	68 (Khalsa)	Ricé ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...
		Juwar ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...
		Kuppas ...	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	...
		Rice and Kuppas ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	...
		Til and Tur ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	...
		Tobacco ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...
		Bajri ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	...
		Bajri and Kuthol ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...
		Sundhiu, Vegetable, Chibhdi, Til, Kodra, Kuppas, and Kuthol ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	...
		Juwar ...	$22\frac{1}{4}$	...	$22\frac{1}{4}$
		Wheat ...	21	...	21
		Til ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
		Lang ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	...	$8\frac{1}{4}$
		Til and Tur ...	1	...	1
		Peas and Castor-oil Seed ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
		Tur, Chibhdi, Rigni, Mirchi, Vegetable, Rai, Gram, Tobacco, and Garden. .	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
		Meadow land ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Culturable waste ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$		
Fallow land ...	9	...	9		
			100	$34\frac{1}{2}$	$65\frac{1}{2}$

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population Census of 1872-73.

14 B C

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V. and VIII.	Can read.			
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amlesar.	Hindu	5,948	11,193	17,141	5,606	10,190	15,796	32,937	2,849	17	4	...
	Mussulman	859	1,763	2,622	753	1,540	2,293	4,915	551	21	4	...
	Budhist	41	152	193	31	104	135	328	156	81	5	4
	Christian ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	100
	Miscellaneous	2	6	8	1	5	6	14	4	50	3	50
	Total	6,850	13,114	19,964	6,392	11,839	18,231	38,195	3,560	18	17	...

105

C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Amlesar	68	Government Servants	1,095
		Priests	590
		Physicians	4
		Drummers	73
		Barbers	172
		Washermen	84
		Agriculturists	8,728
		Shepherds	184
		Hunters	25
		Carriage-man	1
		Messengers	12
		Boatmen	30
		Oilmen	41
		Brick-layers	12
		Potters	255
		Carpenters	106
		Labourers	3,831
		Blacksmiths	47
		Goldsmiths	53
		Gardener	1
		Weavers	252
		Dyers	10
		Tailors	79
Embroiderer	1		
Shoemakers	33		
Fisherman	1		
Tanners	126		
Beggars	181		
Merchants	403		
Miscellaneous	21,811		
		Total	38,193

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assistant, Gujarat

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

1	District.	2	Houses.				Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.															
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			23	24	25	26	27	28
														14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
Amlesar.	68	...	323	9,401	9,784	20	138	60	218	2,872	4,305	403	151	644	6,338	1,823	11,224	5,919	182					

C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VII.

Detail of Occupancy.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Number of "Khatas" distinct- ly recorded.	Average Area of each "Khata," Acres.	Average Acres of Cultivation to each Head of Total Population.	Average Acres to Agricultural Population only.	Average Acres to one Plough.	Average Assessment of Cultivated Land in year 1872-73 per Khata.	Average Assessment per Head of Total Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.	Acres g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amlesar.....	68	7,033	16 37	3 5	13 26	27 26	58 15 10	10 13 9
							46 10 4*	8 9 5*

EXPLANATION.

Column 3 is the entire number of Khatas—Government, Inam, and mixed.
 Column 4 is calculated on the entire area of cultivated land, Government and Inam.
 Column 5 }
 Column 6 } Ditto ditto ditto
 Column 7 }
 Column 8 }
 Column 9 } Are calculated on the entire assessment of Government and alienated.

* The antique figures are calculated on the assessment of Government land *plus* the quit-rents enated land.

C. J. PRESCOTT,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Import and Export Trades of the Ports of Dehej and Tunkaria, in the Collectorate of Broach, for the Years 1863-64 to 1872-73.

	Dehej.						Tunkaria.						REMARKS.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
1863-64 ...	3,70,972	0	0	31,97,055	0	0	35,68,027	0	0	7,554	0	0	1,31,254	0	0	1,38,808	0	0
1864-65 ...	3,68,117	0	0	17,88,666	6	0	21,56,783	6	0	11,725	0	0	59,121	0	0	70,846	0	0
1865-66 ...	2,74,130	0	0	17,79,682	7	0	20,53,812	7	0	10,644	0	0	39,511	0	0	50,155	0	0
1866-67 ...	2,02,587	6	0	4,48,619	10	0	6,51,207	0	0	8,263	0	0	55,132	0	0	63,395	0	0
1867-68 ...	2,42,778	0	0	8,02,199	0	0	10,44,977	0	0	8,943	0	0	53,100	0	0	62,043	0	0
1868-69 ...	2,46,692	0	0	7,59,739	0	0	10,06,431	0	0	5,292	0	0	54,164	0	0	59,456	0	0
1869-70 ...	3,31,395	0	0	5,29,246	0	0	8,60,641	0	0	10,851	0	0	10,138	0	0	20,989	0	0
1870-71 ...	3,03,531	0	0	10,46,857	0	0	13,50,388	0	0	18,381	0	0	80,677	0	0	99,058	0	0
1871-72 ...	2,90,679	0	0	11,55,869	0	0	14,46,548	0	0	26,512	0	0	1,40,617	0	0	1,67,129	0	0
1872-73 ...	1,73,000	0	0	8,81,873	0	0	10,54,873	0	0	12,773	0	0	55,741	0	0	68,514	0	0
Total...	28,03,881	6	0	1,23,89,806	7	0	1,51,93,687	13	0	1,20,938	0	0	6,79,455	0	0	8,00,393	0	0

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

APPENDIX C.

WAGRA OR AMLESAR.

The Taluka Wagra suffers considerably by the inroads of the sea, entering principally by kharis or water-creeks from the Nurbudda on the south, the Dhadur River on the north, and the sea itself on the west.

On the south the Bhukhi Khari and branches of it will have to be looked to. On the west, kharis running out of the sea into Dehej, Paniadra, Harinagar, and Gandhar require inspections; and on the north, kharis running in from the Dhadur River to Gandhar, Paldi, Chanchvel, Paddalpur, and Badalpur require checking if possible.

But this district suffers far more from occasional floods than from salt water, and there is no district I know of where a scientific system of drainage is more urgently required. The ryots dare not attempt to grow cotton in very many of the centre villages of the taluka, where the soil is to all appearance nearly as good as that of the eastern villages, because of the danger of floods destroying it all. Many khurif villages are constrained, therefore, to grow a rubi crop of wheat, because the ryots dare not sow in the rains for fear of damage by floods.

Commencing with "Sachna" in the north-east, flood-water accumulating there flows on, flooding in its course "Mosam", part of Kullum (an Inam village), Limri, Pakhajan, Ambhel, Tankel, Aladur, Nadarkha, Nandira, Akhod, and Atali. This flood accumulates at Atali, and passes off into the sea by Paniadra *via* Galanda, Samutpur, Sambheti, Kadodra, Padaria, Jalalpur, and Harinagar.

A Punch of intelligent Patils, assembled by my order under the Mamlutdar, report as under :—

First, that it is necessary to erect a bund in Revenue Survey No. 75 of the village of "Sachna", which will turn the flood-water into a natural drain in the village of Vichiad, Ora and Khadkhandali, and thus prevent the flooding of Pahaj, Mosam, Kullum and Limri. Here it accumulates to the height of a man's waist, and requires an outlet into the Ambhel Khari. In addition to this, the natural drain (which is now silted up) in the villages of Sachna and Pahaj should be deepened, and the water will then run away into its natural outlet the Badalpur

Khari. The Punch recommends this drain to be deepened and extended. It would pass through the following Revenue Survey numbers:—

Sachna—Nos. 75, 73, 72, 36, 30, 39 and 40.

Pahaj—Between Revenue Survey Nos. 378 and 385, 416 through Nos. 333 and 334, and then find its exit in a nulla.

Another drain would be required commencing in Sachna Revenue Survey Nos. 39 and 36, and running through Pahaj by the Revenue Survey Nos. 374, 377, 380, 381, 383, 384, 418, 349, 348, 337, 336, 385, 330, 236, 235, 237, 220, 224, 217, 221, 216, and then fall into the Badalpur Khari. This drain would be about 7 miles long, and the Punch estimate (on what data I know not) that it would cost Rs. 11,200.

Another drain is required to carry off the flood water of the villages of Pisad, Wagra, and Sutrel, which now descend in Mosam, and flood it terribly, especially when the Vichiad "Velo" overflows.

This drain should commence at the Kullum Nal, close to Survey No. 83 of Mosam, and should be continued through Survey Nos. 260 and 266 up to the boundaries of Ochhan and Mosam, and skirting these boundaries should empty into the Badalpur Khari. Another drain is required in Limri in continuation of the null passing between Revenue Survey Nos. 36 and 22.

From this null a drain (5 haths in breadth and 3 in depth) should be commenced, passing through Survey Nos. 2, 220, 219 and 222 and continued through Nos. 171 and 162 up to the nal. This drain would be about 4 miles long, and cost about Rs. 6,400.

Another drain is required from a null between Revenue Survey Nos. 238 and 190 in the village of Ambhel up to Nos. 202 and 203, where the water will fall into the large khari. The length of this will be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the probable cost Rs. 4,000.

A large drain in Ambhel between Survey Nos. 31 and 32 and running towards the village of Tankel is now completely silted up, and should be deepened 1 to 3 haths. It is about 4 miles long, and the cost would be Rs. 6,400.

In the same way a drain passing through the Survey Nos. 7, 25, 39, 40 and 41 of the village lands of Tankel and passing on into the Aladur requires deepening. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and would probably cost Rs. 4,000. It would also require deepening in the lands of Aladur, where it passes through Survey

Nos. 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 315, 329 and 330, falling into the salt marsh. Its length is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the probable cost would be Rs. 5,600.

This drain should be continued about 8 haths wide and 4 deep at the foot of the rising ground which skirts the salt marsh, and lies about a mile to the west of it near the old salt works; otherwise the villages of Aladur and Tankel are liable to be swamped. This drain would pass between Aladur and Gandhar, and empty itself into the sea. The length would not exceed a mile, and it might cost about Rs. 1,600.

Another drain is required to commence on the west side of the village of Atali, the lands of which are often almost entirely submerged. This drain would pass through the "Null" to Galenda, Samatpur, Oorfey Gulenda, and go on thence to Kadodra through Sambheti.

From Kadodra the drain should pass on into Padaria Jalalpur. The cost of this would be about Rs. 1,600.

In the village of Kadodra there is a "walo" running through Survey No. 14, and thence runs north through Survey Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 180 and 173 and there it stops. The consequence is, that the water spreads over the cultivated area, submerging entirely Survey Nos. 174, 241, 245, 246, up to No. 255, and there falls into the Padaria lands.

A drain is required across Nos. 200 and 201 carried on to the Padaria Nul. The whole length from Kadodra will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the cost is estimated at Rs. 5,600. Another drain is required in Padaria from a null east of Revenue Survey No. 8 by No. 2 into the salt marsh. It will require to be about 4 haths deep, and will cost probably Rs. 2,800.

Water accumulating on the east side of the village of "Atali" and Akhod should be carried off by a drain into the Khojbal salt marsh, where there is a large khari. A drain from the Nandida Tank, three-fourths of a mile long, would take off this water into the natural drain. The cost might be Rs. 1,200.

Near Vachnad, on the north-east corner of the district, so much water accumulates that about half a square mile of cotton in Vachnad and six times as much in the neighbourhood of Rahad is often under water.

A drain should be made from Vachnad to Rahad between Survey Nos. 86 and 183 and on through Survey Nos. 101 and 102. It would be about 2 miles in length, and would cost Rs. 3,200. In the village of Rahad the drain should run through Nos. 60, 92, 138, 139. It will be about $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and will discharge into the Khandali walo. It would cost Rs. 6,000.

The Punches have estimated that $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles of drains are required to prevent the taluka being flooded, and they estimate the cost at Rs. 59,600.

I have the greatest confidence in the judgment of the ryots in so far as regards the locality of the proposed drains ; but whether the direction of their discharge according to the watershed and out-fall has been properly determined, I cannot say, but it is reasonable to suppose that some rough levels must have been taken at different times by which the Punch has been guided.

My own opinion is, that something effective must be done to prevent this constant flooding in the rains, and the terrible drought in the dry season ; and I think if main drains discharging either into the sea, the Nurbudda, and the Dhadhur, or all three, could be excavated, that not only would they carry off all the flood-water in the rains, but would retain fresh water which might be stored for the hot weather.

Regulating gates would be necessary to keep out the tide at high springs, and to let out the fresh water when required, and retain it when the floods had run off.

There would be catch-water drains into these main drains and the whole would have the effect—

1. Of draining off all flood-water.
2. Keeping out the tide.
3. Of retaining a good deal of fresh water in the drains which would be beyond price in the hot season in this arid district. It is possible that some of the drains might be turned into the tanks, which nowhere retain water after the month of February.

The wells in this district are almost all salt and brackish, and the people are at times put to great straits to get any to drink.

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 2828 of 1873.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Broach, 23rd October 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the final Report of the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment upon the Settlement of the Wagra Taluka.

My experience of this district has been short, and I have had no opportunity of visiting Wagra; consequently it would be presumption on my part to pretend to comment upon Colonel Prescott's proposals; but there are a few points on which I will venture to offer some remarks.

The question is, how far the rates now introduced are fair and suitable? Colonel Francis in his memo. (No. 639 dated 15th April last) upon the preliminary Report submitted by Colonel Prescott stated his belief that the rates on the whole seemed high, and might with advantage be revised. Colonel Prescott, as you will observe, adheres to his old rates, being a maximum of Rs. 5-8-0 for Jerayat land of the 1st group, the same as applied to the corresponding group in the Broach Taluka, with a decrease of 8 annas in each of the consecutive groups of villages.

No exception has, I believe, been taken to the grouping, and the rates only have to be considered. *Prima facie*, the Wagra Taluka has less advantage than the Broach Taluka. Its only market is Broach itself, from which it is divided by the muddy Bhukhi Creek, and Colonel Prescott himself admits that his assessment is based on the understanding that this creek is to be bridged shortly. The bridge forms part of the Dehej road scheme, which has been sanctioned, but no provision has as yet been made, even in the next year's budget, for the bridge, owing to want of funds. Moreover, it will be a local funds work, and I maintain that it is no part of the duty of the local funds to bolster up the Imperial revenues. The bridge will be a great boon and convenience to the Wagra Taluka, but the benefit will be somewhat modified if it is to be accompanied by a consequent increase in the Government demand upon the land.

That the new rates, even as matters now stand, are not oppressive, will, I think, be clearly seen from the following statistics which I had previously called for.

During the past revenue year 101 persons in Wagra were served with notices to pay arrears of revenue, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,338-12-3 only out of a total revenue for collection of about Rs. 2,95,500. Of the above persons, 98 paid up upon receipt of notice, in 3 cases only the land was put up to sale, and in one of these cases payment was accepted before the sale had been finally sanctioned.

On the 31st July there were only Rs. 153-7-2 of revenue uncollected, and that due by one man only. I think these figures are a certain guarantee that the assessment is an equitable one. For comparison I now give the same statistics for the Anklesar Taluka, the settlement of which has now been finally sanctioned. 2,219 persons were served with notices for arrears amounting to Rs. 47,355-5-11, 970 persons paid up without further process, in 129 cases land was sold for arrears, and in 6 cases personal property was sold; 1,014 persons paid up after notice of sale had been published, and 60 persons paid up after sale of land but before final sanction was given. The total outstanding balance on 31st July was Rs. 4,633-11-0 due by 178 persons.

These figures, however, are to a certain extent fallacious, and the great difference is to be accounted for by the different character of the population. Wagra lies still isolated from the railway and chief lines of traffic, and its people are still unsophisticated, and consequently pay their revenue without cavil. Anklesar, on the other hand, is overrun with Desais, and Vakils and Mukhtiaris have found their way there with the usual result. Moreover, Anklesar is a much larger taluka, having a population of 67,463 and a land revenue of Rs. 4,81,901-12-3, while Wagra has a population of 38,773 and a land revenue by new rates of Rs. 2,82,022-8-6.

The Wagra Taluka suffers much from the absence of good water and from the presence of salt in the soil. These points seem fully to have been taken into consideration, as with the same maximum rates as Broach we find, as per Colonel Prescott's 55th para., that the pressure of the demand in the two talukas is as follows:—

Broach—Rs. 5-3-10 per acre.

