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Index to the correspondence relating to the second revision settlement Report of Government and Talukdari villages in Dholka Taluka, Ahmedabad District.



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From

> J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Esquire, I. C. S., Assistant.Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad;
To
The COLLECTOR or AHMEDABAD, Ahmedabad. November 1920. Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of taluka Dholka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.
2. The Taluka consists at present of 124 villages under the following tenures :-


The present report deals with the 76 Government and leasehold villages.
3. The 76 villages were originally settied, along with others, on the report of Mr. A. Rogers, between the years 1852-58. The First Revision Settlement was sanctioned, on Mr. A. S. Bulkley's report, under Government Resolution No. 796 of 3rd February 1888. The current lease thus became due for expiry in 1917-18. The delay in taking up the Second Revision was due to war conditions and consequent depletion of staff. I began the work in 1918, but it was held in abeyance owing to famine conditions when nearly completed, and has remained in abeyance up till November 1920 as I was required to do other work. Both Mr. Rogers' and Mr. Bulkley's reports are printed in Government Selection No. CCXVII, New Series.

- Territorial Changes.

4. The number of villages is now reduced from 76 to 72 , the reductions, all of Government villages, being due to the following causes:-

| Uninhabited, no village site <br> Deserted and almost waste, the inhabitants having moved into Matar Taluka <br> .. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The reductions are detailed in paragraphs 5 to 11 below.
5. Three " villages", Khalakpur, Hasanpur and Chak, have been uninhabited since before 1848.* Details are:-


[^0]Khalapur is a smali block of Kíaisa land cultivated by people of Kazipur, an Inami village. It is proposed to amalgamate it with Kharanti, the adjacent Khalsa village, in whose seja it-already is. Hasanpur is a hamlet of Dholka. The cultivators, and mukhi, live in Dholka. It is proposed to amalgamate the hamlet with Dholka Kasba.

Chak is a hamlet of Dholka. The cultivators, and mukhi, live in Dholka. It is proposed to amalgamate the hamlet with Dholka Kasba except for an autlying portion to be divided between Ranoda and Sindhraj, according to the side of the railway in which each section falls.
6. By these reductions, three useless names of villages are cleared off t? . Taluka list, separate sets of books need no longer be kept and written up for these comparatively small blocks of land, and administrative convéniènce is secured. These proposals have the approval of the Superintendent of Land Records, and of the Local Revenue Officers who have been consulted.
7. As the village accounts will all be rewritten consequently to the new Settlement, the amalgamation can be effected without difficulty at the same time. Orders will presumably be passed by the Land Records department forthe correction of maps where necessary, and for the amalgamated Survey numbers being either consecutively renumbered, or kept in the old numbering with a distinctive létter.
8. The areas to be thus amalgamated all fall respectively within the same Survey Groups.
9. The Revenue Staff and village servants of the amalgamated villages will presumably be adjusted by the Revenue authorities of the district. The probability is that either a net saving could be arranged, or else an adjustment giving higher pay to the actual officiators.
10. The facts regerding Adasar are briefly as follows. The old Adasar village site has been abandoned for the last 20 years or more, the people having moved into the limits of Kathwada in Matar Taluka, where they live (in new Adasar) and culti-' vate. Most of the old Adasar village land is now waste, and consists of jungle and deep sand due to the shifting of the river Sabarmati. The land is divided into 3 unassessed Survey numbers, and 9 assessed numbers of which 4 only are occupied. The old village site and village lands are now separated from Dholka Taluka by the course of the river. Thus the reasons for reducing Adasar from Dholka Taluka are:-
(i) Adasar (both old and new) is separated actually and geographically from the Dholka Taluka.
(ii) It is difficult of access from that Taluka.
(iii). The people are actually living and cultivating in Matar Taluka.
(iv) The change is permanent, so far as can be seen.
(v) The people are living in the Matar administrative area, but are in the nominal control of the Dholka administrative area. This is an inconvenient and anomalous position for Revenue and Police purposes.
(vi) The village encumbers the Dholka books and records, being shown in most of them as blank or uninhabited.
11. The subject of Adasar is more fully treated in a note * appended to this report. Orders as to the disposal of Old Adasar village site and lands, and of New Adasar village site will be needed. It seems on the whole advisable to join the old village on to Mahijda of South Daskroi, and to show the new village in the map of Matar Taluka as a separate village or a hamlet of Kathwada. These proposals have the concurrence of the Superintendent of Land Records and the Local Revenue Officers consulted. The objections of the Adasar villagers are considered in the note. The actual fact will be that they remain exactly as they are and have been forthe last 20 years except that their Taluka headquarters will now be at Matar instead of Dholka.
12. There are several small detached islets reckoned as belonging to one village, while they are acturlly in the limits of a second village and surrounded by land of the second village. These are known as udafa numbers.' Their origin is obscure, but they do not seem worth preserving for either historical or practical reasons. They are nothing but a nuisance, involving elaborate village maps with

[^1]inset pieces, and awkward indicative numbers in the Taluka map to show that a certain small patch of land is reckoned as not forming part of the village in whose limits actually is. No one will be any the worse by the merging of these patches into the village where they are actually situated. I accordingly propose to abolish all the udafa numbers, corrections being made accordingly. The numbers and villages concerned are summarized below, fuller details being shown in a note* attached with this report.

Udafa Numbers.


Changes in area.
13. The area of the 76 villages has undergone no considerable change-since the First Revision Settlement. The areas at the three Survey Settlements are briefly summarized as under :-


Areas (b) and (c) along with the assessment imposed upon them are shown in greater detail below in paragraphs 129-135. The deduction of the area of old Adasar will cause a decrease of some 650 acres in (c). The exact area will not be ascertained until the change has been sanctioned and worked out.

## Reclassification and remeasurement.

14. The Bhatha lands along the River Sabarmati were examined as carefully as time permitted with the help of two experienced surveyor classers of the old Survey Department, Messrs. Chunilal Mahasukhram and Jethalal Ranchhoddas. Nine Khalsa villages along the Sabar Kantha, and eleven Talukdari villages and Wantas along the Sabar and Watrak Kanthas were examined, Bhatha lands being. found and dealt with in eight of the Khalsa villages and nine of the Talukdari villages and wantas. The enquiry into Bhatha lands was at first taken up as sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. 11136-403-Conf.; R. D., deted 15th September 1917, in the Talukdari villiges. Examination of the conditions in these villages pointed to the fact that the Khalsa Bhatha lands also needed examination. I arranged therefore to take them up, and the number and nature of the changes found necessary, which. are detailed below; afford, I think, a suffcient proof of the need for examination. The general question of Bhatha lands is noticed later on, in paragraphs 193-204. The formal survey operations carried out in the Khalsa villages are now recorded.
15. In the eight Khalsa villages, 384 Kayam Bhatha survey numbers, and 21 Jirayat numbers were dealt with. Total 405 numbers, area 1,077 acres 39 gunthas. All these numbers were inspected by the surveyors. In 4 villages, Sahij, Wautha, Santhal and Ambliara, all the Kayam Bhatha numbers were classed, total 86 numbers, area 586 acres 30 gunthas. In Saroda, all the Kayam Bhatha numbers were classed, except those put into Binakari Class III: thus 103 numbers, area 766 acres 24 gunthas, were classed out of total 198 numbers, area 994 acres 6 gunthas. In Chandisar Talpad, 10 per cent. of the Kayam Bhatha numbers were classed, in accordance with my instruction to the surveyors to test a
percentage only of the classification where the soil was found homogeneous, and where a few tests disclosed no ground for suspecting the correctness of the classification. In Ingoli, 20 per cent. were classed : in Girand only one survey number was found, and its disappearance owing to erosion was tested by measurement. I tested the Surveyors' work in 66 numbers, or roughly 16 per cent. of the 405 numbers, the test being of the classification details in most of the instances. My attention was specially drawn to cases involving any doubt, or a principle, and to typical cases in which a change of classification was involved. I was able to secure uniformity of treatment in the work of the two surveyors who were each responsible for the whole of the work in particular villages. The surveyors' work' was found to be accurate, thorough, and well judged.
16. New Bhatha land was measured and classed anew at Sahij, 21 numbers, area 44 acres 31 gunthas, being formed. The measurement and classification, were tested by me.
17. In addition, the following remeasurement work in Khalsa and Talukdari Sabar Kantha villages was noted as necessary :-

| No. | Village. | Nature of worly. | Estifmated time. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Chandisar | 26 Survey Numbers to be remeasured. New Bhatha land to be measured. | $\overline{D_{7}}$ |
| 2 | Santhal | 3 Survey Numbers to be remeasured. New Bhatha land to be measured. | 8 |
| 3 | Vautha | About 65 acres of new Bhatha land to be measured. 2 Survey Numbers to be remeasured. | 6 |
| 4 | Ganol | 27 Survey Numbers to be remeasured. New Bhatha land to be measured. | 14 |
| 5 | Warna | River bed limits adjoining Cambay State territory to be demarcated in the field. | 5 |

The time ànd staff at my disposal being insufficient to carry out this work during the current season, it has been arranged to get it done by the Land Records Department in the next fair season. All the work, except part of item 4, is occiasioned by the shifting action of the Sabar.
18. The general result of the examination of Bhatha lands in the eight Khalsa villages is given below :-By Bhatha is meant Permanent (Kayam) Bhatha, Class I, except where otherwise stated.

| - | Survey Nos. | Area. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Bhatha classification reduced | -59 | A. | g. |
| 2. Bhatha classification raised | 44 | 106 | 3 |
| 3: Bhatha classification retained unchanged .. | 121 | 293 | 22 |
| 4. Bhatha or Jirayat washed away | 5 | 28 | 23 |
| 5. New Kayam Bhatha formed ... .. | 28 | 51. | 19 |
| 6. Kayam Bhatha reduced to Bin Akari unassessed Bhatha Class III | 95 | 227 | 22 |
| 7. Classification reduced by striking off river-flood <br> *: "Guns" from Bhatha already reduced to Jirayat in former years | 21 | 58 | 24 |
| 8. Bhatha changed to Jirayat .. .. .. .. | 23 | 61 | 5 |
| 9. Bhatha changed to River Kharaba | 9 | 15 | 38 |
| Total | 405 | 1,077 | 39 |

Thus, more than two-thirds of the Bhatha numbers have had to be changed in the manner shown above. The net result is to leave 252 survey numbers, area 686 acres 7 gunthas, of Kayam Bhatha, not counting the land to be added after the measurement shown in para 17. above is completed.

Mr. Bulkley showed only 481 acres 14 gunthas of assessed Bhatha in his first revision report. The increase is apparently due to the formation of new Bhatha lands by the action of the river Sábarmati, chiefly in the flood of 1893 A.D., when the river shifted its bed considerably, and left tracts of the old bed exposed as permanent Bhatha land.

## Position and Physical features.

19. The Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate is a level tract situated to the south-west of Ahmedabad City. Atits nearest point, where its boundary touches the south Daskrohi Taluka, Dholka Taluka is some 15 miles S. S. W. from Ahmedabad. From this point the eastern boundary of the Taluka follows the right bank of the river Sábarmati down to the river's mouth where it joins the northernmost branch of the Gulf of Cambay. On the left bank of the river is the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, and further south, Cambay State territory. Six villages of Dholka, and portions of two other villages, lie on the left bank. The southern boundary of the Taluka is formed by the Bhadar river from the point where it discharges into the Gulf of Cambay close to the mouth of the Sábarmati, up to the south-west corner of the Taluka, the Bhadar flowing between the Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. On the west is Limbdi State territory of Kathiawar province, merging, about half way up, into the brackish marshes of the Nal, a long shallow lagoon covering an area* of 49 square miles, most of it under water all the year round but not exceeding 5 or 6 feet in depth. The Nal forms the boundary for ten or twelve miles up to the north-west corner, whence, after meeting the southern-most point of the Viramgam Taluka of Ahmedabad, for 3 miles, the Taluka is bounded on the north by the Sanand Mahal of Ahmedabad, up to Saroda at the north-east corner, where it marches for some 4 miles with the South Daskrohi Taluka of Ahmedabad.
20. The area of the whole Taluka is 690 square miles, or $4,41,744$ acres (and not 960 , as stated in error, apparently, by Mr. Bulkley in the Ist $\dagger$ Revision Report). Even so, the Taluka is the largest in British Gujarat, with the exception of the neighbouring Dhandhuka Taluka. It is also larger than most of the Deccani Talukas. The area of the 76 Government and leasehold villages is $2,14,737$ acres, or about 335 square miles, an area which is the seventh largest of the 35 Talukas or Mahals of British Gujarat. The remainder of the Taluka is occupied by Talukdari and Inami villages. As it is one of the largest Talukas, so it is also one of the most sparsely populated.
21. There is a slight gradual slope in the surface of the Taluka from northeast to south-west : the level is unbroken throughout, except for a few sandy hillocks in the north-east and towards the north-west corner of the Taluka, and some gentle undulations in the centre, and towards the Nal. The Taluka exhibits a variety of soils, passing from fine sandy loam (goradu) soil in the northeast, to blackish clay (Kali besar) in the South. The vegetation varies along with the soil. Traversing the Taluka from the north-east corner, we find at first close and frequent hedges, with occasional garden lands irrigated by wells, and an abundance of fine trees, the commonest being the Mango, Limadi (Nim), Rayan, Wad (Banyan) and Deshi Babulł. This tract contains little or none of the Kali besar soil, but is mainly composed of goradu with an excess of fine sand in it.
22. After the north-eastern tract, in the direction of south and west, is the central tract, wherein the soil becomes darker, and the goradu is mixed with patches of besar and Kali besar: the trees and hedges become rarer, and of a more limited growth. The Mangoes, Wads, Rayans and Deshi Babuls are partly replaced by the commoner Kothis, Samadis, and Kheri Babuls, or Khijras and Badwi Babuls, as these two last are called in this taluka.
23. The darker soil becomes more common, until the central tract gives.way, on the west, to the Nal-Kantha tract and on the south to the Bhal tract. In the Nal-Kantha and Bhal, Kali besar soil predominates. This is not the true and rich

[^2]black soil of the Broach district, but a lighter and rather sandier variety: stretches of salt and barren plain are found, and, in the Nal-Kantha, a coarse and infertile sandy soil called Thaliya is also common, generally on the top of the slight undulations of the soil. Big trees and hedges are not found at all, as the brackish moisture retained below the surface of the clayey soil is unfavourable to their roots. Shade is provided near the village sites by the Piludi or Wadakadi trees which appear to advantage with their fresh coloured leaves. Mangoes are practically unknown in this tract, but the hardy Limadi is found here and there, with a few stunted Khijras and Badvi Babuls. Coarse reeds and grasses flourish at the edge of the the Nal, and in the hollows of the salt plains : the tall reed known as Kahari grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet., Another tract deserving specific mention is the SabarKantha, or belt of country along the bank of the Sábarmati ; while partaking of the character of the soil of the other neighbouring tracts, it is distinguished by the number of Babul trees growing near the river, and by the river-side Bhatha lands, composed of soil enriched by alluvial mud: other characteristic growths of the Sabar's bed are the Sarkat grass, a coarse grass growing to 7 to 8 feet, and used for thatching and fencing, and the parámshi (or tamarisk) a tough bush plaited to make the upper frame work (panjara) of bullock-carts, and to line temporary wells or water holes dug in sandy soil.

## Alluvial and Diluvial tracts.

24. There is thus a distinct contrast between the well wooded alluvial tract in the north-east of the Taluka, and the bare plains of diluvial soil in the south and west, in which the villages, built mostly on raised mounds to avoid water-logging, can be seen dotted like islands in the haze up to a distance of 7 or 8 miles, and where the mirage can commonly be seen. Mr. Beyts gave in* 1864 a rather highly coloured picture of the contrast, which is worth quoting here. "It needs not a professional classer of soils to point out where Goradu Basur is to be found, it is always where perennial verdure exists, and careless song of wild birds is heard. The freshness of an irrigated tract, or the umbrageous foliage of hedge and grove even of an unirrigated portion stands out in pleasing relief to the dreary aspect of black-soil plains." Mr. Beyts goes on to remark that the inhabitant of the Goradu tract is conscious that his strong hedges are "sufficient to arrest the depredations of trespassing cattle." But the hedges of the north-east tract are by no means proof against this scourge which is found throughout the Taluka. The Taluka is in fact homogeneous in this as in many respects ; the advantage enjoyed by the north-east tract is that the rest of the Taluka is "the same, only more so." This applies to cattle-trespass, salt in the soil, climate, bad communications, brackish sub-soil water, and lack of skilled Patidar cultivators, in all of which the north-east tract is better off than the rest.

## Rivers.

25. The river Sibarmati, usually called Sabar or Habar by those dwelling on its banks, according to the degree of education which they possess, flows along the whole eastern side of the Taluka. The water is sweet, and free from salt tides as far down stream as the Pir's babul near the northern boundary of Wataman, some 15 miles from its mouth.] The high spring tides only reach this point. The depth of its bed has hitherto made it impossible to store the water for inland irrigation, and the shifting nature of its banks and stream renders permanent irrigation by lift rather precarious. Dhenkudis (water lifts) both Kachi and Paki are however used at most possible places along its banks and a power driven pump is fixed in Ganol. ] TThe only other useful stream is the Rodh, a natural drainage channel with most of the features of a river, which flows southwards from Kadi Taluka of Baroda territory and passes through Sanand Mahal, appearing as a deep-bedded narrow winding stream in the west part of the Taluka in the Nal-Kantha tract, for some 16 miles. The water in this bed dries up, and forms isolated pools, growing brackish as the dry season advances. In places along its length, kachi dhenkudis are made, and wheat and barley irrigated (these crops being locally termed waria). South of this, the Rodh ends suddenly, and spreads about the plains, bringing undesirable salts out of the soil to the surface. The flood waters find their way south into the Bhogawa river, which, in turm, flows into the Bhádar near the south-west corner of the taluka.
[^3]The Bhogawa is joined by the Omkar near its confluence with the Bhadar. Before 1817 the Bhadar used to flow straight to the Gulf of Cambay near Dholera Bandar ; since that time, however, it appears to have split up and gone astray; part of it joining the Bhogawa and giving its name to the last eleven miles of the combined stream. The Bhogawa and the Bhadar are shallow streams full of tenacious black mud : their waters are like poison to cultivated crops : as they also impede communications and are capable of entrapping cattle, they do more harm than good.

Two other so called rivers, the Shelwa and the Andhari are hardly more than wahelas or rough depressions which carry off surface drainage into the lower reaches of the Subarmati, in the south of the taluka. The Andhári does not seem to be recognized by that name locally, being referred to as the Khari at Wataman and Warna. Both these wahelas are as infructuous as the Bhogawa, but less noxious, owing to their smaller size. In wet years, they leave a few pools in the fair season. The cultivators dislike them because the surface layer of sweet black soil in their neighbourhood gets washed off into the stream when it is flowing and a bitter layer of soil is left uncovered : the waters of the wahelas are bitter also, owing to the salt collected from the soil.

## The Nal.

26. The Nal has already been mentioned : this lagoon, roughly sixteen miles long by three broad, was left by the retreating sea, and was probably connected with the great Ran of Kachh within a comparatively short geological period, just as the soil of west, south and part of central Dholka has been uncovered by the sea only in recent times, geologically speaking. We have not, therefore, far to seek for the prevailing saltness of the soil in the Bhal and Nal-Kantha tracts, for its dark diluvial composition, or for the extreme brackishness of the sub-soil water. The water of the Nal is comparatively sweet until the hot weather, when it diminishes and grows brackish. A few Dhenkudis are regularly set up on the shores of the Nal at favourable spots, and used for raising irrigated wheat and barley in the fair season. Islands in the Nal also afford good grazing for buffaloes. ${ }^{*}$ The abundant reeds, such as the Kahari, Gav-Bajri (or Cow-Bajri) and Dunglo (or giant onion) growing in and around the Nal, are used for thatching, and for making tarápas, as the rafts are called which the Podárias, a local Koli tribe, propel with bamboo poles for the purposes of fishing, catching birds, and collecting edible roots. The reeds called Bid furnish a smatl bulbous root, which is ground' up and made into bread by the poorer classes. In times of crop failure, many poor people make their way to the Nal and gain a subsistence from these roots. The water lilies called Jitola also furnish edible seeds after flowering, the three kinds of which are said to resemble Bavto, Kodra, and Bajri respectively. Between Sarla and Bagodra there is an extensive marsh or Saran, known as Bagodra Saran (shown in the Survey sheets as the Kala Nal) fed by surface drainage, and possibly by some of the surplus water of the Rodh. Before the great famine of Samwat 1956, this Saran was a wilderness of.Kaheri reeds: in that year however, an Alang (a generic term for a ditch or drainage channel) was dug, draining the water off to Mahadev Tank in the limits of Gundi, whence the overflow escapes to the Bhogawa. This drainage has resulted in a useful addition to the wheat lands: as fast as the waters of the Saran recede, and the ground dries up on the surface, wheat is sown by Sarla and Bagodra cultivators.

A few miles south is the Hathel Saran in Bhurki limits: an alang from this Saran leads the overflow to Dhingda, where it falls into the Bhogawa.
27. These alangs are useful for drainage no doubt, but unfortunately they have been dug without any culverts for crossing them, and they thus render the already bad communications worse. The black-soil mud in the alangs cannot be crossed conveniently by men or cattle until it has dried and hardened for some time.

## Tanks.

[28. There are a number of tanks, natural and artificial]but none of any considerable capacity worth calling first class tanks. Advantage has been taken during the term of settlement to improve many tanks and to construct fieldembankments and feeder channels with good results to be noted under the heading of Irrigation. Two tanks of historical interest are to be found near Dholka Kasba ;
the Malav Talav, built by Mannal Devi, in 1115 A.D., and 48 acres in extent, gives rise to the proverb " would you see justice, visit the Malav" owing to the tradition that a courtezan refused to sell her house, which spoiled the tank's symmetry, and that queen Mainal was too upright to take forcible possession of it. The other is the Khan Talav covering 25 acres and built between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, A.D., by one Sarwar Khan of Delhi.* The ruined mosque on the bank of this tank is a striking object close to the present Dholka Railway Station. The Malav Tank is now used for washing and domestic purposes, and irrigates 29 acres of wheat and ric̣e, while the Khan tank irrigates 103 acres of wheat and rice.

## Climate.

29. The climate of the taluka is oppressively hot in the hot season (MarchJune) : it varies in the rainy season (June-October) from mild at times of rainfall to oppressive during the breaks in the rain. In the cold season (NovemberFebruary) the climate is cool, dry, and agreeable. ( Though freezing point is very seldom reached, destructive "frosts"' or cold phases occur in January, and, occasionally, as late as February and early March. In the central tract, and especially in the Bhal and Nal-Kantha, there are biting winds in the cold season, and burning winds in the hot. The force of the cold winds is somewhat modified by the trees and hedges of the north-east tract and Sabar-Kantha. Shade from the heat is generally available in the north-east, and cooling winds coming up the bed of the Sabar often alleviate the heat in the Sabar-Kantha tract. The climate of the Nal-Kantha and northern part of the Bhal adjacent to it, is trying both to men and animals during the rainy season, owing to the large expanse of standing water and the myriads of insects arising therefrom. Fires have to be lighted to keep the insects away by smoke from the cultivators and their bullocks. Horses or camels are difficult to preserve through the season for the same reason. The buffaloes are driven out by night as well as by day, so that they may take refuge from the insects by wallowing in the mire.

## Rainfall.

30. The average rainfall for the taluka is 30 inckes, as reported in the year $\dagger$ 1879. There is nothing to show that the rainfall is not fairly evenly distributed throughout the taluka, though it might well vary over so large an area. There is no doubt that the variations in the fall received from local thunderstorms must be considerable over a tract of 690 square miles, but it may be assumed that these variations level up, with a slight advantage in favour of the Sabar-Kantha villages, owing to the tendency of thunderstorms to follow the river course. The rainfall measured at Dholka Kasba does not differ appreciably from that of Ahmedabad. itself. In the last 31 years, Ahmedabad has received more than Dholka in 15 yearly totals, while Dholka exceeded Abmedabad in 12 totals: the remaining 4 years show practically the same fall in each.
31. The rainfall is decidedly on the scanty side. The south-west, or Arabian sea, monsoon current is seldom sufficient to ensure good crops without being supplemented by storms from the direction of the Bay of Bengal, in the north-east. The taluka is not fortunately situated for receiving or intercepting either of the great monsoon currents, and it has generally to be content with the leavings of either current, after it has already spent its force elsewhere. The unsatisfactory and fitful nature of the rainfall of late years is illustrated by the saying that the district would never get any rain at all, if both the monsoon currents raoved regularly, and that it can only hope for rain if the currents go wrong. The rainfall that can be regularly counted upon is only sufficient for good crops all round, if the distribution of the fall into the appropriate months or seasons happens to be correct and equitable. There is little or no surplus, to allow of uneven distribution in the rainfall. Thus it happens usually now-a-days; that if the early crops are good, then the late crops are poor : if the late crops are successful, then the early crops are dried up or flooded out. And if both early and late dry crops are good, then, as likely as not, it is found that the rice is a failure.

[^4]32. The great outstanding feature of the period of settlement has been the famine of 1900 (Samwat 1956) due primarily to the failure of the rains in 1899, when 4.90 inches only were recorded at Dholka. This disastrous year is known throughout Northern Gujarat (and elsewhere also) as Chappan (or, fifty-six), and used as a land mark for reckoning dates and ages. It is spoken of, sometimes, as having fallen with exceptional severity because such famines were unprecedented in Gujarat. But this is not strictly true, though they are, fortunately, rare enough. The sting of the Samwat 1956 famine lay in the fact that there had then been no bad famine for more than 60 years. That Ahmedabad has of old been liable to famine is beyond any doubt. Want of rain is known to have caused famine in 1629 and 1630 A.D., when the streets of Ahmedabad were blocked by the dying. In 1650 famine was due to a succession of bad years. The cause of the 1686 famine is unknown, butt those of 1718,1732 and 1747 were due to scarcity of rain. In 1770 famine was caused by*" unwholesome air, and the turbulence of the Marwaris". Failure of rain caused the famine of 1790 and 1791. The famine of 1812 and 1813 was particularly severe, and seems to have survived long as a household word. Mr. N. B. Beyts in his report on the settlement of the Dholka Talukdari villages in 1864, writes of $\dagger$ " Ignothare" (i.e., Samwat 1869, or A. D. 1813) as " a household word, signifying the great famine". After 1813, there were failures of crops, through scanty rain, in 1819-20 and 1824-1825. The jear 1834 was one of scanty rain and locusts and the rain failed in 1838.
33. After 1838, there appears to have been no serious scarcity until 1899 ( $4 \cdot 90$ inches), 1900 ( 15 inches) and 1901 ( 15 inches). The rainfall of 1904-05 was abnormally low ( $9 \cdot 52$ inches) and, of recent years, 1911-12 ( 13.57 inches) and 1915-16 ( $15 \cdot 11$ inches) are known locally as the nana dukal or small famines, of Samwats 1968 and 1972 respectively, as distinguished from the great famine of Samwat 1956.
34. To go back to the time of the original settlement of the taluka, Mr. Bulkley records, in his Revision report $\ddagger$, the rainfall recorded at Dholka Kacheri from the year 1869 to 1885-86. The average for these seventeen years is $33 \cdot 68$ inches: in six years only was the fall less than 30 inches, the lowest recorded being 23.64 in 187475 ; in the other five years, the deficiency from 30 inches was never more than 2 and a fraction. Mr. Bulkley remarks § that the fall of 1876-77 was " very untimely and caused a sufficient failure of the Kharif (monsoon sown) crops to create a dearth which was felt with some severity". Apart from this one instance of a partial failure, he had no serious deviation from the normal season to record during the period 1852-6 to 1886. The total rainfall of the year 1876-77, of which he complains, was $31 \cdot 29$ inches, or well up to the normal average.
35. Appendix A shows the Dholka rainfall for the last thirty-one years, from 1886 to 1916. The totals of the first two decades are shown, while the last eleven years are given in detail according to the prescribed seasons. The first decade, with its average of $34 \cdot 22$ inches, continues theseries of favourable seasons which Mr: Bulkley was able to record. The total is below 30 inches in three years only of this decade, and in one of these three the decrease is negligible. With the decade 1896-1905, the unfavourable conditions become marked. The average of this decade drops to $23 \cdot 09$ inches. Only four years exceed 30 inches. The great famine accounts largely for the drop, in 1899, 1900 and 1901, aided by the low fall of 1904. The last eleven years, 1906 to 1916 , show a more normal average, $30 \cdot 23$, but this period also contains the abnormally low falls of 1911 and 1915. Only five years out of the eleven exceed 30 inches.

The total rainfall of the Revision Settlement period may thus be summed up. Average.


[^5]36. So much for the total rainfall. To illustrate and confirm my remarks on the lack of good distribution of the rain and the frequent failure of one or more of the Kharif, Rabi, and rice crops, I now give a short abstract collected from the Land Revenue Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency, Parts I and II, for the decade 1906-07 to 1915-16 with special reference to the Ahmedabad District, and the Dholka Taluka of that district. The year 1916-17 is also added, and the remark of the Director of Agriculture upon the general character of each season is given in the last column (5).

| Character of the seabon. | Kharif. | Rabi. ${ }^{\prime}$ | Rice. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1906-07. |  |  |
| The best for the last 5 or 6 years .. | Good .. | Damaged by rain and hail. | Fair to normal in Daskroi and Dholka. | Fair. |
|  |  | 1907-08. | - |  |
| Unfavourable : rainfall untimely ... | Failed ... | No remark . .. 1908-09. | Unirrigated failed .. | Poor to fair. |
| Moderate: rainfall badly distri buted. Suspensions necessary in many villages of Dholka Taluka. | Cotton damaged by frost. | No remark $\quad \therefore$ | Irrigated, good, unirrigated, fair. | Moderate. |
|  |  | 1909-10. |  |  |
| Very favourable, especially when compared with those of the previous 8 or 9 years. | Sabar flood in August damaged standing crops in parts of Sanand and Dholka. | No remark .. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Irrigated good. Un- } \\ \text { irrigated } \\ \text { good. } \end{array}\right.$ | Good. |
|  |  | 1910-11. |  |  |
| Fair $\quad \because \quad$ - | Cotton damaged by frost. | No remark | Cnirrigated failed .. | Fair. |
|  |  | 1911-12. |  |  |
| Famine conditions: famine not deelared. Fodder famine. Crop failure the worst experienced since 1900 (Samwat 1956). | $\because \cdot$ | ... | Nil. $\quad . \cdot$ | Very poor. |
|  |  | 1912-13. |  |  |
| Fair : Iate rains failed . . | No remark .. | Bhal tract poor. | Halved by failure of raine. | Fair. |
|  |  | 1913-14. |  |  |
| Pair | No remark .. | Rats damaged wheat and cotton in Bhal tract. | Poor in North Dholka. | Fairly good. |
|  |  | 1914-15. |  |  |
| Good .. .. | Bajri poor .. | Cotton and wheat, good in Bhal tract. | Good . . .. | Fairly good. |
|  |  | 1815-16. |  |  |
| (Very Poor) .. .. | Failed except | Fair | Failed .. | Very poor. |
|  |  | 1918.17. |  |  |
| Good .. .. .. | Good .. | Good | Poor ${ }^{-}$ | Good. |

The results of these eleven years are thus summed up; Good, 2. Fairly good, 2. Moderate 1. Fair 3. Poor to fair 1. Bad 2. As 1906-07, a fair year, was the best since 1899-1900, it can be said that there were only 2 really good years in the last 18. while there were 7 poor and bad years during that period, the remainder being fair to poor. A fair year would enable the cultivators to hold their own with a little over. A good year would enable. them to make up a part of their debts, and loss of stock. The seven lean years altogether caused them damage which it would take a series of good and fair years to repair properly. This series has unfortunately not
yet come. Considering the prevalence of bad seasons, apart from the heavy outbreaks of plague, it is remarkable that the resources of the cultivators have not fallen eyen lower than the returns indicate. Conditions other than the local seasons have no doubt been working in their favour. But it also speaks volumes for the sympathy and efficiency of the Revenue Administration that the damage to human lives, cattle, and agricultural material has been kept within moderate bounds, in spite of the ruinous and disheartening experience of recent seasons.

## Sub-soil water and water-supply.

37. There is deep soil throughout the Taluka, alluvial or diluvial as the case may be, to a depth of more than 50 feet. Anything in the nature of a rock is most uncommon. Layers of Kanker, gravel and coarse sand or clay are found on boring to 100 feet and downwards. The soil suffers from an excess of alkaline salt (called khar) lying near the surface to a less extent in the north-east, and growing in intensity towards the south and west. The effect of the khar is either total sterility or stunted crops, according to its degree. The sub-soil water also suffers from the same defect. In the north-east, a good proportion of sweet water wells can be found, but towards the centre, south and west, the well water is more and more inclined to be bitter and brackish, until in the Bhal tract there is hardly a well fit for drinking or irrigation to be found anywhere. The position or course of the sub-soil currents being practically unknown, up to the present day, there seems an unaccountable variation of the wells in adjacent tracts from sweet to bitter. Both sweet and bitter water can commonly be found in the same village. In Dholka Kasba, for •instance all wells to the west of the town are brackish, while on the east side are sweet wells watering the guava and pomegranate gardens of the Kasba. So too, a well once sweet, oftentimes turns bitter from no assignable cause. In Koth, a large Talukdari village, there are said to be 40 brick wells now abandoned because they turned bitter. The Koth Darbar had a garden of 16 wighas under well water : the garden .was abandoned in the Samwat year 1951-52, as the water became bitter. This instance shows that the caprices of the water have no special connection with the great famine of 1900 (Samwat 1956). Indeed complaints of the variableness of the water can be found from the time of the original settlement of the Taluka. Thus Mr. Rogers* reported in 1854 that " the wells throughout the district (Dholka and Sanand) are most uncertain, and hundreds of them may now be seen lying perfectly useless on account of their water becoming brackish. Sweet water is more commonly to be found near the banks of the Rodh and Sabarmati rivers and in or near the limits of large village tanks ". There are, of course, varying degrees of brackishness. The well water known as bambalu (saltish), commoner towards the Nal Kantha tract, is useful for irrigating wheat and barley, or for helping a rice crop during a break in the monsoon. There are also a number of wells containing chopadu water (brackish) which is salt to such a degree that the rice can be given not more than one or two waterings of it, with no more effect than-an alleged slight decrease in the outturn of the crop. Wheat or barley can also be raised with chopadu water in times of scarcity, but the land takes two seasons to become fit for cultivation again, following its use. The number of wells left unyoked cannot therefore all be put down to the indolence of the cultivators. In the Bhal, and occasionally elsewhere, the water found at shallow depths (chuanu pani, locally called jamanu pani) up to 6 or 12 feet, is often sweet enough, but a few feet further down it is brackish. A bore in Dholka Kasba, carried to a depth of 135 feet in the year 1910, yields from 3,600 to 4,000 gallons per hour, of fair potable water, which requires pumping to be brought surface level. A deep boring is to be undertaken in the south-west of the Taluka, in the hope that sweet water may be found below the brackish levels. Should this hope be realized, the supply of drinking water will be improved, but the ordinary cultivation of the neighbourhood would be little affected, except indirectly in the increased well-being of the cultivators.
38. The common measure of land in the taluka is still the wigha, and the Government assessment thereupon is called the wighoti. The wigha is the equivalent of 23 gunthas or twenty-three fortieths of an acre. The use of the term is interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Rogers had some doubts on his first settlement of part of the taluke in 1853 whether the Wigha or acre should be adopted as

[^6]the standard.* No doubt could now be entertained as to the necessity of the acre standard: it is of course thoroughly understood by the Subordinate Revenue Officers; and where an ordinary cultivator does not readily understand acres, they are easily rendered roughly into wighas by doubling the number.

## Cultivation and crops.

39. 'With its different soils, the taluka also exhibits differing kinds of cultivation and crops. In the north-eastern tract grows a variety of the common dry crops of northern Gujarat, the chief being juar, bajri, tal, tuer and cotton : of these, juar and cotton easily hold the first place now a days. Rice, mostly of the medium variety, called sutarsal or dholi, is grown to a moderate extent in low lying soil, aided generally, -as elsewhere in the taluka, by tanks or wells. The so-called "Maliat" villages are in this tract, producing some of the more valuable garden crops, such as ginger, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and chillies, though to a less extent than formerly. The wheat grown in this tract is mostly irrigated (gahu waria). The tract is fertile and prosperous on the whole, though by no means equalling in fertility the true "Charottar" land of the Nadiad taluka, and hardly equalling the better goradu lands of Mehmedabad or north-east Matar.

In the central tract, unirrigated wheat (gahu chássia) makes an appearance, forming one of the principal crops, with juar and cotton, the extent of all 3 being about equal. The better irrigated crops are comparatively rare : sutarsal rice is. grown as in the north-east tract.

Passing west into the Nal Kantha tract, to the north and north-west of the taluka, we find wheat, rice, juar and cotton the principal crops. The distinguishing feature of this tract is the rice, of good (Kamod) quality, especially in the leasehold villages towards the northern boundary of the taluka. The better goradu crops disappear altogether giving place to irrigated wheat and barley : the goradu soil here is mostly coarse and infertile. Villages are considered well off if they possess -both wheat and rice lands in sufficient quantity.

In the south and south-west, or Bhal tract, the villages are mostly Talukdari. Unirrigated wheat is here the principal crop, irrigation of any kind being practically unknown. Juar for cattle fodder is grown in the drier Kali besar, and besar soils. Cotton can only be grown in dry years in the wheat lands, and is in general unsuitable to the darker soil,owing to water logging : it is however grown to an increasing extent in the less common lighter soils of this tract.
40. The methods of cultivation in the goradu soil are those common to Northern Gujarat. The Dholka cultivators are debited with a good deal of indolence and ignorance, but the Dholka Kasba garden lands are cultivated with skill and industry and the level of cultivation in the maliat villages, and north-east tract generally, is up to a very fair standard. The skill and intelligence of the Nadiad charottar cannot be expected in Dholka Taluka, where the general intelligence is low, and the proportion of skilled Patidar cultivators comparatively small. Among the turbulent Girassias and Koli Patelias out of whom the taluka formed itself under British rule, the thrifty Patidar finds no historical place. Only in the better villages of the north-east, and a few of the central villages, are Patidars to be found established, either as holders of a Pati (Lewa Patidars) or as ordinary occupants (Kadwa Patidars). An analysis of the leading castes of the 76 villages is shown below : by "leading caste" is meant the caste which is by position and numbers the most influential in the village: the groups are shown according to the first Revision Settlement. Five uninhabited or practically uninhabited villages are omitted.

| No. of villages, in which the leading caste are. | Patidars. | Rajputs and Patidars. | Patidars and Brahmans (a) or Musalmans (b). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girasias } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Rajputs. } \end{gathered}$ | Musal. mans. | Koli <br> Pateliag. | Bharwads. | Charans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I | 14 | 2 | 1 (a) | - 5 | 1 |  |  |  |
| " III |  | 1 | 1 (b) |  | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| " IV | 1 | i | . | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline \quad 2\end{array}$ | . | 6 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | - | $\cdots$ | . |  | 2 | 3 |  |

[^7]Equality between these castes in the way of intelligence and agricultural skill has its existence in theory only. Many of the Rajput and Garasia villages can however show a very fair level of cultivation, and even the Koli Patelias cultivate with some skill and success. Where their cultivation is good they fall short of the Patidars in thrift, management of their affairs, and the credit that they can command in consequence.
41. Thus the lessintelligent castes predominate : the taluka is cut off, throughout most of its extent, by bad communications from the main current of trade and education: owing to its remoteness, the inhabitants of more favoured areas do not like to form any connection with it, by giving their daughters in marriage. These factors combine with the occasioned bitterness of the soil and subsoil water to render the taluka less fertile and less carefully cultivated than the talukas of Kaira and Ahmedabad lying to the east and north-east of it.
42. Old fashioned methods of cultivation which are at once the most suitable and the most practicable, prevail throughout the taluks. 'There is one powerdriven pump on the Sabarmati at Ganol. Six iron ploughs have recently been introduced at Saroda in the north-east tract, and two or three at Dholka Kasba. One wheat: thresher has been established at Gangad.

Irrigation is carried on, throughout, with the Sundhia Kos the pear-shaped leather bag with draw ropes (warat) attached to both extremities. The Paka wells and Dhenkudis (water lifts) are mostly of bricks (interi Kua); Kandia wells, of masonary rings, are the exception. Kacha wells and Dhenkudis are often lined in the sandy soils and Bhatha lands, with one or more inner linings of wicker-work.

## Мапйе.

43. The use of manure in the taluka gives a further illustration of the difference in cultivation in different tracts. In the North-east tract, manure is much prized, used for all the crops as far as it is a vailable, and sold at a comparatively high rate. To the west and south, the price of manure falls, the demand is less keen, and its use is confined te certain crops only. Finally, in the Bhal tract, manure is not used for cultivation at all, its use being found positively harmful to the black soil, either burning it up, or promoting weeds. It is used for fuel throughout the taluka, and there are complaints of its insufficiency for the fields everywhere, except in the Bhal. Many villages, except the best-to-do of the North-east, complain of insufficient carts and labour for proper manuring of their fields. The use of artificial manures, or of green manuring, is practically unknown. Land near the village site receives far more manure than distant land, owing to the delay, expense or trouble of carting manure further afield along indifferent cart tracks. The general - rate of manuring varies, according to the supply and the nature of the crops, etc., from two to fifteen carts to a Wigha of land. Seven or eight carts to the wigha appears to be the average among better cultivators. Six cattle can produce 10 cart loads in a year according to the estimate of one village, and 8 cart loads according to another. On this reckoning it is clearly impossible for all the lands to be well and regularly manured with cattle manure, since six cattle would barely suffice for two wighas of land at the most. The supply is of course made up to some extent by the milch cattle and the cattle of Bharwads or professional graziers; who may be either stationary or wandering. The frequency of manuring ranges from every year to every other year, every second, third, and fourth year, down to the vague "when there happen to be means," and ends with none at all. Most of the poorer. soils, and the outlying lands of must villages except, perheps, parts of the north east, fall into this last category. Preference in manuring is given to garden crops (bagicha), then to seedlings (dharu) of rice especially, then to rice lexds (kyarda) themselves, jrrigated wheat and barley (waria), and lastly to (goradu jirayat) dry crop sandy soils. In the Bhal and Nal Kantha, the lack of trees for burning is largely made up by the use of manure cakes for fuel. In the barer tracts where even a castor-oil plant can be called a tree, the man who possess a few babul or other trees would usually reserve the best wood for the funeral pyre of himself or his relatives, the straighter branches being used for water lifts where such exist, or for agricultural implements. One of the common uses of manure in villages bordering on the Nal such as Meni and Durghi is to burn for smoke in the rains to keep mosquitoes from men and their bullocks.

The Bharwards are the usual sellers of manure, and practically the only sellers, except in the north-east where the demand induces other people to sell. In the south and west, such manure as is not made into cakes for burning, lies and rots away into dust. On the edge of this tract, manure can be had for the asking: in Bhamasra for instance, the Bharwards give it free, for irrigated (waria) crops. In the central tract and Nal Kantha, the price charged by the Bharwads varies from 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas to Re. 1 for a cart load, but seldom exceeds that figure except in villages where there is a large area of irrigated (waria) land, such as Kesardi and Baldana, where the price goes up to Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ or 2. Some of the villages with a large area under chasia wheat such as Roika and Koth (both talukdari) deliberately neglect manuring their rice kyardas and goradu lands, because they are busy at the wheat Kalas (threshing floors) until Waishak (May), and have to prepare their wheat lands for cultivation after that. Meanwhile the season (Alkhatrij) for putting out manure, has passed. The preference for wheat cultivation coupled with shortage of labour, accounts for this. In a few villages, large heaps of manure are left lying, merely for lack of carts and labour to take it out. The poor Dhedas who cultivate rice Kyardas by manual labour with powras (broad hoes) and carry manure to them in baskets on their heads set an example of industry to the ordinary cultivators which his prejudices prevent him from following. A huge Ukerda (manure heap) of 30 carts loads belonging to a Bharwad was lying unused at one village (Dadusar), because the Bharwad stipulated for 32 maunds of rice as the price, and no one was arilling to pay it.

In the north-east, higher.prices are found, and first class manure, which has been carefully stacked and stored, is distinguished from inferior grades. Up to 15 carts are put to a Wigha of sugarcane land, and prices vary from 12 annas to Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ for a cart, paid at the maliat village of Shekhdi for good manure in sugarcane and vegetable crops. The limit of the taluka is reached at Wasna Kelia : the Patidars of this village raise valuable crops of vegetables and condiments and find that plentiful manure is necessary for the fine sandy soil of the village. Manure is put on, up to the high rate of 30 or 40 carts to a wigha, and the price paid is from Rs. $1 \frac{1}{4}$ for inferior manure, to Rs. 4 or 5 for a cart of first class manure. The Wasna cultivators pay double the rate in the surrounding villages, so keen is their demand. Alarmed at this raising of the market, one or two neighbouring villages (e.g., Saroda) have bound themselves not to sell manure to any outside village.

## Carts.

44. Two distinct kinds of cart are used for agricultural purposes. The ordinary type of cart common to North Gujarat is used in the north-east exclusively, and partly in the rest of the taluka, where it is gradually supplanted in the direction of the Bhal tract, by a smaller cart. The ordinary cart known as the Redwa, has two broad thick wheels, and a long platform on the upper side of which are placed short upright removeable wooden bars (adwas), with a wicker frame work (panjara) running all round, inside the adwas. The smaller cart, known as the gadiu or Bhawnagri gadu is, as the name indicates, a type from Bhawnagar, used on the black soil plains. It is shorter, of lighter build, with less clumsy wheels, and has a fixed wooden railing (Kathera), on the upper side of the platform. Most of the redwas in the taluka are bought when new, from Cambay. A few are bought from Nariad or Sanand. Locally made carts are not esteemed : the few that are made at Dholka are considered to be badly shaped, and not so strong as the Cambay carts. The gadias are practically all made at Dholera. The iron axle bar of the Dholka carts is of a rather lighter type than that used in the Deccan : its insufficient strength is sometimes the cause of break-down.

The price of carts varies with the material used : those with Sisam (ebony wood) are the strongest and most costly : teak wood (sag) is also used for the better carts while babul wood is used for the cheaper kinds: the gadias are generally made of babul wood. Owing to the heavy price of wood and iron at present, a redwa of good type cannot be bought new under Rs. 200-300. Instances of second hand redwas with sisam wood being sold for Rs. 230 and Rs. 300 respectively were noticed. A redwa could be abtained some 5 years ago for as little as Rs. 70-100. Gadias were bought new this year for Rss. 80 and Rs. 115 from Dholera Bandar. The cost of wheels has risen correspondingly, and a pair cannot now be got under Rs. $50-60$, the former price having been Rs. 15-25. Under these conditions, the stock of carts
is low, and a considerable number are lying unrepaired, or without wheels, owing to ! the high prices. The darting of manure, and in some cases the carrying of crops from the fields is thereby adversely affected.
45. The load commonly carried in a redwa drawn by 2 bullocks is 25 maund ${ }^{\circ}$ (kacha) : the absence of good communications, and poor type of bullocks, account for this. In the neighbouring taluka of south Daskrohi, with proper roads and bullocks a little, if at all, superior, from 30 to 32 maunds are generally carried. When 4 bullocks are yoked, 40 maunds can be carried : this is the usual manner of carting wheat to the Ahmedabad markët. The rates of cart hire vary considerably in different villages, even where the distance itself does not vary. The variations do not necessarily correspond with the number of carts available: they depend on the local custom, the number of carts, the number, quality, and strength of the bullocks, the extent of well or lift irrigation requiring bullocks to be yoked, and the abundance of the crops: they depend finally on the supply of fodder available. In addition to these factors there are some temporary variations during the the fair season such as the rise at the wheat or cotton carting seasons, if the demand for cartage happens to be brisk. To gauge all these variations would be an extremely complicated matter. I have however collected the average market rates for hiring as stated by the cultivators themselves, from their village to Dholka in 57 villages, comprising the following (in 1st Revision groups).

| Group I |  |  | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ |  | villages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II |  | . |  | 16 | ;' |
| " I | III |  | . | $\cdots$ | 5 |  |
| I | IV | $\cdots$ | . |  | 1 | village. |
| Talukdari | V | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 57 |  |

- A number of other rates were collected, but only those villages quoting direct rates to Dholka have been selected for convenience of tabulation. Individual rates are worked out and shown in a note* to illustrate the variations existing even in the same group. An average has been taken by adding up the total rate of hire in annas per mile and dividing this total by the number of villages. - In spite of local variation; a distinct graduation can be noticed in the rates for each group. The averages worked out in the method described come to the following.


## Average Rate of Cart Hire.



It is to be remarked that the rate lessens, the further the distance is from Dholka town, the centre chosen.: The reasons probably are :-
(i) Reduction of cost on a longer distance.
(ii) Cheaper grazing and fodder in the more distant villages.
(iii) Villages nearer Dholka, especially to the north of the town, have proportionately more sand to pass through.
(iv) General tendency of rates to be higher in places nearer local headquarters. Group I is also nearer to Ahmedabad.
The talukdari villages are in different groups, most of them being at the distance of Khalsa groups III, IV and V.
46. The rates of hire now quoted have gone up in most villages from 25 to 60 per cent. on the rates prevailing 5 or 6 years ago, along with the general rise in all prices. The shortage of carts does not seem to be more than a partial cause of the rise in the Dholka rates." While carts for carrying buidens have decreased in the 76 Kasba and leasehold villages of Dholka taluka by 33 per cent. during the last 20 years, they have decreased by 8 per cent. only during the corresponding period in the 57 Khalsa villages (excluding Sanand villages) of the neighbouring South Daskrohi Taluka : and yet the rates for cart hire in South Daskrohi are found to range from 5 to 8 annas a mile, showing a higher average than the Dholka rates.

It is also a fact that a decrease in population and cultivation has accompanied the decrease of carts in Dholka Taluka, so that the demand for cart hire in that taluka would be proportionately less.