Wagra—Rs. 3-8-3 do. do.

or, taking the square mile, the difference in the collection is as 1996 to 1079.

In Anklesar the assessment falls at Rs. 4-4-2 per acre, and the collections come to Rs. 1,702 per square mile, and by comparison Wagra can hardly be considered to be over-assessed.

Colonel Prescott has gone very carefully into the question of produce. I do not consider myself competent at present to pass an opinion upon these estimates of productiveness; they are said to be

if anything, under-rated, and the result shows that at present prices we are taking about one-fifth of the gross produce of the land. If so the demand is fully high to our modern notions. Manu laid down one-sixth as the most to be taken of grain, but, in point of fact, the former sovereigns of the country are known to have taken two-thirds and sometimes one-half of the grain crops. Should prices go on falling, the assessment may possibly be found too high; but there is reason to believe that prices throughout India will not be liable to such rapid fluctuations as in former years. The whole of India is now connected by lines of railway, and recent experience has shown that a scarcity in one quarter is rapidly supplemented from abundance in another, and prices generally are not much affected.

Colonel Prescott's 48th para. deserves attention. The reclamation of these khar lands is the great want of the Wagra Taluka, and no terms can, in my opinion, be too liberal if only we can induce capitalists to embark on these schemes.

As regards the 64th para. of the Report, I believe that Mr. Clerke is about to visit the taluka, and it is hoped some plan may be hit upon to improve the present state of affairs.

Colonel Prescott's concluding remarks open up several interesting questions. High prices simply mean that the purchasing power of silver, or whatever the standard of value may be, is low for the time being. Silver and gold are only a medium, and in the majority of the transactions of life are of no value whatsoever, except as far as they can be exchanged for other commodities. The amounts used as ornaments for the person is but small in comparison with the total amount circulating in the world: A money payment fixed for a long term of years is of course a sort of lottery as between Government and the ryot, and there can be no doubt that payment in kind would be by far the most equitable system if only the many attendant difficulties could be surmounted.

It is the misfortune of India that she exports more produce than what she can import again in return from foreign countries; hence the balance due to her is received in the form of bullion, as shown in the tables given at para. 71. I say this is the great misfortune of India, for all this influx of precious metal is really no increase whatsoever to her material wealth, as alleged by Colonel Prescott. It is admitted that only a portion of it finds its way to the Mint, and the rest can only be disposed of by hoarding, or melting into ornaments, which adds nothing to the wealth or productive power of the country, or else it will be re-exported in the same shape that it can come to meet some demand for bullion elsewhere. It is only of late years that the greatly increased exportation of cotton, without any corresponding article of import,

has brought about the present very unequal state of trade, and the evil is likely to grow ; while the exportation of jute, wheat, seeds, and perhaps of flax, is likely to be stimulated while the demand of the country itself for raw produce is stationary. In other words, India is being denuded of its produce and receives bullion in return, which is of no value save as a medium for purchasing other articles.

What becomes of all the bullion imported into India is, indeed, a great mystery, as money hardly exists in the hands of the masses of the population. The bulk of the ryots pay their revenue through a Soukar, and all their daily transactions are effected by barter. Many a ryot hardly sees a coin from year's end to year's end. After the harvest has been secured, the food necessary for the family consumption until next harvest is put on one side and the rest goes to the Soukar, who gives credit for the amount in his books. Every man almost is in the Soukar's books, and so the process goes on from year to year.

I believe it was generally admitted that, just during the American War, there was a sudden improvement in the condition of the ryots ; but the momentary gain was neutralized by recklessness and increased expenditure, and now, I think, they are worse off than before. I believe the load of debt to be getting heavier year by year, and before many years are over I believe Government will be driven to legislation in order to preserve the land in the hands of the cultivating classes. I have been assured that in parts of this district fully half the land is really in the hands of the money-lenders, while ostensibly in the occupation of the cultivators, who have to give up the whole of the crop to the usurer beyond a modicum allowed for subsistence.

One of the effects of the large importation of bullion is to be seen in the quantity of money said to be lying idle in Bombay seeking an investment and finding none. If I am right in this conjecture it just means that so much wealth is temporarily lost to the world, meaning by wealth not the bullion itself but the trade which might have been set in motion by it, and given birth to wealth in some form of production. It is also possible that wealth is accumulating in towns and in the hands of a few, while the masses seem to be getting poorer. It is a most curious question, and I will not take up your time further by idle speculations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. RAMSAY,

Acting Collector.

No. 2369 OF 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Poona, 30th December 1873.

The papers which are herewith submitted comprise the Report of the Superintendent of the Gujarat Survey upon the rates introduced experimentally last year in the Wagra Taluka of the Broach Collectorate, together with two separate reports upon (a) the "Oodhar Jummabundy" and (b) the "Oogario Wanto", tenures obtaining in that district. There is also the usual forwarding letter from the Collector, giving his opinion upon each case.

2. In reviewing the proposals for the settlement of this district, when submitted to me last year, I expressed some doubts as to whether the Superintendent's rates generally would not be found to be too high, more particularly those fixed for the 4th group, comprising the tract of Barra land which is so greatly affected by khar. The result of the settlement, however, which is now reported in these papers, shows the increase to be moderate, especially in the case of these Barra villages, where it amounts to a little under 10 per cent., and I am of opinion that they ought to be able to bear that amount of increase considering the rise in prices since their present settlement was imposed.

3. It will be observed from my Report that I was apprehensive that sufficient allowance had not been made in the classification of these villages for "Khar", which affects the productiveness of the soil to a material extent. I am glad, however, to find, from the Superintendent's remarks on this subject in para. 39, that, under the scale of reduction applied by him, the average rate of the villages of this group (the 4th) is $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that of the 1st, which, he adds, is "considerably more than the comparative difference in value of the two groups on account of distance from markets, and is due to the general inferiority of the villages." I agree with the Superintendent that, as regards market advantages only, the difference in favour of the 4th group is more than is called for, but I think it is not at all more than is necessary, to compensate also for the deficient return of produce obtained from this tract as compared with that which the lands coming under the 1st group are calculated to yield. But as the increase under the rates fixed is moderate, as before mentioned, I think the assessment will not be found to be too high, as I had at first supposed it would be.

4. It will be seen by reference to the statements given in para. 59 that the gross assessment of the district under the pro-

posals submitted, amounts altogether to Rs. 4,61,530, which is made up as follows :—

Assessment of			Total.	Assessment of Waste.	Grand Total.
Cultivated Government Land.	Oogario Wanto Land.	Bahat Wanto Land.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,74,579 12 0	4,234 6 0	16,686	2,95,500	26,587	3,22,087
Add on account of Alienated Land ... Oodhar Jummabundy ...					1,19,306 20,076
Total.....					4,61,530

5. And referring again to the statement in para. 35, we find that by comparison with present payments the new assessment gives the following results, viz. :—

An increase of Rs. 12,252, or $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., for the village of the 1st group.

Do.	„	6,087, or 16	do.	do.	2nd	do.
Do.	„	6,769, or $18\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do.	3rd	do.
Do.	„	9,485, or $9\frac{3}{4}$	do.	do.	4th	do.

And a total increase of Rs. 34,592, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ for the whole district. The foregoing calculations are made upon the assessment of the Government land, being exclusive of the sums leviabie under the Oogario and Rahat Wanto tenures as given in the Superintendent's statement.

6. In discussing the general question of the capability of the district to bear the proposed increase, the Superintendent alludes to the present somewhat depressed state of the grain market. He shows, however, that, though prices have fallen of late, they are still nothing "like the low figure they were when the former assessment was fixed." He seems also to think that there may, perhaps, be some further slight decline; but I agree with him that it is not likely to be permanent in this district, where exportable products like cotton and wheat occupy such a considerable proportion of the culturable area. For, it may safely be assumed, there is no chance of the demand for the former decreasing, and a considerable trade in Indian wheat, which has already got a good name in the English market, is being fast developed.

7. I must admit that I feel considerable doubts as to the correctness of the elaborate estimate of the value of the total produce of the district prepared by the Superintendent. It shows the assessment to be about a fifth of the gross produce, but I certainly should not consider it to be equivalent to that proportion, and I am glad to find in support of this opinion that the Superintendent himself believes the estimate to be considerably under the real value of the total produce. There are no data for preparing a trustworthy statement of the kind, and it would be unsafe to regard the result, which Colonel Prescott's return exhibits, as any thing better than a rough approximate estimate.

8. The Collector in his forwarding letter draws attention particularly to the satisfactory manner in which the past year's revenue of the district was realized, putting this forward as conclusive evidence of the new assessment being equitable. He has forgotten, however, that, although the survey settlement was introduced in the past year, the revenue collections were restricted to the former demand, all sums in excess thereof being remitted according to the standing orders regarding the introduction of Survey rates. But, although the statistics of the year's collections are not applicable to the new assessment, as supposed by the Collector, they are nevertheless valuable as being indicative of the lightness of the present assessment and of the cultivators being in a prosperous state.

9. There seems, therefore, on the whole to be a goodly array of facts and a considerable mass of information indicative of the district being well able to bear the increase of assessment which will be imposed under Colonel Prescott's proposals, and I accordingly recommend the settlement for the approval of Government.

10. With regard to the proposed settlement for the lands held under the Oodhar Jumabundy tenure, it Superintendent's letter No. 1351 and Collector's memo. No. 2150 of 1873. will be observed from the correspondence that there is some diversity of opinion between Colonel Prescott and Mr. Richey as to the importance and effect of the alteration in the accounts by which the designation of these lands was changed from "Wanto Oodhar Jumabundy" to "Sirkari Oodhar Jumabundy," Mr. Richey holding that the change "was unnecessary and involves risk to the rights of the Thakurs," whilst Colonel Prescott is not prepared to admit this. They seem, however, to be both agreed that the present Jumma, or revenue payment, should be held to be permanently fixed, and Colonel Prescott's proposals have accordingly been made upon the principle of conceding this point in favour of the holders of these lands.

11. Having decided to adopt the plan of non-interference with the existing Jumma, Colonel Prescott then proceeds to show how excess areas coming under the tenure should be treated, and has drawn up rules, which are to be found under para. 10, prescribing a regular course of procedure for such cases. The Collector seems to consider the rules and general plan of proposed settlement to be appropriate, and I would also beg to record my opinion in favour of the Superintendent's proposals. It is for Government, however, to decide whether the lands coming under the tenure are to be entered in the accounts in future under their present denomination or their former, of "Wanto Oodhar Jummabundy" as advocated by Mr. Richey.

12. The Oogario Wanto tenure which is reported on in this letter* is confined to two villages of the district. According to the description given, the tenure appears to be of a personal nature, for the Superintendent explains (para. 12) that the land is considered to be "Oogario" and liable only to Oogario rates so long as it is held by Rajput Græssias, but that they have not a transferable right in the land, which is considered to be liable to full assessment if held by any other class of persons.

13. The Superintendent proposes (para. 16) to continue the partial exemption from assessment now enjoyed under the tenure, which he estimates to be about 2 Rs. per acre. He recommends, however, that there should be no fixed settlement in regard to the tenure, suggesting that the difference between the full survey and the Oogario rate should be annually settled and shown as remission. The advantage of this plan of settlement he explains to be that "the Jummabundy officer could thus keep a regular yearly check on this land, levy the full assessment on all that lapses or falls into the hands of unqualified holders, and so secure the rights of Government without interfering with those of individuals." The proposed settlement seems to me to be free from objection, and appropriate withal, for lands held under the peculiar conditions of the tenure.

14. Besides the above questions, orders have also to be passed upon the "Rahat Wanto" tenure, which has formed the subject of a correspondence between the Superintendent and myself, and which was submitted to the Revenue Commissioner under my office memo. † No. 1439 of the 30th of July last.

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

† *Note.*—This was submitted to Government with Revenue Commissioner's No. 3839 dated 11th August 1873.

No. 1351 of 1873.

To

COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.

*Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 30th July 1873.*

SIR,

In the Wagra (Amlesar) Taluka of the Broach Collectorate certain lands in the villages, marginally noted, are held on "Oodhar Jummabundy" tenure. Up to the year A.D. 1864 they were entered in the accounts as "Oodhar Jummabundy *Wanto*" and, therefore, came under the category of partially alienated lands, and as such seemed liable to Summary Settlement under Bombay Act VII. of 1863.

2. On the 1st of February 1864 the owners (the Thakurs of Amod and Kerwara respectively) presented a petition to the then Revenue Commissioner, the Honorable Mr. Ellis, praying that the system, then put in force, of assessing the Oodhar Jummabundy in each village, separately, for the purpose of the Summary Settlement might be discontinued, and the lands declared *not liable to Summary Settlement*. Mr. Ellis, the Revenue Commissioner, in disposing of this petition directed that the Summary Settlement should not be applied to these lands, but that they should be struck off from the head of "Wanto Jummabundy" and entered as (Sirkari) Government "Oodhar Jummabundy", at the same time ordering that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey might take any action he deemed necessary.

3. Now on enquiry I found—

1st.—That up to 1864 A.D. the difference between the Kumaul and the *Wanto* Oodhar Jummabundy had been entered in the accounts as "Nooksan", like any other alienated lands.

2nd.—That this Oodhar had been paid, not village by village, to the respective Tullatis, but in one lump sum, by the respective Thakurs, into the Treasury of the Mamlutdar of "Amod".

3rd.—That no village accounts of these lands had been kept by the respective Tullatis.

4th.—That up to the present time this system had been continued.

4. Under these circumstances, and considering that these lands had been transferred from the head of Alienated to the head of Sirkari, it became a question for me to decide whether I had any legal power to interfere with the existing payments, or, in fact, to take any action in the matter (except in so far as related to excess, regarding which mention will be made further on), and on the 19th of March last I addressed the following letter on the subject to the Collector of Broach (No. 529 of 1873) :—

“ I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly inform me on what principle the Oodhar Jumma-bundy of Wanto lands situated in the villages noted in the margin was fixed, and whether, in every case, the settlement now existing terminates with the introduction of the revised assessment. Also, if you will do me the favour of quoting any orders which may exist on the subject.

1. Gandhar.	6. Ambhel.	what principle the Oodhar Jumma-bundy of Wanto lands situated in the villages noted in the margin was fixed, and whether, in every case, the settlement now existing terminates with the introduction of the revised assessment.
2. Muler.	7. Paddalpur.	
3. Palri.	8. Badalpar.	
4. Chanchvel.	9. Ochhan.	
5. Tankel.	10. Pahaj.	

“ I refer specially to ‘ Oodhar Jumma-bundy Wanto ’ lands (so called), and not to Rahat and Oogario Wanto lands.”

5. To this on the 8th current I received the following reply:—

“ With reference to your letter No. 529 of the 19th March 1873, I have the honour to inform you that there is no record in my office to show the principle on which the Oodhar Jumma-bundy of Wanto lands in the 10 villages referred to by you was fixed, nor does it appear whether the settlement now existing terminates with the introduction of the revised assessment. All that is forthcoming from my records, is the petition of the Thakurs of Amod and Kerwara to the Revenue Commissioner N. D. on the 1st and 24th February 1864, respectively, praying that the system lately introduced of assessing the Oodhar Jumma-bundy on each village separately for the purpose of Summary Settlement may be withdrawn and the lands declared not liable to the payment of the Settlement. Mr. Ellis, the then Revenue Commissioner, disposed of this application by ordering the Summary Settlement should not be applied to the Thakurs’ lands, but they should now be struck off from the records under the head of Wanto Oodhar Jumma-bundy, and entered under the head of Sirkari Oodhar Jumma-bundy, and suggesting that the correspondence may be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, who may take action, if he deems it necessary, in the matter. Accordingly the correspondence was forwarded with this office Shero

No. ²⁴⁵₁ of the 19th July 1865, and was returned from your office on the 5th October 1865, No. 336."

6. On receipt of this letter I addressed the following to Mr. Richey, Talukdari Settlement Officer :—

"I have the honour of forwarding for your information copies of letters which have passed between myself and the Collector of Broach regarding the 'Sirkari (Wanto) Oodhar Jummabundy' in the villages referred to.

"Under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner N. D., herein quoted, the designation of these lands in the records was changed from 'Wanto Oodhar Jummabundy' to 'Sirkari Oodhar Jummabundy', and it was at the same time ruled that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey might, if he deemed it necessary, take action in the matter.

"I am not aware that this Department can interfere in any way with the present 'Oodhar Jumma' or existing arrangements; but the changing of the designation of the land undoubtedly altered the complexion of the case, inasmuch as up to 1865 the lands had been regarded as alienated (Wanto), whereas now they are 'Sirkari', and as such are *possibly* liable to detailed assessment under Section XXV. of the Survey Act.

"It seems necessary that the present ambiguity should be cleared up, and the conditions of this recognized tenure accurately defined and recorded in the 'Kaem Khurdos' of each village in which it is situated, and I shall be glad of the favour of your opinion on this proposal."

7. To this letter I received the following reply :—

"I have the honour to reply to your No. 1202 of 10th instant.

"It appears that in 1864 measures were commenced to bring the Oodhar Jumma Wantos under the operation of the Summary Settlement Act. On the remonstrance of the Thakurs, the Revenue Commissioner, acting on the belief that the entry of these lands as 'Wanto' brought them under the provisions of that Act, avoided further proceedings by an alteration of the record, substituting 'Sirkari' for 'Wanto'. I am of opinion that these Wantos are probably not liable to the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act, and that the change in the record was unnecessary and involves risk to the rights of the Thakurs.

"The arguments for the treatment of these holdings as partial alienations, founded on the Government record, are doubtless that their title 'Wanto' implies rights ad-

verse to Government, and that in the accounts the difference between the Oodhar Jumma and the ordinary assessment used to be shown as 'Nooksan'. This latter circumstance is distinct evidence of a right in limitation of the right of Government, but I am not sure that this is sufficient to bring the land under the Summary Settlement Act. I would observe that there are, I believe, plenty of instances of Oodhar Jumma Wantos which have not been made liable to Summary Settlement in Kaira District, but I cannot say whether in such cases the Oodhar fell short of the ordinary assessment; probably you may have data on this point. In any case it seems to me that the Oodhar Jumma is the 'land revenue' of the land assessed to it, and the fact of its being a lump assessment and not liable to revision does not, I think, entitle us to compare its amount with the assessment in theory due from the land, and declare the tenure a partial alienation. Government would not reduce the amount of an Oodhar Jumma if on assessing a district it appeared to be in *excess* of the amount which would be due from the holding if settled in detail, and I think it must, where established by prescription as in these Broach cases, be held to be permanently settled item of land revenue and *not* a partial alienation.

"The entry of these lands under the head of 'Wanta' merely proves that they are private property, and does not show any thing regarding their liability to Government revenue demands. Of course it is an anomaly that a private estate should also be liable to Government Jumma, but in point of fact all the Talukdars' estates in this district were originally of this tenure, and, as noticed above, there are many instances of Wanta paying Oodhar Jumma. The remarks on the nature of this tenure made in my letter No. 95 of the 4th June, with reference to Rahat Jumma Wantos, illustrate what I would wish to say in the present case also.

"As the lands now stand under the head of Sirkari they have come under your cognizance in the Survey Settlement. You have probably come to the conclusion that the Jumma is not liable to revision, so that on that point I need not offer any remark. Regarding the alteration in the Government record from 'Wanta' to 'Sirkari', I would observe that it has made a very material change in the relations of the Thakurs and Government in regard to this land; the rights of the Thakurs, whatever

they may be, cannot of course be affected by any entry in the Government record, but there is danger of questions arising which would have been barred had the land remained as 'Wanto,' such as regarding lapsed alienations especially.

"I have no doubt that the view above stated, as to the non-liability of Oodhar Jumma lands of this character to the Summary Settlement, admits of question, but I will briefly re-state it thus :

"The fact that the lands are private property must not be regarded ; private estates may be liable to the ordinary Government demand, as are the Talukdari estates in this district. The fact that they were recorded as 'Wanto' is balanced by the entry of the revenue charge against them as Jumma ; the presumption of an alienation is met by the use of the term for an ordinary revenue demand. That the Oodhar Jumma is less than the present Survey assessment would be, does not prove an original exemption, and this is necessary to bring the land under the Settlement Act.

"The tenure is a peculiar one to which it is difficult to apply the definitions and phraseology used in our revenue enactments with precision, but as you are aware this is not an exceptional instance, the law having no provisions applicable to the Talukdari tenure as it now exists."

7. So far as I understand the matter, Mr. Ellis, looking at similar cases, held that from the beginning there had been a mistake in entering these lands as "Wanto" and that although they were held by the Thakurs as Wanto they were not really so, but "Sirkari Oodhar Jumma-bundy", and that this "Oodhar" Jumma was the "land revenue" assessed to the land, and that no "Nook-san" ought to have been shown in the accounts. But the following points are clear, viz :—

1st.—That, at the time this order was passed, the right of the occupants in limitation of the right of Government had been established and preserved.

2nd.—That, assuming this land to be Government Oodhar Jumma-bundy and not partially alienated land, it comes under the same category as all other Sirkari Oodhar Jumma-bundy where a right has been "established and preserved," in which cases the fixed Oodhar has never been interfered with by this Department, whether such Oodhar was more or less than the Survey assessment.

3rd.—That the Sirkari Oodhar Jumma payable on these lands must be regarded by this Department as the "land

revenue" assessed to them as settled by prescription, and that no "Nooksan" must be shown in the "Accounts".

8. With regard to excess, Mr. Ellis ruled that in all cases where it did not exceed 10 per cent. no assessment should be imposed, but I am of opinion that some modification of this ruling is necessary. For example, the Thakurs argue that in all cases where there is no well-defined division between the "Tulput" and the "Wanto", and where the survey area of "Tulput" is in excess of the old area, that such excess is necessarily "Wanto", or rather a proof that their "Wanto" (by which I mean in this case the Sirkari Oodhar Jummabundy land) has been encroached upon; again, they argue that we must calculate the excess on the entire lands in the lump and not village by village.

9. To prevent violent disputes and dissatisfaction I think it is desirable, before I report upon this excess (in the Wagra Settlement Report), or any of the questions affecting this land, to ask you to move Government to pass a Resolution to the following effect:—

1st.—That the Survey Department will not interfere in any way with the "Oodhar Jumma" now payable, which will be held to be the "land revenue", and no "Nooksan" will be shown in the accounts.

2nd.—With regard to excess—

1st.—That where the "Tulput" lands are divided from "Sirkari Oodhar Jummabundy" (so called Wanto) by a road, river, nullah, hedge or other well-defined continuous boundary, the excess shall not be deducted or assessed.

2nd.—That in cases where the land is mixed, any excess beyond 10 per cent. in the gross area of the Wanto of any village shall be fully assessed, except where the area of the "Tulput" of the same village shall be found to be in excess of the old measurement, when the excess in the Wanto (so called) shall be allowed.

10. You will observe Mr. Richey is of opinion (para. 2) that the change in the record directed by Mr. Ellis was unnecessary and involves risk to the rights of the Thakurs, and I at first inclined to this view of the case, but on further consideration I have come to the conclusion that the designation "Oodhar Jummabundy Wanto" used in the accounts must have been a mistake, and that had these lands been "partially" alienated they would have been really entered simply as "Wanto" in contradis-

inction to "Tulput". I think, if Government are pleased to confirm the existing Jummas as the permanent "land revenue", no complications are likely to ensue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 2150 of 1873.

In forwarding the above the undersigned would observe as follows :—

The terms "Wanto" and "Oodhar Jummabundy" apply to distinct tenures, and the conjunction of these terms seems clearly a misnomer likely to mislead. The entry in the account of the amount of "Nooksan" appears to have been the result of the use of the term "Wanto". Moreover, this point seems to have been settled by Mr. Ellis as far back as 1864, and it thus remains only to deal with these lands as ordinary Oodhar Jummabundy. In this view of the case Colonel Prescott's proposals seem to meet the requirements of the case, supposing him to be satisfied that (as stated in his 8th para.) the right of the occupants has been established in limitation of the right of Government.

3. It is an open question how far mere length of tenure or a fixed assessment in the absence of any title-deeds is a bar to any enhancement of the Government demand; but in the present instance, looking to the position of the persons concerned, there can be no doubt of maintaining the tenure as it stands.

4. As regards Col. Prescott's proposals for treating excess lands, it seems only necessary to remark that they seem well calculated to avoid those disputes which always arise when excess lands are brought under assessment.

W. RAMSAY,
Collector.

Broach, 7th August 1873.

No. 1549 OF 1873.

To

COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 29th August 1873.

SIR,

With reference to the subject matter of the two letters marginally noted, I have now the honour of submitting the following report on a third description of *quasi* Wanto land which is found in two villages of the Wagra Taluka of the Broach Collectorate—"Ora" and "Sachan"—and known by the name of "Oogario Wanto".

2. What is Oogario Wanto? It must, one would suppose, be derived from the Gujarathi noun ઓગર or the verb ઓગરુ which means protection or defence and to defend and to succour. Now tradition says that this Oogario land is held by Grassias at a rate less than the full assessment, simply in lieu of a "giras huc" and nothing else, and as none but Grassias have the privilege it may be inferred that the Grassias were bound to defend or succour the villages; hence the name ઓગરુ. Whatever may be the derivation of the word, or origin of the tenure, it seems clear that the parties in whose names the land stands in the books have (with few exceptions) such long prescription on their side, that, notwithstanding this land is entered as *Sirkari* Oogario Wanto, it will not be legally possible to levy the full assessment which I have imposed under the authority of Section XXV. of the Survey Act.

3. Before describing the tenure as now obtaining in these two villages of Ora and Sachan, I give below a few figures which show the area and past payments, the old Kumaul assessment, the Survey assessment, and the proportion which the old payment bears to each in the two villages. And here it may be noted that the land is held in shares by the Grassia brotherhood:—

Village.	Old Bighas.	Survey Acrea.	Old Kumaul of Oogario Wanto.	Old Payment on Oogario Wanto.	Difference between Kumaul and Old Payment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	R. w. w.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ora	1,131 10 5	576 34	2,325 12 7	1,771 9 5	554 3 4
Sachan	586 16 19	302 23	1,221 6 1	620 0 9	601 5 2
					Nocksan.

	Survey Assessment of Oogario Wanto.	Difference between Old Payment and Survey Assessment.	Proportion Old Payment bears	
			To old Kumaul.	To Survey Assessment.
	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
Ora	2,873 15	1,102 5 7 Nooksan.	76½ per cent.	61½ per cent.
Sachan	1,360 7	740 6 3 Nooksan.	50½ 0	45½ 0

4. Now these are the real figures, but nominally the land is supposed to be held at 1 Rupee per bigha less than the full demand.

Ora.

5. In this village the land is held by people of three different classes, viz :—

1. Rajputs (Grassias).
2. Mussulmans (Grassias).
3. Kunbis.

Of the last class there is one holder only, who appears to have become possessed by purchase or mortgage, although there is no record to prove this.

6. The Mussulman holders are descendants of converted Rajputs (originally Grassias) who retain possession as representatives of the original brotherhood. No Oogario land is held by any other than Grassias in this village, excepting the isolated case mentioned above.

7. These Grassias possess neither Giras or Wanto lands (properly so called), and the tradition is that the Oogario Wanto is held in lieu of a Giras huc.

8. There are no other resident Grassias in this village, but there are Wanto lands held by non-resident Grassias subject to Summary Settlement cess.

Sachan.

9. In this village the Oogario is held by—

1. Rajputs.
2. Brahmins.

By the latter in consequence of the land having been given as Pusaita. In Sachan there are other resident Grassias who possess Wanto lands.

10. In both villages the land is partly cultivated by the Grassias themselves and partly by others to whom it is sublet. The rest of the lands are in possession of outsiders, who apparently have no title to hold it on the tenures conceded to the original grantees, whatever they may have been.

11. The Oogario waste lands and pasturage are held in common by the shareholders. It has been the custom to grant remissions for Oogario land allowed to remain fallow for rotation of crops.

12. Now the nature of the tenure in these two villages appears to be this, that so long as the land is cultivated by Rajput Grassias it is "Oogario" and liable to Oogario rates only, and that if it is transferred to any other class of persons the full assessment is leviable. The Collector can, therefore, exact the full assessment from all unqualified holders, and resume the land whenever a qualified holder relinquishes it.

13. Now if we make any settlement on the *land*, we transfer permanently to the soil a right which is not vested in it but in individuals only, and, even supposing it were desirable to do so, the result would be that, after a short time, none of the Oogario Wanto would be found in the hands of the Grassias, who alone have any claim to this partial exemption.

14. The plan I would propose in dealing with this question is simply this.

15. The partial exemption now enjoyed is about Rs. 1 *Bigha=20½ Goontas. per bigha*, or Rs. 2 per acre in round numbers.

16. This amount per acre I would allow as a remission at every Jumwabundy on all Oogario land actually held during the year, whether cultivated or not, by qualified Grassias. The Jumwabundy officer could then keep a regular yearly check on this land, levy the full assessment on all that lapses or falls into the hands of unqualified holders, and so secure the rights of Government without interfering with those of individuals.

17. I enclose a statement of lands now entered as "Oogario", and showing the assessment of the old fields at the Kumaul rate, the old Oogario payments, and the Revenue Survey assessment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATEMENT showing the Area and Assessment (under both the tioned Villages of the Amlesar Taluka

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ora.....	367	2 8 15	Rs. a. p. 3 12 5	389	1 8	Rs. a. 7 0	Ruejoe Nuratum.
	175	1 18 0	2 13 7	137	0 38	4 12	Kulla Joctajoe.
	Part of { 175	3 5 0	4 1 0	145	1 17	7 4	
	188	5 12 0	7 0 0	174	2 4	11 4	
	312	5 6 0	6 10 0	349	2 32	13 8	
		Add 4 5 8	4 5 8				
		16 1 0	24 14 3		7 11	30 12	
	225	5 2 0	7 9 3	79	2 25	12 0	Furbut Rapoo.
	231	4 14 0	5 14 0	81	2 12	10 8	
	170	1 2 5					
	175	1 18 0	2 13 7	137	0 38	4 12	
	177	4 8 5	9 15 0	141	2 11	12 0	
	175	2 16 15	6 6 2	145	1 14	6 14	
	200	0 13 0	1 10 0	156	0 11	1 12	
	184	1 4 15	1 13 9	173	0 29	4 0	
	189	0 17 15	1 1 9	174	1 10	6 12	
	151	3 14 5	5 9 1	194	2 7	10 9	
		0 15 5					
	305	2 10 10	3 12 7	369	1 10	6 10	
		29 15 15	46 9 2		15 7	75 13	
		Deduct...	3 4 5				
			43 4 9				
	207	3 14 0	9 4 0	14	1 36	10 8	Soorsung Bueclan joe.
	231	9 16 0	11 4 3	77	5 6	23 0	
	225	5 0 15	7 8 11	83	2 38	16 0	
	212	6 9 10	5 11 0	95	3 5	17 0	
	175	1 1 10	3 2 0	137	0 21	2 8	
	Part of { 175	2 15 0	3 7 0	139	1 17	7 0	
	189	0 17 10	1 1 6	144	0 16	2 0	
	Part of { 175	6 1 15	9 10 0	145	2 27	13 10	
	200	0 13 5	1 10 6	156	0 12	1 14	
	184	1 4 15	1 13 8	170	0 22	3 2	
	161	3 14 15	5 9 9	194	1 32	8 12	

*Old and Survey Systems) of the Oogario Lands in the undermen-
in the Broach Collectorate.*

Of the Area shown in column 6 the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6 the area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
1 8				
7 11				.
15 7				
27 17				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	96 312 305	4 9 10 5 9 0 2 10 10	Rs. a. p. 5 9 6 6 13 0 3 12 7	240 350 369	2 9 2 33 1 23	10 8 13 8 8 2	
		53 17 15 Add...	76 5 8 3 0 4		27 17	137 8	
			79 6 0				
	151 7 Part of 7 88 175 Part of 175 179 184 189 190 200 225 305 346	4 9 10 4 16 5 3 18 0 2 16 15 3 16 5 2 1 0 1 4 15 0 17 10 5 15 10 0 13 5 5 1 0 2 10 15 21 6 0	5 9 1 7 3 6 4 14 0 6 6 1 5 11 6 2 9 0 1 13 8 1 1 6 7 3 6 1 10 6 7 9 2 3 12 11 26 10 0	194 230 232 264 145 137 143 170 144 147 156 80 369 332	2 7 1 13 1 3 1 36 2 8 1 37 1 2 0 23 0 17 2 36 0 12 2 12 1 12 11 5	10 9 6 8 4 8 6 8 11 4 9 8 6 0 3 6 2 0 15 8 1 14 12 8 6 12 53 8	Nuthoo Merjee.
		59 6 10 Add	82 2 5 8 10 10		30 33	150 5	
			90 13 3				
	17 85 121 135 172 201 267 322	4 13 0 5 7 10 10 13 15 2 14 0 7 3 15 0 12 15 11 2 5 4 16 0	6 15 7 6 11 6 13 5 9 6 1 2 8 15 9 1 9 6 13 14 3 7 3 2	238 267 225 132 161 30 358	2 15 2 32 7 1 3 38 0 14 5 27 2 18	11 8 12 0 37 8 21 0 2 0 30 0 10 8	Abbesung Khanbhai.
		47 8 0 Add	64 12 8 8 5 7		24 25	124 8	
			73 2 3				
	85 111 119 135 172	6 6 5 14 7 10 2 12 10 7 0 15	7 14 3 16 3 3 5 14 6 8 12 9	266 216 226 134	2 34 6 35 1 12 3 33	11 8 33 8 7 0 20 4	Jaysung Gooman.