## Bullocks.

47. The stock of plough bullocks is maintained in the Taluka by buying calves from the local Bharwads and Rabaris and rearing them up. Calves are also bought and sold among the agriculturists of the taluka. A good calf can be had for Rs. $20-35$. In the east and north-east tracts, bullocks are bought either locally, or from neighbouring villages in Matar or Daskrohi Taluka. Those who can pay ready money in these tracts, go to the Friday (Sukrawar) cattle market at Ahmedabad. A good pair of bullocks can cost as much as Rs. 400 nowadays. Bullocks are bought in considerable numbers from Sindhi traders. The southern and western villages buy from the Sindhis more freely than the north-eastern villages. Although the Sindhis sell both large and small bullocks, the general stamp of animal sold by them is rather poor. They are suited to the Bhal tract where there is little or no well irrigation to employ strong bullocks, and where the smaller type of cart is common. The north-eastern villages, and especially the Patidar villages do not like the Sindhi dealers bullocks, as they are too small for hard work at the wells, land for dragging full=sized carts through the sandy soil. The buying of Sindhi bullocks is also an indication of low credit. The Sindhis move southward in the fair season from Umarkot in Sind, and make their way down to the Broech district, where they are said to do the bulk of their business. On the way down, they agree for the sale, and leave the bullocks with the buyer : the usual practice is to pay for them in three yearly instalments (Kandhâs) though the payments are some times lengthened owing to bad seasons or other reasons. The instalment is collected by the Sindhis on their way Northwards in the hot weather, at the end of the wheat harvest. On account of the instalments, and delay in recovery, the priee charged is a good deal in excess of the real value of the animals for ready money. An animal worth Rs. 70 or 80 would be sold by instalments for Rs. 110-120. Well-to-do cultivators with good credit, naturally avoid the instalment system, therefor. The Sindhis' business has been going on for more than fifty years; they are respectable mon or the whole, and are able to change hundis from Bombay with the local banias. A few can command credit locally up to Rs. 1,000 ; their signatures would be honoured to that amount. Their methods were formerly forcible and summary; and they have even now to exercise pressure upon their customers to secure regular payment. They are said to seize and remove the cattle if the buyer evades payment, even though one or more of the instalments may have been paid. Their transactions were formerly coneluded in the simplest manner, but it is now usual for them to record the sales in a book, and take the signature of the buyer, with witnesses, upon a l anna stamp. The bullocks sold are generally 5 years old, and unbroken (kacha) to agricultural work. The price of a single animal ranges from Rs. 60 to 150, the price commonly quoted being Rs. 110-Rs. 125.

It follows from this that the cattle in the North-east villages are in general of a slightly bigger and better type than those of the west and south.

To illustrate the extent to which bullocks have been bought from the Sindhis during this year and last year, I tabulate the results of enquiries made in 41 Khalsa and Talukdari villages, according to first Revision groups.

Bullocks bought from Sindhis.


It will be seen that group I, containing the north-eastern villages, buys few, and in a few villages, compared with the other groups.
48. The radical difference between the method of cultivation in the Northeast, and that in the rest of the taluka, is further exemplified by the use of a different word to denote the chief instrument of cultivation. In the Bhal, Nal Kantha, Central Dholka and squthern Sabar Kantha the Santi is used, while in the Northeast, the hal or the common plough of the Charottar and Northern Gujarat is used. Both words are generally used loosely, in stating the resources of a village, to denote a pair of oxen yoked with the implement in question ready for cultivation. In its strict meaning, the Santi should be a light plough, and the Hal a heavier plough. In practice, however, the santi in the Bhal and other black soil tracts is simply a harrow, used for drilling in the unirrigated wheat. The wheat cultivators do not regularly plough the land at all. They have not the frequent ploughing and hoeing of the cultivators of goradu soil, and the only weed that seriously troubles them is the Juwasa, a deep rooted spiky shrub. The inherent goodness of the black soil provides its own manure, and they have no trouble or expense of manuring, manure being positively harmful to such soil, though used freely wherever there is rice or any irrigated crop. The wheat crop is also able to resist frost from which cotton suffers. To all these advantages, the Dholka wheat cultivators can add that of having to pay in general a very low maximum rate and a moderate classification value for their land, resulting in a light assessment. The disabilities are, distance from the markets, bad communications, a trying climate, and lack of sweet water: the seed rate of wheat is also comparatively ligh, as much as one maund (40lbs) being used for a wigha of unirrigated land. The black wheat soil is evidently superior to the poorer dry crop soils of the taluka. In villages to the south and west, where there happens to be a considerable waste area, the people cultivate the black soil in preference to goradu besar or Thalia soils.
49. Two main varieties of chassia (unirrigated) wheat are sown, the red (rata) and the white (dhola).

The white, which is harder and contains more gluten, is more esteemed for local consumption than the red, and fetches from two to four annas more a maund. It is found, however, that the white variety exhausts the soil, so that in some villages the red only is sown, and in other the white is sown for as long as the soil will bear it, after which red is sown until the soil recovers. There seems to be no regularrotation between white and red, the variety being determined by the state of the soil and the supply of seed available locally. In one village (Sindhraj) a rotation. of 4 years white, followed by 2 years red, was stated. Altogether the red appears to be more commonly sown of the two. 12 Khalsa villages had a marked excess of red in 1917-18; as against 6 villages with an excess of white ; in the rest of the wheat growing villages the colours were equally divided, while in a few, the people were unable to determine which was the more sown. Of the Talukdari villages thus examined, 15 red villages were found, against 5 white, the rest being divided or in determinate. The red variety predominates in the further south and south-westof the Taluka.
50. For the wheat harvest of central and south Dholka there is an annual influx of labour in April. The harvesters are mostly Dhedas, with a few Dharalas, from the Matar, Nadiad and Mehmedabad talukas of Kaira District loosely and erroneously called the "Charottar" by the Dholka villagers. They stay in the Bhal.for about one month, passing through Dholka aaluka to Dhandhuka taluka. The wages paid vary with the season and the supply of labour. Payment is made partly in cash and partly in kind. From 1 to 4 annas with a bundle (Kholi) of wheat in the straw weighing from 2 to 5 seers, is the usual daily wage. Cash payments vary from 1 to 8 annas and the size of the Kholis from 2 to 10 seers. Where more cash is paid, only gleanings are allowed to be taken in addition. A gang of harvesters often contract to reap a field for a fixed share : thus, they would' take 5 maunds out of a crop of 200 maunds, (Koth) or a Kholi of 10 seers for reaping a wigha (Warna). It takes 3 men to reap a wigha, with a fourth to tie and. carry ; they would not cut much more than a wigha in a day. The wheat is either cut or pulled up, according to the length of the stalk, hardness of the soil, etc. The leader of a gang is sometimes given three-fourths of a maund of wheat in addition. (Simaj). A family of 4 or 5 harvesters can make from Rs. 25-30 a month : they do oal-s
not take away the wheat straw of their share, but either throw it a"way or re-sell it. They sell locally the balance of the wheat given as wages, and return carrying 1 or $1 \frac{1}{2}$ maunds on their heads, when the harvest season is over.
$=$ 51. The important Juar crop is sown partly for grain and partly for fodder, but mainly for fodder, the principal food grain hring Bajri. The ordinary varieties - of North Gujerat are sown in the better goradu soils, those known as Phenpharius and Dadiyu be'ng common. In besar soils, to the south, fodder Juar is raised as a rabi crop called gali Batu. The sale of Juari fodder in the hot weather would no doubt bring a good profit to the grower. It is not usual, however, to sell it. They seldom have more than the cattle can eat. If there is a surplus, it is stacked against scarcity in the following year.
$=$
52. Cotton is practically confined to the two varieties called (Wagharia) and (Lallia.) The Wagharia, which is slightly coarser and hardier than the Lellia, reeps its lint inside the pod when ripened, while the Lallia exposes the lint. Both varieties are however generally picked at the earliest stage before the lint is much exposed, from fear of pilfering, and of the ravages of cattle and other animals. Of the two kinds, Wagharia is considerably more cultivated in the taluka. Inquiries in 26 Khalsa villages showed that Wagharia was more sown in 23, and Lallia in 3 only. Among 19 Talukdari villages, Wagharia prevailed in 12, and Lallia in 7. A man and his family can as a rule pick their cotton crop gradually themselves without hiring labour: the picking is also largely done by women. Consequently the wages paid to cotton pickers are rather lower than those earned by the wheat harvesters, who have to be attracted from distant places. ©The cotton picking " day" is from 11 to 5 o'clock, or from 12 to 6 in most villages. The wages paid vary from 2 to -4 annas a day, 4 annas being the usual wages. When there is' an exceptional demand for labour, the wages would go up to 7 or 8 annas. Wages are paid by the day generally, sometimes by the amount picked. A good picker can pick, 1 maund in a day: an inferior picker, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ maund. But the amount picked depends also on the closeness of the crop. Dealers from local cotton centres usually come to the village to buy the crop and cart it off. It is weighed at the door of the cultivator or village dealer who has. taken the crop. The purchaser pays the cost of weighing ( 2 pies per Kacha maund) and other incidental expenses, such as the Dharmada (religious cess) for the benefit of the village temple, or for feeding the village dogs ( 2 pies in the rupee). Although a better price is, of course, paid for the lint cleaned from the husks (Thalia), the growers seldom clear off the husk before selling the cotton, but sell it whole in the form called Kala, on the ground that they have not sufficient time, and are engaged in wheat harvesting, and that the supply of labour is inadequate. From 4 annas to 6 annas a maund (of Kalas) is paid by traders for removing the husks. At a cotton centre, such as Bavla, people can earn up to Re. 1 a day by taking Kalas to their house and removing (Thaliya) husks, with their family to help. Thrifty people sometimes sit in groups talking and removing husks efter their days work is ended.
53. To illustrate ihe marked variations that have taken place during the settlement period in the principal crops of rice, wheat, juar and cotton, the area under these crops in the year 1896-97, a good average year before the great famine, is compared below with the average area for the five years 1912-13 to 1916-17, shown according to the first Revision (old) groups.
(Nove.-The agricultural retarns in their present form are not available for years before 1893.)
Dholka rice cultivation, 1896 and 1912-16 (in aores.) -

|  |  |  |  | 1896-97. | 1912-36. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{cl} \text { Group I } \\ \text { " II } \\ \text { " } & \text { III } \\ \text { " } & \text { V } \end{array}$ | $\therefore$ | . |  | 6,532 | 2,381 |  | 4,151 |
|  | - | . | . | 4,876 | 1,983 | , | 2,893 |
|  | - | - | . | 1,215 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 779 | . 0 | 436 |
|  | - | . | . | 1,607 | 2,207 |  | ..... |
|  | $\cdots$ | - | . | 200 | 381 | 181 | .... |
|  |  |  | Total | 14,430 | 7,731 | 781 | 7,480 |

Net decrease .. 6,699 acres.

The rice area of the first three groups has decreased by 58 per cent. Villagers in these groups grow nothing better than second rate (sutarsal) rice, and depend for their water supply on the rain-fall from a limited local catchment area, even where there is storage, or a protective work. With the general shortage of rainfall, and the frequency of lean years, it is not surprising that rice has largely given way to cotton, for which the Kyari soil is well suited when the moisture is insufficient for rice. On the other hand, groups IV and V have a good proportion of the best (Kamod) rice, which requires a better water supply: this supply they have, owing to the existence of a natural hollow: and an extensive catchment area sloping towards them. The Northern and Nal Kantha rice villages are included in the last 2 groups.
54. The wheat crop has similarly given way before cotton, with its advantages of a high price and ability to resist drought. The figures of wheat, given below include those of irrigated wheat.

Dholka wheat cultivation in acres, 1896 and 1912-16.

|  |  |  | - | 1386-97. | 1912-16. | Increase. | Deorease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Group I |  | .. | . | 7,682 ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 5,105 | $\ldots$ | 2,577 |
| \% II |  | .. |  | 16,126 | 9,547 | .... | 6,579 |
| " III | - | . | .. | 5,748 | 3,336 | .... | 2,412 |
| , IV | . | .. | . | 11,071 | 7,445 | .... | 3,626 |
| - V | - | . | .. | 2,978 | 1,340 | . $\cdot$. | 1,638 |
|  |  | - | Total | 43,605 | 26,773 | :... | 16,832 |

Percentage decrease .. 39.
55: The increase in the area under Juar indicates, I think, that although the number of all kinds of cattle, both plough cattle, milch cattle, and others, has sensibly decreased since 1896 (see columns 4 and 5 of the statement in paragraph 92), yet the succession of bad years renders the growth of fodder in cultivated, and grass.in waste, lands far scantier, and the growing price of fodder and grass renders them more difficult for the cultivator to buy, in case his supply runs short. As a result, it has been necessary for the cultivators to keep up, and even to increase, the area under Juar. The increase of cotton is also to be reckoned with, since it has brought a corresponding decrease in the rice and wheat, with a lesser supply of (parâl) rice straw and (Kuwâl) wheat straw to feed the cattle on. The figures of Juar are:-

- Dholka juar cultivation in acres, 1896 and 1912-16.


Net increase .- 3198.
Percentage increase .. 12.
56. The remarkable advance of cotton is now shown. It is easily explained by the rise in price, resistance to drought, and aptitude for dry soils.

Dholka cotton cultivation in acres, 1896 and 1912-16.

57. Taking these four crops for the years above compared we find that their total areas are as follows.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { 1896 } & . . & 92,341 \\
1912-16 & . & 92,975 &
\end{array}
$$

The inference to be drawn from these figures is that the increase in the cotton area has taken place. largely at the expense of rice and wheat (juar having held its. own). It is true that the crops are recorded under 22 different headings altogether, but there is no other heading besides the four quoted which can at all be compared with them in size. The cultivated area and the area in occupation have both decreased considerably since 1896. The total cultivated areas recorded for the 76 villages are :-

| : |  |  | . |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1896 | . | .. | .. | . | 127,108 |
| $1912-16$ | . | - | .. | . | 119,158 |

The areas in occupation are dealt with elsewhere (paragraph 136.)
58. The shrinkage in the area under most of the other crops, large and small, excluding cotton and juar, is thus obviously due partly to the general decrease of cultivation and partly to the fact that cotton has increased at the expense of other crops. Tal (sesamum) has decreased by 6,403 acres since 1896, the area cultivated having fallen from 9,526 to 3,123 acres, a decrease of 68 per cent. Bajri has decreased in the first two groups, and increased in the last three. The decrease which is small is: probably due only to land going out of cultivation in Group II.

Dholka Bajri Cultivation in Acres, 1896 and 1912-16.

|  |  |  |  | 1896-87. | 1912-16. | Incresse. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I | .. | - | - | 3,474 | 3,431 | .... | 43 |
| " II | $\because$ | - | - | 1,680 | 1,054 | . | 626 |
| , III | - | - | $\cdots$ | 68 | 121 | 53 | .... |
| " IV | $\cdots$ | - | - | 80 | 324 | 244 | $\ldots$ |
| " $\mathrm{V}^{\text {• }}$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 16 | 117 | 101 | ... |
| Net deorease .. 271. <br> Percentage .. 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Barley, which is irrigated by saltish water, shows a decrease in the first three groups, and an increase in the last two, as follows :-

Dholka Barley Cultwation in Acres, 1896 and 1912-16.

|  |  |  |  | 1896-87. | 1912-16. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I | - | - | - | 1,371 | 580 | ... | - 791 |
| , II | - | $\cdots$ | - | 1,033 | 863 | .... | 370 |
| , III - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 221 | 148 |  | 73 |
| . IV, | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 664 | 896 | 232 | $\cdots$ |
| $\because \mathrm{V}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 206 | 288 | 62 | . $\cdot$. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { Perc } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |

The area under other crops and the extent of their variation, being relatively insignificant, need no notice here.
59. The area of each crop and its percentage to the total cultivated area are shown in appendix B. The percentage to the total cultivated area of the seven crops detailed above is now compared for the average of four years before the settlement period, 1882-85 and the average of the concluding five years 1912-16.

Percentage of cultivation in the 76 villages of Dholka Taluka, 1882-85 and 1912-16.

Percentage to total cultivated area, Khalsa and Inami.


This confirms the tendency, noted since 1896, of rice and wheat to decrease and of juar and cotton to increase. Tal, bajri and barley must have gone up in area by 1896, and have declined in the twenty years after. The decrease in the cultivated afea from 1886 to 1916 would not be sufficient to affect seriously the percentages of these crops to it.

## Irrigated area.

60. The area under irrgation has declined progressively during the settlement period: the total area irrigated, deducting the twice-cropped area, is shown as follows in the agricultural returns.

Irrigated Area, 76 villages of Dholka Taluka (in acres).

|  | Year. |  |  |  | From welly. | From tenka. | Other sources: | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896-97 | $\cdots$ | -• | - | $\cdots$ | 8,680 | 6,436 | 969 | 15,086 |
| 1906-07 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\rightarrow$ | 6,675 | 3,240 | 446 | 10,361 |
| 1916.17 | * | - | $\cdots$ | ** | 6,065 | 1,687 | $\xrightarrow{118}$ | 7,870 |

The decrease in the total during these twenty years is 48 per cent. The years shown are good (1896-97, 1916-17) and fair (1906-07). A normal amount of irrigation would therefore be expected in them. As the agricultural returns are not available before 1893, the corresponding figures for 1886-87 cannot be given.
61. The above figures are analysed according to the old (1st Revision) groups as follows, in acres :-

| Group. |  | 1886-97. |  |  | 1916-17. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wells. | Tapuks. | Other sources. | Wella. | Tanks. | Other sources |
| I | -* | 5,958 | 1,604 | 359 | 4,216 | 373 | 98 |
| II | $\cdots$ | 1,642 | 1,656 | 437 | 815 | 1,048 | 22 |
| III | -* | 259 | 474 | 16 | 70 | 243 | $\bullet$ |
| IV | - | 638 | 1,486 | 50 | 776 | $\cdots$ | ** |
| V | -• | 283 | 216 | 107 | 188 | 25 | -* |

The totals by old groups for these years, in acres are :-

| Group. |  | 1896.87. | 3016-17. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  | 7,921 | 4,685 |
| II | , | 3,735 | 1,883 |
| III |  | 749 | 313 |
| IV |  | 2,174 | 776 |
| V |  | 506 | 213 |
|  |  | 15,085 | 7,870 |

"62. The percentage variation shown by the above figures, from 1896-97 to 1916-17 is shown in the following table, by old groups :-


The only bright spot in the above table is the increase in well irrigation in groups IV and $V$. Otherwise, there is a marked decrease in irrigation throughout the Taluka. Where then, it may be asked, is the benefit to the Taluka from the increase of 16 per cent. in the number of paka wells accrued during the last 30 years, as shown in paragraph 92. The answer is found in the return of the irrigated area for the year 1915-16. That year (samwat 1972) was a year of marked scarcity in rainfall, and the figures of irrgation in such a year afford a striking proof of the protection against scarcity which well afford. I have taken two good years to illustrate the irrigated areas. If we compare these years with a bad year 1915-16, the result is as follows:-

> Comparison of irrigated area in good and bad years, 76 villages of Dholka Taluka (in acres).

|  | Xear. |  |  | Wells. | Tanks, | Other sources. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896 -87 | - | . | $\cdots$ | 8,680 | 6,436 | 969 | 15,085 |
| 1915-16 | -• | - |  | 14,821 | 2 | 873 | 15,796 |
| 1916-17 | - | - | -• | 6,065 | 1,687 | 118. | 7,870 |

I was unable to obtain from the mamlatdar of Dholka the number of kacha and paka wells during 1915-16 in order to compare them with the number during 1916-17. While however a large part of the increase in irrigation in a year of scarcity is derived from kacha wells dug for the occasion, it can safely be said that there is a balance of the increase due to the use of paka wells that lie disused in normal good years. The reasons for disuse are generally three:-

> (i) Laziness and lack of enterprise.
(ii) Lack of bullocks and capital:
(iii) Bitterness of the water or the soil, rendering the water useful for an emergency crop only, since it would turn the soil bitter for a year or two after the crop has been grown.
These figures therefore illustrate the great reserve resources of the Thluka contained in the paka and kacha wells and the real addition to the resources of the Taluka that the increase of paka wells (paragraphs 92 and 96) has conferred.
63. It will be clear from the äbove that the extent of the irrigated area varies considerably in Dholka Taluka with the nature of the season. But there seems little doubt that the area irrigated in good normal years has gone down considerably. There is a general complaint, after the present succession of lean years, that the level of water in the wells has sunk. Other alleged causes of decrease in irrigation are lack of means, indebtedness, decrease of population, and tendency of the water to turn bitter. All these causes are sufficient, without adding any charge of laziness against the cultivators, to account for the decrease. But it must not be supposed that Government have not taken steps to improve the water supply as far as artificial means can cope with the scarcity caused by the many bad seasons. A scheme for improving or repairing Himayat tanks under Revenue management has been started as an experiment from 1919-20. The Irrigation department have also been improving the water supply in various directions as noticed in paragraph 99 below.
64. The details of irrigated crops show that all crops except wheat have progressively declined as under:-

Irrigated crops, in 76 villages of Dholka Taluka (in acres).

|  | Year. | Wheat. 2 | Ricé. | Other oereals and pulses. <br> 4 | Sugarcane. $5$ | Other food crops. | Other non-food. - crops. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1896:97 |  | 2,071 | 6,916 | 3,986 | 376 | 1,552 | 1,073 |
| 1906.07 | $\because$ | 1,820 | 3,698 | 1,827 | 136 | 1,676 | 1,332 |
| 1916-17 | . | 2,321 | 2,016 | 1,398 | .98 | 1,508 | 889 |

The plantain crop noted by Mr. Bulkley as being exported to the value of Rs. 5,000 annually* has practically disappeared from the North-east villages since the famine of 1900 .

## Communications.

65. The communications of the Taluka are deplorable. Our administration has no doubt been sorely hampered by the large extent, sparse population, and comparative poverty of the Taluka, added to the absence of suitable road making materials and the difficulty and expense of conveying them. But until the taluka is provided with reasonable communications both external and internal, there seems little chance of its being properly developed and rescued from its declining and backward state. It is a significant fact that we can turn to Mr. Rogers original Settlement Report $\dagger$ of 1854 for a description of the roads of the taluka as they exist to-day. Mr. Rogers says "The roads in the Dholka Pargana are of the usual stamp, for the most part mere cart tracks which, where black soil prevails, wear themselves into deep narrow ruts, and where thereis goradu make them (sic) equally bad for traffic with loose heary sand."

Mr. Rogers omits to notice the succession of hard corrugations at right angles to the length of the roads into which the besar and black soils from themselves during the fair season. Horses and cattle struggle, often in vain, for a foothold on the hard and slippery surface of these corrugations, which form a succession. of barriers against the wheels of carts,' each to be surmounted in turn by an effort on the part of the suffering bullocks. It is often impossible to proceed with

[^8]a horse or camel at more than a walking pace from one village to another over such soil. Things are, naturally, even worse in the rainy season. Carting between Dholka and Bavla, the chief local markets, is stopped by the mud, and only donkeys carrying small loads can pick their way along the road. Persons wishing to go from Bagodra to Bavla along the line of the Dhandhuka-BavlaAbmedabad road in the rains, can only travel by clinging to a cot lashed on to the back of a buffalo. Those wishing to pass across the Bhogawa from Lolia to the rest of the taluka must travel on a cot floated by earthen pôts.

Mr. Rogers goes on to state, in 1854, "the road that has been just commenced from Gogha will connect Dholka with Dhandhuka and Ahmedabad ". Could Mr. Rogers see that road now between Bavla and Dhandhuka he would find a rough cart track lapsing into a foot-path in some places, and in others indistinguishable from the surrounding marshy or waste land, with the ruins of a brick culvert standing up occasionally in forlorn isolation. The road appears to have been damaged by floods in 1866 and subsequent years: it is recorded in 1879* as being in complete disrepair between Dhandhuka and Bavla : it has remained so ever since.
(Note,-Since thia was written, this road has again been deolared a Provincial road: no funds are yet sllotted for ite survey and construction.)
66. From a mile or so on the Dhandhuka side of Bavla the old Dhandhuka-Bavla-Ahmedabad road is kept in a very inferior state of repair for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bavla to Sarkhej at the cost of the District Local Board. The Executive Engineer, Mr. S. B. Tyabji, gives the following account. "It appears that the AhmedabadBavla road was constructed in 1865-66, and was in charge of the Public Works Department till 1904-05. In that year, the portion from Sarkhej. to Bavla. seems to have been handed over to the Local Board. The portion of this road from Ahmedabad to Sarkhej appears to have been metalled in 1906-07. The rest of the road from Sarkhej to Bavla in charge of the Local Board appears to have beenneglected for want of funds."
67. Until the last six or seven years, there was not a single mile of road in the whole taluka that could be used safely by any springed vehicle. Since 1911, however, the 5 miles of road from Dholka to Sahij have been put into a state of partial repair by the Public Works Department on behalf of the District Local Board, and will be repaired throughout in a year or two. The other made roads, such as they are, are chiefly confined to the northeast tract, probably for the reason that this is the most populous tract of the taluka, and lies on the way to the important centre of Ahmedabad City. Particulars of these "roads" are included in the summary given below at numbers 3 to 6 : they are maintained by the Taluka Local Board.

Road communications in Dholka Taluka, 1917-18.

68. The taluka possesses no -good road communication with Ahmedabad, its administrative centre as well as its largest and most profitable market. There are-three main approaches from the taluka to Ahmedabad, all of which are barred by obstacles.
(a) By the Bavla-Sarkhej-Ahmedabad Road. The obstacle here lies chiefly in the bad state of the section ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles) from Bavla to Sarkhej. This section was practically abandoned by the District Local Board in 1904:05, when the agency of the Public Works Department was dropped, apparently in pursuance of the policy that a tew near links of a chain should be repaired when there are insufficient means to repair all the links. From Sarkhej onwards to Ahmedabad, the surface is indifferent enough, but not so bad as to hinder traffic seriously. The remedy would be to provincialize the whole length from Ahmedabad to Dhandhuka and Dholera.
(Note.-This has now been done).
(b) By the Dholka-Saroda-Ahmedabad road. The obstacles here are - considerable. There are 7 miles of road to Saroda which would require building from the foundation. There is then a long sandy crossing of the Sabarmati, which is trying to the bullocks. After the crossing, there are some 6 miles of deep sandy track in the south Daskrohi taluka until the metalled road is reached at Kamod 7 miles from Ahmedabad.
(c) By the Dholka-Sahij-Nayaka-Bareja road to Ahmedabad. The obstacle in this case is the river Sabarmati; which should be bridged at Sahij. Otherwise this route consists of good metalled or kankered road throughoutpassing through Dholka, Matar and South Daskrohi Talukas. Owing to the good road, the Sahij people, who use this route to Ahmedabad, are able to take a load of 32 maunds, instead of the 25 commonly drawn by a pair of bullocks in the taluka.
$\checkmark$ 69. Thus, with the area of a good sized Deccan taluka, Dholka possesses none of the facilities for easy and rapid road-travelling that are commonly provided in the Deccan. The excellent roads, both metalled and kankered, of the neighbouring Kaira District, with its continued growth of main and feeder roads, afford a striking contrast with the neglected state of the Dholka roads. It is hardly necessary to elaborate here the difficulties and loss occasioned to the Revenue, the administration, and to the popular comfort, trade and education, that áre caused by the absence of preper main roads throughout the taluka. It ought surely to be possible for officers of Government to traverse the taluka by one or more main routes throughout all seasons of the year, without having recourse to buffaloes, earthen-pôts, etc. With good roads it is obvious that the produce of the taluka can be exported more cheaply, cultivators for the waste areas can be attracted, improved methods of agriculture can easier be introduced, and a better revenue can be secured to Government. Regarding the annual loss to the cultivators from bad roads, I quote the following passage from the Assistant Collector, Mr. Fox's, administration report of the.Dholka Prant for 1916-17. "The division suffers badly from the lack of good roads : the cart traffic is very heavy, even where there are Railways...... tons of produce is (?are) carted from Dholka to Ahmedabad in spite of the Railway, and the steady annual loss to the people through having to haul their carts through black soil and sand instead of along pukka roads must be reckoned in thousands of rupees, if not lakhs ".
70. Bullocks owners complain of the injury of strain to their bullocks caused in jerking a laden cart though the corrugations of the blacker soil, and the deep pits full of sand or mud in the lighter soil : they ask for level roads. There seems to be a little apprehension that a properly metalled road would injure the bullocks feet. But there can be little ground for this fear, since the Sahij people take their carts along the kankered and metalled road to Ahmedabad, and do not find it necessary to shoe their bullocks, nor do they complain on that score.
71. A definite improvement in the communications of the taluka has been effected during the settlement period by the opening of the Ahmedabad-Dholka metregauge railway in 1903. It is difficult enough to estimate the effects of Railway communication ; however this railway line, as far as it goes, has certainly brought Dholka more into touch with the big market of Ahmedabad :'and the general effect of this appears to be that Dholka's produce of all kinds can realize better prices than if it was confined to small-local markets, or had to undergo longer and more oa 1-7
expensive haulage to get to better markets. A large surplus crop, especially in good years, no longer necessarily means a drop in prices, when the crop can be quickly and easily brought into range of the Ahmedabad market, and, through that, of the Bombay market, and through that, if not reached at a previous stage, of the world. market. But it appears to have been due more to the accident of the great famine of 1900 that the earthwork was completed and the line afterwards opened, than to any sustained policy of improving the communications of the taluka as a whole. A glance at the map will show that the line traverses only a small segment of the taluka in its north-east corner: there are in fact only some 15 miles of railway in the whole taluka. The line is too far off from most villages to make it worth their while to atilize it. Even the north-east villages fail to utilize it fully because of the trouble of carting the produce to the railway and then of unloading and reloading it into the railway wagons, breaking sacks or damaging bales in the process. To cart to the Railway is laborious : just as the carting direct to Ahmedabadislaborious: there is practically no trace of any good feeder roads to attract carts to the Railway Stations : and the railway rates seem to offer little inducement to any but the larger dealers who book produce to distant places beyond Ahmedabad. Most cultivators and local dealers therefore cart direct to Ahmedabad, either because they are within 20 miles or so of Ahmedabad by the direct road, or else because they have a long way to cart before they can reach the Railway, and might in that case just as well cart further still without breaking bulk.
72. The benefits of the Railway are thus greatly lessened by its own short and incomplete entry into a corner, and by the absence of proper metalled roads to link it up with all parts of the taluka: It is to be regretted that the construction of the railway right across the taluka and on to Dhandhuka and Dholera, should have been prevented for nearly 30 years past. There were no doubt justifiable grounds for the failure to open out an ancient and direct line of communication. Mr. Sladen, the Commissioner, Northern Division, is quoted at page 15 of the Land Revenue Administration report of the Presidency, Part II, 1910-11 as follows. "The old question of the extension of the Ahmedàbad-Dholka line to Dholera, Dhandhuka and Ranpur, was to the front again, and the decision to resurvey the alignment seems to portend its return, to the pigeon-hole from which it emerged after 21 years. It is most unfortunate that the disagreement between the interested parties should postpone again this important undertaking ". It is not clear from Mr. Sladen's reference whether the interested parties included those responsible for the welfare and administration of Dholka Taluka. A few years later, however; the Commissioner, Mr. E. Maconochie is quoted (at p. 17 of the L. R. administration report, Part II for 1913-14) as saying "It has been decided to extend the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway to Dhandhuka, and thence to Ranpur or Botad, a station on the Bhavnagar State Railway. The Bhal tract and the Kaner of Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad will greatly benefit from the extension".
(Note.--Since this was written, the Dholka-Dhandhuka-Botad railway extension has actually been commanced.)
73. Inow summarize the main improvements necessary to place the communications of the taluka on a proper footing. Out of the large expenditure involved, the railway would no doubt pay its own expenses partly if not entirely : the roads and bridges would save the public inconvenience, and in wear and tear on their draught animals : the cost of conveyance would probably be cheapehed, and a better - price obtained for agricultural produce. Trade in wood and grass would be extended and made more profitable. An increase of population and cultivation, sure to be the result of good communications, would bring in larger revenue to Government: while the increase in the prosperity and earnings of the taluka would enable it to pay higher rates at the next revision. All this leaves out the question of administrative convenience : herein the gain due to the use of modern forms of locomotion would be enormous, and the supervision of a large and scattered Collectorate would be rendered proportionately more feasible, Necessary improvements are:
(i) Extension of the Ahmedabad-Dholka railway through the taluka to Dhandhuka and Dholera.
(ii) Improving, "rebuilding, and turning into a first class provincial road, the road from Ahmedabad-Bavla-Bagodra-Dhandhuka.
(iii) A branch road from Kerala to Dev-dholera.
(iv) A bridge over the Bhogawa between Utelia and Lolia, to enable the southern Talukdari villages to reach the markets of Limdi, Dhandhuka, etc. There is already a bridge over the Omkar to the west of Lolia.
(v) A road from Dholka to Bavla.
(vi) A road from Dholka to Koth.
(vii) A road from Dholka to Simaj and Warna.
(viii) A bridge over the Sabarmati at Sahij-Rasikpura. This would link Dholka with the excellent road system of the Kaira District leading directly to the markets of Kaira, Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad, Anand, Mahudha, Dakor, and Kapadwanj. There would also be continuous communication witb Ahmedabad, northward. It would be necessary for this scheme that the bridge over the Vatrak at Kaira-Harialapura, to which it is understood that administrative sanction has been given, should be completed.
(ix) A road from Dholka to Saroda, combined with the building of a road from Nawapura-Dholka on the other side of the Sabarmati as far as Kamod, whence a good made road leads-into Ahmedabad City.
$\sqrt{ }$ 74. The Ahmedabad Collectorate has $66 \frac{1}{4}$ miles of Provincialized roads, for which an average annuat grant of Rs. 20,420 is made. It is perhaps needless to say, in view of the facts given above, that the Dholka taluka receives nothing on this account, and has no provincialized roads. No work of any importance, such as a large bridge or road, to improve communications appears to have been carried out by Government in the Collectorate since the Ellis Bridge at Ahmedabad was restored in 1892.

## Markets.

75. The markets for disposing of the produce of the taluka are numerous: their distance is accentuated by the poorness of the communications. The chief external market is Ahmedabad, and the chief internal markets are Bavla and Dholka. To take the main commodities in order, most of the rice is sold by carting it direct to Ahmedabad; two or three villages sell their surplus rice westward to Kathiawar villages where sufficient rice can not be grown. This trade to the west has got a slight encouragement, from the present year 1918, owing to the abolition of thecustoms duty on the Kathiawar frontier. Cotton is sold from the southern and western villages to Cambay and Dholera. It is also sought out and bought by traders from Bavla, Sanand and Viramgam : most of it finds its way to Bavla, where the gins are flourishing and on the increase. Dholka is the principal local market for wheat : some is sold at Bavla also : many villages however, cart their wheat direct to Ahmedabad where they get a better price: Distant villages, largely.Talukdari in the south and west, sell wheat to Limbdi, Wadhwan, Dholera and Cambay. There is algo a considerable wheat trade to the east, from the Bhal tract and central villages of the taluka to traders or cultivators who bring carts and cart away wheat to the Kaira District, or to the adjacent villages in Cambay and Baroda territory. Eastward villages mentioned as buying wheat are, Kaira, Nadiad, Dabban, Mahudha and Limbashi from Kaira District, Tarapur from Cambay territory, and Pandoli and Wase from Baroda territory. Aslali and Bareja of south Daskrohi also send some carts for wheat. The wheat is carted straight away, crossing the Sabar at Sahij or Waotha. The distance to cart it to Mahudha, themmost distant place of these mentioned, would be from 50 to 60 miles, from the wheat villages. The amount of wheat sold varies with the season and the demand ; inquires in 10 wheat growing villages, Khalsa and Talukdari show that they sell in an average year a total of 536 cart-loads of wheat to the "Charottar" villages mentioned. Reckoned at only 25 maunds a cart, this amount comes to 13,400 Kacha maunds, or $5,36,000$ lbs. annually. The export of wheat is widespread : the cultivators in the wheat villages do not eat wheat all the year round. They keep a certain amount for their own use and for seed, but the bulk of the crop is sold and cheaper kinds of grain,. also vegetables and condiments, etc., are bought with the proceeds. The vegetable crop of the north-east villages is mostly sent direct to Ahmedabad, by camel, for sale there. Camel loads of sugar, condiments, and other valuable grocery, return from Ahmedabad. Chillies and a small part of the vegetable crop, are sold at Dholka.
76. The market of disposal is thus determined a good deal by the nature of the goods to be disposed of. In the absence of other considerations, the surplus crops are generally taken to the nearest good-sized trading centre. ' Reckoning the markets by villages, and at the same time reckoning the market as the place where most of the different crops are disposed of, the 76 villages are divided, as the result of enquiries made in each, as follows :-

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { 1. Trading chiefly with Bavla } & & . & 20 \\
\text { 2. } & \text { Trading chiefly with Dholka } & \ldots & . . \\
\text { 3. } & \text { Trading partly with Bavla and partly with Dholka. } & 14 \\
\text { 4. Trading with Ahmedabad either chiefly or partly. } & 19 \\
\text { 5. } & \text { Trading chiefly or partly with largest neighbouring } & \\
& \text { villages } & . & \\
\text { 6. } & \text { Trading chiefly or partly with Kathiawar 'villages.. } & \text { 3 } \\
\text { 7. } & \text { Uninhabited or moribund villages } & \text {.. } & .
\end{array}
$$

Villages.

The total of these 7 headings exceeds 76, because several of the villages is heading 4 overlap into headings 1, 2 and 3. Most villages of the Nal Kantha and the north-east tract trade with Bavla, comprising a belt stretching right across the north of the taluka from east to west, broader in the west, where it extends to 113 of the taluka and narrowing towards the east.

Dholka claims a few of the north-east villages in immediate proximity to it. The central tract is shared between Bavla and Dholka, the majority falling to Dholka. The rest of the Khalsa villages to the south and south-west trade more with Dholka than with Bavla, as Dholka comes nearer in the northwards direction. The smaller local centres are, Dev-Dholera, Kesardi, Nanodra, Chaloda, and Saroda, which have 7 villages dealing mostly or partly with them, and which are all more or less subsidiary to Bavla: and Koth, which has 5 Khalsa or leasehold villages dealing mostly or partly with it, and which is subsidiary to Dholka, Bavla or Ahmedabad, alike.
77. I now proceed to collect from the above facts the principles of grouping. followed in this report, to be followed a more particular account of Dholka and Bavla, the chief internal markets, and of Waotha, the chief local fair.

## Centres of grouping.

The external markets such as Cambay, Dholera, and villages in Kathiawar westward or Kaira Eastward are all comparatively distant, and do not, in most cases, absorb more than a small portion of the surplus produce sold. It does not seem practicable or pecessary to include these places as centres to which the group should be related. It may be that, later on, the improvement of communications. by Railways, roads, or bridges will alter the definitely assignable influence of some of these external markets, but at present none of the 76 villages seem to be largely dependent on, or under the influence of any of them in particular. Following the principle of the 1st Revision Settlement, I take Ahmedabad as the chief external market, influencing the prices obtainable for produce of all kinds and facilitating its disposal.

Similarly, I, leave out, of the internal markets, the smaller local centres, and take Bavla and Dholka as the chief internal markets.

The grouping will thus radiate from
(a) Ahmedabad.
(b) Bavla and Dholka.

Nearness to (a) coincides with nearness to (b)-there will thus be no conflicting influences to weigh. Further, the result will make very little change in the centre of grouping from that of the lst Revision Settlement, with exception of the slightly increased importance assigned to Bavla as a grouping centre.

## Dholka Kasba.

78. The Kasba ${ }^{(1)}$ or town of Dholka itself has continued to decrease in population and in importance as a centre of trade. It was an outpost of the
[^9]Mohammedan power against the chieftains of Kathiawad, and was Iargely populated by Mohammedans and by persons converted to the Mohammedan faith, as is testified by the number of Mohammedan mosques, Rozas and tanks existing in a varied state of preservation all about the present site of the Kasba, as well as by the elements of Mohammedan and converted Mohammedan population still remaining.

Colonel Walker reports ${ }^{(1)}$ in 1804, after the cession ${ }^{(2)}$ of the Dholka Pargana to the East India Company by. His Highness the Gaikwar in 1803, that the town of Dholka "is one of the largest in Gujarat" and that it contained a population of fifty or sixty thousand souls, chiefly Mussalmans. He observes further that "As the barrier, or frontier, of Kathiawad, Dholka possesses a great deal of political importance and it may be considered as the mart or medium of the traffic and intercourse between the two divisions of Gujarat."

Mr. Faweett in his report ${ }^{(3)}$ on the Collectorate of Ahmedabad gives the male population of Dholka Kasba and its 8 puras (hamlets) as 64,054 on the Ist January 1848, but this figure is rightly rejected by Mr. Rogers in his report ${ }^{(4)}$ on the original Settlement of Dholka Taluka in 1854. Not only would Mr. Faweett's figure give the improbable result of 8 males to every house in Dholka; as Mr. Rogers points out, but it is within some 4,000 of the total population of the 76 khalsa leasehold villages of the Taluka including the Kasba for the years 1852-58 as given by Mr. Bulkley in his Revision report ${ }^{(5)}$ on the settlement of the Taluka. The correct population of the Kasba, male and females, was in fact 20,408 , stated by Mr. Rogers in 1854 as the result of a recent census. The progressive declines in the. population is shown in the following table, omitting Mr. Faweett's figures for the reasons stated.

## Population of Dholka Kasba.

| Colonel Walker's figure, A.D. 1804 |  | . | . | 55,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mr. Roger's figure, |  | . |  | 20,408 |
| Census of 1870-71 |  | - |  | 19,603 |
| Census of 1891 | . | .. |  | 16,494 |
| Census of 1901 | . |  |  | 14,962 |
| Census of 1911 |  | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{(8)} 13,693$ |

It is evident that the decline of more than 60 per cent. between 1804 and 1854 was due partly to the famine of $1813^{(7)}$ but in a great measure to altered political conditions, as the town was more important politically than commercially although the 2 influences are not of course' wholly separable. The town has also' suffered commercially, to a less extent, by the opening of the B. B. \& C.I. Ry. to Ahmedabad in 1887 and by the disuse and silting up of the ports on the Gulf of Cambay, -During the decade 1891-1901, the population ${ }^{(8)}$ of the whole Taluka fell by 24 per cent. chiefly as the result of the famine and pestilence of 1899-1901, whereas Dholka town, less likely to suffer than the purely rural area, fell as the above table shows, by $9 \cdot 29$ per cent. only. During the next decade however, 1901-19i1, the Kasba fell by 8.47 per cent. while the population of the whole taluka fell by 3 per cent. only.

Altogether, during the period of the expiring settlement, the population of the Kasba has decreased by 16.84 per cent. while that of the 76 villages (Government and leasehold) shows a decrease of 18 per cent., taking the figures of the Census of 1891 and 1911 as the nearest ascertainable points.
79. Apart from its slight fall in importance as a market for produce the Kasba shows, in the extent of its local industries and of its agriculture, the signs of decline visible elsewhere in the Taluka, but there is no sign of root and branch decay. The $\qquad$
(1) Bombay Government Selection No. XXXIX, New Series.
(2) Ahmedabad Gazetteer of 1878, p. 143.
(3) Bombay Government Selection No. 5, New Series, dated 1854.
(4) Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, New Series, dated 1888, p. 95.86.
(5) Bombsy Government Selection No. CCXVII, Now Series, D-1888, p. 10.
(6) Printed by error in the census report as 13641:
(7) Alimedabad Gazetteer, 1879, p. 338.
(8) Censuls of India, Volume VII; 1911, Bombay, Part II, p. 552 (the 1921 figures are 12,018).
information afforded by Mr. Bulkley as to the extent of the trade and industries of the town in 1887 is contrasted below with some figures obtained in 1918.

| Number of dealers in cloth, reported by Mr. Bulkley | 1887. | 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| as "nearly all Bānias". .: .. | 160 | 39 |
| Dheda families employed in making coarse Khadi cloth | 2,000 | 5 |

These 5 families work 5 looms, and turn out some 200 bundles, 50 feet in length, annually, valued at Rs. 1,450 comparedwith Mr. Bulkley's Rs. 10,000.

Weavers of Sadis.


Besides these, there are 81 families of Panjnigaras, one other Mohammedan family, and 4 Pinjara families engaged in weaving sadis. There are thus 417 families weaving sadis compared with 500 shown by Mr. Bulkley. They work 417 looms, and produce annually 9,744 cotton sadis with silk borders valued at Rs. 77,952 , and 264 silken sadis valued at Rs. 3,960 . The sadis are chiefiy of the sort called Dakshni Sadis, 16 cubits in length; the retail price of the cotton sadis is Rs. 10-15 and of the silken sadis, Rs. 15-25. The total value of the sadis produced, Rs. 81,912 , compares very favourably with the Rs. 35,000 shown by Mr. Bulkley.
80. The oil industry of the Kasba has suffered a distinct decline as the following figures show :-


It is however remarkable how much more valuable, in proportion, is the reduced output of the present time.v Mr. Bulkley mentions 5 families engaged at Dholka in preparing dye from the powdered flower of the Kasumbi plant. $\checkmark$ This is the variety of the safflower known as Kabri Kasumbi: unlike the ordinary Safflower (Kabra) it is spineless, and thus possesses no natural protection against the ravages of stray cattle. $\checkmark$ The indiustry has now succumbed to this pest; the manufacture of dye has ceased, as the thornless Kasumbi is no longer planted.

81: Vegetables* and fruit are still grown in the Bagayat well-watered land of the Kasba.' In the case of vegetables the seed or plants are usually supplied by Kachias (vegetable sellers) or Mohammedans, while the manuring, watering and cultivation are carried on by the cultivators who are the occupants of the land. The Kachias also supply labour for weeding, picking, and guarding the crops : they contract to buy the crop at the time of sowing and planting, such contract dating from Diwali (November) till Jeth (June.) The Kachias take the crop, and sell both wholesale and retail from their shops. In the case of Jamphal (guavas) Dadam (pomegranates) and Limbu (limes) the trees are reared up by the cultivators and the Kachias or Musaimans buy the crop after the fruit has formed. It is also customary for Dhedas to buy up the crops, just like Kachias: they borrow money for the purpose, and act as intermediaries, guaranteeing to sell the crop to dealers. Some sipais (Mohammedan sepoys) also act as agents for buying fruit crops.
1 The Dholka Guavas and pomegranates haveran established reputation and are given a special quotetion in the Bombay market. The guavas are exported to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Wadhvan, Limbdi, Dhandhuka, Dholera, and Cambay,. and the pomegranates as far as Calcutta and Bombay.

## Bavla.

82. Bavla is nearer to Ahmedabad by rail than Dholka and slightly neaxer by road. The Bavla-Ahmedabad road ( 21 miles) keeps on the right bank of the Sabar, only crossing it at the Ellis Bridge at Ahmedabad. The direct road from Dholkall

[^10]to Ahmedabad (22 miles) has to cross the Sabar by a long sandy tract at Saroda, 7 miles North-east of Dholka. To reach Ahmedabad either by railway or by the right bank of the Sabar, it is necessary to go from Dholka ten miles to Bavla first, so that Bavla has here a decided advantage. Dholka would be in a better position to reach Ahmedabad, by the made road through the Matar Daskoshi, and JetalpurAslali, if the river were bridged at Sahij : but even then the journey would be about 33 miles. $\vee$ Bavla being thus nearer ta Ahmedabad, and on the railway line, has become the collecting and ginning centre for north and central Dholka, where most of the cotton crop is found, while Dholka has fallen back into the position of a subsidiary centre only. There used to be two cotton gins at Dholka. One is now falling into disuse, and the other has been moved to Bavla; which has, now six ginning factories, and a steam baler.
83. Bavla's cotton industry is seen under exceptionally favourable circumstances at the close of the settlement period with the area under cotton, and the price of cotton, at record heights. The four older steam ginning factories were reported in 1917-18 to have a total capital of Rs. 1,33,000 and to employ on an average 250 hands daily during their seasonal working. The number of kacha maunds of cotton ginned in the last season was 118,768, representing at the rate of Rs. 20 a total of Rs. 23,75,360. These four factories have a total of 124 gins (Charkhas), while the newly established factory, and the factory lately removed from Dholka, have 36 gins in addition. A steam cotton press has been set up at Bavla during the current year, 1918. Though the price of cotton may go down under normal conditions, the industry is not likely thecline seriously, in view of the demand for cotton throughout the world. It is therefore unlikely that Bavla will lose its place as one of the trade centres of the taluka. If it had better roads, and better water-supply, the trading population would no doubt increase, and the value of land for both agricultural and non-agricultural purposes would rise. The provision of a sweet water-supply by a deep level boring is one of the first needs of the town. $\checkmark$
in 84. The only considerable fair in the Taluka is that held annually at Wautha -at the full moon of Kartik (November) for 4-5 days.. The scene of the fair is the sandy bed of the Sabarmati river close to its confluence with the Watrak $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles South-east of Dholka. A peculiar sanctity is ascribed to the spot as it is said to be the meeting place of seven rivers, the waters of the Sabar being there mingled with these of the Khari Meshwo, Watrak, Shedhi, Majum, and Hathmati, though the actual meeting places of these rivers are widely remote from each other. The gathering is more for the purposes of religion and entertainment than for any exchange of agricultural produce. The people, who come chiefly from Matar, Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas and from Cambay and Limdi states, pass one or two days at the fair as a rule; they spend their time in bathing and giving alms to Brahmans, feasting together, feeding Brahmans near their encampment, visiting the temples of Mahadev and Hanuman near by and releasing lamps to float on the river at night in the name of Ganga*. Besides this they patronize the shops, shows, swings, and round-abouts. $\downarrow$ The number of people attending the fair has varied in the last ten years from 30,000 to 150,000 . In ordinary years, the number is one lakh, the same as reported by Mr. Bulkleyt in 1887, although the District Gazetteer of 1879 gives the number as 20 to 22,000 only. All kinds of goods are sold at the fair, excepting cloth : the chief sales are of sweetmeats, vegetables and plantains: little clay images of the better known Hindu'deities are also sold. The income of the fair, managed by the Local Revenue authorities, is derived from a shop tax which has averaged Rs. 447 annually during the last ten years. . The expenditure, averaging Rs. 395 during the same period, provides for conservancy, lighting, sprinkling water, mending roads and slopes on the river bank, wages to servants, and contingencies. Some of the adjacent assessed Ghatha lands are used by the visitors for camping, especially in crowded years: the occupants of these lande are therefore unable to grow a crop that would stand until the Kartik full moon without suffering a parrial loss of the crop. It would be an inexpensive, and just measure, to award, out of the balance of the management fund, half of the assessment on these lands as compensation to their occupants. The Mamlatdar, who camps annually near the site of the fair, could easily verify

[^11]
## Births and Deaths.

89. The following are the births and deaths registered in the whole Taluka including Dholka Kasba for the last 10 years, 1908-1917 :-

Births and Deaths,"Dholka Taluka.


The average annual number of births in the decade is 3,884 , or 44.54 per mille; and the average annual deaths are 3,133, or $35 \cdot 91$ per mille. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in eight years out of the ten. There is no explanation of the high mortality in the other two years, 1912 and 13, except that the death rate from fever wes higher in those years : there was an outbreak of cholera in 1912, but by no means the worst in the decade: while no plague mortality is recorded in either of these years.

It can fairly be deduced from the figures of this decade that the population is healthy and on the increase. According to the late Mr. E. V. M. Róbertson in his report on the Revision Settlement of Mehmedabad taluka, the normal increase of population in a decade should be 6 per cent. If this be so, Dholka Taluka is in a promising state, since the net increase of 7,512 souls in the last decade represents an increase of over 8 per cent.

## Health.

90. Allowing for the absence of skilled diagnosis and for failures to detect or to report cases of other dangerous diseases, there is little real doubt that malarial fever causes more deaths than any other disease. Serious though the outbreaks of cholera and plague appear to be, they make but a small addition to the total death rate. It therefore seems improbable that either plague or cholera can be decisive causes in the decline of the population during the settlement period. Mr. Bulkley stated in 1887* that "the salubrity of the Taluka is beyond question". On this Mr. Reid observed $\dagger$ : "I should hardly think it very healthy, there is much fever in some parts." The truth appears to be that the taluka is by no means unhealthy. Its death rate compares favourably with that of the rest of the district (excluding Ahmedabad City). The comparative healthiness of the taluka, the relatively high death rate from fever, and low death rate from plague and cholera are all illustrated by the following table supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat registration Circle.

Rates of death from Cholera, Plague, Fever, and total death raite of Dholka R.C. and Ahmedabad District excluding Dholka R.C. for the last 10 years, per mille of population.

|  | Dholks R.C. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  | Ahmedabed Diatrict excluding Dholka R.C. |  |  |  | Bemarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yearm, | Choleran | Plague. | Fever. | Total death rate. | Cholera. | Plague. | Eavat. | Total death rate. |  |
| 190\% | . 00 | $8 \cdot 29$ | 32.88 | 40.61 | -60 | $1-20$ | 2.50 | 32.22 | Propulation menar |
| 1908 | -00 | ${ }^{60}$ | $25 \cdot 81$ | $29 \cdot 20$ | - 89 | - 57 | 29.35 | 86.17 | $\}$ ing to eenmay of |
| 1910 | -00 | ${ }^{-07}$ | 27.46 | 81.01 | -06 | -88 | 91.91 | 84-37 | 2901. |
| 1911 | - 00 | $\cdot 00$ | 20.42 | $23 \cdot 35$ | -00 | $\cdot 48$ | 19.08 | 29.96 | < |
| 1918 | -18 | $\bullet 00$ | $44 \cdot 00$ | $40 \cdot 61$ | - 50 | -08 | 32. 78 | $49 \cdot 83$ |  |
| 1918' | - 00 | -00 | 36.67 | 40.31 | $\cdot 00$ | -00 | $22 \cdot 87$ | 34-28 | Population meourd- |
| 1914 | - 00 | -00 | 29.08 | $88 \cdot 88$ | -01 | - 14 | 25.08 | 34-66 | ing to conmrat of |
| 1916 | - 50 | -00 | $10 \cdot 38$ | 25.46 |  | .08 | 18.06 | 28.58 | 1011. |
| 1916 | -28 | -00 | 91-77 | $31 \cdot 29$ | -88 | -06 | $14 \cdot 88$ | 38.61 |  |
| 1917 | $\cdot 00$ | -2.80 | 17*00 | $87 \cdot 50$ | -01 | 16.21 | 18-61 | 55. 68 |  |

The death rate of Dholka Taluka exceeded that of the rest of the district in two years only out of the ten.

## Education.

91. Considering the backward class of a large part of the population, and the poorness of their communications with the outside world and with each other, it is natural that the Dholka people are less intelligent and educated on the whole than their neighbours across the Sabarmati, in Daskrohi and Matar. . The Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Jalaludin Kedri, states that "education is very popular among the trading classes, but not so much among the agricultural classes who have to employ their children in fieldwork on account of dear labour, and who therefore divert them from school on most trivial grounds". This is a familar enough story, and it represents the situation correctly. Still; in spite of the decline in population there has been a steady progress in primary education during the last thirty years, and the number of pupils, boys and girls, has practically doubled itself, as the following table shows :-

Education in Dholka Taluka.


No private schools, recognized or unrecognized, of a permanent nature, are recorded. Nor are there any technical schools, schools for depressed classes, or night schools for adults and others.

## Resources.

92. I am able to exhibit, in the subjoined table, a close comparison of the resources of the 76 villages in the years of the original settlement (1852-56) and of the beginning (1885-86), middle (1896-97) and end (1915-16) of the 1st Revision Settlement. The items are arranged in the same order as in paragraph 29 of Mr. Bulkley's Revision report of 1887. I have omitted the figures of houses tiled and thatched, as it is difficult in the first place to ascertain whether Mr. Bulkley included inhabited houses only, or whether he included houses and sheds for keeping cattle and other property also: in the second place, there has sprung up since Mr. Bulkley's time, a considerable number of houses, sheds, etc.., roofed with (Pataras) corrugated iron sheets. The use of these sheets was, until war conditions recently made the price prohibitive, not by any means confined to the houses of well-to-do persons: even the poorest people occasionally use the sheets to cover a miserable dwelling place. Pataras are chiefly valued owing to their comparative immunity from damage by monkeys and the consequent trouble and expense of renewing the tiles; the rainfall of the taluka is not so heavy as to render their water tight properties invaluable. There can be no doubt that the Pataras indicate an increased standard of comfort, and a certain degree of prosperity in the persons using them. The remaining eight items specified by Mr. Bulkley, omitting houses, are now.compared. The percentage column ., 6 relates to the years 1885-86 and 1915-16 only.

Resources of the 76 villages of Dholka Taluka.

93. There has been a steady decrease in cultivation during the éettlement period. That decrease is here illustrated by the figures of agricultural cattle, carta5 and ploughs. The increase of grazing and browsing animals seems to be the natural corollary of the decline in the cultivated area. The increase in the population in column 4 belongs to 1891; there may be or may not have been a decrease in the 5 years following : a decrease would naturally be expected in view of the decline of cultivation and stock that occurred in the decade 1886-96. The marked decrease in agricultural cattle, carts, and ploughs between 1886 and 1896 is worth noticing since it seems to discredit the theory that the decline of the cultivation and stock is due wholly to the disastrous effects of the $1900(\mathrm{~S} .1956)$ famine. The same tale is told by the figures of cultivable waste land here extracted, for the sake of convenience in comparison, from paragraph 136.
-94. The agricultural and other cattle have suffered, in the last few years, a , severe fodder famineinS. 1968 (1911-12) and another less severe in S. 1972 (1915-16). The buying of cattle, however, seems to be progressing freely, whether from the Sindhis, or elsewhere, and ought easily to be overtaking the annual loss from natural causes. Horses and ponies are far more expensive both to buy and to feed than they were 20 years ago: this probably explains the decrease in these animals. The decrease in the number of carts is doubtless greater even than the figures show, since every village contains a number of broken carts, lying unrepaired because of the present decrease of materials. The figures in columns 4 and 5 show carts for carrying produce and goods only.
95. The wells shown in columns 4 and 5 are ( $p a k a$ ) built and lined wells only, not including (kacha) temporary unlined wells, the number of which varies according to the dryness of the season. It is supposed that the figures in columns 2 and 3 taken from Mr. Bulkley's report, show paka wells only, though that officer is silent on the point. The wells of columns 4 and 5 are used for irrigation, drinking of men and cattle and for washing. Those used principally for. irrigation far outnum-- ber the others, as the details in Appendix $F$ show. The total increase of 16 per cent. in the paka wells is satisfactory, and affords evidence that though population and cultivation have decreased, the people are maintaining their resources, in spite of the heavy blows of famine and bad seasons. A large increase should not be expected considering the brackish tendencies of the sub-soil water, and the number of wells that are abandoned and fallen into disrepair, through the water turning salt. With all the adverse tendencies at work, a neutral result, or else a diminishing total, would not have been surprising. .Mr. Reid, Collector of Ahmedabad in 1887, remarked upon the first Revision report of the Taluka" that " it will be interesting hereafter to see " how far the sub-soil water rating would develop well irrigation. Mr. Rogers had, in 1854, confidently anticipated ${ }^{2}$ " a large increase in the cultivation of the superior varieties af irrigated crops" but Mr. Ozanne, the acting Settlement Commissioner, observed in $1887^{3}$ that the number of wells had increased by 137 only from 2,223 to 2,360 including drinking wells, and that the increase was practically confined to the villages of Mr. Bulkely's first class. At the present survey, the total increase of paka wells is 382, a result that is not by any means confined to the first group, but is plainly evident in groups II and IV, as the details in the next paragraph will show. Whatever system of well taxation be adopted the real.bar to a large increase in well irrigation appears to be in the nature of the subsoil water itself. So far as the result can show, the adoption of subsoil water assessment, and abolition of the bagrate, has produced nothing but good. The good result can also be attributed in part to the granting of Tagavi loans for wells, while the general indebtedness on this head is extremely light in the 76 villages (in 1918, the year of writing this).
96. It will be worth while, in view of the differing proportion of increase and decrease in the several groups, and of the bearing which this will have upon $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{g}}$

[^12]proposed grouping and rating, to continue the comparison of resources, group by group. To get an exact comparison with Mr. Bulkley's figures it has been necessary to show the groups exactly as proposed by him; this involves moving 2 villages only from the groups sanctioned in the first Revision ; Kesarandi is included in group III and Kanotar in group IV, below, instead of in groups IV and V respectively.

First Group-25 villages (according to 1st Revision).

|  | 1852-6. | 1885-6. | 1896-7. | 1915-16. | Percentage, 1885 to 1916 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population $\quad$. | 45,000 | 46,196 | 48,311 - | 38,987 | -16: |
| Agricultural cattle | 6,867 | 8,678 | (1891) | (1911) | -44 |
| Cows, buffaloes and their young | 16,900 | 9,577 | 16,873 | 15,320 | +59 |
| Sheep and goats | 2,230 | 2,726 | 2,755 | 3,397 | +24 |
| Horses and ponies | 314 | 272 | 291 | 111 | -60 |
| Carts - p | 1,021 | 1,394 | 1,285 | 935 | -33 |
| Ploughs | 2,747 | 3,121 | 2,692 | 2,160 | -31 |
| Wells | 1,564 | 1,692 | 1,927 | 1,850 | +8 |
| Second Group-28 villages. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1852-6. | 1885-6. | 1896-7. | 1915-16. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage, } \\ & 1885 \text { to } 1915 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Population | 14,614 | 17,045 | 20,353 | 12,495 | - 27. |
|  |  |  | (1891). | (1911). |  |
| Agricultural cattle | 14,431 | 6,708 | 3,252 | 2,412 | -42 |
| Cows, buffaloes and their young | 10,405 | 6,960 | .9,763 | 8,606 | $+20$ |
| Sheep and goats | 1,526 | 2,179 | 1,836 | 2,613 | $\pm 19$ |
| Horses and ponies | 136 | 149 745 | ${ }^{95}$ | 71 | -83 |
| Carts | 561 1,772 | 745 2,167 | 611 1,565 | 383 | - 49 |
| Wells | 490 | 497 | 568 | 616 | $+24$ |

Third Group-9 villages (including Kesarandi.)


Fourth Group-10 villages (including. Kanotar.)

| Population . . | . $\cdot$ | 5,040 |  | 6,044 | 7,504 | 4,993 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | (1891) | (1911) |  |
| Agricultural cattle | $\cdots$ | 1,573 |  | 2,297 | $\therefore \quad 1,884$ | 1,361 | -41 |
| Cows, buffaloes and their young | . | 3,778 |  | 2,384 | 3,412 | 2,904 | +21 |
| Sheep and goats | $\because$ | 592 |  | 566 | 1,258 | 675 | + 19 |
| Horses and ponies | . | 55 |  | 73 | 39 | 23 | -69 |
| Carts | $\cdots$ | 168 |  | 262 | 226 | 110 | - 88 |
| Ploughs | . | 629 |  | 964 | 808 | 567 | -42 |
| Wells | .. | 113 |  | 115 | 175 | 213 | $+85$ |

Fifth Grown-4 villages.

97. A comparison of these groups will show that group I, the 25 villages falling roughly into what I have described as the north east tract, contains more than © 1-10
half the population of the 76 villages ( 38,987 to total of 61,740 ). Group I contains practically asmanyagricultural cattle ( 4,887 to 5,094 ) and ploughs $(2,160$ to 2,184$)$ as the fest of the 76 villages put together. It contains far more carts ( 935 to 631 ) and wells (1850-892) than all the other villages. It is noticeable, among the uniformly bad progress of all the groups, that group II has suffered decidedly the most in population ( -27 p.c.) and ploughs ( 50 p.c.); it has made the least progress of all ( 20 p.c.) in cows, buffaloes, and their young, and the second least progress in sheep and goats (19 p.c.). This group comprises roughly the central tract of the Taluka and butfor a few rather flourishing villages on its north east and north west flanks, its general decline would probably have appeared considerably worse. In spite of its growing area of waste land it stands badly off for cattle compared with the other groups. Groups III, IV and V comprising roughly the rice tract of the Nal-Kantha, and the wheat tract of the west and south, appear to have declined in resources to a slightly less extent than the first two groups. Group V has declined the least in population ( 6 p.c. only), and in agricultural cattle ( 32 p.c.). Group III really comes best out of the comparison on the whole. It shows the second least decline in population ( 15 p.c.) and in agricultural cattle ( 35 p.c.). It ties with group $I$ for the least decline in ploughs (31 p.c.). Besides this, it shows such a large increase in cows, buffaloes, and their young ( 159 p.c.) and in sheep and goats (73 p.c.). that some degree of prosperity can fairly be deduced therefrom.
98. It is interesting to note that the 23 villages of Mr. Bulkley's last three groups showed far better progress on the whole than the first two groups when Mr. Bulkley came to reckon them up at the end of the original settlement period. Mr. Bulkley remarked then that the advance in prosperity of his group $V$ was less actual than apparent. He referred to the Kolis as forming the entire cultivating class of these villages, to their more rapid multiplication than higher castes, to the smaller number of ploughs and cattle in proportion to the cultivated area than in other groups, and to their scamped and inferior cultivation. Mr. Reid, the Collector, approved of these remarks as "judicious." Nowadays however, the leading (and cultivating) castes of Meni and Kali Weji are Bharwads ; and though it would be impossible to deny the truth of Mr. Bulkley's qualified praise of the progress of the last group, it seems proved by the result of the first revision period that the prosperity of this group was not so unsubstantial and unlikely to increase, compared with the other .villages, as Mr. Bulkley supposed. Group V shares with parts of groups III and IV the advantages which the wheat tract possesses in ease of cultivation over the Goradu tract and which have been mentioned above in paragraph 48. The wheat villages are also able to raise their main crop even if the rains are too late and scanty to give a good yield in the Goradu tract. In the drier years they are able to sow an increased area with cotton.

## Irrigation.

99. The subsoil water, wells and dhenkudis have already been referred to. There is no large irrigation system in the Taluka, but there are a number of small tanks and protective embankments, locally known as bandhs, situated throughout the Taluka. The tanks supply water for drinking (in the Bhal tract), and for domestic purposes, and cattle, while the bandhs keep up the supply for the tanks. The surplus water from the tanks irrigates rice, wheat and barley, while the moisture in the neighbourhood of the bandhs enables good crops of winter wheat and gram to be raised. A good deal of attention has been paid of late years to improving and repairing the tanks and bandhs. The Gujarat Irrigation Department have in the last 12 years repaired or improved 88 tanks and 23 bandhs in 46 out of the 76 Khalsa and leasehold villages. Particulars of the work done, as supplied by that Department are shown in an appendix.* Many of the improvements consist in joining up the small tanks by means of bandhs and feeders so as to form small local systems and to utilize fully the available supply. As a result of the repairs, 745 acres, 29 gunthas are shown as the "extra area irrigated " in 1917. The tanks and bandhs no doubt confer a.substantial benefit, confined of course to years in which the rainfall is sufficient, and the repairs, particularly the extension of bandhs, are popular, a sure sign of their utility. Requests for improvements received from eleven khalsa or leasehold villages and three talukdari, were forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation, who had
expressed willingness to receive them. Some complaints were made of the narrowness of the pipe outlets, e. g., at Walthera and Ambethi, and I am sure that the provision of wider outlets is in many cases necessary or desirable since the people find it often impossible to clean out a narrow pipe extending many feet in length at the toes of the bund, once it has got clogged up. Their only alternative, to get water out at a critical stage in the growth of the crop, is to break through the bund : this is of course destructive and objectionable.

## Value of Land.

- 100. Before discussing the result of the enquiry made into sales and rents, I outline the method followed in collecting instances recorded in appendices G.G. 1 , G. 2 and H. H. 1 and H. 2.

Area of the enquiry.-Thirty representative villages were selected for enquiry, so as to include from one-half to one one-third of the villages in each group. Villages were chosen so situated as to include every tract and corner of the Taluka. Larger villages, important as local centres, were taken, as well as smaller out of the way villages, and villages on the borders of groups. It was found possible while touring to extend the number of villages to 42 for sales, and to 28 for rents. In some of the villages examined, there were no sales or rents available for test.

Principles of the enquiry.-No entry of sale or rent has been accepted without careful personal enquiry from one or both of the parties interested. In a very few cases the statement of a near relative, found on questioning to be cognisant of all the facts, has been accepted in the absence of the principals. Cases in which there was any doubt have been excluded.

Among excluded sales are those in which land is handed over in satisfaction of a debt, or "sales" between near relatives which are more like partitions, or sales which are really mortgages, as the land can be resumed on repayment of the price given. Other excluded cases are those in which a widow sells all or part of her land to a man in the caste at a price fixed by the caste panch, in order to defray the deceased husband's funeral expenses. A good many instances were excluded of nominal "sales" which were really transfers of land made to escape the burdensome fixed occupancy price ranging from one to five times the assessment of the land. One apparent "sale" of land was found on enquiry to be the assignment of land to a Brahman in return for repeating an incantation ( $j \mathrm{japa}$ ) incessantly for one month on behalf of the "vendor", the price being arranged at eight annas for a thousand incantations.
101. By far the majority of the rents were found to be produce rents, the share payable varying with the kind of crop and with the custom of the village. Instances of cash rent are proportionately rare. The shares paid vary generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop, with or without the cost of seeds, manure, ploughing and weeding, and with or without the payment of the Government assessment (wighoti), Some produce rents were verified, but it was found impossible to work out any exact results from them, considering the varying yields and price of the crops, and consequent fluctuation in the value of the rent received. Roughly speaking, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the commonest share that the landlord receives for ordinary jirayat crops, $\frac{1}{3}$ for rice, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for garden crops. The cost of the seed \&c. is generally halved between landlord and tenant, while the wighoti is generally paid by the landlord.
102. With cash rents we are on firmer ground. Even here, a few instances were detected in which a sharp Wania gets a cash rent recorded in the village book -as the minimum that he will take, but claims a half share of the crop, if the season turn out a favourable one. Those cash rents were excluded which were found to be payments of interest on mortgage or other debts.
103. Mixed sales or rents have been avoided, that is, where the land sold or rented was partly jirayat and partly kyari. Irrigated garden land has also been kept apart, and some separable instances of this class have been included, in G: 3 and H. 3 respectively. Similarly, sales or rents of Khalsa land only have been accepted, and the instances where the land was partly khalsa and partly inami have been excluded. The tested sales were effected during the years 1912-13 to 1916-17 inclusive. The tested rents all belong to the year 1916-17. After the
preliminary scrutiny was made, the total numbers of sale-entries dealt with by orally questioning the parties were:-Tested 519: accepted 321: and of rententries, tested 269 : accepted 189.
104. It is further to be remarked, regarding sales of land, that an ordinary cultivator of the Taluka will only sell his land under exceptional circumstances. He will retain the land in his possession as long as he possibly can, and when compelled to sell, will only, as a rule, part with the worst or most distant fields in his holding. On the other hand a man may sell a good piece of land because it lies far off from the rest of his holding: and it is sometimes noticed that a purchaser will give a relatively high price for a piece of land which happens to adjoin his holding: A few instances of such apparently inflated prices have been rejected, as well as a few instances of inadequate prices, where the price recorded was below 3 times the assessment, and the transaction was an obvious " mobadle" or transfer of land, the " vendor" not wishing to keep it in his possession any longer, and not finding it saleable at a reasonable market price.
105. It is also to be remembered that the population and means of cultivation have gone down appreciably during the settlement period, and that the figures of cultivable Government unoccupied land stood in 1916-17 as follows.


It would not be expected, with so much waste land to choose from, that high prices would rule. What has prevented the value of land sold from being even lower than that recorded is the fact that it is in general land out of the permanently occuped area only that is bought and sold at the present time. The land that has long been unoccupied gets overgrown with scrub jungle. Not only does it not pay a man to cut down this jungle, at more than a few miles distance from Dholka or Bavla, but he has also been forced to pay a distinctly high occupancy price for taking up such overgrown land. The unoccupied land is therefore shunned by purchasers, and it is the practice, especially in the forlorn wastes of some of the villages in Group II, for cultivation to edge away from the growing area of jungle. Fields next to the jungle are more exposed to damage from cattle and wild animals, and are therefore accounted of little value.

These factors operate to render the price of the land genuinely bought and sold more approaching a normal price.
[106. The same remarks apply to some extent to the rents paid for cultivated land. Cash rents cannot be said to be common; they are usually only pafd to absentee land-holders, who cannot be on the spot to supervise the division of the crop, and who therefore fear being cheated of part of their share. A tenant if he wants to cultivate some extra land, prefers to do so on the commoner share system wherein he can often times get the landlord to help him out with the manuring, ploughing, sowing, and other operations. It follows that the landlords taking cash rent must offer favourable terms to their tenants, which means a low rent, in order to get their land cultivated at all. Not only so, but, once their land gets overgrown with jungle, the landlords know that they have little or no chance of getting anyone to cultivate it again, so that in order to keep the land clean and marketable they would be ready, in a series of poor years, to let it out on any terms whatever, even to the extent of their receiving once the assessment only, and getting no net return at all for a year or two.

Landlords are in a better position at centres like Dholka and Bavla, where either the land is esteemed at a higher value than elsewhere, or there is a larger supply of tenants who are too poor to buy land of their own. When the landlord, lives near the spot, or has good communications to bring him to the spot, he ought of course to be able to let his land on more favourable terms, than the landlord holding land in a distant village, hampered by bad communications.

It is concluded, therefore, that the evidence of sale and rent values, though possessing undoubted weight, cannöt be regarded in Dholka Taluka as conclusive, or wholly free from error in determining the incidence of the assessment upon the net produce of the land. The considerations, adduced above show that the value, both tor sales and rents of land, is inclined on the whole ta be lower than the real market value ${ }_{2}$ that is, the value considered with reference to the produce raised in the land.
107. I now give in a compendious form the result of the enquiry into sales and rents according to the groups of the expiring settlement, and offer observations thereupon.
Average value of sales (1912-13 to 1916-17) and rents (1916-17) of Khalsa land in selected villages of the 76 villages of Dholka Taluka in multiples of the assessment.


General remarks on sales.-Column 2. In spite of the depreciatory factors noted above, Group I, the north-eastern tract, shows a fair average value. More than half the tested instances come from this tract, 312 sales having been tested in Group I (out of total 519) and 189 having been accepted (out of 321). In Groups II, III, and IV, the depreciatory factors are at work. In Group V these factors have less influence, and, in addition, the very low assossmont shows itself in the high multiple value. Column 3. The rice lands are poor and less esteemed in the north-eastern tract Group I, and part of Group II. The distinctly higher value of rice lands in Groups II, III, and IV is due mainly to the good rice growing tract in the north central and north west parts of the Taluka. The dry soil in Groups III and IV is in general poor, coarse goradu or inferior besar black soil, (except in the case of Jakhda IV). Group II really comes out the worst for sale value, as it's better Kyari figures are due mainly to a few good rice villages to the north of the Group, and the better element in its Jirayat figures come from a few villages at the northern and eastern extremities of the group. Column 4. Cultivation of the better irrigated crops from permanent, wells being practically confined to Group I and part of Group II, instances of Bagayat sales and rents are not found in the other groups. Although there is a certain amount of wheat and barley irrigated in the other Groups, no sales or rents for cash were forthcoming. The Bagayat sales are of Jirayat land irrigated from wells. They are divided into two classes. (a) Sales of land including a well and (b) Sales of land including the right of taking water from a well either in the land sold or in some adjoining land. Where the well is sold along with the land (class a) the price is naturally higher.
108. Special remarks on sales.-Appendix G.-(i) Jirayat Sales.-Old Group I.-The good position and prosperity of Bavla is reflected in the sale multiple ( $40 \cdot 85$ ): even its rice land averages $42 \cdot 30$ (see $G(2)$ ), but that has only been sold to a small extent and is unimportant.

Rasam.-With the next highest multiple, $22 \cdot 87$ is a well-to-do village near Bavla.

Santhal and Ranoda.-Multiples appear unduly low, 8.49 and 11.92. It appears in Santhal that only poor lands, fetching poor prices, have been suld. There is a co-operative society there, and well-to-do people would no doubt be able to borrow from it without selling, their lands. The population is low and the simade extensive, so that a good deal. of land has been bought at low prices by people of Rajpur
oa 1-11
and Jalalpur Wajifa. Out of 32 Jirayat sales accepted, 9 are of lands at à distance of one mile or more from the purchasers' village.

In the 11 Jirayat sales of Ranoda, only 2 are noted as being of poor land. Thore are no good Patidar cultivators in the village.

Old Group II.-The general level is low, as might be expected in this Group. But the extreme lowness of multiple in Khatripur, Kochria, Paldi, Rajoda, Simaj and Walthera deserves some detailed comment.

Khatripur ( $6 \cdot 16$ ).-4 Jirayat sales are accepted. In 2 of these cases, the lands had been lying waste for a long time, and in a 3rd case, the land was stated to be inferior land. These sales do not therefore represent the good average lands of this village.

Kochria (9.03).-Only 2 Jirayat sales are recorded, one is of good lana, and the other of black-soil land : they cannot be called representative. The flourishing state of the village is seen in the Kyari sale multiple, $67 \cdot 88$ (see G. 2).

Paldi (5. 26).-Two sales only are accepted: a much better price was realized for irrigated lands in this village:

Rajoda (8.79).-Only 2 sales, of goradu land are accepted, the people are some what backward: there are no Patidar cultivators here.

Simaj ( $9 \cdot 48$ ).-This is a big village, in which a good deal of land has been sold at very low rates. In 4 of the 15 Jirayat sales poor land at a distance of some $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village was sold. The Kyari multiple, 6.15, is very low (see G. 2), but this is not a rice village, and only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of Kyari were sold. The lowness of the multiple largely due to a drop in the population, and excess of land. The village, is not, in fact, badly off.

Walthera ( $8 \cdot 10$ ).-This is partly a rice village: of the 3 accepted Jirayat sales, 1 was of a waste number, and 1 of land one mile distant from the village. The village suffers also from a low population and excess of land, but it is well provided lately with protective "bands" and showed progress in consequence.

Old Group III.-Hasannagar (9.64). Only 3 sales are available, varying from $5 \cdot 88$ to 28.75 multiples.

Kharanti.-The multiple ( $\mathbf{1 5 \cdot 0 0}$ ) is based upon one sale only.
Old Group IV.-Dugari (4.54). This low value is based upon one sale only, of black soil $\frac{3}{3_{4}}$ mile from the village site.

Memar.-(5.07). This is not a flourishing village, but I am not disposed to class either of the 2 accepted sales as very typical, since one of them was made in favour of the Talati's sister, and the other of the Mukbi's wife.

Nanodra.-(8.52). Of the 4 accepted sales, 2 are of distant land. The strength of this flourishing village lies more in the Kyari land, the multiple for which is $32: 71$.

Vejalka.-( $9 \cdot 37$ ). There is only one sale here, ot 2 survey numbers.
Old Group V.-There are only 2 sales of Kali Veji and 1 of Kanotar. The high value at Kali Veji was expressly verified from the people at the village.
109. Kyari Sales.-G(2). These are less numerous than the Jirayat sales, only 67 Kyari accepted instances being found as against 233 Jirayat. The Kyari lands are of real importance only to these villages in Groups III, IV and part of II where they predominate, being of good quality and well situated or protected. The number and area of such villages is small, compared with the rest of the Taluka. It is to be remembered in considering the Kyari multiples that the rice rates of the Taluka are comparatively high upon the whole.

Old Group 1.-The average would be well over 20 multiples but for the depressing influence of Ambethi, Ranoda and Santhal. These 3 are not "rice" villages, i.e., mainly producing rice.

Ambeth $i$ has a large repaired tank, and the rice lands there are well thought of. Among the 4 Kyari sales, 2 are of land sold by a woman who was absconding from the village on her re-marriage with a Patidar. This offending lady would be glad to get any price for her land; she would not be likely to get the full value of $i t$.

In Santhal, the rice crop seems to be poor, and the water supply usually insufficient.

Old Group IL.-The flourishing villages of Kochria and Ranesar with their multiples of 67.88 and $78 \cdot 33$ carry up the group average. These villages form part of the north central tract, growing Kamod rice. They are benefitted by good irrigation bunds.

The large multiple for Kauka ( 68.57 ) comes from $\frac{1}{4}$ acre only, and might almost be neglected.

The rest of this group shows poor multiples for rather inferior rice lands growing mostly sutarsal rice. The multiple is probably depressed by the scanty water supply due to insufficient rainfall:-

Old Groups III, IV and V.-Hasannagar (12.5) has an insufficient water supply. Adroda (28.12) Chavla (30.85) and Nanodra ( $32 \cdot 71$ ) are good examples of villages benefitted by protective works and by the drainage from the north along the line of the Rodh.

At Meni (11.31) water is abundant, but there is a tendency to saltness of soil round the Nal flats, leading to a poorer yield.

## Crop outturn.

110. Regarding the average outturn of the crops, it is difficult to frame anything more than rough generalisations from data so varied as the season, soil, date of sowing, degree of cultivation, etc. I have collected information from the people themselves in several villages, and occasionally from isolated cultivators, as to the reputed outturn of some of the principal crops, as grown in fair average soils. The village people appear to have estimated with fair accuracy. After leaving out a few extraordinary estimates due either to ignorance or to exaggeration, I find a distinct agreement traceable in the majority of the village estimates. The estimates are all given in the form of maunds (Kacha, of 40 lbs .), outturn to a bigha, the common local measure of land, equalling 23 gunthas or, twenty-three fortieth parts of an acre. In some cases, where the figures of one village differ from that of the next, it is quite likely that the general character of the soil may differ in like proportions, and that the figures actually show the capability of the soil of each village. I give below the tabulated result of a rough average of the village peoples estimates: by the expression "good normal" is meant a good 12 annas crop that ought to be got, with careful cultivation, in a year of favourable rainfall. It is what the villagers have called a "good" year. They would never agree to its being called a "normal" year since their experience teaches them to expect only about a 4 anna crop on an average with the scianty and ill-distributed rainfall of recent years.

While I have myself selected the average figure and classified the figures into good or poor in the cases where the people have not already done so, the figures on which the statement is based are furnished wholly by the people themselves. The Talukdari villages have been consulted, as well as the 76 khalsa and leasehold villages, especially regarding the outturn of Chassia (unirrigated) wheat.

111. In the case of Chassia wheat, the difference of yield between good and bad black soil is marked: it is also a fact that in some years the bad black soils will produce a better crop than the good black soils ; the season 1917-18 in which there was an excess of moisture is an instance of this. It can safely be said that, though 5 maunds to a bigha is the average for a good normal crop in a village, there would be much good wheat land in that village producing from 6 to 8 maunds or more. Similarly the best crop in good black soil can go up to 12 or even 15 maunds in the most favourable circumstances. The Deputy Manager, Sanand Estate, Mr. Durlabhram, pointed out fields of black soil wheat near Gundi in 1917-18 where the yield would not be less than 10-12 maunds to a bigha. Though the average growth of cotton in the Taluka is poor and stunted, the yield of the better cotton fields might easily reached or surpass the estimates of "good " and " best ". An old man of Chhabasar, one of the Talukdari sharers there, informed me that his 30 bighas of cotton land produced 175 maunds last year.
112. Besides the above somewhat rough calculations, information is also available from the carefully prepared crop experiments of past years. Relevant experiments have been extracted relating to the principal crops in Dholka Taluka and the neighbouring Talukas of Sanand and Daskroi. The experiments which were carried out during 16 years between 1884-85 and 1907-08 have been summarised below for comparison and information. Fuller details of these experiments are given in the form of a note. It should be borne in mind, regarding the annewari of these official experiments, that in most of them if not in all, the good average crop is represented by 16 annas, and not by 12 annas as would be reckoned by Revenue Officers in the present time. Thus, the crop experiment report for the Bombay Presidency, 1896-97, p. ii, lays down that " 16 annas is to represent not a bumper crop, but a good average crop".

Summary of cróp experiments, Talukas Dholka, Daskroi and Sanand between the year 1884-85 and 1907-08.

| Name of crop. | Dholka Taluks. |  |  |  | Daskrol Taluka, |  |  |  | Sanand Taluka, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annawari. | Kacha maunds par acre. | Kacha manads blgha. | No. of crop experiments. | Annawarl. | Kacha maunds per acro. | Kachs maund per bigha. | No. of crop experi- ments. ments | AnnaWart. | Kacha maunds per acre. | Kacha mands. bigha. |  |
| Rice (Sutarsal) | 12 | 23 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 4 |
| Blce (Kamod) | 11 | 39 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 5 |
| Wheat (Chasia) | 11 | 14 | - 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Whest (Irrigated) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 33 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 31 | 18 | 2 |
| Juwarl (Ģrain) | 8 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juwarl (Irrigated) | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | s |
| Cotton | 18 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bajr | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 |  |  | 0 | $-0$ |
| Barley (Irrigated) | 12 | 20 | 111 | 1 | 11 | 85 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 88 | 22 | 2 |
| Chana (Gram) | 8 | 25 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 26 | . 15 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 81 | 1 |

Prices.
113. The rise of prices by the close of the settlement period is no less marked in Dholka Taluka than elsewhere in the world. The agricultural producer gets, at the close of the period, a higher price for all kinds of agricultural produce, while he has to pay greatly increased prices for his agricultural stock and raw materials. Clothes, and many articles of food, cost him more. Meanwhile, he is paying, at the close of the period, the same assessment to Government, of the same nominal value, but of a less purchasing power. The exact balancing of the rise in the value of the rupee according to gold standard and of the fall in its purchasing value notwithstanding the rise is a matter to defeat the skilled economist. The question will not be attempted here. Theoretically the agriculturist, as a producer of raw material of distinctly rising value, should be in a strong economic position. Actually, it is believed that he can make heavy profits nowadays, given normal seasons, even in the poorer soils, and that his position is better than it was at the beginning of the settlement period, in spite of the dearness of seed, labour, and agricultural stock. Such a conclusion is not demonstrable by figures, but it can be deduced from a multitude of observed facts. It can no doubt be "proved" by certain
figures, without representing all the facts, that a certain village or tract is in a hopeless economic condition, and ought by all the theories of the "economist" to have perished of starvation long ago. But the fact remains, and is demonstrable by. the ordinary channels of perception, that hundreds of thousands of agriculturists can, and do, even in the present times of scarcity make a good living out of the soil, live in well built houses, and wear better clothes and use more comforts than former generations dreamed of. If economic theory be wanted in support of this, I can quote the "Enquiry into the rise of prices in India, 1914" whose author an experienced Finance Officer, assisted by a skilled economist, states on p.184, paragraph 363, his opinion that "The income of agriculturists has risen as fast as, if not faster than, prices." The same author states on p.145, paragraph 343 "No more conclusive evidence of a higher standard of living among the masses can be obtained than that afforded by the growth of the imports of sugar, kerosene oil, apparel, boots and shoes, galvanized iron sheets, copper and yellow metal, matches, soaps, and betelnuts."

The Government of India in their review of Mr. Datta's report, p. 22 quote the following significant passages. "There has undoubtedly been a real progress, and increase of wealth and a general diffusion of it, in consequence of an increase in the profits of agriculture. $\qquad$ " (p.184, paragraph 439).
" The standard of living amongst all classes of the population, especially among landholders, traders, and ryots, has increased very considerably in recent years, and extravagance on occasions of marriage and other social ceremonies has seriously increased. The average villager lives in a better house and eats better food than his father: brass and other metal vessels have taken the place of coarse earthenware, and the clothing of his family in quality and quantity has improved. We may also say that the increase in passenger miles travelled predicates the existence of spare money to pay for railway fares. " (p.185, paragraph 443).
114. So much for Indian agriculturists in general : to bring the matter nearer, into Gujarat, the opinion of the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, is quoted in the Land Revenue Administration report of the Bombay Presidency, for 1915-16, Part II, p.29, as follows "the year under report, though a bad one, has afforded an excellent and unusual opportunity for gauging the real and solid advances in material prosperity and resources which have slowly and inperceptibly been made during the last two decades. Every Gujarat District has the same story to tell. The district officers were agreeably surprised to find how easily a year of more or less extensive crop failure was borne by the same rural populations which in 1899-1900 were completely prostrated by this failure of the crops, and poured on to relief works in thousands....................There can be no doubt that there are greater reserves of wealth and credit and that the people as a whole have become more thrifty, more resourceful and more prosperous."
115. Dholka Taluka has no doubt shared in the general increased prosperity and resources. But that the advantage of the Taluka has been more backward than forward in the way of population, agricultural stock, and cultivated area is clear from the facts shown in this report. In order to reconcile the prevailing high prices and good position of agriculturists generally with the diminished condition of agriculture in Dholka Taluka, it must be held that there have been other forces at work, separable from the improvement in prices, to diminish the condition of the Taluka. What these forces are, will be considered later (Paragraphs 142-156). Their effect, in connection with prices, is to modify to some extent the prosperity which the prices would naturally bring, and to lessen, if not to cancel altogether, the rise in assessment which might reasonably be expected from such prices in a normally progressive Taluka. At the same time, it is to be noticed that the backward tendencies have probably, by now, spent their force. The population shows signs of gradually re-establishing itself: there is every likelihood that the deserted areas will be taken up for cultivation by persons from outside the Taluka bringing in fresh population and agricultural stock. Nor are the high prices of agricultural produce, brought as they have been into the influence of worldmarkets, likely to drop to the figures of ten years ago. The sharp immediate rise caused by war and famine conditions is not likely to continue. But that the general level will remain high is the opinion of Mr. Datta in the work alreedy quoted:
oa 1-12
he says, p.135, speaking before 1914, that "the rise of prices is likely to continue. At any rate it is hardly likely to fall." $\checkmark$
116. The prices of the principal food-grains, and of cotton, are set forth in Appendix I for the Revision Settlement period 1888-89 to 1917, and for two preceding decades $1866-67$ to $1885-86$. I regret that the gap of 2 years $1886-1888$ cannot be filled up from available resources. Judging from the figures of Daskroi in those years, there was no very startling departure from the normal in them. Figures for the whole period $1850-51$ to $1885-86$, with a gap of one year $1855-56$ have been tabulated by Mr. Bulkley at p. 32 of the First Revision Report of the Taluka (Government Selection No. CCXVII New Series). For the two preceding decades I have taken Mr. Bulkley's figures, regarding which Mr. Ozanne has noticed (ib p. 153). that "Mr Bulkley has sought to give the price for each product as it-ruled in the month in which it is usually sold by the cultivators," instead of the average of the monthly prices for each year. The figures from 1888 onwards have been supplied by the Director of Agriculture and show presumably the average of the monthly prices. The continuous record of prices is given for the four chief products of rice, wheat, juar, and cotton, being available (continuously) for them only. They represent 78.04 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Taluka in the 5 years 1912 to 1916. In order to bring the percentage shown up to 84.44 of the cultivated area the figures of bajri and barley have been shown as well for the last thirty years.
$\checkmark$ 117. During the 30 years 1856-1886, the prices of food-grains fell, and the tendency as remarked by Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division, was still downwards in 1887*. The respective prices of wheat and juar remained practically the same during the last two decades of the original settlement period 1866-86, but these prices were 40 per cent. lower than the averages of the first decade $\dagger 1856-66$. Mr. Ozanne observes, with reference to this fall that " Notwithstanding this fall, the prices are for wheat 106 per cent. and for juwari 53 per cent. higher than the averages during the five years (i. e., 1850-55) preceding the settlement. The course of rice prices is slightly different, but rice is 110 per cent. dearer than before the introduction of the current lease." $\checkmark$

Turning to the 30 years of the Revision Settlement period, 1888-1917, we find that in the first decade, 1888-97, the average price of rice, wheat and juar shows a pronounced rise on the average of the last decade, 1876-86, of the Original Settlement period. The rise is such as to bring the price of rice dearer than it was in the first decade 1856-66 of the Original Settlement; wheat rises to almost the same price as that of $1856-66$ and juar, while rising materially, fails to reach that level. By the last decade 1908-17, of the Revision Settlement period, the prices of all three grains has reached an average well above that of the 1856-66 decade, and higher than any of which we possess a record. From -1895, considerable fluctuations set in, and the sub-period 1895-1904 contains practically all the highest and lowest prices reached during the 30 years. In the middle of this sub-period comes the great famine of 1900 (S. 1956), in which year wheat and juar reached the highest price of the whole period, and rice rose within a fraction of the highest price. It was perhaps after this sub-period, and during the last decade, that the influence of world prices began to affect all commodities, wheat and cotton especially, or at any rate to be noticed more than formerly. Apart from a slight fall in the price of juar in the second decade the rise in prices has been progressive throughout the third decade.

In the first decade, 1888-97, the average price of rice, wheat and juar rose by 24,25 and 18 per cent. on the average of the preceding decade (1876-86). In the second decade, 1898-1907, rice rose again by 19 per cent. upon the preceding decade, while wheat and juar remained at practically the same level.

In the third decade, 1908-17, rice remained practically stationary, while wheat rose by 17 per cent. and juar by 19 per cent. upon the preceding decade.
118. The case of cotton is simple. It has been increased enormously in price during the last 60 years or more: $47 \frac{1}{2}$ Bangali seers could be bought for a rupee in 1854-55 (though the Commissioner, N. D. doubted this figure in $\ddagger 1887$ : the 1917 price price stands at $3_{16}^{11}$ Bangali seers. The last two decades of the original settlement

[^13]period, 1866-86, show a rise of 50 per cent. in the price of cotton over the first decade, 1856-66, while that decade showed a rise of 100 per cent. above the ante settlement period.*

The first decade of the lst Revision Settlement period, 1888-97, shows a rise of 21 per cent upon the last decade of the original settlement period 1876-77. For the second decade 1898-1907, the price of cotton remained practically the same as it was in the first decade. The third decade, however, 1888-1917, shows a rise of 30 per cent. upon the first decade. In 1911 and 1917 the prices reached the highest annual average level recorded in the whole 50 years period. The price for 1918, so far incomplete, is higher still. (Prices have now been brought up to date since this was written.) With the increasing population of India, and the demand for cotton goods not only in India, but throughout the world, there is no immediate prospect of the price of cotton falling below the average of the last recorded decade.'
119. Dholka Taluka has not failed to take advantage of the remarkable rise in cotton prices, as is shown by the rise in cultivation of cotton in the 76 villages by 289 per cent. between 1896 and the average of 5 years 1912-16. The percentage of cotton cultivation to the total cultivated area in the 76 villages rose from 11.98 per cent. in the years 1882-85 to 23.69 per cent. in the years 1912-16.
$\sqrt{ } 120$. I now summarize, for the sake of clearness, under 9 items, the average prices of the three principal food grains, and cotton in Dholka Taluka from 1850 to 1917. The prices are shown in seers of 80 tolas to a rupee.

In items, 6 to 9 inclusive, the prices are shown in seers and chattaks $\left(=\frac{1}{16}\right.$ seer, or 5 tolas).

Average prices, Dholka Taluka.


The percentage effect of these rises is tabulated as follows with reference to the items in the foregoing summary of prices.
$\sqrt{ }$ Percentage rise in prices, Dholka Taluka, 1850-1917.

| Items - $\quad$ mpared. | Sub-periods. | Percentage rise in price. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rice. | Wneat. | Juar. | Cotton. |
| 1 with 8 | 5 years 1850-54 with 3rd decade 1908.1817 .. | 65•45 | 68.54 | - 69.56 | $\ldots$ |
| 1 with 9 | 5 years $1850-54$ with average of 30 yoars, <br> $1388-1917$ | 62.87 | $63 \cdot 15$ | $65 \cdot 15$ |  |
| . 5 with 9 | 30 years, 1858.86 with 30 years 1888-1917 . $\quad$. | 25.74 | 23.67 | 12.87 | 37-73 |
| 4 with 8 | 3rd decede $1876-77$ to 1885-86, with 3rd decede $1903-1917$ | $38 \cdot 16$ | $42 \cdot 97$ | 31.91 | 44.55 |
| 4 with 6 | 3rd dscade, 1876-77 to $1885-86$ with lst deoade 1888-1897 | 24.2 | $25 \cdot 79$ | 18.10 | $20 \cdot 32$ |
| 6 with 8 | 1st decade 1888-1897 ${ }^{\circ}$ with 3rd deonde $190 \ddot{8}_{-}^{\circ}$ 1917 | 18.62 | $23 \cdot 16$ | 16.87 | $30 \cdot 40$ |

*Bombay Governmont Selection No. CCXVII, New Serie日, p. 153.
121. Regarding the quality of these commodities, it is to be observed that the rice quoted is Sutarsal rice, that is the second, or inferior kind of rice, in its husk, that is "uncleaned". The better varieties of rice command a higher price. So, too, the wheat quoted is the cheaper, red, variety, called rata, of unirrigated wheat. The juar quoted is of the common dry crop variety; the cotton quoted is "raw" or unginned cotton containing the seeds.
122. The general rise of prices has also affected the following among the articles commonly bought or hired by the cultivators-metals, cloth of all kinds, shoes, irrigating bags (kos), leather ropes, Kerosine, carts, ploughs and implements, live stock including bullocks, matches, tobacco, condiments,' oil, seed grain, manure, fibrous ropes, cart-hire, plough-hire, and field-labour. We should err with certain ' econommists' if we suppose that the rise in the last nine of these items represents wholly a loss to the ordinary cultivator, and not also a possible source of gain.

## Wages.

123. Wages have risen along with all other prices. There are complaints throughout the Taluka of the scarcity and dearness of labour. The expense of cultivation has thus been raised for the larger cultivators. The well-to-do cultivators of Rupal complained that they paid such high cash wages to the labourers that towards the end of last cultivating season they had to go to their labourers and borrow back from them part of the cash taken in wages, to enable them to complete their sowing and weeding. But it must not be supposed that all classes of cultivator or all villages are adversely affected by the rise in wages. The smaller cultivator can supplement his income and pay for his own seed and ploughing out of the earnings made by working for the larger farmers. In some of the poorer villages, particularly where the population is mostly of one caste, and nearly on the same level, it is not customary to pay wages at all. With true co-operation, they do their own labour, and get their neighbours to help them, giving the neighbours similar help in return. It is also unusual for the poorer people to undertake any cultivation, unless they have got a wife and sons to help them in the field. Such families would either employ no labour at all, or else would employ only a little labour at the busiest seasons. One of the reasons given for selling land is that the occupant has suffered the loss of his wife and family and cannot therefore go on cultivating.
124. Wages for ordinary daily field labour vary according to the custom of the village, and the business of the season. The daily wage is usually given in cash, with or without food-the food being supplied once, twice, or even thrice in the day, according to custom. Where food is not provided, the cash rate is generally higher: labour is sometimes also paid by a larger cultivator in bullock and plough hire : in return for the labourer's work, the bifer agrees to plough a certain amount of the labourer's land for him.

The best daily wages are earned by skilled ploughers and sowers: less is paid for weeding, hedging and miscellaneous work. A good rate is also paid for working an irrigation lift at a tank side or for driving bullcoks at an irrigating well.

It cannot be said that labour has in any way improved in skill or efficiency: a favourite complaint of employers is that the labourers now keep Sarkari tem (time) i.e. they observe the hours common to Government Offices, coming to work at 11 a.m. and leaving about 6 p.m., instead of coming to work at dawn, and going on till sundown. The wages of daily labour vary from 4 annas for a full days work to Re. 1 in prosperous villages at the busiest season.
125. In addition to the daily labourers, there are men engaged by the larger farmes for terms varying from a ff $w$ months to a year. The term is sometimes 6 months or 12 months, or else 5 and 11 months, allowing a month for the labourer to rest and look after his own affair. In some wheat villages a man is hired for two terms, the first being 5 months from Paush to Waishak, the season of wheat growing, cutting and harvesting and of cotton picking, and the second, 5 months from Ashad to Kartark, the season of ploughing and sowing. These men are known in the Taluka as Sathis, that is, partners or companions: their position corresponds roughly with that of the English farm hand or agricultural labourer. It is probable that the Sathis are the permanently engaged servants called "slaves" by Captain Cruikshank in his Revenue Survey of old Dholka Taluka in 1824-25, whom Mr. Bulkley could not identify in his 1st Revision report 1887* as still existing. Possibly,

[^14]however, the servants of the larger talukdars are the men referred to : the position of the talukdars' outdoor servants corresponds in most ways with that of the ordinary Sathi.
126. In the north-east tract, a cultivator with a fair annount of irrigated land keeps Sathis to help at the well : in the wheat villages, Sathis are needed owing to the large extent of the holdings.

As with the daily labourers, complaints are made of the scarcity of Sathis, and the greatly increased wages which they command. Their independence is illustrated by the common remark of employers that "If the sathi is not satisfied, he takes himself off." The Sathis duties are purely agricultural : the only house duties that he performs are to take the cattle home, where they are kept at his employers house, and tie them up: he may also help at churning the milk, in return for which a little ghi would be given. Beyond that, there are few duties that would be required of or performed by a Sathi in the ordinary rural household. The Sathi has his own house as a rule: if he has not, his employer provides some accommodation, but he generally sleeps in the field to guard the crop.
127. Sathis are employed in more than half the villages of the Taluka. In a few of the poorer villages, there is no farmer big enough to engage any Sathi : and in a few other villages, Sathis are not employed only because there are none available. Inquiries showed that there are 222 sathis employed in 22 Khalsa villages, and 226 in 14 Talukdari villages. 14 inhabited Khalsa villages, and 4 Talukdari were noted as employing no Sathis for the reasons shown above.
$\sqrt{ }$ The general practice is for the employer to feed and cloth the Sathi, and to pay him a cash wage in addition. In rare cases a cash payment only is made. Thus at Kauka, Rs. 40 are paid for 4 months with no clothes or food : and in Dholka Kasba cash payments at the rate of Rs. 8-12-0 a month are made alternatively to payments in cash and food, etc.

The wages vary with the strength and ability of the Sathi, and also from village to village. The lowest quoted rate is Rs. 40 in addition to clothes and food for a twelve month (at Shekhdi, Jalalpur Wajife, and Ambareli) and the highest is Rs. 160 (at Bagôdra). The rates in the more distant wheat villages are distinctly higher than in the goradu villages of the north-east and central tract. The supply of Sathis is also larger on the whole where the rates are higher. $\sqrt{\text { These points are proved }}$ by the following analysis which I obtained by local inquiry.