Of the Area shown in column 6 the area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6 the area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogaria shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogaria Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
30 33				
24 25.				
30 7				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	192	0 16 0	2 0 0	164	0 17	2 8	
	216	3 7 15	4 3 9	90	1 27	10 0	
	256	0 6 5	15 8 5	10	0 6	12 0	
	267	4 8 0	12 12 6	34	2 12	5 8	
	283	2 10 0	5 7 3	43	1 12	24 8	
	298	10 4 10	3 8 1	27	5 11	10 8	
		5 0 10			2 25	7 0	
		2 6 15			1 23		
		59 6 15	82 4 9		30 7	144 4	
		Add	6 0 9				
			88 5 6				
	76	7 1 0	8 13 0	257	3 25	15 8	Dulput Partab.
	97	13 8 10	20 4 6	142	6 34	34 0	
	169	2 18 10	4 6 2	102	1 19	7 8	
	191	1 5 5	2 13 0	166	0 26	4 0	
	195	2 5 15	5 11 6	153	1 4	7 8	
	209	2 3 10	2 11 6	93	1 4	6 0	
	266	3 8 10	4 4 6	31	1 30	8 8	
	293	10 4 0	15 4 10	28	5 12	24 0	
	157	8 14 15	15 4 6	113	4 18	22 6	
		51 9 15	79 9 6		26 12	129 6	
		Add...	0 1 8				
			79 11 2				
	91	13 6 10	22 6 10	241	10 21	56 0	Tukbut Bhugwan.
	97	7 6 10	9 2 6	116	3 11	17 0	
	157	10 13 0	14 14 0	118	1 39	9 9	
	169	2 18 10	4 6 3	103	1 23	7 8	
	191	1 1 0	2 10 0	167	0 26	4 0	
	195	0 2 15	4 5 6	154	1 22	10 0	
	Part of 195	1 14 15	2 10 5	92	3 0	15 0	
	209	1 6 10	2 11 9	32	1 29	8 8	
	210	0 2 10	8 12 0	347	5 33	30 0	
	266	2 3 15	4 4 6				
	310	3 17 15	25 8 1				
		3 8 10					
		11 6 15					
		59 8 15	101 11 10		30 4	157 9	
		Deduct...	9 15 4				
			91 12 6				

Of the Area shown in column 6 the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6 the area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
26 12				
26 24	3 20	Duyal Ghirdbur.	By right of sale.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	17	2 3 5	3 3 11	287	1 6 5	8 8	Dula Bhugvan.
	139	5 1 5	11 6 3	188	2 22	14 0	
	159	3 5 5	4 1 3	126	1 26	8 8	
	164	6 18 15	8 10 9	129	3 31	19 8	
	198	0 10 0					
	204	0 9 10	1 3 0	163	0 9	1 4	
	256	5 3 5	11 15 3	11	2 22	16 0	
	250	30 5 10	37 13 6	62	15 15	77 0	
	301	26 7 5	29 8 8	343	6 0	31 0	
	321	0 16 10					
	321	5 16 10	7 4 6	359	2 36	12 0	
	348	11 9 10	15 13 1	325	5 26	24 8	
		98 6 10	151 0 2		50 27	257 12	
		Deduct...	0 8 9				
			150 7 5				
	78	10 18 15	13 10 9	254	8 34	38 8	Bai Rahakoover. wife of Kullan Manbhai.
	79	0 14 0					
	140	5 15 0	8 10 0	214	2 25	13 8	
	160	5 7 10	6 11 6	112	3 15	16 8	
	163	1 0 10	1 4 6	128	0 23	3 0	
	198	0 9 10	1 3 0	162	0 9	1 4	
	250	28 16 0	39 9 7	35	14 19	72 8	
	256	4 0 0	9 0 0	18	2 1	8 8	
	17	2 3 10	3 4 2	286	1 4	5 8	
	348	12 2 15	27 4 11	324	6 8	27 8	
		77 5 0	118 6 11		39 18	186 12	
		Deduct...	0 11 10				
			117 11 1				
	162	3 11 10	4 7 6	127	1 36	10 0	Amra Roopa.
	301	8 0 0	18 0 0	342	4 20	23 0	
		18 5 0	22 13 0	376	9 20	50 6	
	359	0 16 10					
		2 10 10	5 11 0	385	1 12	7 8	
		33 3 10	50 15 6		17 8	90 14	
		Deduct...	0 12 8				
			50 2 10				

Of the Area shown in column 6 the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 6.	Of the Area shown in column 6 the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
50 27				
31 18	5 3 <hr/> 8	Huribhai Vusta. Deepa Narsung.	By right of mortgage.	
10 28	6 20	Huria Vusta.	By right of mortgage.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	20	6 8 5	Rs. a. p. 8 0 3	290	3 14	17 8	Meghraj Sujan.
	78	6 6 5	7 14 3	255	3 20	15 8	
	89	10 4 5	12 12 3	269	6 38	32 0	
	86	3 7 0	4 3 0				
	118	12 7 5	15 7 3	215	6 28	33 8	
	175	1 10 0	2 4 0	136	0 31	3 12	
	206	4 9 0	11 2 0	13	2 9	11 0	
	213	4 17 10	6 1 6	96	2 20	13 8	
	313	14 15 0	33 3 0	361	7 31	40 0	
	357	1 18 5	19 7 8	382	7 23	39 0	
		12 19 15					
		79 2 10	120 7 2		41 14	205 12	
		Deduct.....	0 11 2				
			119 12 0				
	257	6 1 5	15 2 6	7	3 4	20 0		Mokum Sarabhai.
	270	19 15 15	24 11 9	38	20 7	79 0	
	289	19 9 0	24 5 0				
	7	4 19 10	7 7 5	285	2 22	11 8	
	358	0 8 0	32 15 9	384	7 18	40 8	
		14 13 5					
	365	5 18 5	8 13 11	387	3 5	16 8	
		71 5 0	113 8 4		36 24	167 8	
		Deduct.....	3 10 2				
			109 14 2				
	137	2 12 15	3 15 4	186	1 16	6 8	Deepa Narsung.
		0 5 10					
	193	0 7 5	16 10 6	149	3 26	22 0	
		6 13 5					
		9 18 15	20 9 10		5 2	28 8	
		Deduct	6 3 2				
			14 6 8				
	7	4 10 10	6 12 8	279	2 12	10 8	Abhesung Amersung
	137	2 12 15	3 15 3	185	1 14	6 8	
	147	4 10 5	10 2 5	2,012	2 10	12 8	
	150	7 18 10	11 14 2	195	3 34	20 0	
	156	6 1 10	7 9 6	119	3 4	15 0	
	167	1 13 5	4 9 6	105	2 34	14 0	
		3 13 10					
	175	2 0 0	3 0 0	138	1 1	5 0	
	176	2 5 10	5 1 11	140	1 7	6 0	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
41 14				
36 24				
5 2				
30 37				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighaa.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	180 } 193 199 224 230 2,060	0 5 0 5 1 0 6 8 15 1 13 0 4 6 10 4 0 5 3 14 5	6 5 0 16 1 6 4 2 0 5 6 6 5 0 3 7 6 10	175 148 155 78 82 2	2 31 3 8 0 37 2 3 2 9 1 33	14 0 18 0 6 0 8 0 11 8 11 8	
		60 14 10 Deduct...	97 7 6 6 3 10 91 3 8		30 37	158 8	
	1 90 129 161 } 168 205 236 256 357 }	5 9 10 22 13 5 5 14 0 1 0 0 10 8 10 4 16 5 1 8 5 7 2 5 4 1 0 0 17 15 4 17 15	12 5 1 50 15 10 8 8 10 13 0 6 6 0 3 3 8 6 10 10 7 5 1 0 7 5 7	276 270 183 111 104 12 74 9 383	2 28 11 11 2 36 6 4 2 19 0 29 3 28 2 4 2 20	14 8 54 8 15 8 30 8 12 0 4 8 16 10 10 8 13 8	Gamul Ubhlsung.
		68 8 10 Deduct...	117 7 11 14 4 7 103 3 4		34 19	172 2	
	85 120 135 } 176 } 92 267	5 15 5 11 2 10 2 10 10 0 12 0 0 17 10 7 0 0 1 1 15 10 18 5	7 3 3 13 14 6 5 10 11 8 12 0 2 11 6 13 10 9	268 224 127 133 165 33	2 37 5 28 1 22 3 34 0 17 5 16	13 0 28 8 8 8 22 0 2 8 25 0	Bheelum Bharmal.
		39 18 5 Add...	51 14 11 7 11 4 59 10 3		19 34	99 8	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Name of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
34 19				
19 34				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	21 125 181 202 252 318 266	5 0 5 1 5 15 2 7 5 0 19 15 6 10 0 10 6 5 28 6 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 10 1 9 9 2 15 3 2 7 6 14 10 0 15 7 6 35 6 0	293 233 176 159 64 362 23	2 23 0 25 1 13 0 18 5 15 4 35 15 2	Rs. a. 11 8 3 0 6 8 2 4 28 10 24 8 74 14	Badhur Kesur.
		54 15 5 Add ...	78 12 3 6 2 11		30 11	151 4	
			84 15 2				
	21 225 181 202 252 266 318	4 15 5 1 5 10 2 7 8 0 19 15 16 8 0 28 5 15 10 6 0	5 15 3 1 9 6 2 15 0 2 7 6 36 14 5 35 5 9 15 7 2	292 233 177 160 64 23 363	2 18 0 26 1 9 0 21 6 11 13 24 5 26	12 0 3 0 6 0 2 8 33 6 67 10 26 8	Jugmul Bawabhai.
		64 7 5 Deduct ...	100 10 7 0 13 3		30 15	151 0	
			99 13 3				
	145 158 202 366	7 5 5 2 16 0 0 8 15 1 2 5	9 1 3 3 8 0 1 1 6 2 8 0	209 115 158 388	3 21 1 16 0 8 0 22	18 0 7 0 1 2 2 10	Bai Full, wife of Tukhutsung Pur- tab.
		11 12 5 Add ...	16 2 9 1 13 6		5 27	28 12	
			18 0 3				
	145 158 202 366	7 14 10 3 0 5 0 8 15 1 4 10	9 10 6 3 12 3 1 1 6 2 12 1	210 114 158 388	3 35 1 23 0 8 0 24	20 0 8 0 1 2 2 14	Anar Kunka.
		12 8 0 Add ...	17 4 4 1 15 8		6 10	32 0	
			19 4 0				
	155 182	2 0 0 2 7 5	2 8 0 5 5 3	120 178	0 25 1 10	2 12 7 0	Ada Bapoo.

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in Column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
17 31	7 20 5 0 12 20	Rajaram Shival. Soorsung Bheelumjee.	{ By right of mortgage.	
15 15	5 0 10 0 15 0	Soorsung Bheelumjee. Bharnul Narsung.	{ By right of mortgage.	
5 27				
6 10				
3 33				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	197 222	0 9 0 2 17 15	1 2 0 3 9 9	150 86	0 9 1 19	1 6 9 8	
		7 14 0 Deduct...	12 9 0 0 10 2		3 33	20 10	
			11 14 10				
	155 182 222	2 0 5 2 7 0 0 1 15 2 17 15	2 8 3 5 4 5 3 9 9	121 179 86	1 14 1 8 1 4	6 14 7 0 6 0	Sajan Jora.
		7 6 15 Deduct...	11 6 5 0 2 6		3 26	19 14	
			11 3 11				
	154 202 221 223	4 3 5 0 16 5 2 16 0 5 1 5 2 4 5	6 3 11 2 0 6 6 4 10 6 5 3	122 157 85	2 1 0 17 4 38	10 8 2 12 27 0	Ajba Rutna.
		15 1 0 Deduct...	20 14 6 0 15 10		7 16	40 4	
			19 14 8				
	197 222 275	0 9 0 3 18 10 9 13 5	1 2 0 4 14 6 12 1 3	151 98 48	0 9 2 1 4 39	1 6 11 0 21 0	Dajeebhai Abhesung
		14 0 15 Add...	18 1 9 3 10 7		7 9	33 6	
			21 12 4				
	7 8 174 186	1 18 0 2 10 0 1 12 15 6 8 10 0 19 10	6 9 2 7 4 14 7 4 2 7 0	281 283 284 146 168	1 3 1 4 0 34 3 5 0 28	5 8 4 8 4 0 15 8 4 0	Kullan Ramsung.

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in Column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
3 26				
7 16				
7 9				
18 30				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	255	12 17 10 0 18 5 <hr/> 27 4 10 Deduct... 1 3 10 <hr/> 40 13 0 <hr/> 1,108 8 0 23 2 5 <hr/> 1,131 10 5	Rs. a. p. { 16 1 6 <hr/> 42 0 10 1 3 10 <hr/> 40 13 0 <hr/> 1719 5 0 52 4 5 <hr/> 1771 9 5	16	6 36 13 30	Rs. a. 33 0 66 8 2,873 15	
Sachan	319	1 8 0 0 5 9½	2 1 8 0 10 11	1	0 35	6 8	Heemut Nuthoo.
	288	4 15 0	6 6 0	14	3 26	17 8	
	296	0 15 10	1 2 7				
	282	1 4 10	1 13 5	27	1 12	6 2	
	252	2 15 5	2 12 3				
	205	0 17 15	0 14 2	47	0 17	1 14	
	197	0 18 10	0 14 10	55	0 18	2 4	
	169	8 3 0	7 8 8	72	5 8	20 10	
	173	1 10 0	1 8 0				
	24	1 0 0	1 0 0	128	1 12	5 0	
	22	1 5 5	1 4 2				
	33	1 12 15	1 3 8	131	1 14	5 4	
	Part of 38	0 14 15	0 8 10				
	Part of 65	2 12 0	1 15 2	134	1 21	6 6	
	433	2 17 15	2 14 2	167	3 17	15 8	
	424	3 10 5	3 8 2				
	349	4 10 10	6 12 7	192	2 13	12 12	
	368	0 4 15	0 5 8	194	0 3	0 6	
	365	1 7 5	2 0 8	202	0 34	5 0	
		42 8 4½	47 5 7		22 30	105 2	
	319	0 5 10	0 6 7	1	0 5	1 0	Mokum Kooper.
	288	0 15 10	1 2 7	14	2 25	13 2	
	289	3 11 10	5 5 10				
	285	0 9 5	0 11 1	72	4 2	16 2	
	286	1 5 5	1 14 4				
	167	7 13 10	7 10 0	72	4 2	16 2	
	171	0 11 0	0 8 10				
	Part of 173	0 7 10	0 6 0				

Of the Area shown in column 8, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Name of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders, shown in column 11, became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
10 19	9 35 2 16 12 11	* Bhaijee Nuthoo. † Raejee Anop.	* As a sharer on account of being brother of the holder, entered in column 8. † The land originally belonged to the present occupant. The same having been mortgaged in past years, it was, as it is said, entered in the name of the occupant entered in column 8. But it has now been redeemed, and is in his own possession.	
	10 16	Bai Rajoo, widow of Nagjee Mokma.	As a wife of the heir of the holder, entered in column 8.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	32 Part of 38 34 35 430 369	0 13 5 0 13 15 1 18 5 2 1 5 2 7 5 0 2 10	Rs. a. p. 0 7 11 0 8 3 1 6 11 1 8 9 2 5 9 0 3 0	131 167 202	2 19 1 3 0 2	Rs. a. 9 10 4 14 0 4	
		22 14 5	24 9 10		10 16	45 0	
	Part of 319 285 283 168 173 25 38 36 431 434 394 364 367	0 11 5 0 9 5 0 19 10 2 11 0 5 12 15 1 6 0 0 14 5 0 12 10 4 14 15 3 16 0 3 19 0 1 7 5 0 4 5	0 13 6 0 11 1 1 7 5 2 8 10 5 10 2 1 4 10 0 8 7 0 7 6 4 11 9 3 12 10 5 14 10 2 0 8 0 5 0	1 14 72 128 131 167 188 202	0 11 0 36 3 29 0 28 0 29 4 16 2 9 0 31	2 0 4 8 14 12 2 10 2 14 20 0 10 12 4 8	Anop Dulput.
		26 17 15	30 5 1		13 29	62 0	
	311 297 290 292 278 227 164 Part of 163 149 28 37 59 64 507 423 374 366 369	4 3 0 1 11 0 2 7 15 1 2 0 1 4 0 2 4 0 3 2 15 1 4 5 4 16 15 1 5 0 1 17 5 6 0 0 1 6 0 2 15 0 2 17 0 2 0 5 1 11 10 0 7 0	6 3 7 2 5 2 3 9 4 1 10 5 1 12 10 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 3 5 4 13 5 0 15 0 2 12 8 4 8 0 0 15 7 2 1 0 2 13 7 3 0 4 2 5 10 0 8 0	5 13 15 35 73 76 129 132 151 167 201 202	1 38 2 27 0 35 0 35 2 8 2 21 1 38 3 37 1 19 1 21 0 37 0 37	10 12 13 6 3 2 3 2 8 6 10 2 7 10 15 6 6 10 7 0 5 6 5 6	Kulla Vukhta.
		41 14 0	47 0 0		21 27	97 0	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
13 29				
21 27				

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	310	8 7 15	Rs. a. p. 12 9 4	5	4 14	Rs. a. 23 12	Sambhai Nagjee.
	287	3 11 5	5 5 6	14	1 35	9 4	
	204	3 0 5	3 0 2	47	1 22	6 12	
	195	3 6 15	5 0 1	54	2 1	8 14	
	163	0 6 10	0 5 3	73	0 7	0 10	
	28	0 8 5	0 4 11	129	0 8	0 12	
	436	9 7 10	9 6 0	172	4 23	21 6	
	376	2 10 0	1 14 0	201	1 11	7 6	
		30 18 5	37 13 3		16 1	78 12	
	302	4 3 15	6 4 6	8	2 3	10 6	Rambai, wife of
	244	1 10 0	1 8 0	30	0 18	2 2	Soorsung Rasjee.
	47	2 1 15	1 9 1	139	1 8	5 0	
	440	0 3 5	0 4 7	163	1 26	7 10	
	350	3 1 15	3 1 5	192	1 2	5 12	
	356	1 18 15	2 14 7	204	0 4	0 10	
		0 3 10	0 4 2				
		13 2 15	15 14 4		6 21	31 8	
	304	4 13 5	6 15 11	8	2 12	11 8	Bapoo Narsung.
	236	2 3 5	1 9 11	32	3 11	11 10	
	232	5 10 15	4 2 5	44	2 21	11 6	
	213	4 18 10	4 14 10	139	0 30	3 0	
	50	0 8 0	0 12 9				
		1 9 15	1 1 10		8 34	37 8	
		19 3 10	19 9 8				
	298	2 18 0	4 5 7	13	1 26	8 4	Bhugwan Nathabai.
	163	0 10 15	0 8 7	73	0 11	1 0	
	28	0 17 0	0 12 2	129	0 16	1 10	
	457	1 16 5	1 13 0	164	1 0	4 14	
	382	0 12 10	0 10 0	195	2 12	11 12	
	384	3 17 15	3 14 2				
		10 12 5	11 13 6		5 25	27 8	
	264	3 17 10	3 14 0	26	1 23	7 10	Abha Meghraj.

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanted.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
3 36	4 14* 3 36† 3 35† 12 5	Bhugwan Nathabhai, Rambhai Bhaosung and Nathabhai. Purbhut Nagjee, Bharmul Oomed.	* As a sharer on account of being cousins to the holder entered in column 8. † Purbhut being brother, and Bharmul nephew, of the holder entered in column 8, both of them enjoy the land as sharers.	
6 21				
4 17	4 17	Mahwa Oomed.	Being a cousin of the holder entered in column 8 possesses half of the land in his occupation.	
5 25				
...	1 23	Bhaiba Khanbhai.	The land originally belonged to the present holder. It is said that the occupant entered in column 8 being his nephew, it was sublet to him for cultivation and was thus entered on his name.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	298	2' 18 10	4 6 2	13	1 25	8 2	Bhaosung Nathbhai.
	384	3 18 0	3 14 5	195	1 38	10 0	
		6 16 10	8 4 7		3 23	18 2	
	291	2 17 5	4 4 8	13	1 21	7 8	Bechur Kesur.
	166	1 18 10	1 14 10	73	2 38	11 4	
	162	3 5 0	3 4 0				
	21	2 4 10	1 10 0	129	1 12	5 2	
		10 5 5	11 2 2		5 31	23 14	
	295	2 4 10	3 3 5	13	1 8	6 0	Gopal Purtham.
	170	2 9 10	2 7 7	72	2 9	8 14	
	172	2 0 5	2 0 2				
	163	1 18 5	1 14 7	73	2 24	9 14	
	164	0 3 15	0 3 0				
	165	2 18 5	2 14 7	116	0 32	3 12	
	13	1 9 15	1 7 10				
	Part of 28	0 16 15	0 10 1	129	0 18	1 12	
	65	2 12 0	1 15 3	134	1 18	6 2	
	403	7 8 0	9 6 5	188	3 39	19 4	
		24 1 0	26 4 11		12 28	55 10	
	276	3 6 5	4 15 6	15	1 26	8 12	Moqum Anop.
	238	2 6 5	2 5 0	32	1 17	5 0	
	178	2 1 5	2 1 0	41	1 2	4 0	
	214	4 12 0	4 9 6	44	3 0	13 11	
		0 8 0	0 12 10				
	41	1 10 0	1 2 0	139	0 26	2 10	
	488	1 11 0	1 2 7	153	0 35	4 0	
	472	2 17 5	2 2 5	155	1 19	6 0	
	443	1 1 5	1 1 0	163	0 23	2 12	
	356	0 3 10	0 4 2	204	0 4	0 10	
		19 16 15	20 8 0		10 32	47 7	
	251	0 15 0	0 12 0	27	0 15	1 12	Bai Oomed, wife of Agarsung Vukhta.
	441	0 15 10	0 12 5	163	0 17	2 0	
		1 10 10	1 8 5		0 32	3 12	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario want.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
.....	3 23	Ramsung Bhavsung.	As a heir on account of being son of the holder column 8.	
5 31				
12 28				
5 16	5 16	Raejee Anop.	As a sharer on account of being brother of the holder entered in column 8.	
.....	0 82	Ubhesung, Purtab and Bamba, wife of Soorsung Rasjee.	As heirs, being consins of the holder, entered in column 8	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Ra. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	275	5 14 10	8 9 4	15	2 39	15 12	Kullakesur.
	244	1 10 0	1 8 0	30	0 30	3 8	
	240	3 10 15	3 8 7	31	1 5	4 4	
	125	6 2 15	6 2 2	69	3 23	16 0	
	53	1 15 15	1 5 5	137	1 0	4 0	
	47	2 1 10	1 8 11	139	1 10	5 0	
		0 3 5	0 4 6				
	440	1 5 0	1 4 0	163	0 24	2 12	
		22 3 10	24 2 11		11 11	51 4	
	256	4 3 15	4 3 0	26	3 0	14 8		Bai Sadur, widow of Bapoo Rutun-sung.
Part of 263 Do. 261		0 13 5	0 10 7				
	208	0 9 0	0 7 2	47	0 24	2 10	
	133	1 2 10	1 2 0	86	0 16	1 10	
	60	2 3 5	1 9 11	132	2 24	10 2	
	72	2 19 10	2 3 8				
	504	0 16 10	0 9 11	151	4 6	18 12	
	505	3 10 10	2 10 4				
	506	2 17 15	2 2 8	164	1 3	5 4	
	507	1 9 0	1 1 5	201	1 16	8 2	
	444	2 5 15	2 4 7	22	0 32	4 10	
	377	2 16 10	2 1 11	41	0 36	3 8	
	372	1 16 10	2 11 10				
	180	1 3 10	0 14 1				
		29 2 5	25 6 1		14 37	69 2	
	26	1 19 10	1 15 7	128	1 4	4 6	Madhew Sujan.
	463	1 7 0	1 0 3	166	0 26	2 14	
		3 6 10	2 15 10		1 30	7 4	
	58	0 18 0	0 10 10	133	0 18	1 14	Jagneshwur Jethi-ram.
	251	2 0 0	2 0 0	27	1 4	5 4	Parthum Vusta.
	177	2 14 15	2 11 10	41	1 22	5 14	
	49	3 1 10	2 4 11	139	1 36	7 12	
	471	1 1 5	0 12 9	155	0 20	2 0	
	356	0 3 5	0 3 11	204	0 3	0 8	
		9 0 15	8 1 5		5 5	21 6	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
5 26	5 25	Ubhesung Purtab.	Being uncle of the holder, entered in column 8, enjoys half of the land in his possession.	
14 37				
1 30				
.....	0 18	Pranjeevun Jugneshwur	Being son of the holder, in Column 8, possesses the land as heir.	
.....	5 5	Kanbhai Purthum and Bharmul Somparthum.	Kanbhai being son, and Bharmul, grandson of the holder, entered in Column 8, possess the land as heirs of the deceased.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.	
	226	1 16 15	1 13 5	35	0 35	3 2	Narsung Shum- bhooji.
	242	2 7 15	9 4 0	31	5 21	21 2	Mahawa Hureebhai.
	230	9 3 0	4 4 2	33	1 16	5 0	
	39	4 4 5	3 4 0	137	5 30	22 8	
	54	4 6 15	4 8 11				
	482	6 1 10	3 11 10	153	11 37	54 0	
	484	4 19 15	8 9 7				
	480	8 12 0	1 9 10				
	482	2 3 0	3 0 0	163	5 25	26 4	
	479	4 0 0	1 14 5				
	446	2 10 15	5 3 9	192	2 23	14 2	
	447	5 4 15	6 5 5				
	342	5 11 10	1 3 10	195	6 14	32 8	
	345	4 4 10	3 9 7				
	389	0 16 10	10 5 7				
	390	3 12 0	72 8 2		39 6	175 8	
		8 17 0					
	355	0 3 5	0 3 11	204	0 4	0 4	Heemut Sam.
	58	0 9 0	0 5 5	133	0 9	0 14	Ghordhun Duya- ram.
	224	6 8 5	6 6 7	35	4 2	15 0	Bhugwan Bhaijee.
	225	3 13 0	3 10 5	134	3 12	13 14	
	56	6 16 10	5 1 11	173	5 15	24 6	
	438	3 10 5	3 8 2				
	439	3 10 5	6 14 7	190	4 15	22 6	
	339	6 18 5	3 15 7				
	340	2 13 0	9 3 7	192	1 14	7 6	
	347	6 3 0	4 12 10				
	347	3 4 0	2 8 5	195	1 20	7 12	
	382	2 10 10	0 8 8				
	355	0 7 5	0 8 8	204	0 5	0 12	
		42 4 0	46 10 9		20 3	91 8	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
.....	0 35	Bhugwan Nathbhai.	The land originally belonged to the present holder. It is said that the occupant, entered in column 8, being his nephew, it was sublet to him for cultivation and was then entered on his name.	
19 23	19 23	Lukha Awarsung.	Being uncle of the holder, entered in Column 8, possesses half of the land.	
.....	0 4	Ubhesung Purtab.	Being a cousin and possesses the land as heir.	
0 9				
...	20 3	Baijee, wife of Gopal Jeeta.	By right of heirship.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	62 457 370 371	1 14 10 1 16 0 0 13 0 1 15 10	Rs. a. p. 1 4 8 1 2 10 0 15 7 2 10 8	132 164 202	0 39 1 0 1 12	Rs. a. 3 14 4 14 7 10	Bai Rutoo, wife of Jita Nathbhai.
		5 19 0	6 11 9		3 11	16 6	
	354	0 6 5	0 7 6	204	0 4	0 12	Gopal Jeeta.
	58	0 9 0	0 5 5	133	0 9	0 14	Hurjeevun Vitthal.
	179 180 121 161 145 5 27 28 19 445 432 376	12 18 5 2 4 0 2 10 15 12 2 5 5 13 5 2 15 10 2 8 10 0 8 5 1 14 0 10 18 15 3 14 0 1 3 10	11 14 7 1 10 5 2 8 7 12 1 10 4 3 11 4 2 7 2 6 10 0 4 11 1 11 2 10 15 0 3 11 3 0 14 1	41 67 73 76 119 128 129 164 166 201	8 17 1 10 6 27 3 9 1 24 1 19 1 11 6 2 1 33 0 23	32 2 5 0 25 6 12 14 7 8 5 12 5 0 29 4 8 0 3 6	Bhaiba Khanbhai.
		58 11 0	56 9 2		32 15	134 4	
	176 40 52 481 473 442 395 346 348 356	2 0 10 1 2 15 1 5 10 0 12 0 1 9 5 4 11 5 3 3 10 2 8 10 4 17 0 3 10 0	2 0 5 0 13 8 0 15 4 0 7 3 1 7 5 4 9 0 4 12 3 3 10 2 7 4 5 0 4 2	41 137 153 155 163 190 192 194 204	₹ 5 1 0 0 13 0 31 2 15 1 12 3 25 0 3 0 7	4 6 4 0 1 8 3 2 11 2 8 0 19 14 0 6 1 2	Goolab Roopsung.
		21 13 15	26 4 1		11 1	53 8	
	144	4 14 10	3 8 9	76	2 30	10 14	Anopchund Khe- garjee.

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column 11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
3 11				
.....	0 4	Baijee, widow of Gopal Jeeta.	Being wife of the holder in column 8, enjoys the land as heir.	
.....	0 9			
21 15	2 20 2 0 1 30 1 30 1 10 0 20 1 10	Kulla Vukta. Badhur Som. Madhuv Sujan. Bechur Kesur. Amra Gopal. Rama Bhavsung. Gopal Purthum.	Being cousins of the holder, entered in column 8, enjoy the land as sharers.	
.....	11 0			
.....	11 1	Abhesung Purtab, Raeji Anop, Mawa Oomed and Kanbhai Purthum.	Being cousins of the holder, entered in column 8, it is said they enjoy the land by right of heirship.	
.....	2 30	Madhuv Vujesung, Mokum Ubbesung, Gaman Mavsung, Jeeta Bhugobawa, Purbut Amresur.	Madhuv Vujesung is a cultivator and possesses the land as such, and the others being cousins of the holder, entered in column 8, enjoy the land by right of heirship.	