Sathis' cash Wages, Dholka Taluka, 1918.-(Food, clothing, etc., are given in addition.)

| Item. | Villages and Group. | Average monthly cash wage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. |
| 1. | 7 larger villages of Group I. Badarkha, Chaloda, Chandisar, Dholka, Kavitha, Saroda and Wasna Kelia | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. | 5 other villages of Group I. Ambliala, Jalalpur Wajife, Ranoda, Shekhdi, Sindhraj | $3 \frac{1}{3} \text { to } 4$ |
| 3. | 5 villages of Group II. Ambareli, Dadusar, Sahij, Shiawada, Simaj | $3 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 4$ |
| 4. | 5 wheat villages of Groups II, III, and IV. Pisawada, Walthera, Dholi, Jakhda, Wejalka | $6$ |
| 5. | 16 Talukdari wheat villages, Bagodra, Bhumli, Bhurki, Begwa, Gangad, Rohika, Bholad, Gundi, Koth, Saragwada, Wataman, Rupgad, Warna, Utelia, Baroda. Samani | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |

The villages in items 1, 2 and 3 are Goradu villages, depending chiefly on dry crops and rice : those in items 4 and 5 are wheat villages, depending chiefly on unirrigated wheat. The supriority of wages in the wheat villages is evident, and cannot, I think, be due to mere coincidence.
128. The value of the food, clothing, etc. may be taken to be fairly constant throughout. Detailed enquiries at 3 villages (Walthera, Rupgad, and Dholi) gave
ca 1-13
an almost identical result, which I summarize below on a 12 months basis. The cost, for a 6 months term would be exactly halved, except for the turban-cloth which is to last equally for 12 months as for $\hat{6}$.

Cost of Sathis' Food and Clothing for 12 Months, Dholka Taluka, 1918.
Rs.
4 Food at Rs. 5 a month .. .. .. .. 60
4 Pacherias (body cloths) at Rs. 2 .. .. . 8
2 Kedias (Jackets) at Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2} \quad$.. . .. $\quad . . \quad 3$
$\begin{array}{llll}1 \text { Mathanu lugadu, phenta, or phaliya (head cloth) of } 12 \text { gaj } \\ \text { ( } 18 \text { cubits) length } & \text {.. } & \because & \ddots\end{array}$
2 pairs of shoes at Ri. 31 .. .. .. .. $6 \frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco and gol (molasses) for smoking Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ a month

| Total | $\ldots$ | $\frac{100 \frac{1}{2}}{}$ Monthly average, roughly |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |

The cost of the smoking mixture varies with the amount smoked: the estimates given varied from 8 annas to Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$, a month. In addition, the Sathi is provided with matches, without which he is not contented. They are used particularly in the rainy season when a burning brand or fuel cake is not always available.

## Revenue History.

129. The area and assessment of the land of the 76 villages at the beginning and end of the expiring settlement is shown in the subjoind table :-


The figures of columns . 2 and 3. are taken from Mr. Bulkley's revision report.* The figures of columns 4 and 5 are taken from Taluka Form VIII A and B : an area of 3,692 acres has been added in column 4, item 4 , on account of the Wanta lands of Ambliara, Chandisar, and Wavtha, as these lands were apparently included by Mr. Bulkley in his corresponding figures.
130. Items 1 and 2 show that there has been a decrease of 13,460 acres in the area and of Rs. 33,191 in the assessment of occupied Government lands, while Government unoccupied assessed land shows an increase of 14,890 acres in area and Rs. 31,204 in assessment. In other words Government is realizing annually from Khalsa occupied lands Rs. 33,191 less at the close of the settlement, while the cultivable waste area has almost exactly doubled itself, during the settlement period, being 14,904 acres at the beginning, and increasing by 14,889 acres by the end of the period. This increase is noticed more fully in paragraphs 136-156 below.
131. The decrease of 13,460 acres in item 1 has been effected chiefly by forfeiture or resignation of occupied land, and the increase of 14,889 acres in item 2 has been effected mainly by the same means. There is not an exact correspondence between the aggregate of items 1 and 2 for the years 1886 and 1916, as this aggregate has been subject to other fluctuating influences during the period. Thus, both

[^15]items have been increased in consequence of the decrease in item 3 (alienated), while they have been decreased by the increase of item 4 (unarable) which includes assigned lands. The net aggregates of items 1 and 2 are as follows :-

| 1886. | 1916. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aeres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 104,079 | 105,509 | 1,429 |

The decrease of 458 acres in item 3 (unassessed Bhatha land) is assignable to the varying action of the river Sabarpati.
132. The alienated land (item 4) shows a decrease of 2,040 acres and Rs. 2,753 in area and Salami or Judi. This is due to the resumption or lapse of inami lands, by purchase, lack of heirs, and also by resignation and forfeiture of alienated. lands which thereby became Khalsa.
133. The increase of 1,154 acres in the Government unassessed unarable land (item 5) is due to the assignment of lands (usually by purchase) for railways, tanks, and other public purposes.
134. The total area of the 76 villages is shown to have increased by 85 acres during the 30 years period. It might be supposed that this area would remain constant. The difference which is relatively small, can only be accounted for by (a) correction of records in measurement cases, and (b) action of the river Sabarmati in forming fresh riverside lands.
135. The total assessment including Judi-Salami leviable upon the taluka at the close of the expiring settlement shows a decrease of Rs. 4,740, which can be accounted for by the assignment of land for railway and other public purposes, the reduction of permanent Bbatha rates and miscellaneous reasons which cannot be exactly traced'; the difference does not seem sufficiently great to justify further detailed analysis.
136. The increase in the cultivable wrate of the 76 villages has been so remarkable that it is worth considering in some detail. The figures given in Appendix J shows that the cultivable waste has increased as follows, by 75 per cent. during the 1st Revision Settlement.

## Assessed cultivable waste unoccupied Khalsa lands in the 76 villages of the Dholka Taluka.



These figures show that an increase of waste set in a few years after the first revision settlement was introduced by 1896-97, the waste had risen by 20 per cent. During the following decade 1896-1906, however, it rose by 6 per cent. only, showing unmistakeably that the great famine of 1900 (1956) did not cause, as an immediate effect at any rate, any striking increase of the waste area. Nor does this retention of the land immediately after the two famine years seem to be due to any particular leniency in collecting the revenue. Remissions were given no doubt with the liberality usually observed by the district authorities; but considering the disastrous nature of the seasons, the remissions between 1900-01. and $1906-07$ are by no means large. Taking the figures roughly, out of a normal demand of Rs. $1,40,000$ the followng remissions were granted :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - Year. } \\
& \text { Remissions. } \\
& \text { 1900-01 .. One-third of the demand. } \\
& \text { 1901-02 .. The whole demand. } \\
& \text { 1902-03 .. R. 11,500 odd, which equals the amount of unauthorized arrears of } \\
& \text { the previous years. } \\
& \text { 1903-04 .. Rs. 5,500 odd, which equals the amount of unaithorized arrears of } \\
& \text { the previous years. } \\
& \text { 1904-05 } \quad \because \text { Half the demand. } \\
& \text { 1905-06 .. One-seventh of the demand. } \\
& \text { 1906-07 .. Rs. 4,500 odd; which equala the amount of unauthorized arrears of } \\
& \text { the previous years. }
\end{aligned}
$$

137. Thus, in three of the seven years, the demand was collected practically in full. In one year only was the whole demand remitted. And at the end of $t$. disastrous period, in 1906-07, the waste lands had increased by-1,343 acres only, total assessed cultivable area of some 103,000 acres. But the decline does not dan from 1906-07, and we need not stop at that year. The remissions for the two following years were :-

\[

\]

During these two years, the area of waste lands did not increase, but even diminished. slightly, the figures of waste area being-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Acres. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1906-07$ | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 21,752 |
| $1907-08$ | .. | .. | . | . | .. | 21,287 |
| $1908-09$ | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 21,708 |

Not only do these facts show that the revenue policy followed was sufficiently liberal. but they also, I think, furnish a clear proof of the lightness of the assessment. Had the land been heavily or even fully assessed, we should have expected wholesale resignations and forfeitures as the result of the signal disaster of S. 1956 followed by a series of bad years, and accompanied by a very fair level of collections. But that has not been the case ; it is not until 1909-10 that the waste land shows an unmistakeable increase. Rising in that year to 23,306 acres, it continued to rise more or less steadily until the high water mark of 1915-16 was reached, at 30,040 acres. It stood, in 1916-17 at 29,793 acres. The increase of waste land in the last decade 1906-07 to 1916-17 has thus been 36 per cent. Since the above was written, however, $I$ am glad to record a further decrease in the cultivable waste of the Taluka, the figures for 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20 standing respectively at 27,298 acres, 25,118 acres and 24,213 acres.
138. The figures of waste land given above may now be examined according to the old (first revision) groups. The results are as follows :-

Assessed cultivable waste unoccupied Khalsa lands in the 76 villages of Dholka Taluka, in acres.

|  | Group. | Villages. | 1888-89. | 1896-97. | 1906-07. | 1916-17. | Percentage 1888 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - | 25 | 2,465 | 3,250 | 4,715 | 6,558 | + 166 |
| II | $\cdots$ | . 28 | 5,582 | 8,447 | 8,865 | 14,027 | $+151$ |
| III | . | 8 | 1,802 | 1,627 | 1,471 | 2,159 | +10 |
| Iv | $\cdots$ | 10 | 4,313 | 4,376 | 4,010 | 4,289 | $-1$ |
| V |  | $\checkmark$ | 2,823 | 2,686 | 2,674 | 2,745 | - 3 |

Note.-There is a difference in the total of the five groups compared with the totals shown in Appendix $\mathbf{J}$. This difference does not exceed 17 aores in any one year. It is due to Dharchod of gunthas in separating the group totale.

These figures disclose a sharp division between the first two, and the last three, groups. Groups I and II begin with 8,000 acres waste, and end with 20,000 : while groups III, IV and V begin with 9,000 acres, and end with 9,000 . Groups IV and V show an actual slight decrease in the waste area, while the increase in group III is but trifling.
139. These figures have a slight correspondence with the figures of resources given groupwar in paragraph 96 above. It is shown in paragraphs 92 to 98 inclusive that all the groups have declined seriously in population, agricultural cattle and ploughs. While there is not much to choose between the groups in the general tale of desolation, it is found that the last three groups have declined to a slightly less extent. Group II has suffered most, on the whole in resources and contains by far the largest aggregate of cultivable waste.
140. Analysing the fluctuation of cultivable waste by villages in the old groups, we find the following result:-
Variation of cultivable assessed Government waste lands during the first revision period, 1888-1917, in the 76 villages of Dholka taluka, by villages.


The number of villages decreased in group II should really be 4 instead of 5 The assessed waste in Adasar is shown as "decreased " merely because the land has been spoiled by the Sabarmati and altered to unassessed waste, the inhabitants: having abandoned the land long ago (see paragraph 11). It is obvious that the proportion of villages with a decrease of cultivable waste is considerably higherin the last three groups than in the first two. But it is also to be borne in. mind that
(i) the last three groups taken together contain fewer villages than either of the first two groups,
(ii). group I contained (in 1885), and still contains (in 1911) more than half the population of the whole 76 villages,
(iii) group I equals or surpasses in agricultural resources all the rest of the: 76 villages (as detailed in paragraphs 96 and 97 ).
141. I have argued from the figures of waste in the taluka as a whole that the. observed data of waste land, and revenue collection during the decade of the greatfamine point clearly to the lowness of the assessment. It might now be said that the somewhat encouraging figures of the waste land in the last three groups which are rated at the first revision at Rs. 2, 1-12 and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively afford a proof that these low rates were justified; and that the three lowly rated groups have maintained their position as regards waste because of their lowerrates while the higher rated groups I and II have declined because of their higher rates. But that is not the deduction that I would draw from the waste figures. Checking the waste figure (paragraph 138) by the figures of resources (paragraph 96) it will be found that the last three groups have kept the same area of cultivable assessed land in their possession. in 1916-17 as they had in the year 1885-86 in spite of the fact that their population has declined during that period by 15,18 and 6 per cent. respectively, their agricultural cattle by 35,41 and 32 per cent., and their ploughs by 31,42 and 33 per cent. Their cows, buffaloes, ete., have indeed increased by 159, 21 and 59 per cent. but. they would not go on paying the assessment of cultivable land merely for grazing purposes, when they have unlimited waste at their disposal for the purpose. I would, on the contrary, deduce from these facts, that the rates of these three groups were fixed exceedingly low at the first revision, lower in fact than was justifiable or necessary. These low rates have failed to keep the people's resources from declining under the stress of falling population, bad communications, disastrous seasons, or whatever other causes may be assigned for the decline. The advantage to the people of retaining more land than they can properly cultivate are certainly doubtful, although the retention of and keeping fallow in rotation the poorer soils should not hastily be condemned. While the advantage of the low rates to thepeople has been doubtful in the case of these three groups, the loss occasioned to Government during the 30 years that they have been levied is tolerably certain.
142. It is by no means easy to explain the great decrease in the cultivated: -area of the 76 villages. I can only suggest certain causes to which the decrease canbe ascribed with a fair degree of probability, the amount of importance to be attached to each cause being a matter for individual opinion. To begin with elimination, oa 1-14

I would strike out over-assessment as a cause for the decrease (see paragraph 137), although the effect is one that would naturally follow from such a cause.

> Effects of the Great Famine, A.D. 1900-01.
143. I have also shown above (paragraphs 93 and 136) that the great famine of Samwat 1956 did not operate as a direct cause of the decrease. But it is only natural to suppose that it has operated as an indirect cause. It has beeningeniously speculated that the lack of cultivators and decrease in the cultivated area of the present day is partly due to the fact that the 1956 famine killed off the generation that should now be rising to maturity as cultivators. While it is unlikely that this fact can have operated to more than a very slight degree to produce the present lack of cultivators, it is undoubtedly true that the great famine caused wide-spread loss of life as shown by the decrease of population in the decade 1891-1901 (see paragraph 87) and that this decrease has resulted indirectly in the fall of cultivation. That this result was not more direct and was not apparent for many years after the disaster that caused it, is due largely, in my opinion, to the lowness of the assessment, as well as to careful Revenue collections without undue severity in forfeiting the land, together with the introduction of the new tenure in favour of the poorer cultivators.
144. A further cause of the decrease in cultivation attributable to the great famine is the loss of agricultural cattle : but here again the famine cannot be held directly to blame since the decrease of 5,536 agricultural cattle in the period 1885 1896 is considerably larger than the decrease of 3,159 in the twenty years (including famine) period 1896-1915. In this last period also we have not only the 1956 famine to reckon with, but also the famines of ${ }^{\dagger} 1968$ and ${ }^{5} 1972$ which were especially noticeable as cattle-fodder famines. The efforts made by Government and by the cultivators to save the cattle in these last two famines were remarkably successful, but though a great loss of cattle was then averted, a check in their increase was inevitable.

So too, I do nót think that the great famine can be held responsible except to a slight degree for the decrease of ploughs. Ploughs decreased by 1,116 in the period 1885-96, and by 1,565 in the twenty years 1896-1915: these figures roughly correspond as they naturally would, with the figures of cultivable waste during the same period.
145. There is also a tendency among cultivators and other w $\in \mathrm{ll}$ informed persons to attribute to the great famine of A.D. 1900, the deterioration of well water from sweet (mithu) to saltish (bambalu) and fom saltish to brackish (chopadu). A perusel of Mr. Rogers first settlement report of A. D. 1854 shows however that this deterioration is no new thing, and dates from at least 50 years before the great famine (see reference in paragraph 37 above). The great famine if it soured the water, did so only to a slight degree, owing to the absence of fresh surface rain water to temper the bitter springs below. There is more truth in the complaint that the Great Famine caused a sensible decline in the level of the subsoil water. with a consequent decrease in the quality as well as the area of irtigated crops thereafter raised from wells. This baleful effect of the famine has been carried on by the series of bad years that have succeeded the famine, and prevented the subsoil level from fully recovering.
146. The succession of bad seasons noticed in:paragraph 36 above may also be said with some certainty to have contributed to the increase of cultivable waste.
147. I can find no place for deterioration of the soil as a special or separable cause for the increase of cultivable waste. There is no marked and wide-spread deterioration, beyond such natural changes as take place in the appearance and condition of the soil when it has remained untilled and covered with shrubs, weeds, and jungly trees. There are some scatiered instances of deterioration due to washing up or uncovering of deleterious salts in the soil-but these are more to .be found in the south and west, where the actual increase of cultivable waste is less.
148. There is no special unhealthiness to be ascribed to Dholka Taluka compared with the rest of the district (see paragraph 90) and I do not think that the decrease of population by disease can be assigned as a special cause for the increase of cultivable waste. It is true that malaria is prevalent in the Taluka, but it is a scourge everywhere, and there is no ground for believing that it was any worse during the last 10 years than it was during $10,20,30$ or more, yeara before that.
149. Nor can emigration be said to account in any appreciable degree for the increase of cultivable waste. The people themselves almost invariably deny that any of their population has emigrated to Ahmedabad to swell the enormous industrial population there. It is true that some of the Wania and Brahman families have removed to Ahmedabad in the intcrests of their trade, religious or social connections. A very few of the Dhedas may have gone for the high wages offered in the mills. But these instances are few, and do not touch the main agricultural classes as a whole.
150. I have now discussed the following possible causes of the increase in cultivable waste.
A. (i) Over-assessment (paragraph 142, etc.);
(ii) deterioration of soil (paragraph 147);
(iii) unhealthiness-decrease of population by disease (paragraph 148);
(iv) decrease of population by emigration (paragraph 149).
B. (v) The Great Famine of Samwat 1956 (Chappania Kal), with its consequent depletion of population and agricultural stock or resources (paragraph 143-144);
(vi) failure of subsoil water (paragraph 145);
(vii) succession of bad seasons (paragraph 146).

## I find that A. Causes (i) to (iv) may be practically ruled out.

B. Causes (v) to (vii) are only partly and indirectly responsible, to the extent shown in the paragraphs indicated against each item.

It is further to be remarked that all these causes (i) to (vii) in so far as they apply to Dholka Taluka are also present in other Talukas of the district which do not?present the same phenomenon of largely increased cultivable waste area.
151. I come now to three other causes which are in my opnion more directly responsible and which are either peculiar to Dholka Taluka or present in a more marked degree there than elsewhere in the district.
C. (viii) Bad communications;
(ix) the Bharwad nuisance;
(x) prohibitive effect of the levy of fixed occupancy price upon all land, good or bad.
'These 3 last causes are now discussed.
152. I have described the defects of the communications in paragraphs 65 to 74 and shown the loss and disadvantages thereby occasioned.
153. The Bharwad nuisance is nothing new : It was noticed by Mr. Rogers in his report* on the experimental settlement of 7 villages of the Dholka Pargana dated 20th June 1853. It has probably continued more or less ever since. Dholka seems to be especially open to it owing to the large areas of good grazing land now left waste, and the cultivation of waste areas in other Talukas or districts. The nuisance is caused by cattle trespassing both by day and by night among the illfenced crops, especially those at some distance from the village site. It is caused sometimes by resident graziers and sometime3 by graziers from other villages or from distant places in the north and west. Occasionally the damage is caused by the villagers' own slackness in not sending sufficient able-bodied herdsmen to keep the cattle within bounds but more often the trespassing cattle are grazed by rough-looking Bharwads armed with formidable sticks who resist forcibly the attempt of a local cultivator to drive off or in pound the cattle. Even where damage can be proved, the cultivators find it difficult and tedious to go a long distance to the Taluka Magistrate and to get a case decided against a Rabari. who may have wandered off elsewhere in the meantime, or else may ruin the complainants crops by grazing a large herd in a single night. The villagers suffer, and are less able to protec, themselves, owing to the lack of powerful and orafty Patidar Patels; many of the village Patels, especially, in the tracts exposed to trespass, are poor and ignorant, and even related to or in league with the Bharwads themselves (see paragraph 40).

[^16]154. While the Bharwads fulfil useful and necessary purposes by breeding and selling cattle and providing ghi and manure, it will, I think, be agreed by most. officers who have knowledge of this Taluka that special efforts ase needed in theinterests of the cultivators and the cultivated area in the Taluka to keep the mischief in check. By way of remedy I would suggest the following-
(a) Strict application of the recent useful addition to the Village Police Act, whereby cattle must be kept in the villages at night. (This might be relaxed in the furthest Nal Kantha villages where the cattle are sometimes compelled to stay out at night : see paragraph 29).
(b) Frequent circuits by the Mamlatder and his Taluka Magistrates to try, and dispose of, cattle trespass cases at the villages where they occur.
(c) Attention of the Taluka Police and of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to the peoples complaints by binding over Bharwads who habitually threaten and injure: the cultivators. Mr. H. L. Fox who was lately Assistant Collector of the Taluka: is understood to have greatly "assisted the cultivators by this means.
(d) Re-imposition of a punchi vere or tail tax upon the cattle of outside graziers, rather with the object of checking superfluous grazing and giving the local cattlea better chance, and of keeping note of the movements of the outside graziers and preventing damage, than of raising any extra revenue.
155. Another remedy, though connected with the management of the large waste areas, and control of cattle, is not strictly a subject for this report. I mention it briefly, therefore. The establishment of a Forest department for the Abmedabad and Kaira Collectorates would check the mischief of Rabaris, as well. as providing for the custody and management of Bids for Famine fodder reserves and the preservation and sale of the large areas of valuable Babul and othertrees.
156. The last cause, that of fixed occupancy price, cannot be regarded as a permanent or long standing cause, though it undoubtedly kept a certain amount of land out of occupation. Owing to the fixing of an "upset" price varying. from five times to once the assessment, without payment of which, land could not be taken up for cultivation, many of the smaller cultivators of the Taluka were unable to take up land which would in some cases have caused them some expense: even to clear before cultivation. During 3 months in 1918, complaints on this. head were made to me spontaneously by the people in 22 of 57 villages visited. The rates fixed for occupation were evidently high considering the need of spreading fresh cultivation. On my drawing the attention of the district Revenue Officers to the matter, the rates were lowered, and the waste has continued to diminish
157. Casual Remissions.-These will be found summarized in Appendix K. I have discussed the important revenue remissions made in the years 1900-01 to 1908-09 in their relation to the area of cultivable waste, in paragraphs 136-137 above.
158. Permanent Remissions.-Government noticed, in reviewing the administration report of the Ahmedabad district for 1897-98, the continued relinquishment of land in Daskrohi Taluka as well as forfeiture of lands in other Talukas, and ordered inquiries to be made (Government Resolution 210 of 12th January 1899, Revenue Department). The Collector of Ahmedabad reported on 20th May 1899 that the only Talukas where forfeitures have taken place to any considerable extent. were Daskrohi and Viramgam. There was no mention of Dholka Taluka in this. connection.

Government again in Government Resolution 7303 of 13th October 1899, Revenue Department, reviewing the Revenue Settlement of the 3 Divisions for 1897-98 called for a report whether the Revision Survey assessment pressed heavily anywhere in spite of the abatements already allowed. Again there seems to be no mention of Dholka Taluka in the correspondence that followed.

The increase of waste in Dholka Taluka cannot, I think, rightly be referred to any increase of assessment at the lst Revision Settlement.

The first Revision of Dholka was sanctioned in 1888, but the cultivable waste in the Taluka had only increased by 3,227 acres up to 1898. Clearly therefore, there was no widespread increase of waste in the Taluka as ${ }^{3}$ the ${ }^{-1}$ result of the 25 . per cent. increase in the rates fixed at the revision.
159. At the close of the great Samwat 1956 famine, Government again requested for a report whether there were any well-defined areas in which relief in the shape of reduction of assessment could suitably be given until the effects of the famine had disappeared-Letter 3163 of 11th May 1901, Revenue Department. The Collector of Ahmedabad reported on 20th November 1901, that no relief was needed in Dholka and Sanand except ordinary remissions. It was mentioned that the occupied area had decreased from 20 to 30 per cent. in 11 Dholka villages. Government then ordered that since there are no well-defined tracts, fresh proposals should be made regarding individual villages-Memorandum 9001 of 30th December 1901, Revenue Department. On this, the Collector proposed that the increase imposed at the Revision Settlement should be remitted in the case of the following 15 villages of Dholka Taluka.

| Jalalpur Ghodneshwar. | Girand. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sarandi. | Paldi. |
| Khanpur. | Kharanti. |
| Walthera. | Kariana. |
| Dadusar. | Khalakpur. |
| Mujpur. | Ranesar. |
| Andhari. |  |
| Wautha. |  |

observing that as the revision increase was small, he recommended that the whole of it should be remitted.

Government sanctioned this remission amounting to Rs. 3,858 annually for a period of 5 years-Government Resolution 7567 of 27th October 1902, Revenue Department.
160. After this period, the Collector again reporfed on the condition of these 15 villages, to the effect that in 12 of them waste had increased since 1902, that 2 had shown partial recovery, and that 1 (Ranasar) had made a good recovery. Government thereupon continued all the remissions for 3 years. More, till 1910Government Resolution 1593 of 14th February 1908, Revenue Department. The Collector again reported on 26th October 1910 that from 1899-1900 up to 1907-08 inclusive the district had suffered from unusually bad seasons, in the main exceptionally dry, and that during that decade there had not been one season which could be called good: that the season of 1909-10 was exceptionally good. As a result of this, Government sanctioned in Government Resolution 4798 of 18th May 1911, Revenue Department the continuance of the remission of the revision enhancement in full amounting to Rs. 2085 till the end of the current settlement in 1917-18 in the following 10 villages.

| Andhari. | Memar. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mujpur. | Dadusar. |
| Khanpur. | Walthera. |
| Paldi. | Sarandi. |
| Girand. | Wautha. |

The remaining 5 villages of the 15 had all shown an improvement, consequently the full enhancement Rs. 853 was remitted till the end of 1911-12 only, to be followed by a remission of 50 per cent. Rs. 427 in the following villages.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Kariana. } & \text { Ranesar. } \\
\text { Kharânti. } & \text { Khalakpur. }
\end{array}
$$

Owing however to fresh famine conditions, the full concessions were continued to the end of 1912-13 by Government Resolution 2931 of 28th March 1913, Revenue Department.
161. Tracing the relation of these 15 villages to the 2 nd revision grouping we find 1 village (Khalakpur) Abolished (paragraph 5). Memar is proposed for reduction (paragraph 183). Kariana and Kharanti, which showed an improve. ment, are raised from old Group III to new Group II (see paragraph 181). All the rest, i.e., 11 villages, are in old Group II and remain in new Group II with the moderate rise of $5 \frac{5}{9}$ per.cent. (paragraph 179), tempered by a reduction in their water rates (paragraph 188).
162. The permanent remissions may now cease.
ea 1-15
153. Revenue Collections.-These are summarized in Appendix K: There is a large proportion of backward and thriftless cultivators in the Taluka, as detailed in paragraph 40 above, a fact which can well explain its reputation as being rather backward in paying up the revenue demand. This means that a certain amount of tact and energy is required in the Taluka officers, to persuade or warn defaulters, but that really strict measures for collection are seldom or never resorted to. Even here, the notices actually issued are very few on an average; they are in practically every case occasioned only by slackness of thriftlessness, and not by any actual inability to pay the assessment.
164. Coercive Measures.-Details for the last 5 years of the 1st Revision period are as follows :-

|  | Year. | No. of notices under Seotion 152. | No. of Kabjedars fined chouthai. | No. of Kabjedara whose moverbles were distrained. | No. of forfeitures and sales, Section 153. | Sales of otherimmoveable property, Section 156. | Arrests and imprisonment Seotion 157. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1912.13 |  | 1,087 | 0 | 12 | 73 | 1 | 0 |
| 1913-14 | - | 309 | O | 6 | 73 | 1 | 0 |
| 1914-15 | . | 207 28 | 102 | 5 | 30 38 | 1 | 0 |
| 1916-17 | . | 78 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 1 |

To these are added the details of the last 2 years up-to-date, those of 1917-18 not being available in the district record :-

| Year. | Number of notices under section 152. | Number of Kabjedars fined chouthai. | Number of Kabjedara whose moveables were distrained. | Number of forfeitures and asles, section 153. | Sales of other im. moveable property, section 155. | Arests and imprisonment sec-- tion 157. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1918-19$ $1919-20$ | 9 540 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 19 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

The general inference from these figures is that there is a larger crop of notices in the years immediately following a famine, e.g., 1912-13 following the Samvat 1968 famine, and 1919-20 following the Samvat 1975 famine, when the peoples resources are low, some portion of the previous arrears, and of Tagavi, is to be collected, and when the Shahakars, to whom the poorer cultivators became indebted during the famine, are beforehand in recovering their dues. But the revenue history, so far as collections are concerned, can I think be called fair on the whole.

## Himayat.

165. The Revenue history of the taluka would not be complete without a reference to the enquiry made into the himayat assessment, which is a supplementary charge made in the classifi sation of rice lands on account of the supply of water received from a tank or other definitely assignable source. Although I doubt whether the himayat enquiry has yet been brought to a complete and satisfactory conclusion, I had neither the time nor the staff to undertake any detailed enquiry into himayat sources and assessments in the course of the Revision Settlement. It is certain, however, that substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the way of classifying and maintaining the chief himayat tanks, and of striking off and remitting the himayat charges where the supply was found to have failed or become precarious. In pursuance of the enquiry ordered by Government, the late Mr. W. O. Alcock made a careful report on the himayat sources of Dholka Taluka, resulting in the following three lists sanctioned by R. 1967 of 27th February 1913.

List I.-Tanks to be formally transferred to the Public Works Department, for maintenance : This contains 45 tanks in 27 villages.

List II.-Precarious tanks and other miscellaneous sources, where the himayat should be struck off and remitted. This contains 164 tanks and other sources in 44 villages.

List III.-All other small tanks: A further discussion of this' subject will be appended in a Note, if time permits.

## Grouping and rates.

166. Regarding the general pitch of the assessment the debatable point appears to be whether the taluka has not been under-assessed all along. The effect of Mr. Rogers original settlement between 1851 - 57 was to reduce the Revenue of the 74 villages (excluding Khatripur and Bhetawada, settled later) by Rs. 54,796 or $32 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.* This reduction was necessary on account of the unsettled state of the Dholka Pargana and the uneven nature of the rates levied in different villages. Settled conditions, and uniform rates, with better prices brought prosperity and spread of cultivation. Mr. Bulkley, therefore, proposed in 1887 what he termed "A moderate enhancement of the existing low rates of assessment " $\dagger$ involving an average increase on the 76 villages of $25 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent., or of Rs. 39,280 on the Government occupier land. This increase was sanctioned by Government in 1888, with the modification that two villages (Kesardi and Kanotar) were each reduced one class. Mr. Bulkley observed that "The correspondence relating to the original survey settlement shows that the maximum dry crop rates then proposed were fixed at a specially low figure : . . .", Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, remarked in 1887 that "It is not at all likely that the Dholka cultivation will improve under the new revision, which will be much higher than in the surrounding districts. " $\ddagger$ Mr. Ozanne, the acting Settlement Commissioner, examined the opinion of Messrs. Bulkley and Reid that the Taluka was " too lightly assessed in 1857 ", and came to the conclusion that Dholka was not "greatly under-assessed by Mr. Rogers. But it is clear that it was very far from being over-assessed ".§

These extracts go to show that there was never any question of the Taluka being over-assessed since 1857, and that the increase made in 1888 was moderate, and rather on the side of under assessment. Such details as I have been able to observe confirm this view. I have given the multiples of sales and rents in paragraph 107 but am unable for the reasons shown in paragraphs 105 and 106 to take those figures as a conclisive index to the pitch of the assessment, under the peculiar circumstances of the Taluka. After visiting every village, I gather from the attitude of the cultivators themselves that there is little or no dissatisfaction-at the present First Revision rates, and that they would be only too glad to go on paying the rates now in force, which suit their pocket very well. There is no spontaneous request from the Dholka cultivators to have the rates reduced, such as I have often heard from cultivators of the neighbouring Matar Taluka, the high rates of which have been lately reduced by Government. It is true that in a few cases I heard complaints of the rice rates in Dholka Taluka, but that is a matter in which my proposals will afford some relief in almost every rice-growing village of the Taluka:
167. In order to compare the dry crop rates of Dholka with those of the surrounding talukas, I tabulate the rates at present in force for 1. Dholka, 2. Dhandhuka (now under revision), _ 3. Daskrohi, 4. Viramgam, 5. Sanand, 6. Matar.


* Bumbay Government Selection No. CCXVII, p. 15.
tib., p. 16.
$\ddagger$ ib., p. 17; ib., p. 140.
8 ib ., p 154-155.

To indicate briefly the gradients involved-
168. 2. Dhandhuku.-The nearest of the Dholka villages to the Dhandhuka border are in Groups IV and V (No. 1-12 and Re. 1-2-0) while the Khalsa villages of Dhandhuka lying on the Dholka border are in Group IV (Rs. 2). None of the Dholka Khalsa villages are actually on the border, which is occupied by Dholka Talukdari villages rated at Rs. 2.
169. 3. Daskrohi.-Dholka villages of the first group (Rs. 2-8-0) adjoin 2 Daskrohi villages of the 2nd Group (Rs. 4) and 1 of the 5th Group. (Rs. 3-4-0).

Nawapura-Dholka is the only Daskrohi village of the fifth group in that quarter of the Taluka, the rest being rated somewhat highly at Ris. 4 : it was, as its name implies, originally a village of Dholka Taluka.

In spite of the concession remission rates granted in the Daskrohi villages after 1902, it will be seen that there is an ample gap between the Dholka and Daskrohi rates: the villages are here separated by the river Sabarmati, which has a sandy crossing about 1 mile in length at Badarkha-Nawapura.
170. 4. Viramgam.-Two of the poorest Khalsa villages of Viramgam, Shahpur and Kaela at the extreme south of that taluka are adjacent to, but not actually touching, Meni and Durgi of Dholka Taluka.

Shahpur and Kaela are in the lowest (Fourth) group, rated at Re. 1-4-0, while Meni Durgi are in the lowest (Fifth) group, rated at Re. 1-2-0.
171. 5. Sanand Taluka.-(As constituted up to 1912). Sanand and Dholka Khalsa villages adjoin at three points along south Sanand and north Dholka boundaries. The gradients are easy and natural on the whole.
(a) At the north-west corner of Dholka going eastwards are Dholka V (1-2), Sanand IV (1-8) and Dholka IV(1-12) in the order named. The lowness of Dholka V is noticeable.
(b) Going eastward, we find the centre of north Dholka, with Groups IV (1-12), III ( $2-0$ ) and $1(2-8)$ in the order named marching with Sanand villages of Group III (2-0).
(c) Still going eastward, at the north-east corner of Dholka, are villages of Group I (2-8) with an isolated village of Group II (2-4) marching with. Sanand villages of Group II (2-12) and 2-12 graded for transition purposes to 2-8.
172. 6. Matar.-The difference is gradient between the rates of Dholka, and Matar Talukas, has already attracted the attention of revenue officers, particularly of Mr. Ozanne, who discusses it in connection with the first revision of Dholka Taluka*. The high rates of Matar seem to have been graded down more or less directly from the rich Charottar tract near Nadiad, Kasba, while the low rates of Dholka were fixed rather on a priori grounds without much reference to the surrounding tracts. The west side of Matar Taluka has many features in common with the east side of Dholka, including khar and bitter water (e.g., in Mahelaj, Dilhi, Shekhpur and Chaner) and large wheat growing tracts of Besar Kali soil (e.g., in Limbashi and Traj). Many of the villages on the Dholka side of the Sabarmati appear to equal or surpass in prosperity and fertility the villages on the Matar side. Yet the first revision rates stood as follows disregarding special remission rates sanctioned by Government) :-

Right Bank, Dholka,
Rs. 2-8-0 and 2-4-0

Left Bank, Metar.
Rs. 4-8-0, 4 and 3-12-0.
(except for Rasikpura Rs. 3 transferred from Dholka).

While the Matar rates were high, there is an equal presumption that the Dholka rates were rather too low, in spite of the poor communications of Dholka, with the absence of a bridge over the Sabarmati at Sahij.

The dry crop rates as they stand at present are as follows :-

| Dholka. Firet Revision. | Matar. Socond Rovision |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2-8$ | $2-4,2-0$ | $4-12.4$ |
| $1-12$ | $1-2$ | $3-8$ and 3. |

Dholka is, on this comparison, anything but over-assessed.

[^17]173. The comparison between the Dholka, Khalsa and Talukdari maximum dry crop rates is also worth remark. The rates quoted are these of the first. Revisio of 1888 and 1891, respectively.
(a) The Talukdari First Group villages at Rs. 3, border on or are surrounded by Khalsa villages of the first, second, third and fourth groups at Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0.
(b) The Talukdari Second Group at Rs. 2-8-0 borders on Khalsa villages of the second, third and fourth groups at Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0.
(c) The Talukdari Third Group at Rs. 2 borders on Khalsa villages of the third, fourth and fifth groups at Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12-0 and Re. 1-2-0.
(d) The Talukdari Fourth Group at Re. 1-8-0 borders on Khalsa villages of the fourth and fifth groups at Rs. 1-12-0 and Re. 1-2-0.
(e) There is no Talukdari Fifth Group, but the 8 Latifkhanji villages rated at Rs. 1-12-0, but not charged with sub-soil assessment,* border on Khalsa Groups 2, 3 and 4 quoted above.

It will thus be seen that the Talukdari maxima rates are distinctly higher than those of the Khalsa villages adjoining. As a matter of fact, in more than two-thirds of the Dholka Talukdari villages the tenants pay wighoti or cash assessment to the Darbar. This wighoti is fixed considerably in excess of the formal Government assessment, as it represents the rent paid by tenants to the Darbar, and not the mere assessment on the lands. In the 11 villages of the Sanand Koth estate in Dholka Taluka, the tenants pay from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $1 \frac{7}{8}$ times the assessment, while in the 11 villages of the Gangad estate they pay from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. These Darbari rents are paid without any particular difficulty, and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times these rents were collected in Samvat 1976 by the Talukdari Settlement Officer as manager, to make up for the famine remissions of Samvat 1975 (1918-19).

We can fairly deduce from these facts that the Khalsa cultivators have light mixima rates and a light assessment to pay compared with the amounts paid by the Darbari cultivators.
174. I now sum up the main considerations for and against any increase in the assessment. The somewhat complicated nature of the problem will, I hope justify the length at which I have treated it.

## Against increase.

(i) The population and agricultural resources of the taluka have decidedly fallen during the first revision period (paragraphs 87 and 93).
(ii) Large increase in cultivable waste area (paragraph 136).
(iii) Very poor communications (paragraphs 65-72).
(iv) Low sale and rental value (paragraph 107).

## For increase.

(i) The population shows signs of recovery (paragraph 89). The people and cattle have with stood a succession of famines and bad seasons, with some success (paragraph 114).
(ii) This is a fact, although some attempt is made to explain it (paragraphs 142 -156). A noticeable improvement has taken place in this respect during the last 3 years (paragraph 137, end).
(iii) The Ahmedabad-Dholka railway has been constructed and it is at last likely to be extended through the taluka, viâ Koth to Dhandhuka. There is also some hope that the main Ahmed-abad-Dhandhuka road, now provincialized, will be improved when funds are forthcoming (Note to paragraph 65).
(iv) An attempt is made to explain this (paragraphs 105 and 106) and I do not think that these should be allowed over-much weight in view of the peculiar circumstances of the taluka, though they must undoubtedly be taken into consideration.
(v) Deterioration of water supply (paragraph 145).
(vi) Scarcity and dearness of labour, and high cost of production (paragraphs 122-123).
(vii) Grant of permanent remissions in 15 villages of the Taluka (paragraphs 158, 160).
(viii) We have also to reckon with
(ix) And also with
(v) While the rainfall has been badly deficient in the last decade or so, (paragraph 35) there have been considerable improvements in the surface supply made by the Irrigation Department (paragraph 99). Though the subsoil supply has gone low as the result of bad seasons, the complaint of the water turning bitter is no new factor (paragraph 37).
(vi) This is more than counter-balanced by the high prices now ruling for all agricultural produce and by the considerable rise in the value of the main products of the taluka that has taken place during the settlement period (paragraphs 113, 120).
(vii) These were temporary and terminable. They amounted to a small sum only (same paragraph). They were devised as a temporary relief, but did not touch the real causes of the decline of these villages (same paragraph, and 142-156) ; nor could they be attributed to over assessment. The revenue history of the taluka is fair on the whole (paragraphs 163-164).
(viii) Rise of cotton ginning and pressing industry (paragraph 83) and increase in the material prosperity of the people (paragraph 113).
(ix) Lowness of the assessment both absolutely (paragraph 166) and relatively to the surrounding rates both near and remote (paragraphs 167-173).
175. Balancing up all these considerations, I conclude that we should not be justified in demanding from the Taluka, in its, present decayed condition, the full increase which the high prices and altered currency values would logically indicate. At the same time there are satisfactory signs of and improvement in population, cultivated area and communications, so that a general moderate increase could easily be borne, considering the lowness of the present assessment.
176. The first Revision grouping and maxima rates were as follows:-


Instead of this, I propose at the 2nd Revision the following:-


63
The groups thus constituted are detailed below :-

178. It may also be useful, to guage the relative importance of the lst Revision Groups, to compare the figures of Land Revenue collected from each. Accordingly, I show the Land Revenue demand averages roughly in hundreds of rupees for the las 5 years, 1913-14 to 1917-18 inclusive, together with the dry crop maximum rate of the Ist Revision Settlement.


It will be seen from this table what a small proportion of the revenue of the Taluka is contributed by the last 3 groups. I cannot see the necessity or expediency at the present time of keeping the share of the Revenue paid by the last 3 groups, and especially by the 5th Group so exceedingly small compared with that paid by the other Groups. There is an undoubted disparity between the soil, resources, and other advantages of the lst and the 5th Groups, but the disparity appears to have been unduly exaggerated in favour of the lower Groups, although it is true that one cannot exactly reduce to figures their capacity and resources.
179. Dry crop rates.-I have accordingly aimed at increasing the rate of the 5th or lowest Group to the full extent admissible, the 5 villages rates at $\mathrm{Re} .1-2$ being raised to Re. 1-8 by $33 \frac{3}{3}$ per cent. I have at the same time abolished the 5 th or lowest group which seemed to be clearly under assessed, and reduced the number of Groups from 5 to 4, making 2 Groups out of the old 3 lowest Groups. This broader treatment of the $\mathbf{3}$ old lowest Groups seems fully justified by the similarity of their soil, climate, resources, distance, and other considerations. Thus I raise the old Group V bodily ( 5 villages) to new Group IV. Of the old Group IV, 8 villages are raised to new Group III with a moderate increase of plus $14 \frac{2}{7}$ per cent., while 2 villages are retained in new Group IV with a drop of minus $14 \frac{2}{7}$ per cent.

New Group III is now to be composed of 7 villages of old Group IV (plus $14{ }^{2}$ per cent) with 2 villages of old Group III (plus nil) retained at the same level and 1 village of old Group II, with a drop of minus $11 \frac{1}{y}$ per cent Group III loses 1 deserted village struck off (paragraph 5).

In the 1st and 2nd Groups, I have aimed at making a slight increase in the maxima rates, an increase which becomes even less after balancing the increased soil rates and decreased water rates, to be noticed below. New Group I is composed of 23 villages of old Group I, having lost 2 deserted villages (paragraph 5). These 23 villages are raised plus 10 per cent. to $2-12$. To these are added 5 villages raised from old Group II by plus $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., total village in new Group I, 28. The old 2nd Group, with its decayed resources, has been treated even more leniently. than the lst. From its original 28 villages, it loses 5 raised to new Group I, 1 lowered to new Group III, and 1 transferred to another Taluka (paragraph 11), leaving 21 of the old villages, which are raised by plus $5 \frac{5}{9}$ per cent. to Rs. 2-6. To the 21 old villages are added 5 villages raised by plus $18{ }^{3}$ per cent. from old Group III.

As a general principle, therefore, I bave brought the rates of the lower Groups up and raised those of the higher Groups very moderately, while not neglecting the prosperity or poverty of individual villages which called for different treatment. The exaggerated disparity in the rates of the higher and lower Groups has thereby been reduced, while the general advance in the net assessment of the bulk of the Taluka has been tempered with the caution demanded by the fallen condition of its cultivation and resources.
180. The individual changes in grouping are now explained in detail.

Group 1.-Rs. 2-12.
(i) 23 villages of old Group I.
(ii) 5 villages raised from old Group II, by $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
(a) Rajoda
(b) Kerala and Kochria
(c) Khatripur and Sahij.
(a) Rajoda.-Geographically there can be no question that this village should be in the 1st Group. It is close to the local market of Bavla, and lies near the Ahmedabad Bavla road which passes through the Sim. It is in fact the nearest village of the Taluka to the central market of Ahmedabad by the direct road. It was not raised by Mr. Bulkley to the 1st Group, but kept in the 2nd Group, at the 1st Revision, only because it was already being raised one Group by him and he disapproved rightly of the heavy enhancement which a rise of 2 Groups would have involved.* It should now have equal treatment with its neighbours. Rajoda cultivable waste has shown a distinct improvement in the last 3 years. It was never very bad. In 1888-89 it was 204 acres : this had risen in 1916-17 to 290 acres, but the figure for 1919-20 is 45 acres only.
(b) Kerala and Kochria.-These are well-to-do villages situated within 4 or 5 miles from the local market of Bavla and near, or on, what remains of the main Ahmedabad Bavla Dhandhuka road. From their position relative to Bavla and Ahmedabad markets, and from their other circumstances, they can clearly rank with the first Group villages to which they are not inferior.

Kerala has very little cultivable waste. In 1888-89 it had 7 acres, rising to 36 in 1916-17, and standing at 16 only, in 1919-20.

Kochria is an instance of a village which actually showed no increase of waste from 1888-89 ( 340 acres) to 1916-17 ( 337 acres). For 1919-20, it shows a satisfactory decrease, to 267 acres.
(c) Khatripur and Sahij-These villages from their position may well be included in the South of Group 1. They are both situated on or near the Dholka Sahij road which is at present the only properly metalled road in the Taluka. They are within 4 or 5 miles of the local market of Dholka, and can reach the central market of Ahmedabad by paka road all the way after crossing the Sabar at Sahij (where it ought to be bridged). Once across the Sabar and the crossing is short, they are on the excellent road system of the Kaira district,

[^18]leading to Ahmedabad and Nadiad markets where the Sahij cultivators sell wheat. Khatripur is an unimportant village, inhabited chiefly by Koli Patelias who by some chance are financed by Vyas Shahukars from the distant Dehgam Taluka of Bäroda territory. A good area (some 250 wighas) of the village is in the hand of, or, cultivated by, people of Dholka, Ranpur, Santhal' and Sahij. The cultivable waste increased from 43 acres in 1888-89 to 84 acres in 1916-17, but by 1919-20 it is reduced to 56 acres. Sahij is a prosperous village which shows remarkable changes in population (see appendix M). In 1891 the population was 1,016 this dropped in 1901 to 205 only. In 1911, the figure of 824 shows an excellent recovery. The cultivable waste of Sahij rose from 346 acres in 1888-89 to 712 in 1916-17. But by 1919-20 it has decreased to 550 acres.
181. Group II.-Rs. 2-6.
(i) 21 villages of old Group II.
(ii) 5 villages raised from old Group III. by $18 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
(a) Adroda, Dehgamda, Hasannagar, and (b) Kariana, Kharanti, are all on the eastern border of the north-west tract of the Taluka. Their position relatively to the grouping centres makes them fit for the 2nd Group:

Adroda and Hasannagar both adjoin Kochria now raised to the first Group. Adroda also adjoins the old 1st Group, and is within 4 miles or so of Bavla. It is a flourishing village, and, but for its having been in the old 3rd Group might now be considered fit for the new lst Group. As it is, I raise it by one Group only.

- These 3 villages have less cultivable waste in 1919-20 than they had in 1888-89.

Adroda and Dehgamda are among the few villages which show a progressive increase of cultivation right through the Settlement period.

Adroda, starting with 777 acres of cultivable waste in 1888-89, had 447 acres in 1916-17, falling to 267 acres in 1919-20.

Hasannagar is a small village of Koli Patelias. They have a little kyari land in which they get Kamod rice, and have wheat and cotton lands as well. They cultivate land of Adroda, Kochria, and Chhabasar (Talukdari) as their own is insufficient. Unlike Adroda and Dehgamda, the village shows no sign of decreased population, the figure of the year 1891 (203) being practically regained by 1911 (187) with the famine figure of 1901 (140) in between. The cultivable waste was 10 acres only, in 1888-89, rising to 43 acres in 1916-17, and again falling to 8 acres in 1919-20. Dehgamda is a fairly prosperous rise and wheat growing village. The cultivatable waste has decreased from 332 acres in 1888-89 to 220 in 1916-17, and thereafter to 165 acres in 1919-20.
(b) Kariana and Kharanti belong geographicaliy to Group II, whether old or new, and should not be differentiated from the rest of Group II without good reasons. They were in the 2nd Group at the original Settlement, but Mr. Bulkley placed them* in Group III as "being of generally inferior character." I do not think this reason holds good now. These villages though not strikingly prosperous have the advantage of growing both rice (sutarsal) and wheat to a fair extent, with some cotton, juar, etc., as well. They are within 3 or 4 miles of the local sub-market of Knth, which should prove to be of some advantage to them, as Koth will grow in importance as a trading centre within the next few years, with the Dholka-Dhandhuka extension railway to pass through it. Besides the rise of $18 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent in the maximum rates of these villages is mitigated by the fact that their water maxima rates are proposed for reduction from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3.

Kariana has actually increased in population during the settlement period having had 336 souls in 1891, dropping to 269 in 1901 after the great famine; and recovering to 348 in 1911. The cultivable waste has risen, but not appreciably. It was 495 acres in 1888-89, and rose to 526 acres in 1916-17. By 1919-20 it rose still further to 537 acres.

Kharanti has failed to recover its population, having fallen from 491 in 1891 to 348 in 1911. The cultivable waste has also risen considerably, from 111 acres in 1888-89 to 404 acres in 1916-17. It is stationary at 404 acres, 1919-20.

Both these villages received some permanent remission after the great famine (Samwat 1956) and were reported to have improved afterwards (paragraph 160).
182. Group III. Rs. 2-0.
(i) one village lowered from old Group II, with a drop of $11 \frac{1}{g}$ per cent., Ganesar.
(ii) two villages retained from old Group IV, by $14 \frac{2}{7}$ per cent. (a) Jakhda Vejalka, and (b) six leasehold villages, Chavla, Dev Dholera, Kesardi, Nanodra, Sankod Wasna Nanodra.
(i) Ganesar. This a poor and remote village right at the south of old Group II. The cultivators are mainly Bharwads, a primitive and untruthful race. In its present condition, the village does not appear to be the equal of the other villages of new Group II. The population has not recovered properly after the Samwat 1956 famine : it was 257 souls in 1891 : in 1901, it had fallen to 137 : again, in 1911 it was only 145. The cultivable waste has also increased badly. There were only 16 acres in 1888-89 : this rose progressively to 214 acres in 1916-17, and stands in 1919-20 at 216 acres. Ganesar should now drop to new Group III where it seems properly to belong at present.
(ii) Dholi and Raipur are rather backward villages, and below the standard of new Group II. They are away outside the South-west curner of Group II, and may be left stationary in new Group III for the present. They are black soil villages, difficult of access, depending practically altogether upon their wheat crop, with .little or no rice or cotton or other jirayat crops. Both have suffered a strihing fall in population. Dholi having gone down from 981 in 1891 to 339 in 1911, and Raipur from 314 in 1891 to 166 in 1911.