Name of Village.	Old Number.	Bighas.	Old Payment.	Survey Number.	Survey Area into Acres.	Survey Assessment.	In whose Name the Land stands in the Books.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	205	0 13 5	Rs. a. 0 10 7	47	0 19	Rs. a. 2 2	Venkund Morarjee.
	148	4 8 10	4 6 10	76	2 0	8 0	Bheekha Koobar.
	69	3 2 5	2 5 4	134	1 25	6 12	
	341	2 3 10	3 4 2	190	1 6	5 12	
		9 14 5	10 0 4		4 31	20 8	
	425	2 17 10	2 14 0	166	0 39	4 4	Bai Benji.
	383	2 10 10	2 8 5	195	1 14	6 14	
		5 8 0	5 6 5		2 13	11 2	
	196	3 4 5	4 13 1	54	1 29	7 10	Amursung Gopaljee
	166	0 15 10	0 12 5	73	0 21	2 0	
	21	0 3 10	0 2 1	128	0 4	0 6	
	504	2 1 0	1 8 7	151	1 0	4 8	
	462	0 10 0	0 6 0	166	1 2	4 10	
	427	1 7 5	1 0 4	166	1 2	4 10	
	332	2 0 10	3 0 7	180	1 2	5 4	
		10 2 0	11 11 1		5 18	24 6	
	156	0 16 0	0 12 10	74	0 19	1 10	Badhur Som.
	504	2 0 15	1 8 6	151	1 6	5 2	
	426	1 7 0	1 0 2				
	462	1 3 0	0 13 10	166	2 10	9 14	
	458	2 0 0	1 8 0				
	332	2 0 5	3 0 3	180	1 7	5 12	
		9 7 0	8 11 7		5 2	22 6	
		586 16 19	620 0 9		302 23	1,360 7	

Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area now cultivated by the party shown in column 8.	Of the Area shown in column 6, the Area cultivated by others or in the possession of others.	Names of the Holders of Oogario shown in column 10.	How the Holders shown in column-11 became the possessors of Oogario Wanto.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13
0 19				
.....	2 0 2 31 4 31	* Kulla Bhanabhut Khiroot. † Furthum Vusta Khiroot.	* Kalla Bhanabhut cultivates the land as a sub-tenant of a Beragie in Broach, to whom it was mortgaged. † Furthum Vusta cultivates the land as a sub-tenant of the holder entered in column 8.	
.....	2 13	Baijee, widow of Gopal Jeeta, Bechur Kesur, Madhuv Sujan, and Badhur.	It is said they enjoy the land by right of heirship as being cousins of the holder entered in column 8.	
5 18				
5 2				

C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 2401 of 1873.

Broach, 5th September 1873.

In forwarding the above, the undersigned would observe that Colonel Prescott's proposals seem to be in accordance with the practice followed hitherto, that is, the rights of the holders of Oogario Wanto have been limited from time to time by the interference of the Revenue Officers, and the difference enjoyed by them between the full assessment and that actually paid has been only granted as a matter of favour. In this respect the tenure differs from Oodhar Jummabundy, and the holders could bring forward no claims by way of prescription. This being so, it is an open question how far Government is bound in any way to continue this practical alienation. As explained by Colonel Prescott, these lands were originally, as is evident, held in return for protection afforded to the village, and thus it in some way becomes a sort of service tenure. Now that service in the way of protection is not rendered, there seems no good reason for continuing the exemption from full assessment. At the same time it may be argued that the amount of revenue involved is not great, and as the boon seems to have been enjoyed with the sanction of Government for very many years past, it would be a harsh proceeding to enforce payment hereafter of the full assessment. All the same it is a question for consideration, as Government is not bound any way in the matter.

W. RAMSAY,
Acting Collector.

No. 797.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1874.

RESOLUTION.—This Report has been drawn up by the Superintendent, Colonel Prescott, with his usual care and ability, and needs but few remarks by way of review on the part of Government. The taluka to which it relates need no longer be alluded to as that of Amlesar, as the proposal to transfer the Mamlutdar's head-quarters to that village from Wagra has now been finally negatived, and it should retain its present name of Wagra.

2. The climate and rainfall of the whole tract of country comprised in it being tolerably uniform, the grouping of its villages for maximum rates of assessment has been correctly carried out according to distance from the market of Broach. Colonel Prescott has explained that, in consequence of the muddiness of its bank, the River Nurbudda, which would otherwise afford a cheap method of conveyance for their produce to market to the villages in the south-west of the taluka, is not used for that purpose. Government regret their inability to hold out any prospect of the grant of Provincial Funds, suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, towards the construction of a bridge over the Bhukhi Khari, which is so great an obstacle to direct communication between these villages and Broach, but trust that, when the more urgent wants of this and the Broach Taluka in the shape of water-supply have been supplied, their local funds will be able to carry out this very important object. The abandonment of the idea of making Amlesar the kutcherry town of the taluka and the retention of Wagra as its head-quarters will prevent the obstruction to public business that would otherwise have arisen from want of a bridge.

3. In the 7th paragraph of his Report the Superintendent writes that in fixing his rates he has taken into consideration the improvement there will be in the condition of the taluka on account of greater facility of communication which a road to Dehej and the bridge over the Bhukhi will afford. They would, however, only afford increased facilities to a few villages in the extreme south-west corner of the taluka; and as it is shown in another part of the Report that the reduction in the average rate of assessment in the 4th group, to which these villages belong, is equal to $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below that of the 1st group, His Excellency in Council considers there is no ground for further reduction for want of the improved communication, which, however, it is hoped, as mentioned above, the Local Fund will ere long be able to supply.

4. The maximum of Rs. 5-8-0 proposed for the group of villages most advantageously situated with regard to the market of Broach is the same as that already sanctioned for the adjacent group of villages in the latter taluka. The price of the great staple of export, cotton, has recently fallen considerably; but, as remarked by the Superintendent, the improvement of railway communication and the continued large imports of bullion into the country must tend to keep up the money value of cereals and other products which can be equally well grown, and probably have the effect of merely transferring cultivation to the latter in place of the former descriptions of crop. There is apparently, therefore, no reason to fear that the standard of assessment fixed for Broach

will not be suitable for the taluka under report. The maximum rate proposed may accordingly be sanctioned with confidence.

5. The gradations by which the villages in the 2nd and 3rd groups have been proposed to recede and merge into the 4th are rather sudden, there being on an average hardly five miles between the 1st group having a maximum of Rs. 5-8-0 and the 4th with one of Rs. 4; but, considering the fact of the rapidly-increasing impregnation of the soil with salt as the sea is approached, and the deterioration of crops in the more westerly villages by the salt dust being blown over them, Government are not disposed to make any change in this respect in the grouping that has been proposed. The encroachment of the sea, remarked upon in these papers, has already attracted the notice of His Excellency in Council, and special report as to the best practicable means of arresting it has been called for. Such are the circumstances of the case, however, that he fears little can be done to counteract those vast operations of nature now in progress which no human force can prevail against. The Gulf of Cambay is apparently silting up at its head, and the volume of water the tide wave carries up into its funnel-shaped area, not being able consequently to rise to its former level, must impinge upon the coast lower down. If this solution of the phenomenon should be the correct one, it is to be feared that an embankment thrown up here and there will have little effect in preventing the general encroachment of the sea on the whole line of coast.

6. With regard to the grouping, the only doubt which arises is as to whether it would not be advisable to have a 5th group assessed at a maximum of Rs. 3-12-0 in place of Rs. 4, composed of villages skirting the extensive salt flats on the borders of the Gulf of Cambay. It is believed that many of these villages are dependent almost entirely on their wheat crops, for which the general fall of rain in the season is not so necessary as the late rain in September and October, which frequently fails. If this is the case, the Superintendent may be authorized to form a 5th group of such villages and to report the names of those he would include in it.

7. The method of dealing with the comparatively small area under rice and garden cultivation, and the rates of assessment for them proposed in paragraphs 29 and 30 of Colonel Prescott's Report, are approved and sanctioned.

8. With regard to the general pitch of assessment, the Revenue Commissioner (paragraph 14) is of opinion that the rates proposed are high, but hesitates to recommend any reduction, on the unusual ground that low rates have a tendency to transfer occupancy rights in the land from the hands of the ordinary peasant proprietors to those of the money-lending class, who then rack-rent it and leave

the ryot barely the means of subsistence. Under ordinary circumstances the effect of imposing too high a rate of assessment would apparently be to drive the ryot more and more into debt and bring about the catastrophe of placing him at his creditor's mercy, which Mr. Ashburner feelingly deprecates, all the more rapidly, whether the latter became the occupant of the land or not. Fortunately, in the present instance, Government are satisfied from the reports of the Survey officers that the rates are, as a rule, not high, and any evil results that may happen to the ryots from the operations of the money-lenders will arise from their own improvidence only.

9. The subject of the tenure and settlement of Oodhar Jumabundy lands treated of in the Superintendent's letter No. 1351, of the 30th July 1873, submitted with these papers, is under the consideration of Government in a separate correspondence, and will be disposed of shortly. With regard to the excess that may be discovered by the survey measurements in the area of lands held on this tenure, for the disposal of which proposals are made in the 10th paragraph of the letter mentioned above, His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule that where they are situated in one or more compact blocks, the boundaries of which are laid down in the maps of the old Revenue Survey of Broach, and those limits are traceable, the assessment on any excess that may be discovered in them merely in consequence of difference of measurement in the previous and present surveys shall be foregone. If, however, the excess is clearly traceable to encroachment on Government land outside the original boundaries, the necessary legal steps should be taken for the imposition and levy of assessment on such excess. A similar course may be followed in cases in which, although a boundary may not be traceable in the old revenue survey maps, a natural boundary, such as that described in the 2nd heading in paragraph 10 of Colonel Prescott's Report, is in existence.

With regard to lands under this tenure mixed up with Tulput or Government lands, any excess traceable to encroachment, and not to mere difference in measurement, should be assessed, but in either case the holders should have the option of retaining the excess on the same tenure as the original Oodhar Jumabundy (lump rental) land by agreeing to the addition of the assessment on the former to the rental payable on the whole.

10. There will be this difficulty in dealing with the Oogario Wanto land in the villages of Ora and Sachan reported on in Colonel Prescott's letter No. 1549, dated 29th August, in the manner proposed in paragraph 16 of that letter, viz., that land really in possession of others than those entitled to pay the customary low

assessments will be reported fraudulently as in the occupancy of the latter with a view to the continuance of the partial exemption. This may be partly obviated by a detailed inquiry on the spot, which the Collector should cause to be instituted, and by the issue of a notice that persons outside the privileged class who may come forward within some reasonable specified time and prove possession will be recognised as the survey occupants of the lands they hold and henceforward pay the survey rates. The notice should hold out a clear warning of the probability that any one not coming forward under it to register his claim will find a difficulty in proving it if it should hereafter form the subject of litigation in a Civil Court. But, to prevent complication, it will be advisable for the Collector to ascertain the wishes of the original holders, who it appears cultivate in common, as to converting their right to partial exemption into a payment of "Kothlee-santh" or annual pension, calculated on the value of that exemption as compared with the payment of full survey rates. In case of such a compromise being found feasible, the Collector should report further on the subject through the Alienation Settlement Officer N. D. It must be understood that the right of occupancy in the fields, which would then revert to the position of ordinary Sirkari or Government lands, would still vest in the original holders.

11. Government trust that the requirements of the taluka in the way of sweet water to drink will continue to meet with constant attention from the Local Fund Department of the district, and that the large sums at its disposal will be devoted, as far as possible, to providing for this indispensable necessary.

12. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to submit, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, the usual notification for the permanency of the rates now sanctioned for the term of thirty years.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 998 of 1873.

To

W. RAMSAY, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Broach.

*Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 12th June 1873.*

Sir,

I have the honour of requesting the favour of your submitting for the orders of Government, through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., the following report on the alternative plans of settlement I would propose for the Rahat Wanto lands in the possession of the Thakores of Dehej and Juniadra, respectively, which lie in the villages of the Wagra or Amlesar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate, noted in the margin.

Dehej Estate.

1. Dehej.
2. Lakbigam.
3. Luwara.

Juniadra Estate.

1. Wurdla.
2. Kesvan.

2. The origin of this tenure, according to its present designation, is unknown. The Arabic word "Rahat" (meaning "enjoyment") prefixed to "Wanto" may probably imply that it was once held entirely rent-free, but this seems doubtful, and it is at present entered in the books as "Sirkari Rahat Wanto".

3. Before entering into the subject of settlement I will give a short *resumé* of the correspondence which has taken place, which, you will observe, ended in leaving the whole question in *statu quo* pending the advent of the survey.

4. Nothing special appears in the records till 1863, when the then Sub-Collector of Broach, Mr. Moriarty, reported to Mr. Ravenscroft, the then Collector of Surat, as follows :—

No. 136 of 2nd February 1863.

" Under former Governments the Jumwabundy on these lands was effected as Rahat, or according to the capability of the soil and the nature of the crops, due allowance being made for the maintenance of the Thakores or holders of the land. This was the system in force when the British assumed the Government, which was continued till 1850-51, a separatelist of Wanto lands being kept. Mr. J. M. Davis then ordered all these lands to be entered in the Government Duffur in the names of the several Thakores, to whose accounts all receipts on account of these lands were made, and this system prevails up to the present time.

“ The Thakores can at their own discretion farm out the lands to any one free of assessment, or withhold this privilege at pleasure. Up to A.D. 1859-60 the Jummabundy was made on the lands enjoyed by the Thakores *exclusive* of such parts as were farmed out to persons free of assessment ; but in the year above mentioned Mr. J. E. Oliphant, the late Collector, ruled that the Jummabundy should be made on the *whole* of the Wanto lands entered in the name of the Thakores, without making any deductions in the quantity given to any person free of the rent by the Thakore. This system is now in force.”

This went on through the Collector of Surat (Mr. Ellis being Commissioner), and this is his opinion on the case :—

No. 2416 of 1863—“ The Revenue Commissioner understands the case to be this—

“ The Thakores pay a lump sum on the estate, but the estate includes some lands from which nothing is derived. These lands have been properly entered as ‘Sirkari’, because the Government does not acknowledge alienations by the Thakores, but at the same time no revenue is derived therefrom.

“ These holdings appear to be amongst those which are specially excluded from the Summary Settlement under Section 3, nor are they at present entered amongst alienations ; still, as they must either be assessed or recognized as alienations, it seems that some settlement should be made. The Acting Collector should, therefore, send a classified statement showing for each village under each head of service and without service the amount of holdings. The service holdings may be treated like other service lands, and the non-service lands may be subjected to a tax of 4 annas and acknowledged by Government. Some other better settlement may suggest itself to the Acting Collector ; but on this point a report should be forwarded as soon as possible, in order that measures may be taken to dispose of the question without delay.

“ The Revenue Commissioner would be glad to know on what principle the Collector makes the annual settlement of these villages with the Thakores.”

On this, Mr. Moriarty, in his letter No. 866 of 23rd October 1863, sent in his classified statement, showing, for each village under each head of service and without service, the amount of Rahat Wanto holdings in the Broach Collectorate, and remarked that

“ the settlement proposed by the Revenue Commissioner in para. 4 of his memorandum appears to be a good one, but that this measure will entail a loss to Government of about Rs. 669 per annum.

“ If the tax of 4 annas is levied on the whole holding (except Chakriat), including the grants, made by the Thakores to their relatives, &c., or on Rs. 19,641, the amount that will be realized by Government will be Rs. 4,910, or Rs. 341 short

S. O. * than * [of] the Jumwabundy made last
year; but as the amount levied as
Jumwabundy on these lands since 1859-60 were fixed on the whole holdings entered on the names of the Thakores, and as Government do not recognize any alienations by these individuals, I do not see any reason why they should be exempted from paying the tax on the Chakriat land detailed in the statement. The Thakores are at perfect liberty to grant any further quantity, for Chakriat purposes, out of the lands in their possession to any person, and at the same time they can resume any part already granted. I am, therefore, of opinion that a tax of 4 annas should be levied on the whole holdings, viz. on Rs. 22,448, which will yield to Government about Rs. 5,612, or Rs. 361 more than the Jumwabundy of last year.

“ With reference to para. 5 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, I beg to state that there is no fixed principle adopted in making the annual settlement of these villages with the Thakores. They pay a lump sum, which is fixed by the Sub-Collector, after keeping in view the subjects described in para. 3 of my report No. 136, dated 2nd February last.”

On the 24th March 1864 the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Ellis, gave the following instructions relative to the settlement of the Rahat Wanto.
No. 807 A. He says—

“ The assessment of these villages has, hitherto, been levied in the lump. But, though thus levied, the lump assessment varies each year according as the settling officer sees fit. There is nothing in the tenure to imply a fixity of the Government demand. The rental of the entire holding will, therefore, be settled for a period of thirty years, after a rough survey of them by the Survey Department.

“ But it is necessary that the alienations in these villages should be settled on some principle. Many of these alienations were made by the Thakores themselves and cannot, strictly speaking, be brought under the Summary Settlement. But though made by the Thakores, they are not recent in their origin, and are in most cases beyond the control of the Thakores. It would, under these circumstances, be hard upon the

Thakores to hold them responsible for the alienations which they are unable to resume or assess.

“ The best plan would be to admit such alienations in the spirit of the Summary Settlement on a payment of a Sulami of 4 annas in each rupee of the assessment, and to continue them as private property to the present holders, free from all interference on the part of either Government or the Thakores.

“ Such alienations, however, as have been made for the maintenance of the Thakores' relatives should be excluded from the settlement. These holdings the Thakores would not desire to be alienated from the estates, and their value must necessarily be considered to some extent in fixing the future rental of the Thakores.

“ But before effecting the settlement it will be necessary to ask the Thakores whether they consent to it ; for, if they do not, it will not be right to offer it ; but then all such alienated lands, instead of being recognized by the payment of the 4-anna Sulami, will have to be included in their rent-paying estates. This they should be made to understand clearly, and their statement should be recorded. On their giving their consent, the 4-anna settlement may be offered, and the Thakores will be relieved from liability for such lands.

“ If the Thakores prefer that the settlement should not be offered, they will bear in mind that in fixing future rentals Government will take the proceeds of these lands into consideration as liable to pay revenue. It must be borne in mind that this order for acknowledging alienations on the payment of the 4-anna Sulami does not apply to service alienations, which will continue to be included in the Thakores' holdings paying assessment to Government, and which will be continued or discontinued at the pleasure of the Thakores. A copy of this letter will be submitted for the approval of Government.”

On the 15th April 1864 Government in their Resolution No. 1422 record their approval of the above instructions in the following words :—

“ The orders of the Revenue Commissioner are approved, and the results should hereafter be reported to Government.”

On the 31st of August 1864 the Sub-Collector (Mr. White) reported in his letter No. 935 that the Thakores of the Rahat Jumamabundy villages in the Broach Sub-Collectorate have declined to accept the proposals made by the Revenue Commissioner in para. 4 of his letter, and desire that the rental

of their entire holdings, inclusive of alienations made by their ancestors, should be fixed once for all, and that the 2-anna summary settlement should be applied to the sum remaining after deducting the amount of the rental.

On the 31st October 1864, the Revenue Commissioner (Mr. Ellis) in his No. 2350A says :—“The Collector has misunderstood the instructions given in para. 5 of the Revenue Commissioner’s letter referred to. It was never contemplated that, if the Thakores do not desire the offer of the summary settlement direct to the holders of alienations, the summary settlement should be applied to the entire holdings inclusive of alienations, the averages of the Thakores’ payments to Government for the last thirty years being taken as the amount to be deducted from the assessment of the holdings, and the summary settlement applied to the remainder. This will be subversive of the very nature of the Rahat Jummabundy tenure. The holdings being once brought under the summary settlement in the manner proposed by Mr. Rogers, they will partake of the nature of private property, and, like all Inams settled under the summary settlement, will claim exemption from all variation of the amount fixed under the summary settlement. But the assessment of Rahat Jummabundy holdings is as much liable to change as that of the ordinary Government lands, the difference being that the latter are let on full rates, while the former are allowed certain privileges.

“If, therefore, the Thakores object to any settlement being made with the holders of alienations, the Jummabundy to be paid by the Thakores should be fixed on the entire holdings inclusive of the alienations ; or, in other words, in fixing the Thakores’ Jummabundy no allowance should be made for the alienations existing in their holdings.”

To this Mr. White replies in his No. 104 of 23rd January 1865, that he “has the honour to propose that, as the Thakores of the Rahat Jummabundy villages have objected to a settlement being made with the holders of alienations, either the sum paid by them last year or the average of their payments for the last three years be taken as the amount to be fixed by them in future on their entire holdings, or that the sum to be taken from them be fixed at 4 annas in the rupee, as suggested by my predecessor in his letter No. 866 of the 23rd October 1863, and calculated (pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey) upon the existing rates of assessment. The last proposal, if adopted, would from the accompanying statement be of advantage to the Thakore of Juniadra, but fall very hard on the Thakore of Dehej.

“ It would, therefore, naturally be objected by the latter. This was returned to the Sub-Collector for reconsideration by Mr. Rogers, the Collector of Surat, on the 7th February 1865 in his No. 146, pointing out that the only reservation made by the Revenue Commissioner in his instructions for the settlement of the Rahat Jummabundy rentals is that they shall be based upon the total area of the Wanto lands inclusive of alienations. In cases where the latter have hitherto been taken into account in the annual settlements, an average of the last thirty years’ assessments would be a fair guide on which to settle them pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey ; and where the alienations have been deducted before fixing the rentals, an average of thirty years’ assessments *plus* the annual value of those lands. Mr. Moriarty’s proposal to fix them at 4 annas in the rupee on the total assessments of the entire Wanto holdings, has already been clearly negatived by the Revenue Commissioner : so there appears no necessity for this reference.”

On the 5th of January 1866, Mr. White, Sub-Collector, addressed the Collector of Surat, Mr. Robertson, No. 29 of 1866, and with reference to the above memo. says “ that—in order to give effect to the instructions of the Revenue Commissioner N. D., conveyed in para. 2 of his letter No. 2350 A, 1864, dated 21st of October 1864, to the address of Mr. Rogers—I propose to take the average of the Thakores’ payments on their entire holdings for the last five years, during which time their alienations *have been taken into account*, and to fix it as the Jummabundy to be paid by them this year and every future year until the introduction of the Revenue Survey.

“ The proposal now made was in a manner negatived by your predecessors, but the Revenue Commissioner also was of opinion that an average of thirty years should be taken. As, however, the Revenue Commissioner, when he visited Broach in February last, made a remark in the margin of the memo. in question that a settlement for an average of thirty years would cause a needless loss of revenue, I did not, in making the Rahat settlement last year, take any average, but fixed the Jummabundy in the same way as in former years. I may add that in the whole course of the correspondence the Revenue Commissioner would appear to have thought that the alienations had not in any former years been taken into account since 1860-6.”

This proposal was sent on to the Revenue Commissioner N. D. by Mr. Robertson, the Collector, No. 94 of 20th January 1866, and the Commissioner (Mr. Rogers), in his memo. No. 783 of

the 16th February 1866 directs that a statement should be furnished showing what the Jumwabundy will be for each village according to his proposal (para. 1 of 29), and to state whether by the latter part of para. 3 it is meant that the alienations are actually brought into the calculation in fixing the Jumwabundy. In reply, in his letter No. 289 of the 20th February, the Collector appends a statement showing the amount of the Jumwabundy for each Rahat Wanto village according to the proposal made in para. 1 of his letter No. 29 dated 5th January 1866—

“ The alienations were brought to the Thakores’ account in the Government books in July 1860-61. The amounts of Jumwabundy levied in 1859-60 and 1860-61 were as under:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Dehej	1,331	1,325
Kesvan	935	1,101
Vurudla	401	451
Tuncha	1,302	1,351
Matur	955	1,151

From the above figures and from the fact of the Sub-Collector (Mr. Oliphant) having in July 1861 ordered that the alienations should be brought to the account of the Thakores, and in the same month he himself having made the Jumwabundy on their whole holdings, it seems clear that the alienations of the different Thakores were actually taken into consideration in fixing the Jumwabundy of 1860-61, the decrease in that of Dehej being accounted for by the circumstance that under the Rahat tenure it is discretionary with the settlement officer to make such increase or decrease in the amount of the Jumwabundy of each year as may appear to him to be equitable.”

To this the Revenue Commissioner replied in his No. 2782 of the 28th June 1866—

“ That it is not apparent from the figures that any attention has been paid, in fixing the rentals of these estates since 1860-61, to the value of any of the lands alienated by the Thakores, but that is a matter which will be corrected when the survey settlement is introduced. It may be considered, for the present, however, that the value of the lands held for service and of those held by the Thakores’ relatives has been taken into calculation and the rentals fixed with due regard to them. But an offer to impose the summary settlement on other alienated lands has now been made to the Thakores, and they have declined it, and the increased revenue which would have resulted from that settlement must therefore now

be taken into the calculation in settling the rentals. Until the survey settlement accordingly these may be fixed, inclusive of the current year, at the amount settled for 1864-65 plus 50 per cent. of the summary settlement at 4 annas in the rupee *on the assessment of all permanent alienations, i.e. exclusive of those held by relatives of Thakores and service tenure.*

“ They will thus stand as follows —

			Rs.	Rentals.
Dehej	...	...	1,400 + 202 =	1,602 = 1,600
Kesvan	...	...	1,102 + 77 =	1,179 = 1,175
Vurudla	...	...	480 + 30 =	510 = 500
Tuncha	...	...	1,355 + 78 =	1,433 = 1,425
Matur	...	...	1,151 + 213 =	1,364 = 1,350”

5. As soon as I had ascertained the survey assessment of the Rahat Wanto, (which under any circumstances must form the basis of the settlement now under consideration) I had an interview with Mr. Richey, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and requested him to be kind enough to ascertain the wishes of the Thakores of Dehej and Juniadra as regards the separation of those lands of the Jumma-paying Rahat Wanto which are permanently alienated from the holdings, and in which the Thakores have now no beneficiary interest. After consulting the Thakores Mr. Richey wrote to me as follows :—

“ I have the honour to address you on the subject of
 No. 95 of 4th Rahat Jummabundy Wanto of the Dehej and
 June 1873. Juniadra estates, regarding which communi-
 cations have passed between us.

“ On the subject of this tenure, and indeed of the lands held by the Broach Thakores generally, there is nothing to be found in the Collector's record. It may be presumed that all Wanto lands were originally free from assessment of all kinds, and the first encroachments on the Watandar's privilege would be a levy in the form of tribute which would be readily converted into the Oodhar Jumma payable by some Wanto holders of Broach and Kaira; but a Jumma variable at the discretion of Government, as this Rahat Jumma is asserted to be, seems to contradict the very nature of Wanto. The only instance of a parallel tenure with which I am acquainted is the case of the so-called Wantos of Chundisur, Waotha, and Amliara in the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad, which have always been held as Talukdari estates liable to assessment at the discretion of Government, but these Wantos in each

case comprised a distinct village community, and I think it probable that their owners may have accepted the burden of a Government Jumma to better their position in other respects. Thus the case of Broach Rahat Wantos seems to be exceptional and, admitting the liability to assessment up to the Survey Jummabundy, their tenure exactly resembles the tenure of Talukdari estates in Ahmedabad created by Act VI. of 1862, by which the Talukdar is made absolute proprietor of an estate which is liable to assessment at the discretion of Government.

“ I do not, however, feel satisfied that the liability to full assessment of these Rahat Jummabundy Wantos can be established. It is to be presumed, from the nature of their origin, that Wanto lands are always held by a title limiting the title of Government, and find that in fact these Rahat Jumma lands have always enjoyed a very considerable exemption from the full demand in comparison with the Tulput areas of the same villages.

“ The amount of exemption, indeed, is not specific according to the wording of the regulation noted in the margin, but it may be questioned whether it is not sufficiently constant to establish a prescription under Section 21 of Act VII. of 1863. It is, however, most probably neither to the interest of Government nor of the Thakores to have these lands treated as partial alienations ; Government will, doubtless, be willing to admit the equitable claim of the tenure to the exceptional rate of assessment hitherto enjoyed, which will put these Wantos on the same footing as the estates held under a light Oodhar Jumma, but without the privilege of a permanent settlement.

“ In dealing with such tenures it is, I think, of paramount importance that, when a settlement is made by the Revenue Survey for the first time, the actual incidence of assessment on the holdings subordinate to the entire survey occupancy should be recorded with some degree of minuteness. I extract from a recent report of mine the following :—‘ There is nothing of greater importance in revenue settlements dealing with tenures such as the Talukdari, than to keep the connexion between the assessment and the land as clear and close as possible. The lands under the tenure are entirely out of the control of the revenue authorities, and the Talukdars are at liberty to make any terms they like as to payment of Jumma among themselves as shareholders, or to alienate any of their receipts, or to exempt any of their tenants from rent in such contracts ; however, they cannot deal with the rights of Govern-

ment, which by the Revenue Survey of their estates were directly attached to the soil. It should be in the power of the Revenue Officers at once to be able to recover from a tenant of land in a Talukdari estate the amount of Jumma due on his holding.'

" The importance of the point here urged is illustrated in the case of the Dehej Rahat Jumma Wanto, of which a very large proportion which did not pay rent to the Thakore was for many years excluded from the area liable to Jumma, and still more cogently by the case of the Talukdari villages of Kuvar in Ahmedabad, about half of which was enjoyed free of Government demand until last year, the Government claim being still disputed in the Civil Courts. But I think the importance of accurately recording at the survey the rights of Government, which are expressly protected by Section 3 of Act VII. of 1863, will readily suggest itself to you without any detail of the cases for which such record would be useful. I would, therefore, suggest that the Wanto lands should be so subdivided, according to the classification of the subordinate areas, that the Government assessment on each holding may be readily ascertainable. On the question of what amount of the total survey assessment should now be fixed as the lump Jumma of these lands, you are, I believe, inclined to recommend to Government that the proportion of Jumma to assessment, which has been hitherto maintained with but slight variation, should be preserved; and you desire to know whether the Thakores wish any of the lands, which have been alienated from their estates, to be dealt with directly as altogether out of their control. On this latter point I have to inform you that there are but very few alienations in the Rahat Jumma Wantos of such a character that the Thakores have lost all interest in them. I have informed the Thakores that your inquiries have for their scope the withdrawal of their permanent alienations from the Jumma-paying area, and their proportionate relief, and they have expressed the desire that the few permanent alienations should be dealt with as were the alienations in Talukdari villages in Ahmedabad, viz., assessed to a Sulami to be paid, *not* direct but through the Thakore. This method of settlement has not worked well in Ahmedabad, where the Talukdars were left to collect from their alienees; but I should have little doubt it may be adopted for the few alienees of these Wantos, as they will probably be under management by this department long enough to establish a customary payment, but such of the alienees as desired to do so might be allowed to pay the Sulami direct, to be credited in the Thakores' khata. The effect of such a settle-

ment is that the Thakore is relieved of Jumma for the alienation, and the alienee has his title recognized *during the currency of the survey settlement*; the Sulami represents the Government assessment, and is liable to revision. I should prefer a direct summary settlement with alienees having a fair title to the privilege and the issue of sunnuds, but the Thakores have a strong objection, ignorant perhaps but natural, to have their alienations entirely divorced from their estates, and the number is so small that the question is not important.

“ About one-third of the area of these Wantós is in the hands of relations of the Thakores as ‘ aida.’ This must, of course, be maintained liable to Jumma as well as the service lands; if the assessment, as proposed in my 4th para., be recorded in sufficient detail, it would be competent to the Collector at any time to levy direct from the holder of such lands if circumstances made it necessary.

“ In conclusion, I have the following request to urge on behalf of these two estates—that whatever increase in the Jumma you may find desirable to recommend for sanction, the enhancement may not be immediate, for the next eight or ten years all available means will have to be applied to liquidation of debt, and it will be easier for the Thakores to bear an increase of Jumma of Rs. 1,000 ten years hence than one of Rs. 500 now.”

* * * * *

6. Now, on investigation what do we find this tenure to be ?

(a). It is entered in the accounts as Government (Sirkari Rahat Wanto).

(b). It is liable to a Jumma, variable at the discretion of the officer making the Jumma bundy.

(c). But it is certainly not liable to full assessment, for long prescription has given the holders a right in limitation of the right of Government; and the extent of that limitation, although not absolutely established and preserved, has also been pretty clearly fixed by prescription.

7. It is doubtful whether the holders of these estates can claim a settlement under Section 21 of Act VII. of 1863, be-

cause the lands have never been entered as alienated, and besides this it is a question whether it would be politic on the part of the State to treat all these lands now as partial alienations, considering they are indisputably Government.

8. But, on the other hand, there are portions of these lands which have become alienated from time to time at the will of the Thakores (and in which they have now no beneficiary interest whatever), which, although barred the benefits of a summary settlement by Section 3 of Act VII. of 1863, are in precisely the same category as Nurwadari and Bhagdari Barkhulli lands which have (with the consent of the Nurwadars) been treated as alienated, and settled as such under special orders of Government.