Dholi shows a bad increase in cultivable waste. It stcod at 48 acres only, in 1888-89, but by 1916-17 it has risen to 566 acres; it stands in 1919-20 at 518 acres.

Raipur's 22 acres of 1888-89 increased to 42 only, by 1916-17 and has remained stationary at that figure.
(iii) (a) Jakhda and Vejalka are villages of much the same stamp as Dholi and Raipur and lying South-west of them. They are only a little more distant from Dholka and other markets, and are within fairly easy reach of the sub-markets of Koth and Wataman. They fall within the same belt as Dholi Raipur, and should belong to the same Group. There would be no point in continuing the difference of Groups between these villages and Dhrla Raipur. Both Jakhda and Vejalka have large wheat areas, on which they chiefly depend. Jakhda is the better off of the two being better financed with 10 wanias houses as against the 2 of Vejalka. Though Jakhda's population has fallen from 1687 to in 1891 to 638 in 1911 the cultivable waste of the village is only 37 acres in 1919-20 having been nil in 1888-89 Vejalka's population has fallen from 589 in 1891 to 270 in 1911 with 72 acres of cultivable waste in 1888-89 rising to 599 acres in 1916-17 and standing at 579 acres in 1919-20. Though their figures reflect the general decay of the taluka, they could, I think, easily sustain the moderate increase of $14^{2}$. per cent. to bring them to the Rs. 2 Group from the very low Rs. 1-12-0 Group.
(b) Chavla, Dev Dhollera, Kesarandi, Nanodra, Sankod, and Wasna Nanodra are in the Nal Kantha, or North-west rice-growing tract. These six villages along with Jankhda and Vejalka all belonged to the lowly rated and assessed old Rs. 1-12-0 Group. The Nal Kantha villages, as mentioned elsewhere (pargraph 97) show less signs of decay than the rest of the Khalsa Taluka. Though the population of these six villages dropped between 1891 and 1911 the fall was not so marked as in other less prosperous villages. All of them except Kesarandi, show a substantial fall in their cultivable waste area since 1888-89. The waste of Kesarandi has not increased seriously : there were 787 acres in 1888-89: by 1919-20, the waste stands at 842 acres.
183. Group IV Re. 1-8.
(i) 2 villages of old Group IV, (a) Dugari and (b) Memar with a drop of a minus. $14 \frac{2}{7}$ per cent.
(ii) 5 villages of old Group V, Durgi, Kali Veji, Kanotar, Meni, and Sarla, raised from Re. 1-2-0 by $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
(i) (a) Dugari. This village could possibly have gone, by its condition, into new Group III. I prefer however to leave it in the lowest Group, on account of its being cut off by the Sabar river from the rest of the Taluka and its markets, while
it is distant from Cambay or Matar. The population fell by nearly one-half from 682 in 1891 to 371 in 1911, though the cultivable waste has only increased from 43 acres (1888-89) to 74 acres (1919-20). The Sabar with its long and steepish sandy approaches seems to constitute a greater barrier than the 4 or 5 miles which separate Jakhda Wejalka from the Second Group of villages, and it is on this account that I put it a Group lower than the Jakhda, Vejalka, Dholi, Raipur Group.
(b) Memar is kept down in Group IV, because it is a rather poor and remote village of Koli Patelias on the north-east of the Bhal tract, with only 2 good carts in the village, the carting and selling of the wheat crop suffers as well as the manuring of rice and Goradu soil. The population cf Memar has fallen from 471 (1891) to 258 (1911), and the cultivable waste has risen from 170 acres (1888-89) to 488 acres (1919-20)
(ii) Old Group. V. consisting of Durgi, Kali Veji, Kanotar, Meni and Sarla, -was I think really under rates at Re. 1-2. The revised rate of Re. 1-8 could even be increased if the rules admitted, but a sudden change is of course to be deprecated. I have noticed above how the lower Groups have shown more progress on the whole (paragraph 139) and how they contribute much less than their fair share towards the revenue of the Taluka (paragraph 178). Of the five villages, Durgi, Kanotar and Meni belong to the rice growing Nal Kantha tract with an abưdant water supply from the Nal and the Rodh. Kali. Veji a prosperous wheat-village of Bharwads and Kolis, with 18 carts, all of sisam wood and made at Cambay, in which they cart their wheat as far as Wadhwan or Ahmedabad. Sarla is a small and poor village of Koli Patelias with only one cart, and that broken. The soil is part black wheat soil, and part Thaliyas (inferior Goradu). The cultivable land has improved to some extent from the water-logged state referred to by Mr. Bulkley.* Owing to the alang channel which drains Bagodra Saran and leaves land ready for wheat-sowing, Bagodra and Kanotar people cultivate land of this village as the population is insufficient. Thus, though the Sarla people are poor and indebted, the soil can well bear the increase in rate from Re. 1-2 to Re. 1-8 without affecting the Kolis of the village itself, who are financed by Shahukars of Koth, Kesarandi and Dumali, and would themselves gain or lose little in any case. . Durgi has actually gained in population, from 459 (1891) to 490 (1911), while its cultivable waste has decreased from 854 acres (1888-89) to 223 acres (1919-20).

Meni has practically maintained its population, from 283 in 1891 to 276 in 1911, while its cultivable waste has gone down from 303 acres (1888-89) to 73 acres (1919-20). Kanotar has lost in population, 550 in 1891 to 441 in 1911, but the cultivable waste has decreased from 860 acres (1888-89) to 685 acres (1919-20).

Kali Veji has increased in population, from 556 (1891) to 570 (1911), the cultivable waste having dropped from 771 (1888-89) to 638 acres (1916-17) again rising to 813 acres only in the last recorded year (1919-20).

Sarla has lost in population, 146 in 1891 to 106 in 1911, and the cultivablewaste has risen from 35 acres (1888-89) to 132 acres (1919-20).
184. The dry crop rates now proposed may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.
185. Water Rates.-At the revision settlement, rice maxima water rates were fixed as follows:-

that is to say, a number of varying rates were imposed apparently with reference to the local conditions, water supply and the like, and irrespective (or at least so it seems) of the Group-position of the villages concerned. - But this method seems to confuse the principles of grouping and classification : according to the principles of grouping the distant villages should pay according to a lower maximum rate, their position, soil, and water facilities being provided for by the soil and himayat classification. Consequently villages in Class I should not be given a maximum water rate of Rs. 4 while villages in Class IV and V are given a rate of Rs. 6. In other

[^19]words the water rate gradation should not be allowed to go directly contrary to the gradation of the Groups. Where there is an uniform water-rate, the dry soil maximum rate arranged for each Group has a chance of making its graduating influence felt, since it is a factor in the combined rate for Kyari lands. In the case of Dholka Taluka the soil and water rates for Kyari or "wet" land are shown in separate columns in the akar bandhs. The akar of (a) the Kyari soil is fixed by multiplying the classification'annas by the dry crop maximum rate of the Group, and the akar of (b) the Kyari water is fixed by multiplying the classification annas by the .maximum water rate which is fixed, as stated above, in a manner irrespective of group gradation. The actual assessment leviable is found by adding akars (a) and (b). I should mention that the akar (b) is calculated in the case of Dholka Taluka upon a 24 annas prat. Now whatever advantages there may be in the nature of the soil, position of land, and water supply should be, and are, presumably provided for in the soil, sub-soil, position, Akashia, and Himayatiannas respectively which find their way into the classification annas. There can then, in theory, be no real necessity for fixing, apart from the Group maxima dry crop rates, a varying maximum water rates. It may be noted that Mr. Rogers in his report of 1854 proposed to fix one uniform maximum water-rate throughout the district, but as remarked by Mr. Bulkley, at the first Revision,* the rates actually fixed in the akarbands at the original survey varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4. These varying rates were merely continued unaltered at the first Revision. I now propose a broader treatment, adjusting the water rates so as to be more in conformity with the accepted policy adopted in Northern Gujarat.
186. At the same time; it cannot be supposed that, the rates, as they now stand in Dholka were not fixed without good reasons. There is no doubt that in certain specially favoured tracts of Northern Gujarat, such as the Matar Dashkoshi, the Jetalpur Villages of South Daskrohi, and certain villages of Sanand Mahal, the local position and water supply enable a rice crop to be grown of exceptional quality and value, which could not be taxed adequately by imposing the ordinary Kyari assessment of less favoured tracts. In good years, the assessment arrived at by fixing high classification annas and high water maxima rates can be paid without the least difficulty on Kyardas producing excellent Kamod rice to the extent of a 'cart load ( 25 to 32 Kacha maunds) to a wigha of land ; and in bad years, the special himat chhut (water rate remission) provisions are meant to lighten the effect of the high assessment. It is therefore true that the principles of grouping can reasonably be foregone by imposing high water rates in specially favoured tracts, although the distance from the market for carting rice is also a factor that should not be ignored.
187. Applying the above principles to the Dholka Taluka we find that the whole Taluka cannot be termed a specially favoured rice tract and that the higher rice rates where imposed in the dry crop villages are inappropriate and should give place to a lower uniform rate in which the grouping and classification should be allowed to play a more prominent part. It must be remembered, before condemning Mr. Roger's water rates, that not only was the system of rating wet lands at more or less experimental stage in bis time, but also the rainfall was on the whole more constant and abundant. There is one part of the Taluka, that is, the Northwest or Nal Kantha tract (paragraph 39) which can properly be termed a favoured tract. This tract grows a large proportion of Kamod rice which is of course an indication in itself of a plentiful supply of water. But only 18 of the 72 khalsa and leasehold villages really fall within the favoured tract, and 2 of the 18 do not grow any rice. The remaining 54 villages, including the important first Group or north-east tract (paragraph 97), have a less plentiful water supply, and grow Sutarsal rice or rice of inferior varieties. Their main crops are dry crops, and even where they have a considerable rice area, as at Dholka and Sindhraj a large proportion of it is not now cropped with rice. The area in the whole Taluka cropped with rice has decreased by 46 per cert. between 1896 and 1916 (see paragraph 53 ). But it is significant that this decrease is confined to the first 3 groups, or what I call the dry-crop area, and that the last 2 groups, containing the favoured tract, actually show an increase during that period, (see the same paragraph).
188. Accordingly, I divide the Taluka for the purpose of water maxima rates into 2 parts, each baving an uniform rate.* I do not propose to chănge the 24 annas

[^20]prat for Kyari water annas which has been calculated hitherto, as this would lead to confusion, and serve no useful purpose.
A. The first part consisting of the dry-crop area, calls for more orthodox treatment (paragraph 184). The ratos running from Rs. 4 up to Rs. 6 in a good many villages, are in my opinion too high for a tract of this sort. I propose to reduce them to Rs. 3 uniform maximum rate. This will also have the effect of mitigating the rise in the dry crop rates now proposed, and will I think be welcomed by the rice cultivators of this area as a just concession of which they have felt the need.
B. The second part, consisting of the favoured rice growing tract, can reasonably bear a specialrate (paragraph 185). I prapose for this area an uniform maximum rate of Rs. 5. This means a reduction from Rs. 6 rate in almost every village, and will serve to mitigate the rise in the dry crop rates. It will at the same time go a little way towards reducing the disparity in the burden placed upon the higher and lower Groups, to which I have already referred (paragraph 178).
189. The water rate may then be allocated as follows, among the 72 villages.
A. Rs. 3 maximum water rate ( 56 villages).
(i) The whole of new Group I ( 28 villages).

Remarks.-Out of this Group, Kochria could well be included in the Rs. 5 elass, since it grows Kamod rice and is on the fringe of the Nal Kantha tract. receiving surplus water from that tract in its Bhim Kund and other irrigated area. Kerala might also be included. But as these villages are both being raised by $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. into the 1st Group, and as they are only at the fringe of the Nal Kantha, they may go into the Rs. 3 class along with the rest of the new Group I, thus mitigating their rise.
(ii) The whole of new Group II, except Adroda, Dehgamda, Hasnnagar and Bhayla, Ranesar.

Remarks.-Adroda, Dehgamda and Hasannagar are all being raised. $18 \frac{8}{4}$ per cent. from old Group III. They grow Kamod rice and are in the favoured tract. Adroda gets a reduction from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 maximum water-rate, Dehgamda remains stationary at Rs. 5, and Hasannagar is raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. ©The rice area in Hasannagar is however very small (only 18 S . Nos.) and the actual rise caused by the raising of the water rate will only be some Rs. 20 net.

Bhayla and Raneshar have good rice lands growing chiefly Kamod (some Sutarsal in Bhayla). From their position and condition it is doubtful whether they should not have been raised to new Group I. As it is, they remain in new Group II. and are raised only $5 \frac{5}{9}$ per cent. They thus do well enough with their maximure water rate lowered from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5.
(iii) 5 villages of new Group III, viz., Dheli, Ganeshar, Jakhda, Raipur and Vejalka.

- Remarks.-Dheli has no rice. Vejalka has very little. These are all in the south central tract of the Taluka.
(iv) two villages of new Group IV, viz., Dugari and Memar.

Remarks.-Dugari is a dry village in the south, and Memar is a poor village in the Bhal tract, rather to the South of the Nal Kantha.
190. B. Rs. 5 maximum water rate. ( 16 villages).
(i) Out of new Group I. None, Kochria, Kerala being left outt, às explaine ${ }^{d}$ above.
(ii) Out of new Group II. 5 villages, viz., Adroda, Dehgamda, Hssannagar and Bhayla, Raneshar-commented on above.
(iii) 5 villages of new Group III, viz., Chavla, Dev, Dhollera, Kesarandi, Nanodra, Sankod, and Wasna Nanodra.

Remarks.-These are all Kamod villages in the favoured tract. They are raised by $14_{7}^{2}$ per cent. to new Group III. All except Sankod get a decrease from Rs. 6 water rate to Rs. 5. Sankod remains stationary at Rs. 5.
(iv) 5 villages of new Group IV, viz., Durgi, Kàli Veji, Kanotar, Meni, and Sarla.

Remarks.- Kali Veji and Sarla have no rice, and are not really affected by this rate. I have included them here as they belong to the wet tract : .they grow wheat in their black soil Bheja lands.

Durgi, Kanotar and Meni all grow Kamod and have abundant water. They are all raised by $33 \frac{1}{8}$ per cent. to new Group IV. Durgi gets a water rate reduction - of Rs. 6 to Rs. 5. Meni gets a slight rise from Rs. $4-8-0$ to Rs. 5 and Kanotar remains stationary at Rs. 5.
191. There are only 2 villages, Hasannagar and Meni, in which any rise in the maximum water rate is involved by the above proposals. They are remarked on above. The rise seems too slight in either case to call for further remark.
192. The water rates now proposed may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 . years.
193. Bhatha land.-Most of the Bhatha land of the Ahmedabad district is situated in the Dholka, South Daskrohi and Nerth Daskrohi Talukas, upon the river Sabarmati, with a small area on the Khari, Watrak, and Meshwo rivers. Mr. Gordon defines Bhatha in the following terms: *
"the rich class of Garden land which is composed of the silt deposits left by the overflow of rivers and streams. This class of soil is itself of extraordinary fertility, and, situated as it is, it usually has also the great advantage of a sub-soil water supply of sweet water obtainable at very short depths, often indeed by merely digging holes in the surface."
Bhatha land is divided under the existing survey practice into 3 classes.
I. Permanent (Kayam Bhatha) clapsified and assessed at a permanent maximum rate.
II. Not permanent as regards area, but generally permanent as to quality of soil : to be classified : assessment fixed yearly according to area found on measurement to be cultivated.
III. Non-permanent. Bin akari : sold annually by auction.
194. I have examined almost all the Bhatha land in the three talukas, and taken a detailed test of a percentage of the Bhatha of Dholka Khalsa, Dholka Talukdari, and North Daskrohi as well as of a few villages of South Daskrohi (see paragzaphs 14 to 17, above, for Dholka Taluka). I found considerable changes necessary in the classification of the Bhatha numbers as well as in their assignment to classes I or III (as detailed above in paragraph 18 for Dholka Taluka). Before proposing Bhatha maximum rates for the Khalsa villages concerned, of Dholka Taluka, or suggesting any variation in the treatment of Bhatha generally, as the result of my enquiries, I summarize the enquiries made and orders passed on this subject during the Ist Revision period, as far as I have been able to trace them.
195. In 1902, the Assistant Collector Mr. Hotson drew attention to the need of relief in the highly assessed Bhatha lands of Badarkha, Saroda, Chandisar and Adasar. He remarked
"at the time of the survey it seems to have been thought that the sand which had been deposited by the river not long before would soon be removed, but unfortunately this has not happened."
The Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. Pratt, observed on this that "all the Bhatba lands were entirely reclassed at the time of revision survey. If the classification then made was correct, it is difficult to understand the present complaints of overassessment . . . . but the facts mentioned by Mr. Hotson seem to show that possibly in some cases the classification was wrong, and that in others the action of the river has greatly damaged the lands since the revision survey. Possibly a contributory cause may have been the sudden substitution of a heavy permanent rate in place of the former system of an ordinary dry crop rate plus a water rate on the irrigation bag which was only collected when irrigation was made.

Government then ordered enquiries to be made as regards the Bhatha lands in Kasandra (of Sanand), Badarkha; Saroda, Chandisar, Adasar, R-7567 of 27th October 1902, R. D.
196. An enquiry was then made by Mr. Wilkins, the Superintendent of Land Records. He reported at the end of 1903, confirming the deteriorated condition of the Bhatha of Adasar, Saroda, Kasandra, etc. The Director of

[^21]Land Records, Mr. Láwrence, remarked in 1904: "The assessment of Bhatha Iand has always been one of the mast difficult problems of the survey department. On all rivers, the value of bhatha lands is liable to frequent change . . . and the Sabarmati in particular is noted for its capriciousness." He remarked further, regarding the deterioration of these Bhatha lands "at that time the bhatha were in a flourishing condition; the Kasandra sugarcane for instance had a great reputation even in the markets of Surat and Bombay, and obtained special rates. Now however there has not been a high flood since 1893, and the bhathas dependent for their fertility on such floods have necessarily deteriorated." He goes on to state "There can be little doubt in my opinion that an error was made in the classification of these former bhatha lands. A similar error was discovered and rectified in regard to lands situated in the Chandisar village . . . but it escaped notice in regard to the other villages." On this, Government were pleased to sanction a reduction in the Bhatha maximum rate from Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for uttam jirayat in the 5 villages named. Resolution 3066 of 23 rd April 1904, R. D.
197. Further enquiry was at the same time ordered to be made into the condition of the Bhatha lands of a number of other villages, with the result that the Superintendent of Land Records reported, at the beginning of 1905, upon the following 24 villages.


It was found that the Bhatha in all these villages had deteriorated also. Government were accordingly pleased to declare a reduced uniform Bhatha maximum rate of Rs. 5 for all of them. Resolution 5592 of 10 th July 1905; R. D.

No further file is forthcoming, but I do not think that the enquiry was again reopened after these reductions.
198. To avoid confusion, the three classes of Bhatha should be considered separately. It is with Class I, the Kayam Bhatha, that the difficulty lies.

Class II, I should like to see abolished altogether. Its uselessness is shown by the fact that there is not a single instance of Class II found in the inspection of all the Bhatha numbers of Dholka Khalsa, Dholka Talukdari, South Daskrohi and North Daskrohi in 1918-19.

Its existence only serves to obscure the real distinction that exists between Class I Permanent Bhatha situated near river banks and Class III shifting Bhatha in river beds subject to constant submersion and changes of character and area,
199. Class III is easily disposed of. Mr. Ozanne's remarks, below Dholka 1st Revision report, * are evidently meant to apply to shifting Bhathas of Class III. "It is important and advisable that Government should have the occupancy of such lands, not because they are very valuable and would fetch in annual auction many multiples of the enhanced demand, but because their boundaries are liable to constant change, and a fixed field assessment entails annual inspection and much labour."

The present rule of letting the cultivators thenselves fix, by their bids, the price that they are prepared to pay for the shifting Bhatha is the fairest and most practicable.
200. In order to bear equitably a high maximum rate, in the case of Dholka, double that of the highest dry crop rate, reckoned with special chadis or guns bringing the classification up to 28 annas in the case of some of the first class Bhatha land, the Bhatha soil must be exceptionally fertile and produce exceptionally valuable crops. From what I have seen, I should say (i) that the Bhatha lands of the Ahmedabad district, including Dholka, both Khalsa and Talukdari, have certainly deteriorated since the 1 st Revision settlement was fixed, (ii) that the capabilities of Class I-Kayam land have been rather over-rated, and that it is possibly a tendency to confuse classes I and III that may have led to this.

Class III can under the annual auction system be Ieft to look after itself, since the market value of the occupancy ought to adjust itself automatically by what the cultivators will bid for it.

Class II, as stated, practically does not exist.
Class I cannot, I think, be said at the present moment to possess the exceptional qualities mentioned, to a sufficient extent to justify any return to thie 1st revision rates.
201. I am not prepared to endorse the supposition that the revision survey classers were mistaken, or even that the classification or rates were fixed in the expectation "that the sand which had been deposited by the river not long before would soon be removed." Mr. Hotson was probably referring to the big flood of 1875 (Samwat 1932), but this wås some 12 years before the revision survey operations, and that interval would be far too long for the classers to neglect. Again, it is not likely that the classers would have fixed their classes on the foundation of an uncertain contingency in the future, and not upon the composition of the soil as they actually found it, according to the practice of the Survey department. So, too, the detailed tests which I have taken, afforded clear indication of the care and accuracy with which the soil and attendant faults or advantages have been classified. At the same time I found abundant proof of the completeness and suddenness with which the action of the river can upset all previous calculations. What incorrectness there is or has been in the bhatha assessments seems therefore due (a) to the sudden changes caused by the river and (b) to the unsuitability of the system whereby high maxima rates were fixed for a term of 30 years. I should also remark that the rates fixed at the 1 st revision Rs. 8, 7 and 6 were undoubtedly high having regard to the subsequent falling off in the quality of the Bhatha land, and were perhaps rather higher than the actual state of the land warranted at that time. But in view of the great changes occasioned by the river it is impossible now to say definitely that Mr. Bulkley's rates were too high.
202. The chief cause of deterioration in the Bhatha lands, both Kayam and binakari, is the deposit of fine sand by the river flood. This deposit varies from a thin sprinkling to a foot or more in depth. As the sand is thirsty and infertile in itself, the result of its deposit is, in most cases, an immediate decrease in productiveness. The river can also spoil a survey number by washing off, at one sweep, the layers of fertile deposit which-may have accumulated for years past. It must be remembered that it is not the fact of its being liable to floods that renders a number valuable for bhatha. The ordimary flood, as often as not, does positive harm by depositing sand, securing soil, or destroying half grown crops. It is only at certain levels, and in certain positions, that the water will leave the valuable vegetable or mineral sediment forming what is known as $\operatorname{Kamp}$ or true bhatha deposit easily recognizable after a little experience. It is not as a rule the flowing stream which will deposit Kamp: it is when the stream is arrested in an eddy, and when the water remains standing for an appreciable time, that Kamp will be deposited. Thus, when the river washes away a headland, the eddy which formed behind that headland will probably cease, and, with it, the deposit of Kamp also ceases. At the same time, a fresh deposit may commence somewhere else.
203. With the rainfall on the deficient side during the 1st Revision period, the probability is that the river floods were less frequent and of shorter duration than in the original settlement period. Be that as it may, there seem to have been only three noteworthy floods in the Sabarmati during the Ist Revision period.

Following the great flood of 1875 (Samwat 1932) which washed away the Ellis Bridge in the original period, there were heavy floods in 1893 (Samwat 1950), 1903 (Samwat 1960), and 1909 (Samwat 1966). Riverside cultivators blame these floods especially for depositing sand, and I have little doubt that their complaint is correct.
204. Bearing in mind the unsatisfactory nature of the floods that have occured, and the slender chances of Kamp being deposited, we can appreciate the weak condition of the Kayam Bhathä lands. The shifting Binakari Bhatha of Class III, can at any rate be certain, as a rule, of having ample sweet water at a very short depth sandy though the soil may be, and valuable crops of potatoes, melons, etc. can be grown in them every year. Many of the Kayam Bhatha lands, however, are situated at a comparatively high level, and may not get any flood at all for years together. If they were not at a level sufficiently out of the reach of common minor floods, they could not be classed and demarcated as permanent. When they have been thoroughly sanded by a big flood, and then left dry for 10 years or so, they differ little from the neighbouring ordinary jirayat numbers which receive an equal share of the rainfall. It should not, of course, be denied that there are certain definite advantages in good Kayam Bhatha soil which fully justify increased classification and increased rates-thus, the rich alluvial deposit of true Bhatha retains its moisture much better than the neighbouring goradu soil, and can produce better crops, without manure, than the goradu could with expensive manuring. But under existing conditions, the advantages or capabilities of Kayam Bhatha seem to be rather over-rated, by the application of both a high classification scale and a maximum rate fixed as high as it is at present, and resulting in an assessment exceeding the actual maximum rate on an average in some villages, and nearly equalling the maximum rate in others.
205. Bhatha rates.-The maxima rates fixed at the first revision were as follows:-


The principles of grouping were adhered to, to some extent, in fixing these rates, the first 5 villages (Rs. ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ ) being in Mr. Bulkley's Group I, and the rest (Rs. 7, 6) in his Group II. When, however, Government, in the exercise of their usual clemency, reduced the rates as shown in paragraphs 196 and 197 above, the uniform rate of Rs. 5 was fixed for all the villages concerned, irrespective of their grouping. Thus not only were the groups neglected, but the higher rated Rs. 8 villages got, proportionately, a much larger reduction than the Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 villages. The rate of Rs. 5 then fixed on the proposal of Mr. P. R. Mehta, may be taken as a temporary means of giving relief where the rates were found to press hardly on the deteriorated land. But in proposing new rates now, I see no reason to omit from consideration the grouping of the villages with reference to their markets, the outstanding qualities of the bhatha land being already reckoned for in their special classification, as well as in the highness of their rate compared with that of the ordinary dry crop land.

Accordingly I propose the following maxima rates for Kayam Bhatha land Classes I and II (if II be not abolished).

Rs. a. p.
(a) New Group I, 5 villuges.-Ambliala, Chandisar, Sahij,

Santhal and Saroda.
$\begin{array}{llll}. & 48 & 0\end{array}$
(b) New Group II, 2 villages.-Ingoli and Wautha . .. 4

It is to be noted that Badarkha has now no Bhatha, the land having been changed into uttam jirayat in 1904. The Adasar Kayam Bhatha has disappeared entirely. In Ambliala, Chandisar and Wautha, the wanta lands will, as usual, follow the grouping of the Talpad lands. Girand's small Bhatha area has been washed away.
206. In proposing the above rates, I have in mind a gradation all along the Sabarmati, according to the position of the villages concerned. Thus, the rates should work up to Rs. 5 or Rs. 5-8-0 for the south and north Daskrohi. Kayam Bbatha where it falls into an appropriate Group nearer to Ahmedabad, and down to Rs. 3-8-0 for the lower grouped and more distant villages of Dholka below Ingoli cs 1-18
in the lower reaches of the river, ending with the Warna Bhatha, exposed to salt flood tides on occasions, at Rs. 3. These two lower classes of Dholka are all Talukdari villages. The relative position of grouping of the villages would thus be provided for, while the local variation in the quality of the bhatha-soil are reckoned朝 the field classification which is now revised and checked (see paragraph 18, etc.).
207. The conditions of the formation of Bhatha and the sudden changes to which it is subject have been noticed above. With these in view, I do not recommend the guarantee of the Bhatha rates now proposed, for a-longer period than 10 years. It would be as well if a periodical inspection of all the bhatha lands could be arranged by the Land Records Department, so as to examine each of the villages, ay every 5 years and make due corrections, for variation in area and quality.
208. The only uttam jirayat land to be found in the taluka consists of 15 survey numbers of Badarkha, area 59 acres. These numbers were formerly bhatha numbers in or near the bed of the Sabar, but the riyer hasinow moved far off and abandoned their neighbourhood. After the enquiry of 1903 , they were turned into uttam jirayat with a maximum rate of Rs. 4 in 1904 (Rs. 3,066). They have now lost their character as bhatho. I doubt the necessity of keeping a separate class of uttam jirayat for only these 15 numbers in the whole taluka. I accordingly propose to abolish the uttam jirayat numbers, entering these numbers as ordinary. jirayat with an appropriate classification which will account for any special fertility that they may possess. If, however, it is decided to continue this special class, the uttam jirayat rate may be reduced to Rs. 3-8-0, or Re. 1 less than the bhatha rate now proposed for villages of this class.
209. The effect of the proposed grouping and rates upon the occupied area of the 72 villages in 1919-20, is summed up as follows:-

|  | Group | Jirayat per cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kyari } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Bhatha per cant. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1{ }^{-}$ |  | + 14 | $-17$ | - 68 |  |
| II |  | + 8 | - 16 | - 23 | -14 |
| III |  | - +12 | -. 4 | (none) | $-3$ |
| IV |  | $+33$ | $-7$ | (rione) | $+11$ |
|  | Total | $+11$ | $-13$ | - 57 | $+4$ |

210. Leasehold vilhipes of Sardar Sher Mian Bapu Mian.-Among the 27 villages; the II villages shown below are leased to Talukdar Sardar Shermian, won of Bapumian Shermian, a descendant of the Kasbati Malekmian.


In 1863 an "ijara " Iease of the 11 villages was granted by Government to the Kasbati to compensate him for the withdrawal of the remaining 16 or 17 villages of the 27 or 28 taken by Government under dirent management in 1829. The lease was renewed with modifications at the time of the first revision settlement, and a
"patta" lease was granted in 1888-89, for 30 years, expiring in 1917-18 and renewed until the second revision settlement is introduced. "The Sardar now engages talatis and hawaldars at his own expense; they collect from the ordinary cultivators the assessment as fixed at the revision settlement. Government engages and pays the Patels and Jiwidars of the villages. A joint account is kept at the taluka, of the 11 villages, called pattana game. The Sardar pays to Government a fixed jama of Rs. 18,800, reduced in 1893-94 to Rs. 18,463-4-8 on account of the abolition of dhen kudi (water-lift) assessment. The Sardar takes for his maintenance and the talati hawaldars expense, the difference between the akar (assessment) and the jama. The talatis and hawaldars cost about Rs. 1,320 amnually in 1918, but this expense along with the pay of his Kä̃bhari are liable to increase as higher pay is now required all round. He also collects and pays to Governmentsome Rs. 1,700 on account of quit rent or salami of the bar khali (alienated) lands of these villages. Local fund, some Rs. 2,500, is also recovered and paid to Government. The Sardar can thus realize, for his share, about Rs. 8,000 , including fixed miscellaneous revenue, after paying $71 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the fixed revenue, and the whole of the judi salami to Government.
211. Shermian has supplied me, under his signature, with the following statement of the profit, etc., of the 11 villages during the currency of the first revision settlement.
Statement showing the profit accruing to Sardar Shermian Bapumian from the leased villages, and the amounts paid to Government on account of Jamabandhi Local Funds, etc.


It will appear from the staterent that he -has received a certain amount of increase in his profit, though he complains of difficulty in keeping up his position, and requests for a reasonable reduction in the jama.

The 11 villages are in fact flourisbing rice and wheat growing villages of the Nal Kantha tract, which have all been raised one group by my proposals, as shown in the preceding paragraph. It follows from this, if my proposals for grouping are accepted, that the Sardar wilf receive a slight percentage increase in assessment from the villages, and that he will, if the previous jama percentage be continued, pay a slightly increased Jama to Government, leaving him a net gainer to some extent.

Orders will now be required, in this or a separate correspondence, for (a) whether the lease is to be continued and (b) if so, on what terms.

I should be inclined to recommend :-
(a) A continuance of the lease along with the second revision settlement, as an act of grace.
(b) A continuance of the terms, possibly with slight modifications, such as a reduction of the fixed jama from $71 \frac{1}{2}$ to 70 per cent. to assist. the Sardar to pay increased charges for a Karbhari, Talatis, etc., provided that he continues to engage competent men for the purpose. The Sardar should then be able to support himself sufficiently if he avoids extravagance. He can further increase his income by careful management of his talukdari property in the Dhandhuka Taluka, if some favourable seasons now follow.

I have the honour to bee, Sir, . Your most obédient servant,
J. B. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Note 1 on Moje Adasar, Taluka Dholka (See Para. 11).
A glance at the map of Dholka Taluka will show that this village is situated outside the natural limits of the Taluka. It is separated from Dholka Taluka, by the shifting stream of the river Sabar. That stream is at present situated further east than the older maps indicate. Having gone eastwands right up to the old Adasar village site whence it drove out the inhabitants, it returned westwards leaving the narrow channel or Vahela immediately to the west of the old village site. Even if the stream were to move back further westwards the severance from the rest of-Dholka would still be complete.
2. The village. site shown in the map is non-existent ; the villagers have in fact entirely removed from Dholka Taluka limits, and now inhabit the village that they have built on a Tekda (hillock) in the limits of Moje Kathwada, a Government village in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate haff a mile inside the Matar Taluka boundary, and within half a mile of Kathwada village site.
3. The village site of new Adasar, as it now exists, is separated from Moje Chandisar, the Dholka village to the west in whose Seja it is grouped, by the river and by a difficult and almost impassable waste. From Chandisar going eastwards towards Adasar, the talatio or other explorer, has first of all to cross the main stream of the Sabar, and then a stretch of deep sand, about a mile in extent; he then finds himself in a wide belt of sarkat grass growing in clumps from 8 to 10 feet high; and so thick that it is in places difficult to find a passage through it. This belt is the haunt of nilgai (Bortax pictus) and antelope (antelope bezoartica), and is from to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in depth. On his emerging from this belt, a few fields of unassessed bhatha lands are found, cultivated partly by Adasar people and partly by people of Moje Mahijada (in south Daskrohi Taluka). A narrow water-course is then to be crossed, which joins the Dharoda Vahela in Matar Taluka, to the south: on the other side of this water-course is the site of old Adasar. Going further, a belt of thick babul jungle is reached, which extends for about 3 mile, and includes the southern salient of the limits of Mahijada. After the babul forest, come the lands of Kathwada which Adasar people now cultivate, and finally new Adasar itself is reached.
4. Moje Saroda of Dholka Taluka, is situated at about the same distance as Chandisar, from Adasar. The way between Adasar and Saroda is as bad as that between Adasar and Chandisar: the belt of sarkat grass is a little less dense towards the north, but the crossing of the Sabar is more difficult towards Saroda, and there is a waste overgrown with thick parawshi bushes on the Saroda bank, as well as a big babul forest before Saroda is reached.

## 5. The area and cultivation of old Adasar may now be considered.

There are only 12 survey numbers in the whole of Adasar proper, nine survey numbers are assessed, and only 4 of the 9 are ocgupied. The area is shown as follows:-


Thus only 29-10 are now cultivated, and part of that area is cultivated by Mahijada people.

The large waste area is chiefly due to the action of the Sabar which has covered the former bhatha lands with deep sand and merged them into its extensive bed.
6. Cultivation and population of new Adasar are as follows:-

Land of Moje Kathwada cultivated by Adasar people.


They have cultivated these lands for the last-10 years or more. Population' of Adasar (They live in Kathwada limits) Males 35. Females 30. Total 65. Houses-Kolis 28. Lawanas 1. Chamar 2. Bhangis 2. Rawals 4. Dhedas 2. Total 39. They have 14 plough bullocks, 7 ploughs and 2 carts.
7. They have lived in Kathwada limits for more than 20 years. According to the Samvat year given by the villagers the period is 25 years. 'According to the Talati of Kathwada it is more than 21 years since they came to live there. There was a big flood in the Sabar in Samvat 1949 (A. D. 1893) just 25 years ago. It appears that this was the flood that finally drove them from the site of old Adasar. The distances worth noticing are now detailed, giving the direct mileage roughly.

|  |  | miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Adasar to Chandisar or Saroda |  | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Old Adasar to Chandisar or Saroda |  | 3 |
| New Adasar to Mahijada |  | 2 |
| Old Adasar to Mahijada |  |  |
| New Adasar to Kathwada |  |  |

Describing the limits of old Adasar land clockwise, it is found to be co-terminous ${ }^{-}$ with .the following villages.

Mahijade from 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock.
Dharoda (Inami) from 3 to 7.
Chandisar Wanto from 7 to 10.
(Talukdari):
Saroda from 10 to Il.
9. The above facts show that (i) Adasar (old and new) is separated actually and geographically from the Dholka Taluka. (ii) It is difficult of access from that -Taluka. (iii) The people are actually living and cultivating in Matar Taluka. (iv) The change is permanent, so far as can be seen. (v) The people are living in the Matar administrative area, but are in the nominal control of Dholka administrative area. This is an inconvenient and anomalous position for Revenue and Police purposes. (vi) The village encumbers the Dholka books and records, being shown in most of them as blank, or . uninhabited.
10. There seems therefore a clear case for adjustment: but, in favour of keeping things as they are, may be urged.
(a) smallness of the village ; (b) longstanding connection with Dholka-Taluka; (c) unwillingness of the people to change, and to lose their position of virtual independence; (d) uncertainty of Sabar's action : it might result in a large Bhatha area emerging fit for cultivation.
11. The objections can be answered as follows:-
(a) an insufficient argument for a faulty geographical and administrative position.
(b) and (c) The people were pressed to show any real reason why they should not be separated from Dholka. They could give none, except that they feared that the surrounding villages might interfere with their grazing. There is no likelihood of their situation regarding grazing being changed: Nor will the people's actual situation for the last 20 years be at all changed. They are already paying the bulk of their land Revenue in Matar Taluka, and they sell their surplus produce at Bareja in South Daskroi Taluka. Their sentiments should of course be respected; but there is insufficient ground for holding them outraged by the adjustments proposed.
(d) In the unlikely event of the Sabar's shifting right away eastwards or westwards, or of its uncovering the spoiled bhatha lands, there would still be no safe place for the Adasar people to build a village in, in old Adasar limits; it is improbable that they would abandon their Kathwada hillock except temporarily during the fair season. They really hold a watching brief for any bhatha lands that may be from time to time uncovered by the river in old Adasar : but their watch has brought them little during the last 25 years. As they have themselves moved to the left bank of the Sabar, the lands of old Adasar which are nearer to the villages on that bank had better go with them to the left bank.
12. The conclusions to be drawn are these :-
(a) Old Adasar lands should be merged into the Simada of Mahijada in South Daskroi. Mahijada people cultivate some of them. The lands adjoin the south part of Mahijada limit. The Adasar people's market is in South Daskroi (Bareja). Mahijada is the nearest villlage to new and old Adasar, of the Ahmedabad District. In this connection, the opinion of Mr. C. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D. (printed at page 158 of the Revision report of Dholka Taluka, Government Selection No. CCXVII N. S. of the year 1888) may be quoted. He says of Adasar "This village is divided from the rest of the Taluka by the Sabarmati river, and should properly belong to the Daskroi Taluka, but no practical inconvenience is complained of, and it is an offshoot of the village of Chandisar, and may remain in Dholka." The village site had not at that time (1887) been moved into Matar Taluka. The inconvenience was then slightly less; the increase of inconvenience due to the action of the river has been detailed above. The Talati rightly complains of the difficulty of supervising Adasar now. There is little connection between Chandisar and Adasar now. Several cultivators at the edge of Chandisar limits on the Matar side of the river did not even know the way to Adasar and said that they had never been there through the intervening jungle.
So much for Old Adasar.
(b) With regard new Adasar, the position is a little difficult. It is really part of Kathwada, in Kaira District, and if it is to be retained so, it should be shown on the map of that District, either as a ${ }^{2}$ hamlet (pura) of Kathwada, or as an independent village.
(c) Another way would be to cut off New Adasar from the Matar Taluka, and put it into the South of Mahijada of South Daskroi Taluka. But the Kaira people might object to such a proceeding.
(d) If new and old Adasar are to be kept together as a separate village, it would be necessary to cut off the southern salient of Mahijada to make the new and old limits continuous.
This new combined Adasar could then be included either in South Daskroi or in Matar Taluka. For the sake of symmetry it should properly go into Matar Taluka.
13. Of the above proposals (a) and (b) would involve no alteration of District boundaries and might be preferred on that account. If a thorough adjustment is to be made, (d) appears preferable.
14. The question of continuing or commuting the allowances to Adasar village servants would follow the decision taken as to the location of Old and New Adasar The amount involved would not be large in any case.

(Signed) J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. U. O. R.
(Adasar Note.)

- Ahmedabad, 14th June 1918.

Will the $\frac{\text { Superintandent of } \frac{\text { land Records, }}{\text { Assistant }} \text { Collootor, } \text { Dholka } \operatorname{Prant} \text {, }}{\text { Northern Division, kindly peruse the }}$ accompanying note, and return it with his opinion in a few days?

(Signed) J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad.

## Reply of the late Mr. S. R. Reiben.

Returned with compliments.
2. I have perused the note and have no remarks to offer. Your proposals A and B in paragraph (12) seem the most expedient and would cause least dislocation. Old Adasar should be merged in Mahijada and new Adasar kept as a "pura" of Kathwada.

Ahmedabad, 15th June 1918.
(Signed) S. R. REUBEN.

Reply of Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C.S.
The Collector has sent me a copy officially on which I have asked Mamlatdars of North and South Daskroi for opinion. I am inclined to your suggestion A and B as the simplest.

Ahmedabad, 2nd July 1920.
(Signed) H. L. FOX,
Assistant Collector, Dholka Prant.

Note 2 (see para. 12)-Statement of the Udafa Survey numbers of the village of Mujpur to be amalgamated into the limits of the Dholka Kasba.


Statement of Udafa Survey numbers of the village of Mujpur to be amalgamated into the limits of the village of Khanpur, Dholka Taluka.

| Number. |  |  | Area in sarcs. |  |  | Number. |  |  | Area in acres, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Secial No. | Pot No. | Net- <br> Area. | Kharabo. | Arable. | Assessment. | Serial | Pot | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Area. } \end{aligned}$ | Khar <br> rabor | Arable. | Assessment. |
|  |  |  |  | A. E. | Rs. 8. p. |  |  | A. g. |  | - A. g. | Is. A. \#- |
| 88 | - | 28 | 0 2 | 21 | 380 | 92 | - | 218 | - | 218 | 500 |
| 84 | $\cdots$ | 31 | 0 1 | 287 | 500 | 08 | . | 217 | *.* | 217 | 400 |
| 85 | . | 418 | 0 - | 49 | 800 | 94 | - | 229 | $\cdots$ | 220 | 500 |
| 88 | - | 2.30 | $\cdots$ | 230 | 500 | 05 | $\cdots$ | 189 | - | 180 | 1100 |
| 87 | $\cdots$ | 427 | -• | 427 | 900 | 96 | . | 280 | . 12 | 212 | 1800 |
| 88 | - | 21 | . | 24 | 400 | 07 | - | 089 | - | 089 | 600 |
| 80 | -• | - 318 | -- | - 818 | 50.0 | 98 | * | 288 | 08 | 218 | 1400 |
| 0 | * | 138 | . | - 133 | 380 | 09 | - | 811 | $\cdots$ | 311 | 500 |
| 91 | $\cdots$ | 23 | - | 23 | $380^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{100}$ | - | 41 | , | - 1 | 700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | - | 4819 | 088 | 4828 | 11880 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Slatement of the Udafa Survey numbers of the Dholka Kasba to be amalgamated into the limits of Hasanpur village (Dholka).

| Survey No. |  | Pot No. | Net area | Kharabo. | Arable. | Assessment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A. g. |  | A. g. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1320 | - | $\cdots$ | 4. 24 | . ${ }^{-}$ | 4.24 | 1000 |
| 1321 | -• | ↔ | 421 | -• | 421 | 100 |
| 1322 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 117 | - | 117 | 300 |
| 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1022 | -• | 1022 | 2300 |

Statement of the Udafa Survey numbers of the village of Hasanpur to be amalgamated into the limits of Dholka Kasba.


Statement of the Udafa Strvey numbers of Dholka Kasba to be amalgamaied into the limits of the villaqe of Maflipur (Dholka).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Pot No. | Not. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kha- } \\ & \text { rabo. } \end{aligned}$ | Arablo. | Assessment. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pot } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Area. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kha- } \\ & \text { rabo. } \end{aligned}$ | Arable. | Assensment: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A. 8. | A. g. | A. s . | Rs. a. p. |  |  | A. s . | A. E | A. g . | Ra, an p. |
| 691 | . | 320 | .. | 820 | 800 | 206 | $\cdots$ | - 36 | $\cdots$ | 030 | 200 |
| 699 | $\cdots$ | 237 | - | 2.37 | 700 | 707 | . | 528 | 0 ¢ | 523 | 1400 |
| 698 | . | 618 | 02 | 610 | 1500 | 708 | . | 086 | .. | 038 | 18 |
| 694 | $\cdots$ | 724 | 02 | 722 | 1800 | 709 | $\cdots$ | 729 | 01 | 728 | 1800 |
| 695 |  | 339 | .. | 339 | 1000 | 710 | - | 821 | . | 821 | 2000 |
| $698{ }^{\circ}$ | . | 317 | $\cdots$ | 317 | 800 | 711 | . | 887 | 02 | 836 | 210 |
| 697 | . | 818 | $0 \quad 2$ | 311 | 800 | 712 | - | 113 | . | 118 | 380 |
| 698 | . | $2 \cdot 2$ | $\cdots$ | 22 | 500 | 718 | - | 518 | 01 | ¢ 12 | 180 |
| 699 | - | 135 | $\cdots$ | 135 | 400 | 714 | - | 186 | -• | 188 | 6.0 |
| 700 |  | 40 | 01 | 15 | 1100 | 715 | - | 86 | -• | 8. 6 | 80 |
| 701 | - | 26 | - | 24 | 600 | 716 | - | 820 | 01 | 810 | 1900 |
| 709 | . | 486 | $\cdots$ | 480 | 1800 | 717 | . | 218 | .. | 218 | 60 |
| 703 | . | 48 | 0 | 47 | 1000 | 718 | $\cdots$ | 216 | - | 216 | 60 |
| 704 |  | 75 | $\cdots$ | 75 | 1700 | 719 | .. | 520 | 01 | 528 | 1800 |
| 705 | $\cdots$ | 34 | 015 | 229 | 600 | 720 | . $\cdot$ | 686 | . | 636 | 1700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | s0 | - | 1812 | 034 | 1308 | 31200 |

Statement of the Udafa Survey numbers of the village of Sahij to be amalgamated into the limits of Khatripur of Dholka Taluka.


Statement of the Udafa Survey numbers of the village of Chak to be amalgamated into the limits of Ranoda of Dholka Taluka.


Statement of the Ddafa Survey numbers of the village of Chak to be amalgamated in the limits of Sindhraj of Dholka Taluka.

|  | Survey No. | Net Aren. | Assessment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { A. } & \text { g. } \\ 2 & 28 \\ 9 & 29 \\ \mathbf{1} & 29 \\ 2 & 27 \\ 2 & 19 \\ 3 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Rs. } \\ 5 & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ \text { 21 } & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 5 |  | 2016 | 4280 |

Note 5.-Details of Official Crop Experiments (See para. 112).


Daskroi rice (Kamod) no experinient.



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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Serrial.
No.

1 \& Name of
viluage. \& Year
3 \& \& Seed \& \& \& \& \& age of sesess ent ons oduce. \& Remarks. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## APPENDIX A.

Ruinfull recorded al Dholka district, Ahmedabad from 1869 to 1920.


Romarks with regard to tho character of seasons at Ahmedabad and Dholia during 1900-16.
1908 :-Total fall of the year was above the average at Ahmedabad and below it at Dholka. Ante monsoon rain was light. Regular monsoon openod with the beginning of the third week and sufficient rain was recelved to start kharif sowing. This was compploted in July under favourable circumstances. Rain in August though under the average was np to requircments -and all crops fared well. In September the fall was again in defect of the average and only hifht showers were received in
October. This ciosed the rainy season. Rabl sowing was commenced fo November when no rain fell and December was dry. The standing crops required more rain for thair development, Season on the whole fair.
1007 :-Rain during the year was in exceas of the average. Ante monsoon rain was fair. Monsoon set in late in June and the fan being inadequate generaikharif sowing was retarded. This was taken up in hand in July when general and sulicient rain was rain was ilpht and was conthed to the first week. The subsequent break was useful at flrst formproviug the crops. But the subsequent a bsence of raln affected thalr yield the eariy sown crops farigg better than late ones. Rebi sowing was done with the help of irrigation. Season on the wholo poor to falr.
1908 :-Annuaj rain was above the average. Ante monsoon rain was absent. Monsoon commenced late and the fall being insufficient Charif aowing was contined to moist places onily, July raln made up the deficieucy and general kharif sowing was vigorously pushed on for which a break would bave been wulcome. The fall in Auguat was continvous and excessive damaging in places the standing crops. September opened with Might rain moatly in the frat week. The standing crope eapecially the late sown onos becran to wither carly bown ones being in fair condition. No rain fell from October to December. halil sowing was undertaken whin irrgation. Scason moderate.
1900:- The total fall was above the average at Abmedabad and below it at Dholke. There was practically no rain in ante monsoon pertod. Monsoon set in carly in June and rain fell In the frst and last weeks which was sufticient for kharif sowing well. All agricaltural operations progressed favourable in August. The fall in september was below the averago but was sufficient snd seasonable and the crops throve well. A few acattered showvers were recefved in October. Rabl sowing was commenced and continued in November when there was no rain nor in December. Season on the whele was good.
1010 :-Bain during the yoar in excess of the avorage at Dholka and in defect of it at Ahmedabad. Ante monsoon rain was Ifghtat Dhollia and practically noue at Ahmedabat. Monsoon openod timeiy in June and afforded suffictent moisture for tharf
sowing was continued but more rain was needed for rice. The fall in August though below the average was naciul for all sowing was continued but more rain was needed for rice. The fall in August though below the a verage was usciul for all
the arops except rice. Rain in Septernber was upto roquiremonts and the orops wero th fairfy good condition rice beigg irngated the arops except rice. Rain in september was upto roquitemonts and the orops were in f
1211-Annual rain aldghtly above one-third the avarage Ante monsoon rain practically absent. Monsoon commenced in the second Week oi Jue and cho fall boing adequate kharif sowing was started overywhere but was retarded in the subsequent break. sufror. In August the rain was again ingufficient. The standlag crops which had not completely gone were beneftited alitle by the fall In the last week. September tall did not Improve tho situatlon. All crops suffered from the long drought and ratn was urgently required to save thom. There was no rain in Octobor or subsequeatily. Rabl sowing was poadbio

2012-Raln during the yoar considerably in oxcoss of the usual fall. Ante monsoon rain was light. Monsoon opened In the last week
 Whas resumed and almost completed in July undor favourable rain. Seedings wore genorally In good condition. Auguift
rain was oxcossivo rotarding agrioultural oporatlons for the rosumption of whicha breal was needed. Cotton required resowing rain was oxcossivo rotarding farioultural oppratilons for the rosumption of which a breais was needed. Cotton required resowing
in places. The fall in Septenuber was oondined to the first week the aubsequeut break proving very beneficial to the standifg crops., Light rain ja October. Rabl sowing started and continued in Novomber in the lant weeln of whiah nome usclul rain fell. December wes dry. Season on the whole fafr.
1918-The total full was far above the averago. There was practically no rain in the ante monsoon period. Montoon opened early In the irst weak of Junc and heasy rain was reoelved facllitating kharif gowing ovarywhore. Rain in July wap continuous, Kharif sowing was completed and the crops were in good oondition. August raln was agnin abundant. It proved injurious rain the monsoon was practically over. Rabi sowing was undertaken in Ootober and the crope did wall as thore was sufficlent molature. Season on the whole falrly good.
1914-Rain during the year was above the average at Ahmodabad and below it at Dholka. Fairly good rain was received in ante monsoon pariod. Monsoou established in the seoond week of June and the fall boing gufficlent kharif sowing was under-
taken overvwhere. It was completed th July where the fail was above tho average and a breat was dealred for the grow of the seedings. August rain came in light to fair showers which proved useful for the orops except rice which roquired more rala urgently. Good rain io Septombet helped the standing crops which throve woll except jowarl and bajri. October fall wras confined to the lat and 2nd. November was practically rainless. Rabi sowing was taken fu hand. December was
dry. Rabl crops throve wail but they were damaged a litile by ufsoasonable rain in January-February. Season fairly good.
1915-The total fall of the year was less than haif the averago. Ante moasoon rain was absont. Monscon commenced in the last week of June and the faul being lnadequato kharif sowing was restricted. In July the fall was far short of tho average and was not evenly distributed. Kharif sowing was continued. The rain in August was confined to the frst woek and was received in light showers followed by a break. The standing crops almost parchod up and hoavy and general rain was badiy required to
save the sltuatton. The fall in September being again scanty did not improve the prospects but it helped cotton to eoma ertont. But October rain was peneral and above the average. It bene日itted the eurviving kharif crops and faclittated rabl *howing. There was no rain In November nor in Decomber. Rabl zowing was fulshod but the orops were allightily damaged by frost late in the season. Season very poor.
1910-Raln during the year was short of the sverage. Thero was some rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon opened timely in Juoo but the fall was Insufficient for generai kharlf sowing. This was undertaken in July though the fail was below the average. The fall in August made up the doAclency of the past month and agricultural operations were procceded with. The standing orops were in good condition. Thoy were favoured by good raln in September and October. Rabl good seasonal conditions. Season good.

## Remarte on the rainfall of the Dholka Taluta Distriot Ahmestahad.

10t7-Raln generally in ercess of the avezage. There were hasy ante monsoon showers, but the full in June being inadoquate the sowing of tharif crops was prolonged to the end of July. The fall in the two subsequent months was good and kharlf erops progressed woll. Raln in October was somewhat excessive and damagod in places crope that were ready for harveat. There was no raln subsequently but the molsture from the inte ralns was aufficient and rabl crops gave a good return. Season on the whole was sakisfactory.
101s-Total tall of the year (3.00) quite deficient. There were no ante monsoon ralns and the fall in June and July bolng practically absent crops sown in anticipation of rain withered. There wes some rain at the end of August. It improved the situation
somowhat but the fail in September was meagre and the crops further deterlorated except where helped by lerigatlon and ylelded practically nothing. There was no rain later and rabl crops were sown only ln places where Lrrigation was avallable. The season on the whole wat a fallune,
1919-Rainfall fairiy good. No ante monsoon shower. The fall in Jume was defective and tharlf sowings were atarted only in places of sumcient moisture. Joly rain however was satisfactory and enabled completion of the sowinga. The fall in Auguat Fas excessive and all crops progressed well. Soptember gave good rain, but October was dry and allowed the harveating of bajri and other early crops. November rajn was over average and favourable for the sowing of wheat and other crops but ft damaged jowar and bajrilying on the threshing fioor for harvest. There was no rain eubsequently but rabl arops throve well. Season on the whole was fair for kharit and good for raili crops.
10:0-Eainfall falrly good for kharif crope but very deflclent for rabl. The ante monsoon rains were heavy as also those in June and the sowing of kharif coops was done In time. July rain was under avernge but auffciont for atagding crops which places and Rablarops have practically remained pnsown. The season on the whole indifferent for charif cropi and unsatis. factory for Rabl
'Signed) K. H. GOKHLE,
for Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.
Detaits of Cultivation and Crops in the Government and leasehold villages of the Dhotka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.


## APPENDIX D.

Agrioultural Stock of the 76 Government and leasehold villages in the Dholka Taluka during the year 1915-16.

*Note.-Animals are reckoned as calvee up to the time they commence work, if maic, or are mature for breeding, if female.

## APṖENDIX E.

Shops, Industries, \&e., in the Villages of the Dholka Taluka in the year 1916-17.

| Llquer Shopa. | Hisad Imduatries. |  |  |  |  | Meechanical Power. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OII } \\ & \text { Presses. } \end{aligned}$ | Cotton Looms. | Woolen Looms. | Suk | Gins. | Glna. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Rice } \\ \text { Hupking } \\ \text { Maclitug. }\end{gathered}$ | Cotton Presses. | Stexm Pumps. | 011 Engine Fumpa. | Flour Nills. |
| 1 | 75 | 600 | . | 15 | $\cdots$ | 7 | - 1 | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | * |

APPENDIX F.
Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 76 Government and leasehold villages of the Ahmedabad District, Taluka Dholka, for the year 1916-17.


ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.


APPENDIX $G^{(1)}$.
Selling value of Government Jirayat lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluka from the year 1912-13 to 1916-17.


## APPENDIX $G\left({ }^{( }\right)$.

Selling value of irrigated Government Jirayat lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluka from the year 1912-13 to 1916-17.


APPENDIX G(3)—contd.
Selling value of Government Kyari lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluka from the year 1912-13 to 1916-17.


APPENDIX G(*).
Selling value of irrigated Government Kyary lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluka from the year 1912-13 to 1916-17.

| Norial <br> No. In Appendix $L$. | Namo of village. | Area of hand - sold. | Aesegamont. | Sale price. | Number of times the assessment representod by price. | Bemarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 |  | A. 8 . .084 <br> 010 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Is. a. p } \\ & 20000 \end{aligned}$ $1100$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 11 \cdot 38 \end{array}$ | Instances of survey numbers having right to take water from the weill the veighbouribood. |
|  | Grand Total | 14 | 1120 | 21100 | 34.42 |  |

APPENDIX H. (1)
Yearly cash rents of Government Jirayat lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluha in the year 1916-17.


APPENDIX H-continued.
Yearly cash rents of Government Jivayat well irrigated lands in the villages of the Dholloa Taluka in the year 1916-17.


APPENDIX H-continued.
Yearly cash rents of Government Kyari lands in the villages of the Dholka Taluka in the year 1916-17.


## APPENDIX I

Prices prevalent in the Dholka Taluka from 1866 to 1920 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).


APPENDIX K.
Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 76 Khalsa and leasehold villages of the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.


Note. The tigurea are given Tainkawar. They cannot be ahown group var as the flguren of the 11 loamohold villaged are only a valiable in lump, while theed 11 villagel beiong to three different grouph.

Effect of Revision Setllement Proposals on Goverr

L.
roccupied land, Dlotka Taitukia.


APPENDI


Note-Adjustments of area and assossment have not besn made in the above appendir on account of the Udafa number

L-continued.


[^22]ABSTRACT APPEI
Effect of revision settlement proposals o


## DIX L.

## TGovernment oocupied land, Dholka Taluka.



APPENDIX M.
Showing village population and area of unoccupied assessed cultieable Government land in the
72 Khalsa and leasehold villages of the Dholka taluka.


APPENDIX M-continued.

J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Assissant Seitlement Offcer.

From

J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Esq., I. C. S.,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad;

To
THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDABAD,
Ahmedabad.
December 1920.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Talukdari villages of taluka Dholka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.
2. The villages are the following :-


I propose to add to each of (a) and (b) two longstanding hamlets which have become established into villages, making altogether 43 villages and 3 wantas. The permanently settled Talukdari village (Mithapur) of the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is not included herein.
3. The First Revision Settlement of these villages was sanctioned, on Mr. F. W. Francis' report, under Resolution 3733, dated the 2nd June 1891, printed as Government Selection No. CCLI, New Series, of 1891. In 1908-1910 what is known as the "Detailed Survey" of the Talukdari villages was carried out by Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta. This survey was made chiefly with the objects of (I) fixing the Govergment demand for jama from the Talukdars, (2) of framing the Settlement Registers, (3) disposing of questions about shares among the Talukdars, (4) keeping a proper record of cultivation; and it was in pursuance of these objects that the cultivated and waste areas were ascertained and measured, and the classes of alienations and tenures defined and recorded by the same officer: the holders profited in general from the recording of their rights. It was the same object, that led to the more detailed. classification and assessment made by Khan Bahadur Mehta in the 31 Talukdari villages, and to his examination of the 8 Latifkhanji villages, already surveyed in detail by the Gujarat Survey.
4. The fixing of a definite cash assessment affords a working basis for Government to calculate the jama payable by each estate. At the same time it also gives a fixed multiple by which the cash rent or wighoti could be calculated for recovery by the estates from their tenants. The individual Talukdari tenants or cultivators are thus only indirectly affected by the fixing of an assessment upon the fields which they cultivate. In the bhagwattai villages, they are not affected at all, since they go on paying the customary share to the darbar or other proprietor. In the wighotia villages, their rent is fixed in a multiple of assessment which is adjusted so as to make up, in the individual case, the reasonable rent which the land can afford to pay to the darbar, and, in the aggregate of the village, the average amount which was formerly realized under the bhagwattai system. Thus in the SanandKoth estate, the Darbari rent levied from the tenants varies, according to the villages, from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times to $1 \frac{7}{8}$ times the Government assessment, and in the Gangad estate, from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. The tenants are only affected by the assessment to the extent that the wighoti demand may be somewhat shifted from one field to another by the classification and assessment of the soil. They have in general very little to complain of on this score, since the general result of the assessment is to spread their wighoti more evenly among the different fields, and since the actual amount levied from each aggregate holding as the result of the assessment being fixed shows little or no variation from the original wighoti figure.
5. The chief object of this second revision report is the fixing, upon the general principles of survey and settlement, of groups and rates for the Talukdari villages in
d aca 1-28
conformity with those being proposed for the khalsa villages of the same taluka, so as to afford a basis upon which the jama settlement can be in turn revised.
6. Accordingly, this report may be considered as supplementary to the second revision report which I have just submitted for the 72 khalsa and leasehold villages of Dholka Taluka, and to which I shall refer as regards the description of the taluka and for several other particulars. It would have unduly swelled the khalsa report and confused the plan on which it was already drawn up, to include this report in it. The former procedure, of preparing separate reports, is therefore followed. In this connection, I may quote a letter of the Settlement Commissioner, dated 4th September 1918, in which he remarks: "If we mix the khalsa and Talukdari in one report, we shall constantly find ourselves obliged to say in the main report that these arguments or these figures or facts donot apply or are not so pronounced in the Talukdari villages, and so we shall have a considerable confusion of mind before we get to the end." I may add that I have duly taken cognizance of the Talukdari villages while compiling the information about various matters such as climate, crops, husbandary, etc., for the whole taluka, in the main report on the khalsa villages of the taluka.

Full detailed information not being available regarding the Talukdari villages to the same extent as for the khalsa villages, I have compiled as much as could be obtained by local inquiry and from the revenue and Talukdari staff in this report. For any wanting particulars, the neighbouring khalsa villages afford a tolerably safe guide.
7. The measurements of the "detailed survey" are adopted, since they may be presumed to be fairly correct, and to be an improvement upon the previous survey with its rough outline measurement of waste areas, subsequently split up. Although I ám not so sure of the accuracy of Khan Bahadur Mehta's classification, I am inclined to adopt that also, until there is any definite proof of its being wrong, since the assessment worked out therefrom is intimately connected with the measurement.
8. There is one point in regard to which the procedure of the detailed survey seems to be ppen to question. It was expressly ordered by Government that the subsoil water assessment should not be levied in the case of the 8 Latifkhanji Kasbati villages, and the 3 wantas in khalsa villages (Resolution 3733 dated 2nd June 1891, following the principles laid down in paragraph 12 of Resolution 4580 of 27th June 1889). But there seems to have been a mistake in carrying out these orders even at the time of the first revision, since I find that the subsoil advantages were assessed in 2 out of the 3 wantas. at that time, the 8 kasbati villages and the other wanta being duly. exempted. Khan Bahadur Mehta has however re-introduced the subsoil assessment, as he states in 1908 in his proposals which were supported by all the officers through whose hands the papers passed and wereapproved by Government under Resolution 8441 dated 18th August 1908. Apart from the question whether Resolution - 3733 was sufficiently brought to notice, the subsoil assessment appears to have been introduced somewhat inconsistently, since the detailed survey imposes it in all the 3 wantas, and in 3 of the Kasbati villages, the remaining 5 being left out, although they possess, in most cases at any rate the advantages in question. The treatment thus accorded is shown in the following table:-

(* Not separsted in the survey records).

Orders may now be passed-(a). Whether the subsoil assessment is to be applied at all to these villages.
(b) If so, whether it should not be applied consistently to all of them as far as it is found applicable to them.

It would be proper, in my epinion, to confirm the previous orders exempting these villages and wantas from subsoil assessment, although the principles of pargraph 12 of Resolution 4580 do not appear to apply with any. particular cogency to the present case. ) The amount of assessment conterned is not very large, as can be judged from the last column of the foregoing table.
9. The four hamlets of Koth and Gangad now proposed to be treated as separate villages are separately shown in the accounts of these estates, and have separate mukhis. Details of the new villages are :-


The Talukdari Settlement Officer Mr. R. G. Gordon on being consulted approved of these villages being shown separately. The Sanand-Koth estate is still under management. The Thakore of Gangad, the late Shri Javansinhji, also approved of the change for the Gangad villages. Kesargadh and Rupgadh are on the south and east of Koth village respectively. They have already been shown on a separate map in the detailed survey, and treated as separate villages therein.

Kalyangadh and Kalyanpur have both been inhabited for nearly 40 years. Kalyangadh lies on the Bavla-Dhandhuka road, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Gangad, and Kalyanpur lies 1 mile east and slightly to the north of Gangad.
10. Enquiry into the condition and classification of the Talukdari Bhatha lands, as directed by Government Order No. 11136-403, Confl., R. D., dated 15th September 1917, was taken up in the following nine villages and wantas, on the Sabar and Watrak Kanthas :-

| Baroda | Rinjha | Ambliara wanta |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ganol | Warna | Chandisar wanta <br> Nabhoi |
| Wataman | Wautha wanta |  |

In these villages and wantas, 462 Kayam Bhatha survey numbers and 70 Jirayat numbers were dealt with, total 532 numbers, area 3,834 acres 3 gunthas. All these numbers were inspected by the surveyor classers Messrs. Chunilal Mahasukhram and Jethalal Ranchoddas. All the Bhatha numbers were classified, and the Jirayat numbers classified or inspected. I myself inspected or classified 85 Bhatha and Jirayat numbers, or nearly 16 per cent. of the whole 532, actually classifying 55 or nearly 12 per cent. of the 462 Bhatha numbers. My attention was specially drawn to cases involving any doubt or a principle, and to typical cases in which a. change of classification was involved. I was able to secure uniformity of treatment in the work of the 2 surveyors, who were each responsible for the whole of the work in particular villages. The surveyors' work was found to be accurate, thorough, and well judged.
11. -In Baroda, most of the Bhatha classification was retained unchanged. In Ganol, 30 new Bhatha numbers were found to be formed towards the river, while 32 numbers further from the river which were made into Bhatha at the detailed survey, but were Jirayat at the Revision. Survey, were put back into Jirayat after careful test. In Nabhoi, out of 12 survey numbers, 4 were found to have been washed away by the river, and 7 to have been spoiled by sand: their classification was accordingly reduced.

The neighbouring village of Rinjha was also found to bave suffered from a deposit of sand in the Bhatha lands. Out of the 49 Bhatha survey numbers,
only 3 were found to be cultivated, the rest baving been resigned owing to heavy sand deposits and high assessment. Better Jirayat land was found on a slightly higher level inland from the river, paying far less assessment. All the 49 Bhatha numbers were reduced to Jirayat.

In Warna, the Bhatha was found to be of poor and sandy quality, and affected by the salt flood tides, which spoil the suhsoil water. Such land, with salt wells, should hardly be classed as Bhatha, but, as characteristic Bhatha soil was found, 31 of the 35 numbers were retained as Bhatha, and 4 were redured to Jirayat. Of the 31,27 numbers were reduced in classification. In addition, a lower maximum rate for Bhatha is proposed below (paragraph 52) for this village. In Wataman, the Bhatha was found to be largely uncultivated, and spoiled by sand. It must have been better at the first revision, since Mr. Francis reported* that there were 560 acres of Bhatha at Wataman, all under cultivation. But it is doubtful whether the detailed survey was correct in the high classification which it recorded. Whatever was the case then, it was found necessary now to reduce the classification in 83 of the 88 numbers.

In Ambliara Wanta, the river flood "Guns" were struck off from 31 numbers which had been reduced from Bhatha to Jirayat at the Detailed survey. The numbers being on a high level, and situated well inland from the Sabar's present course, were found unaffected by floods and not liable to the change. The sare was found to be the case with 39 numbers of Chandisar Wanta. In this wanta, 68, or more than half of the existing Bhatha numbers, were reduced to Jirayat, as they were on a high level, not affected by the rivers present course, and homogeneous with the neighbouring Jirayat numbers.

In Wautha wanta, 11 of the 12 Bhatha numbers were found to be ccrrectly classified.
14. Altogether 30 numbers of New Kayam Bhatha, area 101 acres 37 guntgas were found and classified, all at Ganol. Measurement was done in the following season 1918-19, by the Land Records Department.

No Bhatha was found, on exanination, to exist at Wirdi or Chitrawada.
13. The occupants of several of the 21 numbers washed away in the river expect or claim to have their names recorded as the occupants of lands that no longer exist, and would even go so far as to continue paying the assessment or salami on them. It is hard, no doubt, upon the occupant of Inami or Bar Khali land to find bis land washed away, but this must be accepted as the work of nature. I ordered such lands to be struck off by the surveyors. When the former occupants still claim to "possess" or "occupy" such lands, it would, I think, be equally. reasonable to require ther to fetch back their land from the Gulf of Cambay .whither the river has carried it, if they want to be recognized as the occupants of it and to pay their dues therefor. It happens, in rare instances, that fresh blatha land is formed at the place where there was formerly bhatha washed away: even then, the position of the newly formed land would hardly be identical with that of the old land. The only proper course for disappointed riparian occupants would seem to be for them to obtain a certified extract from the village map, and from some survey or revenue record to show that they were the former occupants. With this evidence they could support an equitable claim to any new land that might afterwards be formed in the neighbourhood.
14. The general result of the examination of Bhatha lands in the 6 Talukdari villages and 3 wantas is given below. By Bhatha is meant permanent (Kayam): Bhatha Class I, except where otherwise stated.


[^23]It is clear from these figures that the enquiry ordered by Government was fully necessary. Less than one-third of the Kayam Bhatha was retained as such with the classification unchanged. A large part of the changes in the Bhatha have been caused by the action of the Sabarmati, and it is difficult to say how far the present changes were occasioned by faulty classing or supervision in the Detailed Survey of 1908-10. The net result is to leave 278 new survey numbers, area 1,653 acres 14 gunthas of Kayam Bhatha in the 39 Talukdari villages and 3 wantas, as against 432 numbers, area 3,479 acres 15 gunthas in 1917 before this examination was made. Mr. Francis showed 1,972 acres of Bhatha belonging to the darbari area of the 39 villages only, in 1891.
15. On the request of the sharers of Chandisar Wanta, who complained that they were assessed to jama on some barren hills that could never be cultivated, I found that the sandy hills in question were steep and infertile and incapable of producing even a grass crop. They could not be cultivated according to the local style of cultivation. Accordingly 11 survey numbers area 64 acres 29 gunthas were transferred from the heading "Layak" to that of "Kharabo."
16. The general position of the Taluka is described in para. 19 of the khalsa report. (The area of the whole taluka was 690 square miles, or $4,41,744$ acres at the 1st Revision, the Talukdari villages being shown by Mr. Francis* as about 319 square miles or $\downarrow, 04,417$ acres. The Talukdari villages thus occupy a little less than half the total area of the taluka, though their number, population, and resources are considerably less, in proportion, on account of the more populous north-eastern khalsa tract, (khalsa report, para. 97). The area of the Talukdari villages increased, as the result of the more careful measurement of large salt plains in the Detailed Survey, by 2,760 acres, but was decreased by 6,000 acres of Shial handed over to Nal Bavli of Limbdi State under the Crawley Beevey agreement. Khan Bahadur Mehta reports in the jear 1910 the area (presumably excluding Mithapur) at the Revision Survey as 2,07,700 acres, and at the Detailed Survey, as 2,04,460 acres.
17. The Talukdari villages lie chiefly to the south and west of the Taluka. From the western side of the central tract they reach to the south and west limits of the Taluka, forming the greater portion of the Bhal tract, with a main crop of wheat grown on the bare diluvial plains. Some 7 villages are in the Nal Kantha tract, an equal number are on the Sabar Kantha, and 3 are scattered on the western border of the north east tract (khalsa report, paras. 21-25).
18. The climate of the taluka, with a distinction between that of the Bhal, Nal Kantha, and Sabar-Kantha tracts, is described in para. 29 of the lihalsa report.
19. The rainfall of the taluka as measured at Dholka in the north-east tract, is shown in Appendix A to the khalsa report. It is discussed in paras. 30-35 of that report, and its effect upon the seasons 1906-07 to 1916-17 is noticed in para. 36 of that report.
20. The soil and subsoil water of the taluka are mentioned in para. 37, khalsa report; the cultivation and crops are outlined in para. 39 of that report. . Information regarding the system of manuring, carts, cart hire, and purchasing bullocks, in the Talukdari as well as in the khalsa villages will be found collected in paras. 43-47 of the khalsa report. The mode of husbandry is noted in para. 48 of that report and the wheat cultivation and harvest, which is an important matter for Talukdari villages, is noted in paras. 49 to 50.
21. The proportion of skilled Patidar cultivators is small in the khalsa villages. As shown in para. 40 of the khalsa report, they exist only in the better villages of the north-east tract and a few of the central villages. In the Talukdari villages,. in common with the rest of the taluka lying south and west, they art hardly found at all. An analysis of the leading castes in the 39 Talukdari villages is given below : by "leading caste" is meant the caste which is by position and numbers the most influential in the village.

Leading castes in the 39 Talukdari villages of Dholka, 1918.


Caste.
Number of villages.
Koli Chuvalias
Musalmans
Musalmans
Bharwads
. . . 2
.. . .. 1 (Virdi)
.. .. 3 (Bhurkhi, Shial Kaliapura).

Chitrawada is one of the distant villages on the Cambay side or left bank of the Sabar, and is a village of little importance except for the woollen blankets woven there. The important town of Koth has 50 houses of Lewa Patidars, in addition to 100 houses of Girasias, 50 of Brahmins and 50 of Wanias; its hamlet Rupgad, now constituted into a village, has 10 houses of Lewa Patidars. Rinjha is also a trans-Sabar village near Chitrawada : both these villages belong to the Latifkanji estate.
[22. Mr. Francis' remarks* of the Talukdari villages "Husbandry is of the usual careless style ; the cultivator not being the owner of the land has not this incentive to induce him to exert himself. ......". It is true that the majority of the cultivators are only tenants-at-will of their darbar. But these are generally permanent cultivators in practice, and as their earnings depend upon their own industry, whether bhag or wighoti be paid, it cannot be assumed that they do not make the most of the land. Their position as tenants gives them an advantage, much prized, of taking help from the darbar in the form cf seed, ploughing or weeding where their own resources fail : such help is given readily and without formality, especially in the bhagwattai villages. The system has also been introduced with success in the Gangad estate, when under management, of enabling the cultivators to buy the right of permanent tenants on payment of six times their rent, instalments being taken. Many of the better class cultivators of the estate have availed themselves of this arrangement, enabling the estate to be freed from debt, and improving permanently the condition of the cultivators and with it, of the estate itself.

There are, in addition, a large number of Bhayats and other Bar-Khali holders who cultivate land of which they are practically the owners. And there is a tendency among the Talukdar sharers in the smaller estates, such as Chhabasar, Dhingda. or Lolia to look after the cultivation of the Ghar Khed lands themselves, if not to take an actual part in it.

The husbandry in the Talukdari villages cannot therefore be said to be inferior to that of the surrounding khalsa villages, except in so far as the indolence or thriftlessness in the character of individual Girasias might react upon themselves and their tenants.
23. Information specially collected regarding the crops of the Talukdari villages for the 5 years 1912-13 to 1916-17 is given in Appendix $B$ to this report. This appendix shows all the cultivated occupied lands, making no distinction between darbari and Bar-Khali, and the other different Talukdari tenures. Mr. Francis, in Appendix A to the lst Revision Report also makes nodistinction between darbari and what he calls inami lands. It is therefore presumed that these two appendices have more or less a common ground of comparison. Accordingly the percentages of the area found under the principal crops at the Ist and $2 n d$ revision settlements respectively are now exhibited for the sake of comparison in parallel columns.

Details of cultivation in the 39 Talukdari villages.


[^24]The increases and decreases show practically the same tendencies as those in the khalsa villages (Khalsa Report paragraph 59). Wheat predominates. in the Talukdari villages, as in 1889. The large decrease in percentage is probably due to poor seasons in 1912-17, and the high cost of wheat seed combined with its heavy seed rate.

Cotton has increased, as might be expected. Wheat and cotton claim nearly 57 per cent. of the total area, compared with 69 per cent. in 1889, and the rabi crops are still in excess of the kharif. Juar continues to be the most important kharif crop, as noticed by Mr. Francis.

The new heading of fodder crops, not recorded in 1889, contains 14.96 of the whole : it seems to include grass cut for fodder which has now become a valuable and marketable product.
24. The communications of the taluka are dealt with in detail in paragraphs-65-72 of the khalsa report. Improvements are suggested in paragraph 73. The communications are decidedly bad, and the Talukdari villages suffer as much as any in the taluka, being genẹrally speaking, more distant than the khalsa villages from Ahmedabad, Bavla, and Dholka.) There are however prospects of improvement in the communications in the near future. The Bavla-Dhandhuka road, and the Dholka-Dhandhuka railway, when finally constructed, should prove of considerable benefit to the Talukdari villages, Gangad and Koth receiving more immediate benefit from each, respectively.
25. The markets for disposing of the produce of the taluka are detailed in paragraphs 75 and 76 of the khalsa report and I have adopted, in paragraph 77, Ahmedabad as the chief general external market, with Bavla and Dholka as the chief internal markets. The same markets ean be adopted as the chief markets and centres of grouping, for the Talukdari villages. Although the Talukdari villages sell wheat both eastwards to Kaira, and westwards to Kathiawad, there is no definite wheat market in either direction sufficiently resorted to or sufficiently near, to be considered as a grouping centre. Nor again can Koth and Gangad, though the seats of their respective darbars to which a good deal of produce finds its way, be considered as more than local markets. Since both darbars are now collecting cash wighoti the tenants are in no way bound to bring their own produce to the darbar-gadh for division or sale.
26. The only fair of any size is that at Wautha described in paragraph 84 of the Khalsa report. The only railway goods traffic is that mentioned for Bavla and Dholka in paragraph 85 of the same report. The only manufactures and industries of any importance are confined at present to Bavla and Dholka, being shown in Appendix E to the khalsa report.
27. Population.-Details of the population of the whole taluka have been furnished in paragraph 86 of the khalsa report, and details of the population agcording to occupation in paragraph 88. The Talukdari villages belong to the sparsely populated are with wide salt plains.' The population of the 39 villages has fallen from 28,601 in 1889-90 to 22,156 in 1911, a fall of $22 \cdot 54$ per cent. while the 76 khalsa villages fell 18 per cent. in the similar period, 1885-86 to 1911. Signs of recovery for the whole taluka are however seen in the birth and death statistics noted below (paragraph 29).
28. Education.-The education of the whole talaka is dealt with in paragraph 91 of the Khalsa report: As in the rest of the taluka, the population is mainly agricultural in the Talukdari villages ; education is often held to interfere with field work, and is postponed to it in consequence. Education is popular among the trading classes. The large Talukdars, and the majority of the Girasias and Rajputs are careful to secure at least some elementary edutation for their children nowadays, but the poorer Girasias and the other cultivating classes, Kolis, Bharwads, etc., are comparatively indifferent to it. As shown in paragraph 91 referred to, the number of pupils, boys and girls, has practically doubled itself during the thirty years 1886--1916.
29. Heallh.-The figures of births and deaths given in paragraph 89 of the Khalsa report shor that the whole taluka has increased on the figures of the last census (1911) over 8 per cent. io population during the decade 1908-1917. The taluka is by no means unhealthy, as I hope I have proved in paragraph 90 of the same report. There is nothing to show that the talukdari villages have
not shared in the general recovery of population and in the state of health prevailing in the taluka.
30. Live and Dead Stock:-Below is shown a comparison of the resources of the 39 villages as reported in 1917-18 with the figures shown by Mr. Francis. The separate figures shown by that officer for the 31 and 8 villages have been collected from his report and totalled. The 2nd column related to 1864-1865 for the 31 villages and to 1863-64 for the 8 villages. The three Wantas are excluded in all columns.

Resources of the 39 Talukdari villages, Dholka Taluka.

|  |  | 1863-65. | 1880-00 | 1017-18 | Percentage cols. 4 to 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | , 4 | 5 |
| Population | - | 22,867 | 28,601. | $\begin{gathered} 22,156 \\ \text { (1011 census) } \end{gathered}$ | - 22 |
| Cattle | . | 16,071 | 23,443 | 22,637 | - 3 |
| Carts | .. | 1,362 | 1,266 | 1,045 | - 17 |
| Floughs (Santis) | . | 3,421. | 3,336 | 2,574 | - 22 |
| Wells | . | 224. | 263 | 1.57 | - 40 |

There is thus a general decline in the population and resources, similar to that noticed for the khalsa villages between the years 1885 and 1916, (khalsa report, paragraph 92). The Talukdari population has declined slightly more, 22 as against 18 per cent. than in the khalsa villages. The item of "cattle" includes horned cattle of all kinds, and on this showing the khalsa villages increased 4 per cent. in their period, while the Talukdari declined 3 per cent. In carts, the Talukdari villages are better off, having declined only 17 . per cent. against the khalsa 40 per cent. The prosperous Talukdari ${ }^{\text {wheat villages account, I think, for their com- }}$ paratively better stock of carts, the Talukdari carts consisting on the whole, more of the smaller and cheaper gadias or Bhawnagri carts (described in khalsa report, paragraph 44). So too, the Talukdari villages have declined less, in ploughs, than the khalsa, with minus 22 per cent. as against. minus 39 per cent. It can be inferred from this that the cultivated area must also have declined less in the Talukdari villages, as a whole.

The Talukdari villages show a decline of 40 per cent. in their wells, while the khalsa villages have increased by 16 per cent: Assuming that the figures furnished for the Talukdari villages are correct, the decrease is not so serious as it would at first appear to be, since the majority of the 39 villages are in the Bhal tract, wherein wells are of little agricultural utility owing to the peculiar nature of the sub-soil water (as explained in paragraph 37 of the khalsa report).
31. Water Supply--The details of the khalsa Appendix $F$ are not available for the Talukdari villages. Indeed they have little interest for more than half of the Talukdari villages, since irrigation by wells or tanks is, generally speaking, imprac-ticable- in the wheat villages of the Bhal, and not much resorted to in the central villages bordering on the Bhal tract. Reference has already been made, paragraph 30 above, to the decline in wells, and in paragraph 37 of the khalsa report, regarding their utility in the Bhal villages. The water supply of the taluka is noticed briefly in paragraph 99 of the khalsa report. It only remains to notice here that the Gujarat Irrigation Department bave not omitted the Talukdari villages from their useful repairs and improvements. During the last 9 years or so, that. department have.repaired or improved 6 tanks and 7 bands in 8 Talukdari.villages, as shown in.the statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, the late Mr. Chitale, and appended as note 4 to the khalsa report.
32. Sales and leases.-Owing to the provisions of the Gujarat Talukdars Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) Talukdari land cannot be sold in the ordinary open market. The Talukdars take their share or cash rent from the tenants, but do not otherwise give out any fields to individual cultivators. The tennants-at-will have no right to mortgage or sell the lands which they cultivate, although they sometimes arrange to do so privily. Consequently there are no sales or rents in the ordinary sense recorded as in the case of the khalsa villages.]

There are only four villages whoily Bhagwattia,-Chhabasar, Dhingda, Utelia and Beru Nani.

In Chhabasar and Dhingda the darbar takes half share, and the cultivator takes half. In Utelia and Nani Boru, the darbar takes from one quarter to one half share.
.There are six villages partly wighotia and partly bhagwattia-
Baroda-Bhag is taken in all crops but, juar, sheldi, and marchas (there were no sheldi or marchas in 1918).
Boru Moti-Wighoti is taken for all crops, except wheat in the black soil. For wheat, the darbar takes three-fifths, and the kheduts two-fifths.
Dumali-Wighoti is taken from rice lands, and in the rest, the Talukdars take one-third share and the cultivators two-thirds.
Ganol-Chiefly wighotia.
Lolia-In Utelia Bhag, share is taken. In the other Bhag, about two-thirds of the village, wighoti is chiefly taken.
Samani-Chiefly bhagwattia.
The other 29 Talukdari villages are wholly wighotia.
33. To illustrate the wighoti that is taken, the following table shows the multiple of the Government assessment that is taken as rent by the darbar is SanandKoth and Gangad estates.

| No. | Village. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Nom ber } \\ \text { of times } \\ \text { assess- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { taken as } \\ \text { rent. } \end{array}\right\|$ | No. |  | Village. |  | Number of times the assesse ment taken 48 rent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (a) Sanand-Koth indate. |  |  | (b) Ga | gad Estate. |  |  |
| 1 | Koth | 11 | 1 | Gangad |  |  | 2 |
| 2 | Kesargadh | 11 | 2 | Kalyanpur |  |  | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | Rupgadh | 19 | 3 | Kalyangadh |  |  | 2 |
| 4 | Gundi | $1 \frac{18}{2}$ | 4 | Bhamara |  |  | 2 |
| 5 | Jawaraj | $1 \frac{18}{2}$ | 5. | Shial | - |  | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | Saragwala | $1{ }^{18}$ | 6 | Bagodra. |  |  | $2 t$ |
| 7 | Bholad | 17 | 7 | Gundanupura |  |  | 2 |
| 8 | Kaliapura | 13 | 8 | Bhurkhi |  | $\cdots$ | $1{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 9 | Wataman | 11 | 9 | Roiks |  |  | 21 |
| 10 | Dewadthal | $1 \frac{18}{2}$ | 10 | Begwa |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |
| 11 | Baldene | $1 \frac{5}{8}$ | 11 | Chumli |  |  | $1{ }_{1}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Dhedhal |  | . | 12 |

These multiples are calculated upon the assessment fixed at the Detailed Survey: this assessment was fixed after reducing the maxima rates of Mr. Francis ${ }^{2}$ first revision to correspond though they hardly coincide, with the maxima rates of Mr. Bulklev's first revision of the khalsa villages. This reduction of the rates, proposed by Khan Bahadur Mehta, was sanctioned under Resolution 8441 dated 8th August 1908. But even prior to this reduction, a multiple of the assessment was being paid, dating from the introduction of the wighoti system and in some cases unchanged by the reduction. It cannot be presumed that these multiples really represent the utmost rent leviable as a market proposition. The kheduts pay this rent without any particular difficulty, and were able to pay $1 \frac{1}{2}$ times in 1919-20 sfter the famine suspensions of samwat 1975. In addition, we find many of the better kheduts able, asi remarked above, to buy their full occupancy rights by making extra payments. That the darbari rent does not fall very heavily upon the kheduts is further illustrated by the instances which I discoverod of khalsa cultivators willing to cultivate darbaxi or wanta land paying a low multiple of assessment rather than pay the prohibitive occupancy price at 3 or 5 times the assessment which had been fixed upon the khalsa lands, and to which I drew the attention of the district authorities (paragraph 156 of the khalsa report).
34. Crop experiments.-These have been discussede and tabulated in paragraphs 110-112 of the khalsa report. I collected information from khalsa and Talukdar villages alike, and have included both in those paragraphs.
.35. Prices.-Prices are discussed and illustrated in paragraphs 113-122 of the khalsa report. I have indicated in these paragraphs the general risein the standard of living and comfort, and the strong position of agriculturists with the high prices prevailing for their produce and likely to remain at a high level, more than counterbalancing the increased cost of production. The rise in price of four principal
products extracted from paragraph 120, has been as follows, on comparing the average of decade 1876-7 to 1885-6 with the average of decade 1908-1917:

|  | Producta. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rice | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Percentage rine in prico. |
| Wheat | .. | . | $\because$ | $38 \cdot 16$ |
| Juar | .. | . | .. | $42 \cdot 97$ |
| Cotton | .. | - | . | .. |

36. Wages.-Wages are discussed and illustrated in paragraphs 123-128 of the Khalsa report. It is noticed in paragraph $1 \angle 7$ that the Talukdari villages employ a larger proportion of sathis, or field labourers, than the khalsa villages, and that the Talukdari wheat villages besides employing more sathis;' pay them a distinctly better wage than the khalsa villages of the central and nortb-east tracts.
37. Owing to the absence of regular records, the variations in the waste and cultivated area during the first revision period cannct be followed closely. It is only of late years that the practice of recording the crops and waste lands has been introduced, and that, only in certain managed estates. From the point of view of the Talukdars, and of government, in paying and fixing the jam a respectively, it is important to know which of the darbari and kali_liti lands or lands subject to jama payment, are cultivated and which are waste, as opposed to the lal liti lands, or lands exempt from jama payment as being recognized alienations, or for other reasons. In separating the cultivated area from the cultivable waste area, therefore, the ordinary darbari and kali liti land subject to jama would only be recorded, and the exempted Bar Khali lands would be left out of account. But as it is mainly the darbari lands with which we are concerned in fixing revision settlement rates, there is no particular harm in the omission of the land held on other tenures from the recorded figures. Unfortunately, however, the area recognized as darbari, subject to jama, has varied during the first revision pericd, owing to recognized and unrecognized alienations or assignments of land from the original darbari area, as well as owing to any changes that may have taken place in the Talukdari practice regarding the liability of certain classes of land to jama or the reverse. These variations and ohanges are naturally dealt with in the course of the periodical jama settlement, and it would only complicate this report to discoss them in further detail here.
38. I give below, for what they are worth, and subject to the considerations noted above, such figures as were found readily available regarding the increase or decrease of cultivation.

Cultivated darbari area in the 39 Talukdari villages of Dholkd in 1889 and 1910, in acres.

1889
Revision Survey.
(a) $1,35,407$

1910
Detailed Survey.
(b) $1,19,209$

Separated into-
Cultivated. Waste Cultivated. Waste:
(c) 90,891
(d.) 44,516
(e) 74,528
(f) 44,681

Note.-Khan Bahadur Mehts reporta items (a), (c) and (d) at-
1,36,476
92,051 and
44,425
ceapectively. The figures given as (a), (c), and (d) are taken from Mr. Franois' report. The differencea are inconsiderable for the present purpose. Now if we add to item (b) the following 3 items from the Detailed Survey-
(g) Chakariat, Jiwai, eto.
(g) 7,615
(h) unrecognized alienations ... ... (h) 6,903
(i) Increase in recognised alienations from the Revision to the Detailed Survey, as reported by K. B. Mehta, 27,827 lese 24,420 $\qquad$
Total .. 17,916

Fe get a grand total, with item (b), of $1,37,126$ to compare with item (a), and this grand total ia probably the figure that really correuponds with item (a). Item (g) ia newly separated by the Detailed Survey, and probably came out of the area oalled darbari areat. Item ( $h$ ) would naturally come out of the darbari area, and so would item (i). Wo aee from items ( $d$ ) and ( $f$ ) that the waste darbari area remained, up to the Detailed Survey, prootically unchanged. In the onltivated area, items (c) and (e), there was an apparent decrease of 16,363 acres, [(e) less (c)]. But it must be borne in mind that the darbar would in the ordinary courge of things only give out cullicated land an Chakariat $J i w a i$, item ( $g$ ), and as alienated grants, itema ( $h$ ) and ( $i$ ). If therefore we take the total of ( $g$ ), ( $h$ ) and ( $i$ ), 17,916 acres and add it to item (e), we find that there is a fair degree of correapondence between this amended total, (e), ( $g$ ), ( $h$ ), ( $i$ ), and the area ahown in (c). The inferenoe that asa, finally, be drawn from these figures, wubject to the considerations already noted, is that the oultivated snd waste areas in the Talukdari villages have remained practically atationary between 1889 and 1910. After that date, however, cultivation may possibly have declined $\varepsilon$ a the reault of the asmwat 1886 and 1972 famines, and there are other definite indications (see the figures of resources, paragraph 30) of a deolino.
39. In addition to these figures, there is an authentic compilation made in 1917-18 by a special waste officer appointed under Government Resolution No. 6345 dated 8th June 1918 of the cultivated and waste areas in the Dholka Talukdari villages. That officer has prepared a statement for each village showing :-
(a) darbari cultivated area
(b) darbari waste area
as he found it in 1917-18.
$\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ has in addition tabulated (c) the lal liti lands (d) kali liti lands (e) chakariat lands, given out before tbe passing of Act VI of 1888 and $(f)$ chakariat lands, given out after the Act. $\cdot$ -

The result of his enquiries is as follows :-

- Cultivable Darbari area of the 39 Talukdari villages of Dholka 1917-18.

Cultivated.
88,897 acres.

Westo.
40,596 acres.

On this showing, the darbari waste area has actually decreased since 1889, as well as since 1910 (see preceding paragraph). It follows from these figures that the cultivated darbari area has actually increased during the first revision period. Even if we discount, against this increase, the fall in resources (paragraph 30) and the difficulty of reaching an exact basis of comparison under the circumstances of the Talukdari tenures (paragraph 37) the most that can be said is that the darbari cultivation has remained stationary, and not declined. This result is particularly satisfactory, in view of the deöline that has overtaken the khalsa rillages during that period (khalsa Report, paragraph 136). If asked to account for this, I should be inclined to point to the inherent qualities of the black soil tract, as described in. paragraph 48 of the khalsa report. It may also be noticed that a punchi vero or tail tax is taken in many of the Talukdari villages with the effect of mitigating the Bharwad Rabari nuisance referred to in paragraph 154 of the khalsa report. It is also possible that the darbari feudal system, whereby the tenants get help in seed and kind, has enccuraged cultivation in difficult years, and in that case some credit is due to the Government management, especially in the large estates of Koth and Gangad, which has carefully carried on this system through the Talukdari Stttlement Officer and his Deputy Managers.
40. The area of cultivable waste in the Talukdari villages has thus probably decreased to a cortain extent, unlike that cf the kbalsa villages. In khalsa villages an improvement has set in, and it seems clear that there arc good prospects of further development and improvement in the Talukdari villages alsc during the course of the second revision period. The high prices of agricultural produce, and the pressure upon the dand in the Charottar tracts cf Kaira and Baroda and in the seighbourhood of Ahmedabad itself, have created a demand for cultivable land which the Dholka Taluka, both khalsa and Talukdari, could well meet if the special disadvantages of bad communications, Bharwad nuisance, and prohibitive terms (see paragraph of the khalsa report) were removed or mitigated. There is a clear proof of this in the large area of land mostly waste that has recently been given out for cultivation on favourable terms in the Talukdari villages. This is now illustrated by two tables showing (A) large blocks and (B) small lots given out on Ghalsara conditions from the year samwat 1974 (1917). The Chalsara terms include (i) free occupancy for one or more years, while the land is being cleared of serus jungle and otherwise prepared for cultivation.
(ii) A rising scale of payment for the next few years, in varying proporticns of the assessment, working up to full assessment, and thereafter to full wighoti rent, i.e., a multiple of the assessment.
A.-Large Blocks.



Thus a tctal area of 4,430 acres 35 gunthas was given out in large blocks, in samwat 1074, of which 2,069 acres 7 gunthas are being thrown up, or are still doubtful. The giving out of these blocks is of course rather an experimental measure, and the tenants are not unlikely to abandon some or all of these holdings if they find it a bad speculation, and are deterred by the distance, bad communications, and lack of field labour. These 11 blocks were all given out to skilled Patidars of apparent substance from the Charottar tract. Items 1 to 8, of the managed Sanand Koth estate, are largely due to thc tact and energy of the lately retired Deputy Manager, Mr. Durlabhram Jetharam Rawal. He found it possible to attract good Patidar tenants only by offering them a 30 years' lease. He also found that as tenants began to be attracted, he was able to raise gradually the terms of the chalsara lease, with advantage.to the estate.

## B.-Small lots.

In the Gangad estate the following small lots were given out on chalsara terms in samwat 1974 :-

| No. |  | Village. | Namber of lota. | Total area given. | . Terms. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kalyangadb | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { A. } & \text { G. } \\ 58 & 8\end{array}$ | Chalgara, tenant-at-will. |
| 2 | Palyanpur | $\because$ | 2 | 1410 | Do. |
| 8 | Bagodra | $\ldots$ | 10 | $68 \quad 16$ | Do. |
| 4 |  | $\cdots$ | 11 | 7110 | Do. |
| 5 | Gangad |  |  |  | - Do. |
|  |  | Total | 61 | 45721 |  |

These lots were given out chiefly by the personal efferts of the late Thakore of Gangad, Shri Juwansinhji, and his karbbari, Mr. Amratlal Jatanlal Desai. The tenants are small holders of the darbar's own villages, or of the neighbourhood. There is only one Patidar tenant, the majority being Rajputs and Kolis, with a few Bharwads, Dhedas, Ods, Khawas, Sipais and Waghris in addition.
41. Further details of the revenue history of the Talukdari villages are not forthcoming to the same extent as for khalsa villages, particularly where an estate has not been under management. Such figures as are available regarding the jama payments belong properly to the jama Settlement Report. It is sufficient to note here that the orders for the collection of jama are passed by the Collector of the District, while the jama has hitherto been collected by the Talukdari Settlement Officer subject to those orders. The orders passed every year are usually on the same lines as those passed for the khalsa collections, the same factors, of seasons and past arrears, being considered. It is expected that the Talukdari owners should give the same concessions to their tenants as they receive themselves in the matter of collecting all or none of the current and past rent, or jama, as the case may be. They usually give such concessions to their tenants except in cases where the Talukdari wighoti practice is not in conformity with the khalsa rules, or in the case of the bhagwattia villages, where the share adjurts itself by the outturn of the season, apart from certain babtis such as seed recovery and miscellaneous veras. On the whole, the revenue history of the Talukdari villages, as shown by the collection
of jama from the estates by Government and of rent from the tenants by the estates in the Talukdari, Court of Wards, and Guardians and Wards annual reports, has been satisfactory, and there has been no particular difficulty in the collection and payment of the current dues by either the Talukdars or their tenants.
42. There are of course still some heavy outstandings from Talukdars' estate $\$$ s as shown in the annual reports, due to the extravagance of Talukdars in the past and the poor seasons that have prevailed in the latter part of the first Revision. period. $D$ found also, in 1918, that the Talukdari tenants were a good deal mere indebted in the way of tagavi loans than their neighbours in the khalsa villages. The indebtedness was eowhere overwhelming. It may be ascribed in my opinion to the following causes :-
(a) Bad seasons (shared with the khalsa villages).
(b) Inability of the Talukdari tenants to raise money by regular mertgage or sale of their holdings.
(c) Higher rent paid by the teaants, compared with khalsa occupants, leaving less money to spare for tagavi repayments.
(d) Difficulty of recovering from the tenants as their holding is not so. readily open to forfeiture and sale as in the khalsa villages. A tenant could, of course, be turned out and his holding re-granted on payment of "sakar " to another tenant. But these tenants-at-will are to all intents and purposes permanent tenants, in that they seldom give up their holdings and are seldom turned out by the darbar. In fact, the closer and more feudal relations existing between the darbarand its tenants preclude the darbar from adopting any great severity, or even from observing as much strictness as would be found in the khalsa villages. 7
(e) The many duties and extensive area of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's post in the past have, I think, hindered any regular or detailed check being kept on tagavi recoveries by that officer.
43. The grouping and rating of the Talukdari villages has not been altogether satisfactory in the past. Mr. Beyts seems at the Original Settlement of 1864-65. to have taken Koth and Gangad as the chief markets, and to have arranged his groups with Koth and Gangad as the centre, ignoring Dholka market; as remarked by Mr. Fernandes* in 1891. Mr. Francis at the 1st Revision in 1891 seems to have recognized the truth that Ahmedabad was (as it now is) the chief external market: and Dholka (at that time) the chief internal market. But his grouping was somewhat patchy and he kept the 8 Latifkhanji villages in a kind of intermediate. class of their own; he was still not altogether free from the Koth-Gangad heresy, as he fixed Koth and Gangad as his first group villages with the maximum rate of Rs. 3. In 1908, Khan Bahadur Mehta in the course of his Detailed Survey got the Talukdari maxima rates reduced all round, so as to be more in conformity with thesurrounding khalsa rates; but he made practically no attempt to improve on Mr. Francis' method of grouping, and he seems to have fallen into Mr. Francis' error of placing in the 2nd Group the villages of Dhedhal and Chiada which belong by position to the 1st Group, an error which had already been pointed out and corrected at the time that Mr. Francis' settlement was sanctioned by Government. (Paragraph 4 of Resolution 3733 dated 2nd June 1891 printed at page 66 of Bombay Government Selection CCLI., N.S.) So too, the Talukdari rates have hitherto. presented a curious anomaly in being a step higher than the khalsa rates, this step. being further accentuated by the step higher than that existed in the grouping. Toexplain by an illustration : Koth and Gangad in Talukdari Group I had a maximum rate of Rs. 3 at the lst Revision, which was a step higher than the Khalsa Group I rate of Rs. 2-8-0. But in addition to this first step, there was also the fact that. Koth and Gangad were grouped in Group I, and not in Group II as their position relative to their khalsa neighbours would warrant: this made a second step. As Mr. Quin pointed out $\dagger$ in 1891, the Talukdari first group villages were really meant at the Original Settlement to be second group villages calculated by $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Beyts from a first group rate of Rs. 4-8-0. But as there was no such first group village found, Mr. Beyts started from the second Group. Even on this argument, there are 2 steps up in the rating, if we do not term it one in the grouping and one in the rating.