9. Looking at this, two ways of settlement suggest themselves to me—

I.—An Oodhar Jummabundy (exclusive of the one-anna local funds cess), to be fixed on the entire Rahat Wanto of each Thakore during the currency of the survey lease.

II.—An Oodhar Jummabundy, to be paid by the Thakore on all the Rahat Wanto in which he and his bhayads have beneficiary interest, either direct on account of rent or indirect on account of service rendered—all other lands which are permanently alienated being (with the consent of the Thakores) subjected to a summary settlement of 4 annas in the rupee, and sunnuds granted to the alienees, as has been done in the case of Nurwa and Bhagdari Bharkhulli lands.

10. For this settlement the land would classed under the following heads:—

I.—To be included in the “Oodhar” to be paid by the Thakore—

(a). Wanto yielding profits to the Thakore, viz.—

1st.—Lands paying rent direct to the Thakore.

2nd.— Do. do service to Thakore.

3rd.— Do. do subsistence to his relations.

II.—To be excluded from “Oodhar”—

(b). Wanto yielding no profit to Thakore—

1st.—Lands entirely alienated, as Devusthan, Dhurmada, &c., &c.

11. The former plan of settlement would be very easy of accomplishment; the latter would entail a minute subdivision of the Wanto estate, but it would facilitate the system which Mr. Richey so strongly advocates in his 4th paragraph, which is in substance this, viz. :—

12. That the Wanto being now surveyed and assessed, and the assessment being brought directly on the lands and not a lump on the whole estate, the Wanto lands should be so far subdivided into numbers as may be necessary to determine the real value according to the assessment of each, so that in case of alienation from the present holders the Government demand may at once be apparent.

13. But, looking at Mr. Richey's 7th para., it seems that the first plan might be adopted as a tentative arrangement till the financial condition of the Thakores shall become more flourishing than it is at present, and it is as follows (*vide* para. 9 I.)

14. The old Jumma (which has been levied for the last five years) *plus* one-eighth of the difference between such Jumma and the full survey assessment of all the Rahat Wanto lands.

15. *e.g.* The demand on the Thakore of Dehej on his Rahat Wanto estate situated in the villages of Dehej, Lakhigam and Luwara was fixed at Rs. 1,600 pending the survey assessment. The full survey assessment thereon is Rs. 9,212: so I would make the new Jumma Rs. 1,600 + 1,076 = Rs. 2,676 (*i.e.* Rs. 1,600 *plus* one-eighth of the difference between Rs. 9,212 and Rs. 1,600); or if this (looking at Mr. Richey's concluding—7th—para.) should be considered too heavy, I would take the same proportion of the new Kumal of Rahat Wanto lands as the old Jumma bears to the old Kumal, which would, in the case given above, make the relative figures Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,860 respectively, instead of Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 2,676 respectively.

16. Believing that I was justified (at the introduction of the survey settlement) in asserting at once the right of Government to alter the existing Jumma, which was fixed pending the survey revision, I adopted as a tentative arrangement the above-mentioned expedient, and ordered this Jumma to be levied for the *current* revenue year.

17. The following shows the difference between the old Jumma (leviable from the Thakores of Dehej and Juniadra) and that I have adopted, pending orders as to the *plan* of settlement which is to be carried out :—

Rahat Wanto in "Amlesar" Taluka.

• Rahat Wanto Estates under what Thakore.	Name of Village.	Old Kumal of Rahat Wanto Lands	Old Jumma levied on Rahat Wanto Lands.	Survey Assessment of Rahat Wanto Lands.	New tentative Jumma.
1	2	3	4	5	6 -
		Rs. a. p.			
Dehej ...	Dehej ...	5,254 12 0	...	6,299 0 0	...
	Lakhigam ...	1,594 2 10	...	1,780 0 0	...
	Luwara ...	1,075 6 6	...	1,133 0 0	...
		7,924 5 4	1,600	9,212 0 0	1,860
Juniadra ...	Wurudla ...	1,730 6 10	...	2,238 4 0	...
	Kesvan ...	4,589 6 6	...	5,374 0 0	...
		6,319 13 4	1,675	7,612 4 0	2,000

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 1638 of 1873.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Broach, 20th June 1873.

Colonel Prescott's Report is herewith forwarded.

It is clear that nothing exists on record to show either the origin of the Rahat Wanto tenure or its exact nature : it only rests, therefore, to consider how these lands have been treated for the last twenty years or so, and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, to make some sort of a compromise, so as not to press

hardly on the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Thakores, or, on the other hand, to sacrifice the just rights of Government. The lands may be said to divide themselves into three classes, as follows:—

1. Lands permanently alienated by the Thakores, and from which they derive no benefit whatever.
2. Lands alienated temporarily or otherwise for the support of relatives of the Thakores.
3. Lands paying rent direct to the Thakores, or yielding service in lieu of rent.

As regards the settlement of the two latter classes of lands, there can, I think, be but little doubt as to the course to be pursued. The lands have never been regularly recognized as alienations, and the terms of the summary settlement are not applicable; on the other hand it cannot be denied that in course of time the Thakores have come to acquire a sort of prescriptive right as against Government to hold these lands on favourable terms, and these rights, such as they are, must now be respected: and the most equitable mode of deciding what these "favourable terms" are to be, is undoubtedly that suggested by Colonel Prescott in his 15th para., viz. that the new assessment to be imposed for thirty years should bear the same proportion to the full survey rates that the average collections of past years bore to the then Kumal as it stood in the accounts. This seems to me in every way the fairest solution of the question.

It remains to consider the position of the permanent alienations. I do not see how the terms of the Summary Settlement Act can apply to these, unless Government specially apply them as in other cases, as instanced by Colonel Prescott in his 9th para. But, besides the complications that would be introduced into the settlement of these questions by applying the summary settlement to a portion of it, there is the fact that the Thakores have most distinctly objected to the alienees being dealt with directly by Government and being considered entirely independent of their control, and it would be tantamount to a decision on the part of Government that they were so independent,—a fact which may possibly, at some time or other, be a matter of dispute. There seems no reason why these sub-alienations should be treated in any other way than similar alienations in Zamindari villages in the North-Western Provinces, where no account is taken of these tenures in fixing the Kumal Jumma of the village, but only an entry made in the village record that the proprietor levies no rent in respect of them. It seems to me, therefore, the preferable plan, for purposes of settlement, to treat the lands as a whole on one and the same system, and to levy a fixed proportion of the Kumal upon the whole.

There is much force in Mr. Richey's arguments as regards the record of the status of the sub-holders ; perhaps the weakest point in the working of the Bombay settlement system is the meagreness, or rather the almost total absence, of any proper record of rights, which is so essential a part of any settlement, and especially in the cases of Thakores, who have to deal with tenants and sub-tenants, alienees and sub-alienees. The necessity of a complete record of sub-tenures and rights is simply obvious, and needs no advocating. This question seems to me to have been complicated by a good deal of writing, and opinions based on no particular principle. Colonel Prescott's Report has brought out the issues very clearly, and it only remains to decide which course to pursue : my own opinion is clearly given above. I would add, as regards the suggestion made in Mr. Richey's last para., that any settlement made, ought to be for the full term of thirty years, once for all.

W. RAMSAY,
Acting Collector.

No. 1322 of 1873.

Poona, 14th July 1873.

Before submitting this case to Government, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs the Superintendent will have the goodness to state whether there is any difficulty in bringing these Rahat Wanto lands under a regular fixed settlement, according to the plan suggested by Mr. Richey, in place of the temporary settlement recommended in his own report.

2. Mr. Richey's plan, if Colonel Francis understands the case aright, is to apply a settlement somewhat similar to that proposed by the Superintendent, and based upon a reduced Oodhar Jumma to the lands of individual shareholders according to the survey fields into which they have been divided, and to prepare, at the same time, a record of all permanent alienations admitted by the Thakores, charging the holders thereof with a Sulami payment of 4 annas per rupee according to summary settlement principles. Mr. Richey would except the " aida lands " in the possession of the relations of the Thakores, and land assigned for service from the latter settlement, and make them liable to assessment.

3. The proportion of the survey assessment to be levied on account of individual fields under the plan, might, it is suggested,

be calculated upon the scale of payment fixed by the Superintendent for the village as a whole, which, it will be seen, is just 20 per cent. of the full assessment in the case of villages belonging to the Dehej Thakore and about 26 per cent. in those of the Juniadra Thakore. In the former case, therefore, the payment might be computed at one-fifth of the survey assessment, and a fourth might be adopted as the scale in the other case.

4. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is aware that the total payment for the village will be somewhat less under this plan than the sum fixed by the Superintendent in his report; inasmuch as that the value of the alienations admitted at the settlement will have to be deducted from the total payment, and the account credited only with the Sulami levy. And this also, it is presumed, will have to be calculated on the reduced Jumma fixed for the lands concerned.

5. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner agrees with Mr. Richey that it is very desirable to carry out a settlement somewhat of the nature suggested above, fixing individual liability and recording the extent of alienations, and begs to be favoured with the Superintendent's further opinion upon the subject.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1274 of 1873.

*Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 18th July 1873.*

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D.'s memorandum No. 1322 of 14th current, the Superintendent has the honour of reporting—

1st.—That Mr. Richey would prefer a summary settlement to be made with the holders of all alienated Rahat Wanto lands in which the Thakores have no beneficiary interest, direct or indirect.

To this the Thakores decline to agree.

2. As an alternative measure Mr. Richey recommends—
2nd.—That the alienations should be dealt with by assessing a Sulami on the land—to be paid, not directly by the

alienees but by the Thakores, who would collect it from the alienees—such alienees as preferred it being allowed to pay the Sulami direct, to be credited in the Thakores' khata. The effect of such a settlement being that the Thakores would be relieved of the payment of the Jumma on alienated lands, and the title of the alienee would be recognized during the currency of the lease, on the termination of which the Sulami would be liable to revision.

3. It must be borne in mind that recent legislation has reserved the rights of Government in all such cases—

- (a). So long as the estate is managed by the holder, he can claim no exemption on account of these alienated lands.
- (b). In case of the estate reverting to Government, these alienated lands are liable to full assessment.

4. Government, as an act of grace, may sanction a summary settlement of such lands, but is by no means bound to do so; and so long as the Thakores decline to allow the holders the full benefit of any such settlement, and desire to keep a lien on the land, so long should they be compelled to pay the full Jumma, notwithstanding they have no beneficiary interest therein; for it would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be neither legal nor equitable to allow the Thakores to retain a lien on the land—paying the Sulami only—to the direct prejudice of the holders, who up to passing of Section 3 of Act VII. of 1863 had, possibly, as good a right, in equity, to exemption as the holders of any "Vechania" and "Girania" land in Gujarat.

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 1439 of 1873.

Poona, 30th July 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In forwarding this correspondence the Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to refer to his memorandum suggesting the expediency of a regular settlement for these Rahat Wanto lands, in place of the temporary measure proposed by the Superintendent.

2. It will be seen, however, from that officer's reply, that he objects to such a measure, and if his objections are held to be valid there seems to be no alternative but to adopt the plan recommended in his report, the effect of which is shown in the concluding paragraph thereof.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.

No. 3839 of 1873.

Poona, 11th August 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded for the orders of Government. Mr. Richey has shown very clearly that it is probable these Wanto lands were at one time free of assessment of any kind, but that, as they now stand, their position is very similar to that of the Talukdars of Ahmedabad after their estates have been freed from the burden of debt. The Thakores of Dehej and Juniadra are the proprietors of their estates, and pay an assessment to Government much below the full assessment ordinarily leviable. This assessment is not fixed, but the amount has not varied very much, and has been fixed generally on a consideration of the ability of the Thakore to pay.

2. The estates have been surveyed. The survey value of the Dehej Rahat Wanto is put down as Rs. 9,212, and the rent payable by the Thakore pending the survey was settled a few years ago at Rs. 1,600. The survey value of Juniadra is Rs. 7,612, and the rent payable pending survey was Rs. 1,675. It is now proposed to settle the Government demand for the next thirty years.

3. Mr. Richey, who has had so much experience of Talukdari estates in Ahmedabad, advocates—and I quite concur with him—a settlement on the basis of the revenue derivable by the Thakore from the tenants. The plan is that which has been followed with regard to the Ahmedabad estates; and though it involves a minute record of individual rights, such record is one of the objects of the survey, and has, no doubt, been prepared or may be prepared without much difficulty.

The Wanto lands may be broadly divided into two classes—

1st.—Those which are fully assessed, or which may be fully assessed by the Thakore.

2nd.—Those which the Thakore cannot assess, or cannot fully assess.

The first include service lands and lands held by retainers, relatives from whom the Thakore will not levy full rents, or any rents, on what may be considered sentimental and personal grounds. The second consist of assignments, as Dewasthans and Dharmadas, &c., which by the custom of the country the Thakore is restrained from assessing. It is obvious that in fixing the Jumma of the Thakore it would be manifestly harsh to take into account the lands in Class II. from which the Thakore can derive little or no Sulami; while the first is fairly chargeable with the Government demand, for there is nothing to hinder the Thakore from recovering full rents from those lands. This distinction has been adopted in Ahmedabad, and is what Mr. Richey proposes, and which I think should be adopted with the Wanto under consideration. And this is also the reason why Mr. Ramsay's plan of putting a fixed rent on all lands, whether they pay assessment or not, cannot be adopted with equity.

5. Colonel Prescott shows that if the proportion of the old Jumma to the old assessment be taken as a guide in fixing the Jumma for the next thirty years, the Jumma should be fixed at Rs. 1,860 for Dehej and Rs. 2,000 for Juniadra. Or, if it be decided to increase the rental, it may be done, he proposes, by taking one-eighth of the difference between the present rent and the survey assessment. For instance in Dehej the—

	Rs.
Survey assessment is.....	9,212
Present rent is	1,600
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	Difference... 7,612
	One-eighth of difference... 1,200
Proposed rent 1,600 + 1,200 =	2,800

I think, however, the plan in force in Talukdari estates may be followed, and that is to decide that the rent shall never increase beyond 50 per cent. of the assessment of Darbari lands—that is lands in Class I.—and that during the first settlement for thirty years it should not go beyond 50 per cent. of the present rent. The present rent in Dehej is Rs. 1,600, but this is fixed upon the whole Wanto inclusive of alienated lands. I would, therefore, that Mr. Richey should decide what alienations may be, as it were, recognized and deducted from the survey value, and to increase the present rent upon the remainder by 50 per cent. For instance, if the proportion of rent now charged upon alienations is 200, then the proposed maximum rent upon Darbari lands during the next thirty years would be Rs. 1,400 + 700 = 2,100. And the rent could be fixed for the first ten years at Rs. 1,650, for the second ten years at Rs. 1,900, and for the third ten years at Rs. 2,100.

6. The recognized alienations would then remain to be dealt with. The Thakores object to a summary settlement direct with the alienees, but prefer to retain the alienations as a part of their estates, and agree to impose a cess of 4 annas in the rupee of assessment on them, and pay the amount to Government. This would not be a settlement with the consent of the alienees, and I do not see how the cess could be recovered from them by the Thakore; for, as against him, they have prescriptive rights, or rights by grant, which they can compel him to observe. Such a settlement can only be effected by Government in consideration of waiving their ultimate right to resume the land on the lapse of the Thakore's estate, should that ever occur. Mr. Richey should, therefore, endeavour to induce the Thakores to separate the recognized alienations from their Wanto, and if he should not succeed, the only plan will be to look to the Thakore for the payment of the one-fourth assessment on recognized alienations, and leave him to recover the amount as best he may from the tenants. He can receive no assistance in its recovery, unless the people agree to pay him the extra amount. The Thakores would possibly consent to the separation of the alienations from their estates if the matter was properly represented to them.

7. The Thakores in Ahmedabad generally receive some small Sulami from recognized alienations, and half of these receipts is the share of Government. In these Wanto the Thakores probably also receive some Sulami; but Mr. Richey does not refer to it, and as the amount is probably small, it may be thrown out of calculation if Mr. Richey thinks proper. The plan I propose for the settlement of the rent of their Wanto is, in fact, the plan already in force in Ahmedabad.

L. ASHBURNER,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2600.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1874.

RESOLUTION:—The settlement proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is approved and sanctioned.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY :
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CHECKED
2003-04