[^25]cal- $\mathbf{1 - 3 1}$

The higher steps have however continued up to the present, as nobody was really much the worse for them. The Talukdar's tenants went on paying their share, $n r$ their wighoti rent which was not the same as the assessment: and the Talukdars themselves had their jama fixed according to what was thought to be their capability, in a certain percentage reckoned upon the kamal akar.

What Khan Bahadur Mehta did in 1908 (see Resolution 8441 of 10th August 1908) was to get one of the unnecessary steps, that of rates, levelled up. I now propose to level up both the steps, that of groups as well as that of rates, so as to secure full uniformity not only between the khalsa and Talukdari rates, but also between the khalsa and Talukdari Groups. As in the case of the khalsa villages, I take Ahmedabad as the chief external market, and Bavla and Dholka as the chief internal markets, using them as the centres of grouping (paragraph 77 of the khalsa report). Koth and Gangad bave, at the present moment, only minor importance as lccal sub-markets (see paragraph 25 above).
44. To illustrate the difference of treatment regarding groups and rates referred to in the preceding paragraph, a list of the 39 villages is appended, showing their treatment at the list Revision, the Detailed Survey, and the Second Revision.

45. The 43 Talukdari villages grouped and rated as proposed now will stand as follows :-

Group I, Rs. 2-12-0 (two villages).

1. Chiada
2. Dhedhal
[^26]| Group II, 2.6-0 (14 villages). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. Amipura <br> 4. Baldana |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 5. | Begwa |  |
| 6. | Chhabasar |  |
| 7. | Gaangad |  |
| 8 | Kaliahnpura |  |
|  | Kalyangadh |  |
| 10 | Kalyanpur | \}New villages. |
| 11. | Kesargadh |  |
| 12. | Koth | - |
| 13. | Lagdana |  |
| 14. | Nesda |  |
| 15. | Rupgadh | New village. |
| 16. | Virdi | . |

Group III ( 20 villages) to Rs. 2-0-0.
17. Bagodra
18. Baroda
19. Bhamasra
20. Bholad
21. Bhumli
22. Bhurki

Group IlI-contd.
23. Boru Moti
34. Boru Nani
45. Dhingda
26. Ganol
27. Gundanupura
28. Gundi
29. Jawaraj
30. Metal
31. Roika
32. Samani
33. Saragwala
34. Utelia
35. Warna
36. Wataman

Group IV, Rs. 1-8-0 (7 villages).
37. Chitarwada
38. Devadthal
39. Dumali
40. Lolia
41. Nabhoi
42. Rinjha
43. Sbial
46. Arranged according to estates, the villages will be as follows :-
(a) Sanand Koth Estate.

47. Remarks on the grouping-General.-By this grouping, a broad treatment is provided for all the villages both khalsa and Talukdari. There are three main groups, radiating from the chief external and internal markets, viz., Ahmedabad Bavla and Dholka. These groups correspond roughly with the three characteristic tracts of the Taluka, the north-east, central, and Bhal tracts. The Nal-Kantha villages on the north-west fall into their appropriate places in the three groups. The fourth group is kept for a few specially poor or distant villages, but, beyond this reservation, there seems no need for the long gradation of five groups that was kept by Messrs. Bulkley and Francis, since each of the three main belts is level and homogeneous. While securing fairly even and regular belts for the groups, I have avoided putting villages into any Procrustean bed for the sake of fancied symmetry.
48. Remarks on the grouping-Special-New Group I, Rs. 2-12.-Chiada and Dhedhal belong by position to the first Group. Dhedhal is close to Barla and Chiada is tolerably close to both Bavla and Dholka. There is no reason why they should not continue in this group, as placed by Resolution 3733 of 2nd June 1891. Their extra step in rates (paragraph 43 above) is reduced.

New Group II, Rs. 2-6.-Nesda was put in Group 1 by both Messrs. Francis: and P. R. Mehta. But this village is poor and decayed, and should properly fall into Group II along with its khalsa neighbours on either side. Mr. Gordon also thought poorly of this village.

Koth and Gangad fall on the borders of the Bhal and central tracts. They have a certain degree of importance as local markets, as well as darbar-gadhs. They form a convenient boundary for Group II, being included in that group.

New Group III, Rs: $2-0-0 .-$ Most of the Bhal tract falls into this group. Baroda was put in Group I by Mr. Francis. Khan Bahadur Mehta recognized the fact that this village is separated by two rivers, the Watrak and Sabarmati, from. communication with Dholka, and placed it in Group,II. I find that it belongs by position to Dholka Group II, but it should not properly be reckoned in Dholka. Taluka at all. On account of its separation by two rivers, I do not place it in Dholka Group II, but in Group III of Dholka. However, I propose below (paragraph 55) to have this village transferred to Matar Taluka where its appropriate group and rating can better be fixed.

Regarding Shial, it may be noted that the cultivated and inhabited part of. this village falls chiefly within the belt of Group III, but it is placed in Group IV to avoid too high a percentage increase. On account of its present low grouping (Mr. Francis IV, and Mr. Mehta V), the tenants pay as much as 21 times the assessment as their rent (paragraph 33 above).

New Group IV, Rs. 1-8.-In this last group I have included Devadthal, as it is distant and rather a poor village of Koli Patelias, adjoining Durgi of khalsa new Group IV. It is a little doubtful whether Devadthal could not go into new Group III, however. Lolia is placed in the last group, owing to the serious obstacle of the Bhogawa, full of water and deep black mud, which cuts the village off from any direct communication with Dholka. In the fair season a kacha causeway is generally built up, the Local Board and the Utelia Darbar each bearing part of the cost. The bridge over the Omkar towards Fedra gives this village access to Dhandhuka market, some 12 miles to the west-south-west.

Chitrawada, Nabhoi and Rinjha are placed in the last group, just as Dugari was placed in the khalsa last group, because they are separated by the Sabarmati river from the group next above them on the right bank of the river.
49. The dry crop rates now proposed may be guaranteed for the currency of the khalsa Settlement of Dholka taluka.
50. Water Rates.-Mr. Francis disposes of the rice water rates in a short. paragraph which hardly gives any convincing explanation of the high rates or of the reasons for fixing them. He proposes to follow the rice rates fixed in the khalsa villages, though I doubt whether these are exactly followed, in fixing Rs. 6 for the villages of the first three groups and Rs. 4 for the fourth group. I propose now to follow and apply the principles discussed in paragraphs 185 and 186 of the khalsa report. Accordingly, I divide the Talukdari villages simply into
(a) Those which fall in the favoured NaI-Kantha tract, with abundant water supply growing all or chiefly Kamod rice, and
(b) Those which do not.

For Class (a) the rate of Rs. 5 is proposed and for Class (b) the rate of Rs. 3 as in the case of the khalsa villages (Khalsa Report paragraph 188).
The classes will then be as follows :-
(a) Rs. 5 maximum water rate ( 10 villages).

Group 1.-None
Group II.-Amipura Baldana, Chhabasar, Lagdana.
(Note.-Chhabsar, though in this tract, has only 4 acree of Kyari in the Detailed Survey, owing to higher level. They complain of the lack of Kyari lands, which are profitable and eateemed in that neighbourbood.)

Group III.-Bhamasra, Metal, Roika.
Group IV.-Devadthal, Dumali, Shial.
(b) Rs. 3 maximum water rate ( 33 villages).

The rest of the villages, several of which have no Kyari land at all.
51. These water rates may be guaranteed for the currency of the Khalsa Settlement of Dholka Taluka.
52. Bhatha rates.-This subject has been discussed in the Khalsa report, paragraphs 193-204 in reference to the whole taluka. For the Talukdari villages Mr. Francis proposed the following rates :-

Rs.

| Baroda, Ganol, Wataman, Rinjha and Nabhoi .. | 6. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Warna | .. | 4. |

For the "bhatha" lands of Moti Boru he proposed the maximum dry crop rate with Bhatha classification.

The Rs. 6 rate was reduced to Rs. 5 by Resolution 8441 of 18th August 1908 on the report of Khan Bahadur Mehta following the reduction of the khalsa Bhatha rates. The Rs. 4 rate was left unchanged.

The Talukdari, as well as the khalsa, Bhatha has deteriorated a good deal, as ' noticed in the khalsa report paragraphs 193-204 and in paragraph 14 of the present report. The treatment proposed for the Bhatha grouping along the Sabarmati has been outlined in paragraph 206 of the khalsa report. To take the Talukdari Bhathas on those lines, the Bhathas of Chandisar and Ambliara wantas will follow the talpad rates of those villages, proposed at Rs. 4-8-0 (paragraph 205, Khalsa Report).

The Wautha wanta Bhatha will follow the talpad rate, at Rs. 4 (paragraph 205, Khalsa Report). Near Wautha the Watrak, with the matha of Baroda on its lower reaches, joins the Sabarmati : this Bhatha may bear the same rate as Wautha, Rs. 4.

Khalsa villages then follow on the right bank until the limit of Group II is reached with Ingoli. Below Khalsa Ingoli Group II, comes Talukdari Ganol Group III on the right bank, with Talukdari Nabhoi Group IV on the left bank, of the Sabarmati, followed by Wataman III and Rinjha IV on the right and left banks respectively. These villages of Groups III and IV may be rated at Rs. $3-8-0$ for their Bhatha. The calt tides come up as far as the Pirs Babul of Wataman affecting the Warna bhatha at flood tides. This Bhatha may be rated at Rs. 3.

The Bhatha rates now proposed will thus be as follows :-


The treatment of the "Bhatha " lands of Moti Boru (i.e., maximum dry crop rate with Bhatha classification) may be continutd. I was not able to visit this land as the tide was unfavourable, but Il learned on enquiry at Moti Boru that it is cultivated with juar and bajri. These "Bhatha" lands appear to be islands of cultivable soil situated near the mouth of the Sabarmati subject to salt flood tides as well as to any alluvial deposit that may settle there. In such a position in tidal waters, the sub-soil water and the wells are naturally salt.
53. As recommended in paragraph 207 of the khalsa report, I do not recommend the guarantec of the Bhatha rates now proposed, for a longer period than 10 years, in view of the conditions of the formation of Bhatha, and the sudden changes to which it is subject. A five-yearly inspection of all the Talukdari Bhatha, if possible, by the Land Records department is also recommended. This would help to solve any difficulties felt in fixing the jama upon the Bhatha land. This difficulty was noticed and discussed in reviewing Mr. Francis' proposals printed in the Bombay Government Selection CCLI., N.S., by Messrs. Qu n (page 58 of the Selection) Frost (paragraph 61), Stewart (paragraph 62), Fernandez (paragraph 64) and Spence (paragraph 65) kut was left for decision at the time of considering the settlement register (paragraph 67). If a five or ten year's inspection is arranged for, the jama could in my opinion, equitably be fixed upon the average area, assessment, and cultivated arta of the five or ten years preceding.
54. The effect of the proposed grouping and rates upon the total area of the 43 Talukdari villages is summed up below, with a comparison of the figures of the First Revision and Detailed Survegs in three tables. The area for which the
assesement is shown below is the total darbari cultivated and waste.together wi h all kinds of Barkhali land. It would not be practicable to separate the darbari occupied land for the purpose of this comparison. Not only would the work of compiling the area and assessment of the present darbari cultivated numbers be considerable, but the comparison with the First Revision and Detailed Surveys would hardly be exact, after such a separation, since the actual area and classification of certain numbers may have been changed at the Detailed survey, and since the actual interpretation of darbari occupied land is thought to have varied since the time of the First Revision survey.

Table A.
Assesment of the 43 Talukdari villages of Dholka Taluka in rupees, in 1891 and 1910.


Table B.
Assesment 43 Talukdari villages of Dholka Taluka in rupees, in 1910 and 1920.

| 1910 |  |  | 1920 |  |  | Percentage incrase or dесгенв. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jirayat | Kyari | Bhatha | Jirayat | Kуахј | Bhatha | +2 |
| 1,95,242 | 7,424 | 7,782 | 2,04,411 | 6,983 | 3,644 |  |

Table C.
Assesment of the 43 Talukdari villages of Dholka Taluka in rupees, in 1891 and 1920.

55. Laetly, I recommend the transfer of Baroda (Talukdari) from the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad to the Matar Taluka of Kaira.

Baroda is separated from Dholka Taluka limits by two rivers, the Sabarmat, and the Watrak. The village is situated in the winding lower reaches of the Watraki just before it joins the Sabarmati at Wautha. The only uninterrupted land communication of Baroda village is to the west, towards Traj Punaj of Matar. It is best approached by crossing the Watrak from Warshang cf Matar on the Radhu side or right bank of the Watrak. Warshang and Baroda lie on opposite banhs of the Watrak, and the Girassias of the two villages are fairly intimately connected. Baroda has Warshang of Matar on one side of it, and Palla of Matar on the other. Warshang and Palla are contiguous villages on the left bank of the Sabar: their. limits separate Baroda from the Sabar. Baroda village is in fact right off the map of Dholka. It is not even shown in any of the Dholka maps which I have by me. - The origin of its connection with Dhólka Taluka is now remote and valueless so far as I am aware. In point of administrative convenience, the transfer of Baroda to Matar would save a good deal of trouble to the revenue officers and to the people themselves. The Dholka Bandh Karkun or Talati finds the village difficult to
get at, while the Matar Circle Inspector can approach Baroda easier and is actually more conversant with the village. Confusion and cross references were found during the Samwat 1975 famine, when Girassias who bad holdings both in Warshang and Baroda wished to get tagavi loans: they had to apply first to Kaira and then to Ahmedabad, meeting with hindrances because the property or persons given in security could not be verified in one or other of the districts applied, to. Confusion in Talukdari accounts has also arisen in the last year, owing to certain Baroda payments being credited at Matar sub-treasury, instead of at Ahmedabad. The transfer is thus desirable for administrative as well as geographical reasons.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your nost obedient servant,

J. B. HARTSHORNE,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX B.
Delails of Cultivation and Crops in the Talukdari Villages of the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.


## APPENDIX D. \& F.

Agricultural Stock of the 39 Talukdari villages in the Dholka Taluka during the ycar 1918-19.


- Note.-Animala are reckoped as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX L.

APPENDI:
Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Talukda


IL
oocupied land, Dholka Talukx.


APPENDIX


II-continued.

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J. F. B. HARTSHORNE,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Effect of Revision Settement Proposals on Governme


## I-concluded.

occupied land, Dholka Taluka.


No. S.R.V.-19.
Ahmedabad, 16th June 1922.
From

G. E. CHATFILED, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S.<br>Collector of Ahmedabad ;

To

# The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS, Poona. 

[Subject:-Revision Settlement Report of the Dholka Taluka.]
Sir,
With reference to your No.-S.T.-297, dated 25th March 1922, I have the honour to return the Revision Settlement Report on the Dholka Taluka with the following remarks :-Mr. Hartshorne's report, if somewhat lengthy, is full of valuable information and he has unquestionably acquired a very thorough acquaintance with the Taluka. The Settlement period under report has been noteworthy for the number of famines and bad years. For this and other reasons, there has been a decline in the population and cultivated area. I agree with Mr. Hartshorne that this is not in any way due to over-assessment, since the Dholka rates are exceedingly low, compared with those in the neighbouring talukas. I think that it is largely due to the great famine of 1899, and largely to the growth of Ahmedabad City which seems to be sucking all the vitality out of the neighbouring country side and the country towns. The phenomenon is not confined to Dholka town or taluka. There is not an old town in the district outside Ahmedabad, with the single exception of Viramgam, which is not declining in population and prosperity. The cotton spinning and weaving industry which is concentrated at Ahmedabad and Viramgam attracts towards itself most of the labour and capital of the district. A few small places like Bawla attain to a sort of parasitical prosperity through the ginning trade. The true old market town, like Dholka, is rapidly dying.
2. While Dholka is bound to decrease in importance as a market, the extension of the railway to Dhandhuka will bring some of the remotest parts of the taluka into railway connection with the market of Ahmedabad. There is every reason to believe that this improvement in communications will greatly increase the prosperity of the country side-though it will probably accelerate the decay of Dholka town.
3. While it is obvious that the Dholka rates are very low, there are many phenomena which have to be explained away before we can justify their enhance: ment. The first is the increase in the cultivable waste lands during the period of the Settlement. Mr. Hartshorne considers that the main reason for this was that too high an occupancy price was demanded for waste land: and the fact that much has been taken up in the past three years since the rate of occupancy price was lowered certainly bears him out. The low sale values and lease values of land are no doubt due largely to the amount of Government wast available, and perhaps also to the fact that the whole tract is under populated. I think that Mr. Hartshorne has fairly made out his case for a moderate increase in the assessment of this taluka.
4. The maximum dry crop rates proposed by Mr. Hartshorne are very moderate, and may be accepted. I quite agree with him as to the undue lowness of the present 5th Group and approve of its amalgamation with Group 4. The grouping proposed by him follows the old lines and he has given satisfactory reasons for the modifications and alterations proposed.

As regards the water rate, I confess that at frist sight there appears to be insufficient justification to have two systems of grouping, one for dry crop and one for rice. However, Mr. Hartshorne has clearly broken with the old unintelligible system of water rate grouping, and gives good reasons for his present proposals. I have never seen the villages in his 5 groups except in time of famine, and must therefore accept his very careful observations upon their superior facilities for rice growing ; though it is hard to believe that the latter are great enough to justify a difference of Rs. 2 in the water rate in favour of the 'dry crop' villages to the N. E. of the taluka, which have all the advantage as regards position and communications. This appears to me the weakest point in Mr. Hartshorne's proposals.
5. Mr. Hartshorne has gone very carefully into the question of the Bhatha lands and his conclusions may be accepted-in.toto. Two classes only should be recognised; and in view of the frequent changes to which it is liable, the Kayam Bhatha settlement should be guaranteed for 10 years only, as Mr. Hartshorne suggests. I accept the rate suggested by him.
6. The question of Saidar Shermia's lease of the 11 leasehold villages will be dealt with in a separate correspondence.
7. I have very few remarks to make upon the talukdari portion of the report. The grouping and the rates follow the same lines as those of the Khalsa villagesan improvement upon the former settlement, the grouping of which was exceedingly faulty. The markets and centres of trade are the same for the whole taluka, for the talukdari and for the khalsa villages. Those are at present Dholka and Bavla, through which produce is sent to its ultimated destination, Ahmedabad. It is probable that Koth will benefit by the extension of the Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway and ultimately rival these existing markets. That, however, still lies in the future, and if it comes to pass will fit in well enough with Mr. Hartshorne's grouping.
8. A list of objections received is attached. None of them carry much weight. The majority come from the talukdari villages. A note of the Deputy Manager of the Sanand Estate is also attached, suggesting certain changes in the grouping which I do not support. The fact that a hamlet of Koth and the small village Kaliapura are inhabited by a few wretched Kolis, is not sufficient reason to tear them from the group to which they naturally belong neither do I support his recommendations regarding Baldána and Devadthal.
9. The transfer of Baroda to the Kaira district is desirable.

G. E. CHATFIELD,<br>Collector of Ahmedabâd.

Below Ahmedabad Collector's No. S. R. V.-19, dated 16th June 1922.
No. S. T.-297.
Poona. 24th October 1922.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. The report is far too long but the proposals have been worked out with great care and success.
3. The population of the taluka has continuously declined durirg the settlement period. The area of unoccupied assessed land has simultaneously increased almost continuously. Agricultural resources hàve decreased. Rents are decidedly low. Labour has become increasingly scarce and dear. A remission of the increase imposed at first revision was found necessary in 15 villages. These factors would prima facie point to no increase in assessment being possible. But on the other hand, revenue has, except in the years of crop failure, been collected with ease. The famine of 1900-01 did not produce any striking increase in unoccupied area. Prices of agricultural produce have risen greatly $\because$ during the period of settlement, and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway has been constructed. "These factors would point to an increase in assessment being now.justifiable;
4. The Assistant, Settlement Officer has summàrised these and other considerations in paragraph 174 of his report,' and he has drawn the correct conclusion from these two sets of apparently opposing factors viz., that, while it is clear that there has been a decline in the agricultural prosperity of the taluka, it is equally clear that the cause of the decline is not over-assessment. ${ }^{\circ}$ The decline of prosperity in this taluka, as in other talukas round Ahmedabad, is mainly due to the phenomenal increase of the cotton mill industry in Ahmedabad. This prime cause is supplemented in this taluka by its remoteness, not so much owing to actual distance from-markets, as owing to the absence of moderately good communicetions ; and by the damage that the crops in this taluka are liable to at the hands of wandering graziers. The famine of 1900-01 was only a secondary cause of the decline in population, not the main one, as may be seen from the fact that even in the decade 1911-1921 the population has fallem inspite of the births exceeding deaths. With the decline in population the area of unoccupied assessed land has naturally increased, and equally naturally the resources have decreased. The Assistant Settlement Officer points out that the decrease in occupied assessed area has probably been intensified by the policy of charging a fixed occupancy price of 3 to 5 times the assessment; and in this I think he is

- correct, for in the talukdari villages there is reason to believe that there has been no decrease in occupied assessed area (vide paragraph 40 of the Talukdari report) while in the 11 leasehold kasbati villages there has actually been a striking increase in occupied; area (vide paragraph 8 below). The Assistant Settlement Officerhas also evidenced the fact that he found cases in which cultivators preferred to cultivate in talukdari villages, paying a little more than the assessment, rather than to pay the fixed occupancy price for taking up new land in khalsa villages (paragraph 33 of the Talukdari report). But while various causes have, I think, intensified the surrendering of land, the main cause is the economic growth of Ahmedabad City. The low rents are the natural result of diminished population, since the owner of land has difficulty in finding tenants. But this does not mean that the profits of agriculture are proportionately low. What the occupant loses the tenant gains.

5. The general problem in this taluka, therefore, is how to arrest this decline in agricultural prosperity and to turn the tide in the opposite direction; and the particular question which this problem raises in the matter of the revision of assessment is whether it is possible to effect an improvement by a decrease in assessment. The huge increase in the profits of agriculture resulting from the high prices of 1918-20 caused a striking extension of occupied area (vide paragraph 137), and it may be argued that though the assessments are proved not to be excessive, still an increase in agricultural profits. provided by further lowering the rates would produce an extension of cultivation, and thus result in an improvement in agricultural prosperity, as also an increase in Government revenue, in the end. But this line of argument is not sound. As
compared with the preceding decade the profits of agriculture almost doubled during the period 1918-20, to judge by prices; but no increase in profits comparable with this could possibly be effected by any decrease in assessment. Were the assessment lowered by one-third, Government revenue would not equal what it is at present, unless and until the occupied area increased by one-half; and this is an impossibility since the occupied and unoccupied cultivable areas are (1916-17) 75,715 and 29,793 acres respectively. Any decrease in assessment that could be contemplated could result only in a very moderate increase in agricultural profits, an increase not at all comparable with that resulting from the increase in prices for 1918-20; (and it would be wrong to suppose that any such decrease would result in any large increase in occupied area, since in point of fact it is not over-assessment that is the taluka is suffering from. The result would simply be a needless sacrifice of Government revenue. Government ought therefore to continue to take a reasonable assessment from the land. The extension of cultivation in the taluka and an improvement in agricultural prosperity can be looked for either from the continuance of the high prices of 1918-20, which is in the highest degree improbable, or from a gradual change in the circumstances which have produced the decline.
6. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that a moderate increase in the assessment at least of dry-crop land; an increase so pitched that the assessment will still not exceed half of the gross rent, is justifiable.
7. With the proposed grouping I am in agreement, except in the case of one villge, viz., Memar, which it is proposed to include in Group IV, though it is surrounded by villages of proposed groups II and III, and by situation manifestly belongs to the latter group. The reason advanced for putting it into a lower group is that it is a "rather poor and remote village of Kolis on thenorth-east of the bhal tract. With only two good carts in the village, the carting and selling of the wheat crop suffers, as well as the manuring of rice and goradu soil. The population of Memar has diminished from 471 (1891) to 258 (1911) and the cultivable waste has risen from 170 acres (1888-89) to 488 acres (1919-20)". As regards these reasons it is obvious that the village cannot be-more remote than the villages in Groups II and III which surround it. And as for population and waste area, take the neighbouring village of Vejalka at present grouped with Memar in old Group IV. The population has fallen from 589 (1891) to 270 (1911), and the cultivable waste has risen from 72 acres (1888-89) to 579 acres (1919-20). It is thus decidedly worse off in these respects than Memar. Yet an increase from Rs. $1-12-0$ to Rs. 2 is now proposed for Vejalka, and a decrease from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 for Memar. Similar comparison might be made with some other villages which it is now proposed to include in Group III. I am of opinion that Memar should be included in Group III to which it'manifestly belongs by situation.
8. There is another point in the grouping which demands remark, though it does not lead to my proposing any further change. This group III comprises 2 batches of villages; viz., the northern half and the southern half, with the most diverse statistics of population and waste area. These statistics are as follows :-

| . | Village. |  |  | Population. |  | Weate area. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1891. | 1911. | 1888-89. | 1919-20. |
| Chavia | . | $\cdots$ | . | 532 | - 426 | 459 | 275 |
| Dev Dholera | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 805 | 645 | 634 | 53 |
| Kesardi | . | $\cdots$ | , | 1,279 | 1,066 | 787 | - 842 |
| Nanodra | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,126 | 1,059 | 938 | 388 |
| Sankod |  |  | .. | 780 | 662 | 1,197 | - 793 |
| Vama Nanodra | $\cdots$ |  | - | 272 | 223 | 113 | 86 |
|  |  |  |  | 4,794 | 4,081 | 4,028 | 2,437 |
| Dholi | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 981 | 339 | 48 | 518 |
| Ganesar | .. | .. | . $\cdot$ | 257 | 145 | 16 | 216 |
| Jakhda | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | 1,687 | 638 | .. | 37 |
| Raipur | . | $\cdots$ | . | 314 | 166 | 22 | 42 |
| Vejalka | $\because$ | . | $\ldots$ | 589 | 270 | - 72 | 578 |
|  |  |  |  | 3,828 | 1,558 | - 158 | 1,392 |

Obviously the inclusion of these two batches of village in one group must be fully justified, and I could have well spared certain other parts of the report for a decisive discussion of this point, since the difficulty held, me up tor a considerable time, the figures obviously suggesting that this group, and perhaps group II also, ought to becut up by an east and west line. But arter much consideration I have come to the conclusion that no change is necessary. The chief reason for the difference in the history of these two betches of villages appears to be the difference of tenure. It will be noticed that the northern batch consists entirely of leasehold villages; while the southern batch consists entirely of khalsa villages. Throughout the taluka generally the waste area hes increased; whereas in five of these leasehold villages there has been a decrease and for the six villages as a whole the aggregate decrease is very considerable. (In fact, with 2 unimportant exoeptions every leasehold village in the taluka shows a decrease in waste area). At the same time the population of these villages has declined only slightly, and very much less than the population of the taluka has declined. On the other hand, the decrease in population and increase in waste area of the khalsa villages which it is proposed to group along with them, are very excessive. The prime cause of this contrast is not, I think, a wide difference in the profits of agriculture in the two batches of villages, but the difference of tenure. This is confirmed by the fact that in the talukdari villages as a whole the waste area has probably declined (vide paragraph 40 of the talukdari. report). The tenure of the leasehold and talukdari villages is very similar, and there is the common characteristic that the holders have every inducement to make the best of their land and to secure and retain tenants for it. It is this I think which accounts for the fact that nearly every leasehold village in the taluka shows a decline in waste area. In paragraph 39 of the Talukdari report the Assistant Settlement Officer, in a ccounting for the absence of increase in waste area in the talukdari villages, suggests thot the "teudal system, whereby the tenant gets help in seed and kind has encouraged cultivation in difficult years ". Probably also the fact that no occupancy price such as that obtaining till recently in the khalsa villages had to be paid for land operated in favour of these leasehold villages. It is also possible, as suggested by the Assistant Settlement Officer in the same paragraph that the tail tax (it it exists in these leasehold villages) mitigated the Bharwad nuisance, and so encouraged cultivation. The fact that these leasehold villages lie in the area in which the cultivation of superior rice has flourished and extended (vide paragraph 187) is no doubt another cause of their superiority in waste and population statistics ; but this particular advantage is taken account of in the different water-rates proposed in the north and south of this group (vide paragraphs 11 and 12 below), viz., Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively.
9. The dry-crop rates proposed (paragraph 176) involve a moderate increase in assessment and I recommend their adoption. The maximum rate proposed tor Group I is Rs. 2-12-0. In the villages of Matar taluka, which adjoin it across the river, rates of Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 were sanctioned in 1918. The same first group is bounded to a short distance in the north by South Daskroi taluka in the adjoining villages of which rates of Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 had been proposed by me, and rates of Rs. $3-12$, Rs. $3-8$ and Rs. 3 by the Collector. When these rates in force in the villages contiguous to the taluka are considered, it is evident that the proposed rate of Rs. 2-12 does not err on the side of excess, and considering the state ot the taluka I do not think it need, be considered too small.
10. The percentage increase in the lowest first revision settlement group is higher than that proposed for any other, and the reasons advanced for this in paragraph 183 of the report may, in my opinion, be accepted.
11. I agree with the proposed water-rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 (paragraphs 187 to 190) and with the abandonment of the inexplicable water-rate groups adopted at first revision.
12. At the last revision the lowest water-rate was Rs. 4, and the most prevalent were Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, each of which was imposed in 27 villages. There is thus a considerable decrease involyed in the proposals, but here, as in other talukas of Gujarat, the decrease is fully justified. The area under rice has decreased by 46 per cent. between 1896 and 1912 (vide paragraph 53); the decrease in the first 3 dry-crop groups (in which generally the greatest decrease in water-rate is proposed) being 58 per cent.
13. The Rs. 5 rate requires to be justified. The fact is that in the region concerned the water supply is far more certain than it generally is in Gujarat. Theoretically this would be allowed for in the classification ; but this theory cannot be realised in practice. The facts are that these villages are able to produce a superior variety of rice to that produced in other villages of the taluka, and they are able to produce that superior variety with greater certainty than other villages can produce the inferior variety. The simplest way to take account of this difference is to adopt a higher maximum rate for this palpably favoured area. The fact that in most villages in this area there has been an extension of rice cultivation as compared with the set back in the rest of the taluka, though the rates here are higher generally than in the rest of the taluka, confirms the justice of the differentiation in maximum rates. Moreover, the rate of Rs. 5 proposed for this region involves a slight increase in only 2 villages (paragraph 191).
14. With the proposed bhatha rates I agree (paragraph 205). In South Daskroi rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8 have been proposed, and the rates of Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4 proposed for this taluka seem relatively suitable.
15. In paragraph 206 the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes his maximum rates for bhatha land, and in paragraph 207 he writes :-
"The conditions of the formation of blatha and the sudden changes to which it is subject have been noticed above. With these in view, I do not recommend the guarantee of the bhatha rates now proposed for a longer period than 10 years. It would be as well if a periodical inspection of all the bhatha lands could be arranged by the Land Records Department, so as to examine each of the villages, say, every five years and make the corrections in area and quality."
Here the proposal appears to be to fix the maximum rates for 10 years only. I do not think any such limitation is necessary. Variations in the quality or area of the bhatha can be allowed for by re-classification or re-measurement at the proper time and this is the only proper way of making allowance for such changes. I think the maximum rates at least should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.
16. It is next proposed that there should be a five yearly inspection of bhatha land with a view to making the corrections for variations in area and quality. I am not prepared to support this proposal. Bhatha land is by its nature liable to sudden and frequent changes, and the inspection would have to be extended, in fairness, to all bhatha. It would be necessary before approving of this proposal to see how much inspection work this would mean. Also, it seems hardly to be proved that an inspection every 5 years is necessary. (At present the practice is to reclass all old bhatha and to class new bhatha at revision settlements. . In the South Daskroi taluka the classification of three-fourths of the bhatha area was at revision settlement found to be still correct and the classification of less than onesixth of the whole required to be reduced. At each five yearly-inspection therefore the fraction of such land found to be too highly assessed would be very small indeed. Here in Dholka taluka the result is not so favourable, 121 survey numbers remaining unchanged out of 351 old bhathe survey numbers. But again only one-sixth of the old bhatha required to have its classification reduced. And after all it must be remembered that at any time during the currency of the settlement an occupant whose land has been damaged can have it re-classed on application without expense to himself.

The proposal of the Assistant Settlement Officer apparently involves the reclassification every five years, or at least every ten of occupied jirayat which had been converted by the action of the river into bhatha, or occupied bhatha the quality of which had been improved by that agency, with increase of assessment in accordance with the new classification. This would not be possible as regards the converted jirayat land, the assessment of which would have been guaranteed for 30 years. As regards the old bhatha, I have nothing to say against the proposal as an equitable proposition, provided the period of guarantee had expired since it is not by any labour, enterprise, or expenditure on the part of the occupant that his land is improved, and it would apparently belegal, since no general re-classification is involved (vide section 106, Land Revenue Code); but I do not think Government should in such cases depart from their liberal policy of guaranteeing. assessments against increase for 30 years.

In these cincumstances I am not prepared to recomriend any departure from the present practice of examining all bhatha lands at revision settlements and guaranteeing assessment for 30 years, with a remedy which costs nothing open to any man whose land is damaged meanwhile.
17. In paragraph 208 of his report the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to abolish 'uttam jirayat', entering the numbers so classed as ordinary jirayat " with an appropriate classification which will account for any special fertility they may possess ".

But this land has a special scale of classification applied to it simply because, if the scale for ordinary jirayat is applied, no adequate account can be taken of the special fertility this land possesses. Were it otherwise there would be no need for this special type of dry-crop at all. It is true that there are only 15 survey numbers of this kind of land in this particular taluka; but it exists in other talukas, and, although it is not extensively found, it is a quite distinct type of jirayat, requiring a special scale of classification. In these circumstances, I do not think it advisable to abolish this type of land in this taluka, as this would only introduce inconsistency between the settlement in this taluka and those in other talukas.
18. The Assistant Settlement Officer further proposes that, if it is decided to continue this special class of land, the uttam jirayat rate may be reduced to Rs. 3-8, or Re. 1 less than the bhatha rate now proposed for the village in which this class of land is found. No reason for this proposal is given. The existing maximum rate is Rs. 4, which is annas 8 less than the proposed bhatha rate. There is no reason why the maximum rate for this land should be compared with that for bhatha land; since the two classes of land are classed diffierently. The proposed maximum rates of Rs. 4-8 for bhatha and Rs. 3-8 for uttam jirayat do not indicate what will be the ratio of the assessment on these two types of land under these maximum rates. In these circumstances, I think that this land should be left precisely as it is and thatno change either by way of reduction to jirayat or by way of reduction in maximun rates is called for. The assessments fixed at the first revision settlement may be continued.

This type of land exists in one village of the lowest group of South Daskroi taluka and the rate there proposed for it is Rs. $4-8$ while the proposed bhatha rate is Rs. $\mathrm{E}_{\text {, }}$, Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8 respectively, which I propose to adopt here, thus exactly correspond.
19. There appears to be no objection to the proposals in paragraphs 5 to 12 of the report. These are matters primarily for the revenue officer. Adasar (new) would take the maximum rate (Rs. 3-8) of the Matar group to which Kathavda belongs; while Adasar (old) would take the rate applied to Mahijda in South Daskroi taluka.
20. For the talukdari villages it is now proposed that the grouping and maximum rates should be entirely in conformity with those for khalsa villages, and with this proposal I fully agree. The water-rate and the bhatha land rates will also be the same as for the corresponding khalsa villages.
21. It is necessary to remark on the proposal madein paragraph 8 of the report on the talukdari villages. The Assistant Settlement Officer finds that of the 8 Latifkhan Kasbati villages and 3 wantas in khalsa villages, sub-soil water assessment has been applied to the three wantas and to three of the kasbati villages but not to the other five kasbati villages, and in his opinion it would be proper to confirm the orders passed in Resolution 3733, dated 2nd June 1891, that the sub-soil water assessment should not be levied in any of these villages or wantas.
22. I do not think that this proposal should be adopted. A perusal of the first revision settlement papers shows that at the first revision settlement sub-soil water assessment was not applied in any of the talukdari villages, nor in any of these 8 kasbatí villages, nor in any of the 3 wantas ; but, while the maximum rates for the talukdari villages proposed and sanctioned at the first revision were higher than those for the neighbouring khalsa villages, it was proposed by the Superintendent in his report that the 8 Latifkhan kasbati villages and 3 wantas should have the same maximum rate as the adjoining Government villages. The Talukdari Settlement Officer thereupon pointed out that these villages would be unduly favourably treated as compared both with the ordinary talukdari villages and with the khalsa
villages, and he proposed that in order to level them up as tar as possible sub-soil water assessment should be applied in these 8 kasbati villages and the 3 wantas so that, as they were to be assessed precisely at the rate of the neighbouring khalsa villages, their classification also would be precisely similar to that of the khalsa villages. This proposal was not adopted. Had it been adopted, it would obviously have had the effect of making the classification of these kasbati villages and wantas different from that of the ordinary talukdari villages of the taluka. It would thus have made them an exception. Butin 1908 Khan Bahadur Mehta reintroduced the "subsoil assessment in all the talukdari villages and, with the exception of five villages omitted apparently by mistake, in these 8 villages and 3 wantas. The result is that, at the present day, if the sub-soil water assessment is introduced into the five kasbati villages, where it has not been applied, the talukdari villages, the 8 kasbati villages, and the 3 wantas will now all be classified in precisely the same way. The result is that to delete the sub-soil water rate from these kasbati villages and wantas would make them an exception both to the other talukdari villages and to the khalsa villages. It would mean that there will be 8 villages and 3 wantas in the taluka in which the system of classification is different from that in all other villages of the: taluka, whether talukdari or khalsa. This, in my opinion, would for any purpose be a wrong step. What ought now to be done, I suggest, is to apply sub-soil water assessment in the five villages where it has apparently by mistake been omitted. It is not certain that all these five villages do really possess sub-soil advantage. The Assistant. Settlement Officer suggests that they possess them "in most cases at any rate". The operation would therefore be a small one, and when it is complete.all the villages in the taluka would be classified according to a uniform system. One consideration that comes into operation in fixing the jama of the talukdari villages is the relation the proposed jama will bear to the assessment ; but if the assessment is not based on a uniform system of classification throughout the villages concerned, the assessment will mean a different thing in some cases from what it means in others; whereas it is desirable to have uniformity.
23. I agree that the bhatha in villages of Groups III and IV may be rated at Rs. 3-8 and that of Warna at Rs 3 ; while the rate for the bhatha land of Moti Boru may be continued (paragraph 52 of the talukdari report).
24. If at the time of fixing the jama it is found advisable to have a 5 years periodical inspection of all talukdari bhatha, as proposed in paragraph 53 of the report, it can be carried out.
25. The village Baroda has already been transferred to Matar taluka of Kaira district. Suitable rates will have to be proposed for it.
26. I am not at present prepared to support the proposal to abolish class II bhatha. The question does not arise in connection with this report, and it would require some investigation. Though in some talukas it may be quite unnecessary to provide for this cless of bhatha, the conditions in other areas may be different.
27. I agree with the Collector's remarks on the objections which have been received.

A. MACKIE,<br>Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

- Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S. T.-297 of 24th October 1922 regarding Second Revision Settlement Report of Dholka Taluka.

No. S.R.V.-47.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W.D. No. 1.,
23rd December 1922.

## Revenue Departaent.

## Submitted to Government.

This report with its reviews by successive officers is already so unwieldy and voluminous that the Commissioner will not add more than is necessary to focus attention upon the main issues which must be determined by Government when paising orders as to the new assessments.
2. The Settlement Officer has worked out proposals for a net all round increase of 4 per cerrt. (less than an anna in the rupee-of existing assessments) and these proposals have been accepted with very little modification by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner.

In my opinion the only really important issue for determination is whether the proposed increase is sufficient.

In paragraph 175 of his report Mr. Hartshorne reaches the conclusion that considering the lowness of the present assessment a general moderate increase could easily be borne but that in the present decayed condition of the taluka we should not levy the full increase which the high prices and the altered currency values would logically indicate. The Collector agrees that the Dholka rates are exceedingly low compared with those in the neighbouring talukas and that a moderate increase may fairly be levied and he accepts Mr. Hartshorne's very miderate rates. (Paragraphs 3 and 4). The Settlement Commiskioner also agrees to a moderate increase in the assessment at least of dry crop land-an increase so pitched that the assessment will still not exceed half the gross rent.
3. A clear quantitative analysis of the prevailing cash and produce rents and an exposition of the relations which they bear to the present and proposed assessments would have been very valuable. But no clear information or guidance on this important matter is available in the rèport. Mr. Hartshorne speaks of the absolute lowness of the assessment in paragraph 174 but I cannot find in the report any expression of this lowness in terms of a quantitative relation to any definite standard of assessment.
4. It does however seem clear that the old assessments were far from reaching the standard of half the gross rent and I am of opinion that the proposed increases of assessment are in view of present day conditions and requirements inadequate. The great and general rise in prices in recent years has not been sufficiently taken into account although in recent revisions of Deccan talukas they have been held to justify the maximum possible increases of current assessments (vide the orders on Malsiras in July 1921 and the remarks in paragraph 5 of the Settlement Commissioner's review of the proposals in that taluka). The great and general increase in cotton eultivation throughout the taluka must also have added largely to its revenue paying capacity.
5. My recommendations as to the dry crop maximum rates are as follows:-

New Group I.-The new rate should not be less than 3 Rupees. This will make an increase of 20 per cent. It should be noted that it was not found necessary in the past to make any famine concessions in any of these villages.

New Group II.-In the villages of this group the dry crop increases in most cases are only a fraction over five per cent. I recommend a new maximum rate of Rs. 2 and annas 8.

New Group III.-Should I.think have a maximum rate of Rs. 2 and annas 4. This will produce an increase of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Dholi and Raipur ca $1-38$
which under Mr. Hartshorne's proposals are to have their existing assessments continued unchanged for 30 more years. It will also prevent what appears to be an unnecessary reduction of assessments in Ganesar. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the Village of Memar should remain in this group.

New Group IV.-I accept Mr. Hartshorne's rate.
6. Water Rates.-I am not quite sure if the true meaning of the existing Dholka water rates has been underatood by the Assistant Settlement Officer or by the Settlement Commissioner. The truth lies hidden in the mysterious and technical statement that the Dholka water akar was calculated on a 24 annas prat-(Paragraphs 185 and 188 of the report). The meaning of this is that where the existing maximum rate was say 6 Rupees, the Settlement Officers of 1893probably in order to mitigate the severity of the rate-directed that the maximum rate should be regarded as having been fixed for 24 annas of classification not as in all other cases for 16. The result was that in practice a 6 Rupees water rate in Dholka corresponds to a 4 Rupees water rate elsewhere. Consequently Mr. Hartshorne's rate of 3 Rupees, really is identical with the 2 Rupees rate sanctioned by Government in the second revision of the Matar taluka..
7. But Mr. Hartshorne has argued for the retention of a 5 Rupees rate (nominal 5 Rupees but really $3 \frac{1}{3}$ Rupees) in 16 villages.

I do not think the arguments in support of this proposal will bear examina tion. He describes the Matar-Daskosi tract and the Jetalpur villages in South Daskroi as similar specially favoured tract; where high rates are proper and justifiable. But in the Matar-Daskosi Government on my recommendation sanctioned an all round 2 Rupees rate and for the Jetalpur tract Mr. Ghosal recently proposed a uniform rate of 3 Rupees.
8. I would recommend in the Dholka taluka on all round rate of 2 Rupees to be applied in the ordinary orthodox way, i.e., on a 16 anna not a 24 anna basis. This seems to me all the more desirable because of the increases which I have recommended in the proposed dry crop rates.
9. I have nothing to add to the recommendations and remarks in paragraphs 14 to 27 of the Settlement Commissioner's review with which I agree.
F. PRATT,

Commissioner, N. D.

Second revision settlement of the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

## Revenue Department.

Rësolution No. 6479.

- Bombay Castle, 1st June 1923.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-47 dated 23rd December 1922Submitting with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.
*Letter from Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, dated November 1920, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S.R.V.-19 dated 16th June 1922.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.- 997 dated 24th October 1923.

Resolution.-These papers contain the second revision settlement proposals prepared by Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., for 72 Government villages (including eleven leasehold Kasbati villages and 43 talukdari villages) in the Dholka taluka of the Ahmedabad District.
2. The report shows that during the period of the last revision settlement, the population has declined, agricultural resources have decreased, rents have been low compared with rents elsewhere, labour has been scarce and costly and the area of unoccupied assessed land has risen, although this process has recently been arrested. The exact causes of the apparent deterioration in the agricultural prosperity of the taluka are not easy to discover, but it seems to have been mainly due to the extraordinary increase in the cotton mill industry in Ahmedabad, a secondary cause being the effects of the famine of 1900-01. This taluka has also suffered more than most other talukas owing to its indifferent communications.
3. The Government villages in the taluka are at present divided into five groups which the Settlement Officer proposes to reduce to four. The proposed grouping is accepted by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, except that the Settlement Commissioner suggests the transfer of the village of Memar from group IV to group III. With this modification the proposed grouping is sanctioned.
4. The present maximum dry-crop rates are :-
Rate.

Mr. Hartshorne has fully discussed the condition of the taluka and has summed up the case for and against an increase in the dry-crop assessment in paragraph 174 of his report. He has come to the conclusion that there should be only a low enhancement in spite of the prevailing high prices. The rates recommended by him are:-


The Collector accepts the proposals and characterises them as "very moderate" remarking that the Dholka rates are "exceedingly low compared with those in the neighbouring talukas". The Settlement Commissioner takes the same view. He quotes the rates in two adjacent talukas, viz., Matar, where the rates of Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3, and South Daskori where the rates of Rs, 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 have been sanctioned by Government. Compared. with these rates, the rates now proposed for Dholka are unquestionably low, even after taking into consideration the poor communications of this taluka. The Commissioner, N. D., therefore, proposes higher rates in view of the great and general rise in prices of recent years which have been held to justify increases of assessment up to the 33 per cent. limit in several revision settlements in the Deccan. He also draws attention to the large increase of cotton cultivation throughout the taluka. Government have given the Commissioner's views the careful consideration which they deserve and they fully appreciate the force of his arguments with the general principles of which they are in entire agreement. In the present case, they are, however, of the opinion that a tract which has deteriorated owing mainly to the competition of labourers of the mill industry in Ahmedabad City, must be treated with leniency in view of that exceptional consideration. Government therefore prefer to accept the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer and supported by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner.

- 5. As regards water rates, the Settlement Officer proposes to introduce a new system under which there will be two rates only, viz., Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, on the 24 anna basis. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner agree; but the Commissioner, N. D., suggests a uniform rate of Rs. 2 on a 16 anna basis, which is equivalent to Rs. 3 on the 24 anna basis. The Commissioner's proposal differs from that of the Settlement Officer only in that the latter proposes a higher rate for 16 villages. It seems, however, that the Commissioner has taken into account the fact that he proposes higher drycrop rates, which, as already stated, have not been approved. The Settlement Officer's rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 are sanctioned.

6. The "bhatta" rates of Rs. $4-8$ and Rs. 4, proposed by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 205 of his report, which are accepted by all the reporting officers are sanctioned.
7. Government concur in the remarks made by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraphs 17 and 18 of his review that the "uttam jarayat" should not be abolished as recommended by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 208 of his report, and that the assessments fixed at the first revision settlement should be continued.
8. The proposals made by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs* 5 to 12 of his report on the Government villages are sanctioned.
9. The proposals made by the Settlement Officer that the grouping and the maximum dry-crop and water rates for the talukdari villages should be in conformity with those for the Government villages of the taluka are also sanctioned. These villages include the village of Baroda, which has since been transferred to the Matar taluka of the Kaira District. The Collector should submit through the usual channel, revised rates for this village. The bhatta rates of Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3, for certain talukdari villages proposed by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 52 of his report on the talukdari villages are also sanctioned.
10. As regards the question of the sub-soil assessment referred to in paragraph 8 of the Settlement Officer's proposals for the talukdari villages, Government concur in the remarks made by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 22 of his review that this form of assessment should now be applied to the five villages where it has inadvertently been omitted previously.
11. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1922-23, levied from the revenue year 1923-24 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
12. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders passed in the preceding paragraphs.
13. The question of the lease of the eleven leasehold villages, to which reference has been made in paragraphs 210 and 211 of the Settlement Officer's report on the Government villages, should be dealt with separately, as suggested by the Collector in paragraph 6 of his letter. The Collector's proposals on the subject will be awaited.
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14. Mr. Hartshorne's report is a carefut and industrious production; but it deals with the taluka in such meticulous detail that the actual issues are sometimes obscured. Government are of opinion that settlement reports should be confined to essentials and not digress into superfuous detail.

By order of the Governor in Council,
A. R. DALAL,

Deputy Secretary to Govermment.
G. R. No. 6479, R. D., dated the 1st June 1923.

To
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Almedabad (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Accountant General, The Public Works Department, The Finance Department, J. F. B. Hartshorne, Esquire, I.C.S., The Government of India (by letter).

5. Three "villages", Khalakpur, Hasanpur and Chak, have been uninhabited since 1848.* Details are :-

| Village. | Total arear |  | No. of S. No. | No. of Khatas. | Area of cultivable waste. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A. g. |
| Khalakpur | 223 |  | 68 | 29 | $47 \quad 27$ |
| Hasanpur | 468 |  | 151 | 89 | 9511 |
| Chak |  | 4 | 100 | 40 | $36 \quad 28$ |

Khalakpur is a small block of khalsa land cultivated by people of Kazipur, an Inami village. It is proposed to amalgamate it with Kharanti, the adjacent khalsa village, in whose seja it already is. Hasanpur is a hamlet of Dholka. The cultivators and mukhi live in Dholka. It is proposed to amalgamate the hamlet with Dholka Kasba.

Chak is a hamlet of Dholka. The cultivators and mukhi live in Dholka. It is proposed to amalgamate the hamlet with Dholka Kasba except for an outlying portion to be divided between Ranoda and Sindhraj, according to the side of the railway in which each section falls.
6. By these reductions, three useless names of villages are cleared off the taluka list, separate sets of books need no longer be kept and written up for these comparatively small blocks of land, and administrative convenience is secured. These proposals have the approval of the Superintendent of Land Records, and of the Local Revenue Officers who have been consulted.
7. As the village accounts will all be re-written consequently to the new Settlement, the amalgamation can be effected without difficulty at the same time. Orders will presumably be passed by the Land Records Department for the correction of maps where necessary, and for the amalgamated Survey numbers being either consecutively renumbered, or kept in the old numbering with a distintive letter.
8. The areas to be thus amalgamated all fall respectively within the same Survey Groups.
9. The Revenue staff and village servants of the amalgamated villages will presumably be adjusted by the Revenue authorities of the district. The probability is that either a net saving could be arranged, or else an adjustment giving higher pay to the actual officiators.
10. The facts regarding Adasar are briefly as follows. The old Adasar village site has been, abandoned for the last 20 years or more, the people having moved into the limits of Kathwada in Matar Taluka, where they live (in new Adasar) and cultivate. - Most of the old Adasar village land is now waste, and consists of jungle and deep sand due to the shifting of the river Sabarmati. The land is divided into 3 unassessed Survey numbers, and 9 assessed numbers of which 4 only are occupied The old village site and village lands are now separated from Dholka Taluka by the course of river. Thus the reasons for reducing Adasar from Dholka Taluka are :-
(i) Adasar (both old and new) is separated actually and geographically from the Dholka Taluka;
(ii) It is difficult of access from that Taluka;
(iii) The people are actually living and cultivating in Matar Taluka;
(iv) The change is permanent, so far as can be seen;
(e) The people are living in the Matar administrative area, but are in the nominal control of the Dholka administrative area. This is an inconvenient and anomalous position for Revenue and Police purposes;
(vi) The village encumbers the Dholka books and records, being shown in most of them as blank or uninhabited.
11. The subject of Adasar is more fully treated in a note $\dagger$ appended to this report. Orders as to the disposal of old Adasar village site and lands, and of new Adasar village site will be needed. It seems on the whole advisable to join the old village on to Mahijds of South Daskroi, and to show the new village in the map of Matar Taluka as a separate village or a hamlet of:

[^28]Kathwada. These proposals have the concurrence of the Superintendent of Land Records and the Local Revenue officers consulted. The objections of the Adasar villagers are considered in the note. The actual fact will be that they remain exactly as they are and have been for the last 20 years except that their Taluka headquartars will now be at Matar instead of Dholks.
12. There are several small detached islets reckoned as belonging to one village, while they are actually in the limits of a second village and surrounded by land of the second village. These are known as udafa numbers. Their origin is obscure, but they do not seem worth preserving for either historical or practical reasons. They are nothing but a nuisance, involving elaborate village maps with inset pieces, and awkward indicative numbers in the Taluka map to show that a certain small patch of land is reckoned as not forming part of the village in whose limits it actually is. No one will be ainy the worse by the merging of these patches into the village where they are actually situated. I accordingly propose to abolish all the udafa numbers, corrections being made accordingly. The numbers and villages concerned are summarized below, fuller details being shown in a note* attached with this report

Udafa Numbers.

|  |  |  |  |  | 8. Nos. | Ara | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | A. | g. |
|  | Mujpur into Dholks. |  | . | .. | 6 | 29 | 32 |
| 2. | Mujpur „ Khanpur |  |  |  | 18 | 49 | 19 |
| 3. | Dholka " Hasanpur |  |  | . | 3 | 10 | 22 |
|  | (As Hasanpur itself is to piece will go jinto Dhol Hasanpur see paragraph |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | Hasanpur into Dhòlka | .. | $\cdots$ | . | 58 | 165 | 2 |
| 5. | Dholka " Maflipur | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 30 | 131 | 2 |
| 6. | Sahij "Khatripur |  |  | $\cdots$ | $7{ }^{-}$ | 25 | 35 |
| 7. | Chak ", Ranoda |  | $\cdots$ |  | 7 | 7 | 18 |
| 3. | Chak " Sindhraj | . | . | . | 5 | 20 | 16 |

EEYISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Setllement prolh


## APPENDIX L.

on Government occupied land, Dholka Taluka.


REVISED


## APPENDIX L-continued.


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REVISE


APPENDIX L-continued.


REVISEI


## APPENDIX L-continued.




## APPENDIX L--continued




MAPPENDIX L-continued.


[^29]REVISEI


## APPENDIX L-concluted.



Where there is none of $A, B, C$ increase and decrease is due to change in rates.

C. D. KAVI,

Superinteudent, Land Records, Northern Division.


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# J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, ESQ., I. C.S., <br> Assistant Settlement Officer; 

-To

## Thg COLLECTOR,

## Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 3rd April 1922.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Taluka North Daskrohi of your Collectorate.
2. North Daskrohi was formed into a separate taluka when the old Daskrohi Taluka was split up into North and South Daskrohis under Resolution 2839 of 20th March 1912 with effect from 1912-13, and is now composed of the following villages :-

| A.-Khalsa. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Villages |
| (a) From Daskrohi .. | $\cdots$ | . | .. 69 |
| (b) From Sunand Taluka | -• | . | 11 |
|  | , | Total Khalsa | .. 80 |
| B.-Alineated. |  |  |  |
| From Old Daskrohi . . | - | $\cdots$ | .. 8 |
| From Sanand Taluka | $\cdots$ | - | .. 1 |
| (under Resolution 9176 of 7th October 1913). |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Total | .. 89 |

The present report deals with the 80 khalsa villages. The 80 villages will be reduced by 5 to 75, since 4 superfluous villages from item (a) have just now been abolished (see Government Order 2212-A of 23rd July 1920, Revenue Department) and I propose a fifth for abolition in addition to these (paragraphs 4-6 below).
3. (a) The original settlement of old Daskrohi was introduced in 1860-61. The 1st Revision Settlement was sanctioned, upon the report of Mr. T. R. Fernandez. by Resolution 4475, dated 22nd June 1889, printed as Government Selection No. CCXIV New Series of 1889.
(b) The 11 Sanand villages were merged into the Sanand Taluka newly formed in 1867. Their 1st Revision Settlement was sanctioned upon the report of Mr. T. R. Fernandez by Resolution 7204, dated 20th October 1891, printed as Government Selection No. CCLII New Series of 1891.

The current lease of (a) thus became due for expiry in 1918-19, and of (b), in 1921-22. I began the Revision work in 1918; but it was held in abeyance owing to famine conditions when partly completed, and has remained in abeyance until the
' ise of 1920 ; as I was required to do other work.
The " villages" proposed for abolition or already abolished yst year are ving :-


9 follows :-
practically no existence as an agricultural town or small area shown above it consists of building sites ad City and under the charge of City Survëy Office.

From

J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Esq., I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer ;

## Ahmedabad, 3rd April 1922.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Taluka North Daskrohi of your Collectorate.
2. North Daskrohi was formed into a separate taluka when the old Daskrohi Taluka was split up into North and South Daskrohis under Resolution 2839 of 20th March 1912 with effect from 1912-13, and is now composed of the following villages :-

| A.-Ehalsa. |  |  | Villages |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) From Daskrohi .. | .. | $\cdots$ |  | 69 |
| (b) Fram Sanand Taluka | . | $\because$ | . | 11 |
|  |  | Total Khalsa | .. | 80 |
| B.-Alineated. |  |  |  |  |
| From Old Daskrohi . . | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| From Sanand Taluka | .. | . |  | 1 |
| (under Resolution 9176 of | h Octo | 1913). |  |  |
| Grand Total . 89 |  |  |  |  |

The present report deals with the 80 khalsa villages. The 80 villages will be reduced by 5 to 75 , since 4 superfluous villages from item (a) have just now been abolished (see Government Order 2212-A of 23rd July 1920, Revenue Department) and I propose a fifth for abolition in addition to these (paragraphs 4-6 below).
3. (a) The original settlement of old Daskrohi was introduced in 1860-61. The 1st Revision Settlement wassanctioned, upon the report of Mr. T. R. Fernandez, by Resolution 4475; dated 22nd June 1889, printed as Government Selection No. CCXIV New Series of 1889.
(b) The 11 Sanand villages were merged into the Sanand Taluka newly formed in 1867. Their 1st Revision Settlement was sanctioned upon the report of Mr. T. R. Fernandez by Resolution 7204, dated 20th October 1891, printed as Government Selection No. CCLII New Series of 1891.

The current lease of (a) thus became due for expiry in 1918-19, and of (b), in 1921-22. I began the Revision work in 1918; but it was held in abeyance owing to famine conditions when partly completed, and has remained in abeyance until the close of 1920; as I was required to do other work.
4. The " villages" proposed for abolition or already abolished year are the following :-


A short account of each village follows:-
5. (1) Choti Daskrohi has practically no existence as an agricultural town or village. With exception of the small area shown above it consists of building sites or open spaces within Ahmedabad City and under the charge of City Survey Office.

The small agricultural portion is itself contracting owing to the spread of building sites or non-agricultural open spaces. The levy of assessment on the non-agricultural portion is ordered by the City Survey Office, and this is collected by the talati of Behrampur assisted by one of the city darogas. The talati of Choti Daskrohi so called, has no map or pahani patrak. There is no mukhi of Choti Daskrohi, or other village officers. The talati writes the tharaobund and lawani patrak. It seems unnecessary to keep a special Group I, with a separate entry in the taluka list, and separate set of entries and accounts in the taluka and district records for the insignificant agricultural area of Choti Daskrohi. It should now be abolished as a separate village, and the cultivated area, such as it is, managed from the City Survey Office.
.- (2) Nadicha is a narrow strip of land lying on the right bank of the Sabarmati, alongside Kochrab and Paldi Kochrab. It has never been inhabited, so far as I have ascertained from the neighbouring villagers. Its retention as a separate village seems to have no historical importance. Its origin would appear to date from the Maratha occupation, the name itself being the sixth case, (Shashthi Sambandhi), of Nadi in the Maratha language, with some such word as Patta to be supplied. The land of Nadicha is cultivated chiefly with guavas and winter vegetables by Patidars and Thakordas of Kochrab and Paldi Kochrab. It should now be amalgamated with these two villages, at the appropriate meeting place with the boundary of each of the two villages respectively.
(3) Nagina lies about a mile to the south east of Ahmedabad City. It is uninhabited and there is no village site. The Nagina mukhi's family, who used to live at Rajpur-Hirpur, went to live in the city five generations ago. Nagina lands are cultivated by people of Ahmedabad and Khokra Mehmedabad. The village should now be included in Rajpur-Hirpur, which surrounds it on all sides.
(4) Fatehpur is really a hamlet, about one kos from the Ellis Bridge along the Ahmedabad-Sarkhej road. It has a diminutive village map of its own, but it is actually a small piece, roughly rectangular, cut out of the limits of Paldi Kochrab, which surround it. It should now be included in that village. The mukhi of Fatehpur would continue as he is, unless he likes to commute his service.
(5) Aspur-Surpur is a small area immediately to the west of Ahmedabad city, which has been practically swallowed up in the city suburbs, and has no separate existence as a village. The village should be included in Asarwa.
6. The above five changes involve no mixing of groups. Items (2) to (5) inclusive have already been sanctioned and adjusted a few months ago, see Government Order 2212 A of 23rd July 1920, thus anticipating my proposals. Nothing therefore remains now to be done regarding them. Orders are still needed for item (1), Choti Daskrohi.
7. Similarly I was about to propose the abolition of a number of isolated udafa numbers belonging to different villages in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad city. Since however my report was delayed, the necessary sanction and adjustment have already been done (see the same G.O. 2212-A) in the following villages of North Daskrohi.

Udafa numbers.

Deduoted from
Aspur-Surpur
Behrampur
Chhadawad
Dariapur Kazipur
Fatehpur
Nadicha
Paldi Kochrab
Rajpur Hirpur
Rakhial.
Ranip.
Shekhpur Khanpur.
Sher Kotda.
Wadaj.

Added to
Acher.

## Asarwa.

Chhadawad.
Kochrab.
Paldi Kochrab.
Rajpur Hirpur.
Ranip.
Wsdaj.
8. Names of villages.-In five of the villages of Group I., the names now shown in the maps and taluka accounts are practically obsolete. In most cases, a Mahomedan name dating from the time of one of the Mahomedan conquests has now been supplanted by a local name which is the only one by which the village is known to the general public. The villages are :-

| Name in Taluka list. |  |  | Usual name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Bagfardos |  |  | Amraiwadi. |
| 2. Chadawad |  |  | Madhalpur. |
| 3. Changispur |  |  | Mitha Khali. |
| 4. Shekhpur Khànput ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Nawrangpur. |
| 5. Usmanabed |  |  | Adisarnu paru |

9. Bhatha.-The bhatha lands of the taluka were carefully examined, and classed where necessary with the help of two experienced classer surveyors, Messrs. Jethalal Ranchhoddas and Chunilal Mahasukbram. The sites of present and former bhatha deposits were examined in 13 villages along the Sabar Kantha and two villages along the Khari Kantha as under :-
10. Acher.
11. Behrampur.
12. Bhat.
13. Dariapur Kazipur.
. Hansol.
14. Kochrab.
15. Kotarpur.

## Sabar Kantha.

- $\quad$ 9. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { - } & \text { Motera. } \\ & \text { Nadicha. }\end{array}$

10. Paldi Kouhrab.
11. Raysan.
12. Wadaj.
13. Walaj.

Khari Kantha.
1 2. Sanoda.

## 1. Pardhol.

The examination was taken up first in the Dholka Talukdari bhatha lands as directed by Government Order 11136/403-Confl., Revenue Department, dated 15th September 1917. It was extended to the Dholka khalsa villages, as it was found to be needed there also.- It was continued in the Daskrohi bhatha lands, where it was found sufficiently necessary to justify its being undertaken. as shown in the summáry of results given below (paragraph 11).
10. The surveyors inspected all the 130 survey numbers, area 460 acres 6 gunthas, of which part of 4 numbers were found to be washed away, classification pits being dug in almost all the numbersand hissas. I myself tested the surveyors' work in 14 villages of the 15 , one village, Walaj, with one small bhatha number remaining untested, as I was diverted to other duties. In the 14 villages I tested the surveyors work in 86 numbers, or roughly 66 per cent. of the 130 numbers, the test being of the classification details, in most of the instances. The bhatha areas are inconsiderable in the North Daskrohi villages, the chief of the bhatha land being found in Nadicha, Paldi and Kochrab-Paldi. The surveyors' work was accurate and careful.
11. The general result of the examination of bhatha lands is given below. By bhatha is meant permanent (kayam) bhatha, Class I, except where otherwise stated.


The net result is to leave 63 survey numbers, area 213 acres 32 gunthas of kayam bhatha. Less than one-seventh of the bhatha numbers inspected were found to have undergone so little change in condition that they could be left with their classification unchanged. The need of the inspection is therefore sufficiently evident.
12. North Daskrohi taluka is, as its name implies, the northern half of the old Daskrohi taluka, formed by dividing the old taluka by a line running east and west from one to two miles south of the level of the southern extremity of Ahmedabad city limits, It thusincludes Ahmedabad city and cantonment, and the greater part of the city and railway suburbs. The 11 villages added from the Sanand taluka in 1913 lie at the south west corner of the present taluka. It is bounded on the north by the Kadi taluka of Baroda; on the northern half of the east side by the Dehegam taluka of Baroda; on the southern half of the east side, and on the south, by South Daskrohi taluka ; on the southern part of the west side, by the present Sanand mahal ; and on the northern two-thirds of the west side, by the Kadi taluka of Baroda. The area of the government villages of North Daskrohi is $1,08,977$ acres; or about 170 square miles, the total area with inami villages being $1,24,239$ acres or about 194 square miles. This area does not include that of the city of Ahmedabad proper though some portion of it may now be included within the municipal limits.

C13. The taluka is a flat sandy tract, well wooded and hedged throughout. It is divided roughly from north to south by the river Sabarmati. The Khari river flows past the extreme east of the taluka, touching it at the north-east. There are abundant mango trees in the central and eastern tracts ; rayans and babul trees are found tbroughout the taluka; mahuda trees are common in the north and northeast. In the west and south west the mango does not grow so freely, kothi and samdi trees being more common.7 The hedges are formed largely of euphorbia cactus, with sitaphals, wikas, arnes, and other flowering shrubs interspersed. The aval and akhra bushes are common throughout. In the western tract, the sandy goradu soil gives place to some extent to dark sticky besar soil, which accounts for the partial absence of mango trees there.
14. As is the case with the district in general, the climate of the taluka is oppressively hot in the hot season (March-June); it varies in the rainy season (JuneOctober) from mild at times of rainfall, to oppressive during the breaks in the rain. In the cold season (November - February) the climate is cool, dry and agreeable. North Daskrohi is not exposed to biting cold winds or to burning hot winds to the same extent as the more open tracts to the west of the district. The mango. groves of the taluka afford good shade from the heat. The climate is generally. uniform throughout the taluka, the unhealthy season being from late September to early November when the soil has become damp after the rains so that the decline in temperature is accentuated.
15. The rainfall is shown in Appendix A. It is fairly evenly distributed in the taluka. The average has been on the scanty side for the last 25 years owing to the succession of large and small famines that have occurred since the great famine of samwat 1956 (1899-1900 A.D.).

A short analysis of the average rainfall of Daskrohi as measured at Ahmedabad for the last 65 years from A.D. 1853 to 1917 gives the following result :-

Rainfall average of Daskrchi.


Item (i) is quoted by Mr. Fernandez in his 1st Revision report * ; items (ii) and (iii) are supplied by him in the same report $\dagger$. Items (iv), (v) and (vi) are supplied by the Director of Agriculture. The average of (vi) the 3rd decade has been increased by the abnormally heavy fall of 1917 ( $49-24$ inches).
$\sqrt{16 . ~ F a m i n e s .-A h m e d a b a d, ~ b e i n g ~ u n f o r t u n a t e l y ~ s i t u a t e d ~ s o ~ a s ~ n o t ~ t o ~ r e c e i v e ~}$ the benefit of either of the monsoon currents until they have more or less spent their force in other parts of the Indian continent, has of old been liable to famine. In order to refute lying tongues which would associate famine with the establishment of British rule, it may be noted that severe and fatal famines occurred at Ahmedabad in the years A. D. 1629, 1630; $1650,1686,1718,1732,1747,1770,1790,1791,1812$ and 1813. Between 1836 and 1899 there was no serious famine. Since 1899, and during the latter part of the 1st Revision Settlement, the following famines have occurred in Ahmedabad district :-
(i) 1899-1900, the great famine of samwat 1956, called "chappanio" or
" moto dukal."
(ii) 1904-05, very scanty rain, less than one-third of the usual average.
(iii) 1911-12, the lesser famine of samwat 1968 called "addsatio" or
"nano dukal."
(iv) 1915-16; the lesser famine of samwat 1972 called "nano dukal, boterio."
(v) 1918-19, the great famine of samwat 1975, called "panchoter."

It is now commonplace knowledge among revenue officers that though serious famines occur every three of four years, their effect is less and less felt by the cultivators, who have gained in knowledge and in material resources sufficiently to resist famine with success, a success that is largely due to the advice and material help provided by Goverament to that end. After the unexpected blow of the samwat 1956 famine, special measures of relief to encourage cultivation were found necessary (as noticed in paragraph below). No such measures have been found necessary after the more recent famines owing to the prevailing prosperity and greater reserves of wealth, credit, and resource that exist now-a-days. $\sqrt{ }$
17. North Daskrohi taluka in particular has suffered less than other talukas from the succession of famines and of scanty rainfalls, for the reason that the greater part of the taluka is composed of light sandy soil, which appears to best advantage and produces excellent jirayat crops in years of light rainfall. In years of good and abundant rain, the same soil would turn out sodden and sluggish, with crops of slow and stunted growth. I had the advantage of observing this peculiarity of the taluka in the early part of the 1918-19 monsoon and winter season. Though the scarcity of the samwat 1975 rain was comparable only with the signal failure of samwat 1956, the cool sandy soils of North Daskrohi, especially where carefully manured and cultivated, produced in a surprizingly short time in the early kharif season of 1975, with a minimum fall of rain and without irrigation, crops of juar and bajri that towered above the head of a horseman passing by them. Though the ears were not full filled with grain, the prices realized for this heavy fodder crop in the Ahmedabad market should have been enough to satisfy the most avaricious cultivator. (The later and slower-growing crops produced little or nothing, yet the taluka passed through the season with ease, compared with the desolation which I found, later in the season, in the black soil plains of the Dhandhuka taluka, where the chief crops, being late rabi crops, could not even be sown in the ground. The only signs of distress for fodder; which I observed in North Daskrohi in the early part of the samwat 1975 season, were in the western tract of the taluka, where the darker soil in some villages was not compensated by sufficient light sandy soil to produce fodder for the season.
18. The condition of the taluka is largely determined by the peculiarities of soil and crops described in the preceding paragraph. Details of cultivation and crops are given in Appendix B. As might be expected, the dry crops of juar and bajri are the main support of the taluka, rice and cotton occupying a considerably smaller area.
19. Bajri is grown where the soil is lighter and more uneven, and juar in the darker and more level goradu land.] The area occupied by these two is fairly equal,

[^30]Cs 2-2
bajri having increased so as to exceed juar, probably on account of the light rainfall of late years which would favour the bajri. They are grown both for grain and for fodder, grain being the more important part of the bajri crop, and fodder of the juar.
20. The yarieties of juar commonly grown are known as the Utavli Kamalpur and Malwan. The "pullas" or bundles of stalks for fodder fetch an excellent price in the Ahmedabad market, where there is a constant demand for them. The best Malwan pullas, weighing some 8 kacha seers each, have fetched an average price of Rs. 15 to 16 for 140 pullas in Ahmedabad city during the last 8 years. During the current year 1920-21, 140 pullas of this quality fetch Rs. 20 to 25 in the city. Inferior Malwan pullas of 2 or 3 seers are quoted at Rs. 7 to 8 for 140 pullas as the last 8 years'average, the present price of this quality in the city being Rs. 10. The Kamalpur pullas are smaller and considerably inferior in quality and price. 140 of the best sort, some 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ kacha seers each in weight, fetched an average price of Rs. 5 to 6 in the city in the lost 8 years, while the inferior Kamalpur pullas of 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ kacha seers fetched an average of Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in the same period. The size and the weight of the pullas appear to vary considerably with the height of the crop, dryness of the stalks, and custom of the villages. Thus in Raipur, 200 pullas are said to go to a "bhor" or cart-load of 25 kacha maunds, making each pulla some 5 seers weight : in Budthal, only 140 pullas are reckoned to the bhor; while in Limbadia which has a reputation for its fine pullas, only 100 go to the bhor. It is probable that the shrewd Partidars would try to reduce the size of their pullas slightly, especially when sold by number, in load, and not by actual weight. This is, I think, the origin of the custom, of which the villagers complain, that the purchasers in the Ahmedabad markets insist upon seven scores of pullas, i.e., one hundred and forty, to the hundred, or "Hat wise ho," as it is called.
21. Rice occupies a minor and diminishing position, owing to the unsuitable nature of the soil and water supply. North Daskrohi shows a marked difference from South Daskrohi. While South Daskrohi has a large rice growing area in the villages of old Jetalpur taluka, the rice in North Daskrohi would be negligible were it not for the western and old Sanand villages, which have a small rice area in their darker lowlying soils.
$\checkmark$ 22. Though the area under cotton has nearly trebled itself during the last twenty years, it is still less than one-fifth of the combined bajri and juar area. The soil is a little too light for cotton growing, and the high prices and ready market for fodder are sufficient to counterbalance the doubtful advantage of a poor cotton crop. $\sqrt{ }$ The cotton grown is chiefly lallio kanemi of good quality. I noticed that the lallio cotton is a good deal sent away to the west and south-west of the district, to be mixed at the ginning factories with the coarser waghadia cotton grown in that direction. Thus, cotton is sent from Paldi Kochrab to Bavla to be ginned, and from Wadaj I found that 16 cart loads of cotton had just been sent to Viramgam by road, although the cart hire was Rs. 17 for each cart of 32 maunds burden. Both Paldi and Wadaj are within 2 or 3 miles of Ahmedabad City limits, but it suited the cotton traders and mixers to send the lint from 18 to 40 miles by road, instead of disposing of it at Ahmedabad. From Naroda, on the far side of Ahmedabad, I found that 6 carts of raw cotton had just gone off to Bavla, the cart hire being Rs. 17 for a cart, or rather over 8 annas a maund.

Though the lallio cotton, especially, obtains a better price if the lint is allowed to remain on the plants after the ripening so as to come fully out from the pod, most of the North Daskrohi cotton villages pick the lint prematurely for fear of thieves pilfering and cattle trespassing if the lint is left longer exposed. The difference in the price of cotton picked 4 and 8 days after ripening was stated to be from 8 to 10 annas a maund in favour of the longer period. The following periods were stated by the village people:-

| Villago. | Period of exposing the lint. |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Naroda, Budthal and Ghuma | $8-10$ | days. |
| Ambli | 8 | $"$ |
| Tarapur | 7 | $"$ |
| Bopal | 6 | $"$ |
| Sughad and Unwarsad | $5-6$ | $"$ |
| Por and Koba | 5 | $"$ |
| Anasan, Raipur and Raysan | $4-5$ | $"$ |
| Pardhol | 4 | $"$ |
| Shabaspur | $5-10$ | $"$ |

The old perennial kind of cotton called (jadio,) which grows for 5 to 7 years from the same stock, appears to be less common than formerly. It is still grown partly at Ghums : at Rajpur-Hirpur, it has disappeared owing to the mischief caused by Rabaris' cattle.
23. Fruit and vegetables are among the minor crops which seem to be growing in importance. There are small gardens of guavas and pomegranates, chiefly in the river-side villages south of Ahmedabad, on the right bank of the Sabar. The mango crop, of ordinary country fruit, is considerable in Asarwa, Bagfardosh, Nagina, Rajpur-Hirpur and Rakhial of old Group I, in Odhav of old Group II, in Kotarpur of old Group III, in Chilode and Sughad of old Group IV, and in Budthal, Dhola Kua, Anasan, Pardhol, Raipur and Walaj of old Group V, total 15 villages. None of the Sanand villages, old Group V B, produce any mango crop worth mention. In other words, the mango flourishes in the lighter sandy soils and in the parts of the taluka where there is least salt in the soil and sub-soil water.

Vegetables are a noticeable crop in 13 out of the 18 villages of old Group I, and in Usmanpur and Wadaj of old Group II, that is to say, in the area lying within easy reach of the city. . Milk is brought into Ahmedabad from a number of villages all round. It is generally brought in head loads by road, from distances up to 7 or 8 miles. The 13 villages regularly supplying milk to the City were found on enquiry to be the following :-

Oll Group I.-Kochrab and Mithakhali (Changispur).
Old Group II.-Acher, Narods and Ranip.
Oll Group III.-Chandkheda, Chandlodia, Ghatlodia and Gota.
old Group IV-
Limbadia.
Unwarsad has a charning machine.
Old Group V.A-
Anasain.
Sanoda sends ghi.
Sanand villages $V B$ -
Bodakdey and Tha!tej.
Rakhial to the east of the city grows flowers for sale, besides fruits and vagetables.
C24. In its mode of husbandry, the taluka affords a typical example of the skilled jirayat and vegetable cultivation of North Gujarat. The majority of villages in the taluka have the skilled and thrifty Lewa or Kadwa Patidars as their leading cultivating caste. Accounted as socially inferior to their brethren in the Charottar tract of Kaira, they are mostly formed into local "gols" or groups of villages in Daskrohi and the neighbouring Baroda villages. 7 With its abundance of Patidar villages, North Daskrohi is a contrast to the Dholka taluka where Patidars are decidedly in the minority. The leading castes of North Daskrohi, as ascertained by local enquiry in all the villages in 1918-19, are tabulated below. By "leading caste" is meant the caste which is by position and numbers the most influential in the village. The groups are shown according to the lst Revision Settlement, 6 practically uninhabited villages of the first group being omitted.

Leading Castes in North Daskrahi, in 1918-19.

25. The taluka is traversed by four railway lines radiating from Ahmedabad, besides the small section of the Bombay line that comes in from the south. They are described as follows :-
(i) Ahmedabad to Sarkhej.-After crossing the river to Sabarmati station, whence it really starts, this line goes south-west along the right bank of the Sabar towards Dholka. The Section Sabarmati-Bavla was opened in 1903. It is metre gauge.
(ii) Ahmedabad to Ambli Road (Thaltej ). -This is the portion of the broed gauge B. B. \& C.I. main line to Viramgam, which passes to the west after crossing the river by the Sabarmati bridge. The section Sabarmati to Sanand was opened in 1871.
(iii) Ahmedabad to Khadiar.-This is the metre gauge Rajputana. Malwa line which proceeds north by west, crossing the river by the Sabarmati bridge. This section was opened in 1879.
(iy) Ahmedabad to Medra.-This is part of the metre gauge line to Prantij and beyond, which runs north-east from Ahmedabad. This section was opened in 1897.
(v) Ahmedabad to Bombay.-The broad gauge main line passes through some 2 miles of the south of the Taluka. The Ahmedabad-Barejadi section is reported to have been opened in 1887.
The lines (i) and (iv), to Sarkhej and Medra respectively, have been opened during the lst Peevision period.

All these lines are of course important for long distance goods traffic, and for the disposal of the produce of the taluka indirectly, by bringing it into touch with outside markets and prices. They are little used for the produce of individual villages of the taluka, which is usually brought in by road. The vegetable and milk traffic from the villages of the taluka to the city is chiefly taken by road. The goods and passenger services, though infrequent enough, are of some material help in aiding the passage of goods and their purchasers even in the taluka, itself, and they certainly serve to open up and develop the agricultural resources of the taluka, though they cannot fill the place of adequate metalled roads,
26. The road communications of the taluka are poor. Being composed chiefly of deep sandy tracks, they are fairly passable throughout the year, and are superior to the tracks of Dholka taluka, in that they are less liable to harden into ridges in the dry season, or into sticky quagmires in the rains. On account of the heavy sand in the roads, a load of not more than 20 to 25 kacha maunds is usually taken by a cart with two bullocks, whereas 30 to 32 maunds could be taken by the same animals on a metalled or kankered road. There is an obvious economic loss in this, apart from the strain imposed upon the bullocks, but the steady pull in the light goradu soil is less injurious to them than the jerks and jars of the besar soil further west. That this must be the case, is shown by the fact that the agricultural carts of North Daskrohi are almost all redwas of babul wood. Carts made of sisam are exceptional, an appreciable number being only found in the Sanand villages and the west tract of the taluka. As the soil gets darker and harder, so the more expensive and durable sisam wood carts begin to make an appearance in the villages. This means that the well-to-do Patidar villages in the North Daskrohi taluka are able, on account of their soft and yielding sandy tracks, to use a far cheaper type of cart than the poorer villages in other talukas to the west and south-west, where babul carts would break up too soon over the harder clay soil to make it worth while for the better cultivators to use them.
27. The existing country tracks in North Daskrohi are thus adequate for conveying produce, being inferior for this purpose to paka roads but superior to the tracks found to the west and south-west. The North Daskrohi Taluka Local Board keeps about 15 country tracks in a more or less passable state by expending occasional small sums in earth filling, etc. The trawa shares the condition of most of the district in the absence of paka provinct roads: the only provincial roads in North Daskrohi are the extra-municipa -vods in the neighbourhood of the city, camp and Kalupur railway station. Rnere are about $4 \frac{4}{4}$ miles of these roads from the Delhi Gate to the Shahi Bagh and on to the cantonment, and about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway bridge to the cantonment. These roads a:e kankered
in most of their length, and in very poor condition, as the soft kankered surface quickly breaks up under the heary traffic. The average grant (including municipal grant ) of the last ten years in 1918 spent upon these roads came to nearly Rs. 7,500; but, as it has proved insufficient to maintain them properly, an increased grant has recently been applied for, and is still to be granted. Besides this, the road from Ahmedabad to Sarkhej, length about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, maintained hitherto by the Executive Engineer on behalf of the District Local Board, has recently been proyincialized, but no funds are yet forthcoming for the purpose.

The roads inside the municipal limits, in the city and suburbs, have fallen into poor condition during the last few years, mainly on account of the lack of material and failure of railway transport. Repairs have recently been taken up, and thereare good prospects of improvement. Their mileage is considerable, but as only a small part of them is really used for the transport and sale of agricultural produce no definite mileage is quoted here.

Connected with the Ahmedabad Sarkhej road ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles) and running northward from the Ellis Bridge and along the right bank of the Sabarmati is the Wadaj Sabarmati road, 4 miles in length, metalled for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles and kankered for half a mile, maintained by- the Executive Engineer on behalf of the District Liocal Board. On the total length of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sabarmati to Sarkhej, an average sum of Rs. 4,400 for upkeep is reported to have been spent during the last 10 years, in 1918. On the 2 miles on the further side of Sarkhej towards Sanand, which fall within North Daskrohi limits, and are metalled, an average sum of Rs. 2,449 is reported by the Executive Engineer to have been spent in the same period.

Other metalled paka roads maintained by the Executive Engineer for the District Local Board and falling within North Daskrohi limits, are the first 2 miles of the Ahmedabad-Kamod road leading eventually to Dholka, in a kacha state, by the Saroda ford, the first $\frac{3}{3}$ mile of the Ahmedabad-Bareja road (which might in future years become the Bombay Road ), and the road from Astodia to Shah Alam and Chandola-Kankaria, measuring $1 \frac{1}{4}$ miles. Finally in this class there is the Ahmedabad-Narods road, $3 \frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, constructed in 1907-08. This last road is the most recent of the improvements in the taluka communications, but has now fallen into bad condition. All the above Provincial, Municipal, and District Board roads are kept in fair and passable condition throughout the year, though their actual state of repairs is generally, poor, owing to insufficient materials and funds to purchase them.
$\sqrt{28}$. The particulars above given will show that the taluka, from its position as containing one of the largest and most important cities of the Presidency, is provided with 245 miles of fairly passable metalled or kankered roads, apart from purely municipal roads. It is certainly better off than Dholka Taluka with its bare 5 miles of paka road in more than double the area. The North Daskrohi paka roads are however, all confined to the southern segment of the taluka radiating from the city and none of them extending above 4 or 5 miles from the city with the exception of the Sarkhej-Sanand and Bareja-Wasna roads, to the west and south. The taluka has thus shared the general neglect of communications in the district, but has not suffered from it so badly as the more distant Dholka Taluka, for the reasons pointed out above ( paragraph 26) and because most of its villages are actually so close to the main district market that the difficulty of getting there over unmade roads is $i p s o$ facto minimized.
29. Certain improvements which would be clearly beneficial to the taluka and district communications are now mentioned-
(i) The useful Ahmedabad-Naroda road should be extended to Raipur or else to the important village of Walaj, with an ultimate view of connecting Dabhoda and Prantij.
(ii) The present railway bridge over the Sabarmati at the Shahi Bagh should be acquired from the railway company, on their abandoning it for a new bridge to be constructed close by. It could then be converted into a roadway, with the abandoned portions of the railway embankments an either bank to lead up to it. This would open up the north and central villages of the taluka, and provide them with a better approach to the main market, without having to go through the long and sandy crossing of the badshahi
wala ara, as the crossing in the river below the railway bridge is called, or the tedious circuit round to the Ellis Bridge. It would, in addition, open up communications to the Jail and projected leper and lunatic asylums, and develop building sites on the right bank of the river.
(iii) A good metalled road is needed through the centre of the taluka, from Shahi Bagh to Unwarsad. This would be connected with the Ellis Bridge Wadaj road, and with the bridge suggested in item (ii) above.
(iv) and (v). The District Deputy Collector Mr. C. D. Kavi suggests that the construction of paka roads from Kankaria to Manipur and from Dhulia Kot to Wastrapur would help the residential development of those areas. Such roads would no doubt help to relieve city congestion, and would also prove of some benefit to the villages in that quarter, especially if extended.
30 Tolls.-There were two tolls working until 1915-16 when they were abolished. The Behrampur toll, on the Ahmedabad-Kampd-Dholka road to the South, realized an average yearly income of Rs. 1,786 during the years 1907-08 to 1914-15 inclusive.

The Vasna toll, on the Ahmedabad-Sarkhej road realized an average yearly income of Rs. 2,856 during the same period.

The abolition of these tolls would benefit the talukas to the south and west rather more than North Daskrohi taluka proper: while the imposition of municipal octroi dues would tend to neutralize their abolition, so far as agricultural produce brought for sale to the city is concerned.
31. Markets and fairs.-The chief market for the sale of all kinds of produce is, beyond question, Ahmedabad city, which dominates the taluka to such an extent that there cannot be said to be any sub-markets, as there are in Dholka taluka. The only commodity not generally taken for sale to Ahmedabad city is cotton, which is commonly sold to the west and south-west; at Bavla, Sanand or Viramgam as noticed in paragraph 22 above : some of the villages at the extreme north of the taluka sell their cottion at Kalol. But as mentioned in the same paragraph, the cotton area is still less than one-fifth of the combined bajri and juar area. Ahmedabad city can therefore safely be taken as the centre of the grouping of the taluka, as at the first revision in 1889.* There is a daily market in the city for grass, wood, fodder, grain, milk, vegetables and other argicultural products, the chief market day being Friday. At the fell known Friday market every conceivable kind of article is sold, both new and second hand, including live lizards and European clothes. A large cattle market attended by people from the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts is held on Friday also, outside the city wall.

There are several fairs of a semi-religious character, both Hindu and Mohomedan, held towards the close of the rainy season at the outskirts of the city. These are not of much importance to trade, the articles sold at them being sugar discs, clay dolls or images, and rough wooden turnery. The best known fair outside ${ }^{\circ}$ the city neighbourhood is the annual Uras festival at the Sarkhej roja.
32. No useful statistical information is available regarding the imports and exports of the taluka. The chief agricultural products have been noticed above, paragraphs 18 to 23. It would be impossible to distinguish the imports and exports of the taluka proper from the large volume of Ahmedabad city municipal or railway returns. Such figures as were obtainable from the smaller railway stations of the taluka being unclassified as to description of goods afford littleinformation. $J$
33. The taluka proper is not distinguished for any mechanical industries or manufactures, and it is actually behind Dholka taluka in the way of cotton gins and presses. The statement of shops and industries is given in Appendix E.
34. The city itself is of course one of the foremost industrial centres in India, with over 70 cotton spinning and weaving mills, and other miscellaneous industries, and with large railway and municipal establishments. There has been an enormous increase in all these labour employing concerns during the First Revision Settlement, the wealth and commerce of the city having thriven amazingly during that period. The influence of the city and its industries cannot be neglected in

[^31]considering the prospority of the surromading agricultural tract of North Daskrohi and the extent to which land valress, prices of agricultural produce, and supply of agricultural labour have been affected for better or for worse.
35. There is, it is true, an apparent conflict between a great city extending further outwards with its demand for residential and industrial buildings, and the pursuit of agriculture by small holders in the vicinity, who find themselves caught into various sanitary and municipal regulations restricting their habits and depriving them of land. In the villages immediately bordering on the city, the villagers complain that they are not allowed. to tie cattle in front of their houses, they have to pay a tax for their carts, thät their manure heaps are burned by the sanitary authorities, and their crops damaged by the cattle of city dairy.men. In return for these drawbacks, however, they have a splendid market close to their doors, their vacant or waste lands, if they have any, fetch a considerable price for grass or grazing, and their agricultural land is enormously increased in value. Should they have land well situated for building plots they can at once command a small fortune by selling it. Though their actual cultivable area may be cut down, they can make ample profit by the sale of fruit, milk or vegetables. Taking North Daskrohi as a whole, the available data will, I think, prove that the taluka is not at all badly affected by the proximity of the city, but derives considerable benefit from it.
36. Land values will be considered under the heading of sales and leases, below, paragraphs 48-52. A concrete proof that the taluka has not really suffered agriculturally by Industrial competition is afforded by the scarcity of, and demand for, agricultural land, in the majority of the villages. This point will be further detailed in the discussion of the occupied area, paragraphs $58-60$ below.
37. The prices of agricultural produce, and of other necessities are discussed under the heading of prices, below, paragraphs 54-55. The undoubted effect of the neighbourhood of the city is to enable the cultivator to get far better prices at a shorter distance than the cultivator of distant rural tracts could get. His luxuries and necessaries, so far as they are imported or manufactured, can be obtained in great profusion, and comparatively cheaper, from the city, than from small local centres.
38. The city is sometimes blamed for the scarcity and dearness of agricultural labour in the adjacent talukas, and even experienced revenue officers have attributed a decline in agriculture to this cause. I am not convinced that North Daskrohi, at any rate, has suffered very materially in its agriculture from the influence of the city. There is no gainsaying that the supply of surplus labour must have been drawn off from North Daskrohi villages to some extent, by the high wages and continued employment (barring frequent political strikes) offered by the Ahmedabad mills. But it has not been drawn off to such an extent as to hamper the agriculture of the taluka : the cultivable area, and the agricultural population are both well and sufficiently occupied in the villages. Those who have been drawn away belong mostly to the poorer classes who would only have had occasional field labour to support them in the villages. Those who remain can reckon on more constant field employment, and also on better wages. The larger cultivators suffer to the extent that they must pay somewhat higher wages ówing to scarcity of labour, but they also gain indirectly, inasmuch as they are forced to look after their cultivation more themselves. A Patidar who is driven to do his own field operations, can as a rule do them much better than any one else, and will in the end be rewarded by getting better crops, from land in a finer state of cultivation under his hand, than it would otherwise have been. If the depletion of agricultural labour were to be carried considerably further, the cultivators might find it go hard with them, however great their skill. But this has nọt happened in North Daskrohi.
39. In order to arrive at some idea of the extent to which Ahmedabad city draws away the agricultural or semi-agricultural population from the villages, I enquired carefully at a number of villages as to how many people and of what castes had gone off in the last five or ten years to work at the mills, or were actually going and returning. These enquiries were made chiefly in the latter part of 1918 or the beginning of 1919 when the disastrous failure of the rains of samwat 1975 was evident to the people. It may, therefore, be supposed that the attractions of Ahmedabad mill labour would exercise their full effect at the time of enquiry, and
that the figures then collected would represent as high a level as was likely to be reached. The result of the inquiries is shown in the sub-joined table. The figures were not obtained by a systematic house to house visitation or other prolonged investigation, since that would have taken far longer than the time available. They were obtained however by careful questioning, and given after due consideration by the villagers, and may be assumed to be a fair approximation to the truth. In one respect they are a little speculative. Where the number of persons, large and small, was stated, I noted it as such. But where the people were stated by houses I have reckoned two persons to a house, allowing for a man and his wife to have gone to work, or a man and his son.

North Daskrohi population employed in Ahmedabad mills, 1918-19, according to First Revision Groups.

40. Certain inferences are clear from these figures. Firstly, there is, as might be expected, a far larger mill population in the higher grouped villages which lie close round the city. These people go in the mornings to work, and return in the evenings. Probably a good many of these are not the original population of those villages, but have settled there so as to be near their place of employment. Secondly the number, even of those who go and return, shows a marked drop as the villages (Groups II and III) tend to be further off from the city. Thirdly, in the more truly rural villages of the lower groups, the number both absolute and relative to the rest of the population is extremely small.

To mark the figures, there are 3,310 persons from group I, 12 villages, while groups II and III, 9 villages, furnish only 264 persons. Again, while groups I, II and III furnish 3,574 workers from 21 villages, the rest of the taluka from 30 villages furnishes only 527 . This last figure, though not negligible, cannot be said to constitute a very serious drain on the agricultural labour of 30 villages.
$\checkmark$ The whole total of 4,301 workers comes from 51 out of the 75 inhabited separate Khalsa villages of the taluka. In most of the more distant villages recorded, the mill workers return at intervals of some months to stay a short time in the village, before going back to work again : others have gone, and more or less left the village for good. It will be noticed that very few Patidars have gone for mill work, and the poorer classes who have gone from the rural villages are generally referred to somewhat disparagingly as being landless men, not engaged in cultivation.
41. Besides the mill employees mentioned above, it was noted that 53 houses of Patidars in Groups I and II engage themselves in weaving silken cloths, while a number of Thakardas and Dhedas in the vicinity of railway stations, are permanently engaged in railway work. $\sqrt{ }$
42. The figures of population, as given in Appendix M, show that the population of North Daskrohi, excluding the city; but including the Sanand villages of old group V B, has risen from 76,000 in 1891 to 78,560 in 1911, or a little over 3 per cent. I have no figures by me to compare the population at other different periods, figures for the old combined Daskrohi Taluka only being available. It is noticeable that only the first two groups show an increase, the last four groups all showing a small decrease. As noticed in the foregoing paragraphs, there is a natural tendency for the population employed in the mills to leave the more distant villages, and to settle in the villages near the place of employment. That is what appears to be the case with the North Daskrohi population. But though their population has thus been drawn off to some extent, and has been seriously reduced by disease, the rural villages of the taluka do not suffer from under-population to anything like the extent that Dholka taluka suffers, as can be seen from the figures of cultivated and waste area. It can be inferred that the population is sufficient to cultivate the area available, while not being congested (except in the immediate neighbourhood of the city), nor increasing to superfluity.
43. The details of agricultural and non-agricultural population are only available for the old combined Daskrohi taluka : they are given below, together with the city figures.

Details of population according to occupation by the Imperial Census of 1911 for Taluka Daskrohi, District Ahmedabad.

| City and Taluka. |  |  | - | Agricultural population. |  |  |  | Non-Agricultural population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Having interast in land. |  | Total. |  |
|  |  | Tenants and Subsharers. |  |  | Other land holders. | Labbourers. |  |
| Ahmedabsd City | $\cdots$ |  | - |  | 3,002 | 870 | 1,021 | 4,893 | 2,12,884 |
| Daskroi | .. - |  | . |  | 48,788 | 2,284 | 26,089 | 77,161 | 51,983 |

The quinquennial statement of holdings for North Daskrohi Taluka, dated 1916-17, is as follows:-

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government Rayatwari area, Taluka North Daskrohi.

| Details of holdings. | Agriculturiste. |  |  | Mon-agriculturists. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of persons. | Area hold. |  | Number of persons. | Area held. |  |
|  |  | Khalas. | Insm. |  | Khalsa. | Inam. |
| 1. Up to 5 acres - | 5,879 | 11,708 | 4,548 | 2,163 | 3,089 | 2,045 |
| 2. Over 5 and up to 15 .. .. | 2,938 | 19,990 | 6,442 | 633 | 3,846 | 1,848 |
| 3. Over 16 and up to 25 .. | 458 | 6,512 | 2,142 | 121 | 1,778 | 886 |
| 4. Over 25 and up to 100. . | 215 | 6,871 | 8,717 | 74 | 1,656 | 3,180 |
| 6. Over 100 and op to 500\%. | 9 | 2,135 | 789 | 4 | 850 | 490 |
| 6. Over 500 - | 1 | 599 | . | . | -. | $\cdots$ |
| Total of holdings $\{$ Agriculturist .. | 9,500 | 47,815 | 17,638 | 2,995 | 11,219 | 8,403 |
| luka. Non-Agriculturist .. | 2,995 | 11,210 | 8,463 |  |  |  |
| Total | 12,495 | 59,034 | 26,101 |  |  |  |
| Add Area within Taluks of plural hold- | -. | 473 | 198 |  |  |  |
| Grose Toten for Taluks | 12,495 | 69,507 | 28,207 |  |  |  |

C. $2-4$

The taluka is not one in which large holdings are common. The fields are mostly small goradu fields with compact hedges, rendered sufficiently remunerative by careful cultivation.
44. The following are the birth and deaths registered in North Daskrohi Taluka for the years 1909 to 1917.:-


Thus the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in seven years out of the nine. Of the two bad years, in 1912 the mortality registered from cholera and fever was unusually high, and in 1917 there was an abnormal death-rate from plague, as is shown in the following table supplied by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, to illustrate the general death-rate and the rate from the principal fatal diseases as compared with the death-rate of the rest of the Ahmedabad District.

Rates of deaths from Chotera, Plague, Fever and Total death-rate of Daskrohi R. C. and
Ahmedabad District excluding Daskrohi R. C.for the 10 years 1908-17 per
1,000 of population.


The figures in the above statement are for the old combined Daskrohi taluka, but the city figures are excluded. Analysis of these figures shows that the Daskrohi taluka exceeded the cholera death-rate of the rest of the district in six yearis, and was less in one year only, the other three years being equal or nil. In the plague incidence, Daskrohi exceeded the rest of the district in two years only, and .was less in five years, the other three years being equal or nil. But in the fever rate, Daskrohi exceeded the rest of the district every year in the 10. However in the total death-rate, Daskrohi was less than the rest of the district in nine years, and exceeded it in one year only. It can be seen from these résults that Daskrohi cannot claim to be a specially healthy tract, though the total death-rate is satisfactory compared with that of the rest of the district. The high fever incidence is, I should say, more attributable to the old Jetalpur tract of South Daskrohi than to North Daskrohi taluka. If this be so, North Daskrohi can compare favourably, in point of health, with the rest of the district.
45. A brief conspectus of the spread of education in North Daskrohi is found in the following statement supplied by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-division. Consolidated figures for the old combined taluka are
given up to 1906, and thereafter North and South Daskrohis are shown separately.
Education in Daskrohi.

|  | Old Daskrohi. |  |  | North Dagkroi | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1886 | 1896 | 1806 | 1916 | 1916 |
| Number of primary achools for boys | 52 | 52 | 53 | 40 | 38 |
|  | 8 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 12 |
| $"$, Secondary achools for boys er. | . | . | $\cdots$ |  | - |
|  | 1,909 | $\ddot{2,316}$ | 2,656 | 3,353 | 2,931 |
| " " " girls . . | 410 | 779 | 959 | 415 | 731 |
| " "private recognised schools for boys | .. | .. | 2 | .. | -1 |
|  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| " " 1 nanrecognised schools for boys | . | . | 10 | $\cdots$ | . |
| " "Teohnical schools ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ girls $\quad .$. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ") sohools for depressed classes .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | - .. | ${ }^{\prime} 1$ |
| " . night-schools for adults and others ${ }^{\text {arc. }}$ | .. | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  |

The increase in the number of primary schools, and of pupils, both boys and girls, is satisfactory, and unmistakeable. The taluka is not so badly off for secondary schools as the statement would indicate, since it has the advantage of being close to the first rate educational centre of Ahmedabad city.
46. The resources of the taluka in live and dead stock are detailed in Appendix D. No exact comparison with the resources at the beginning of the First Revision period can be made, as details are only available for the old combined Daskrohi taluka, whereas North Daskrohi has now been divided off from South, and some Sanand villages have been added.

Figures for North Daskrohi proper, together with its Sanand villages, have now been compared, in Appendix D, for 1897-98, the only suitable year before the great famine of 1900 for which the full information was available, for 1905-06, and for 1915-16.

It will be seen that the resources in live and dead stock in 1915-16 have fallen but little from 1897-98, while they are better on the whole than those of 1905-06. Plough cattle, cows and she-buffaloes are more numerous than in 1905-06, but somewhat less than in 1897-98. Miscellaneous, and probably, to a large extent, useless, cattle are not nearly so numerous nowadays (under the heading of cattlefor other purposes ) on account of the scarcity of grazing land and the increased value of all kinds of fodder: For this same reason, the number of horses and ponies kept has decreased remarkably, asin the case of Dholka taluka also. The decrease in the number of ploughs, though considerable, does not seem to have affected the cultivated area adversely, and I am inclined to attribute the decrease both in ploughs and carts to the great rise in carpenters ${ }^{2}$ wages and materials which would operate naturally to keep the number down to the minimum requirements, and to prevent the holding of surplus stock now costly and hard to come by.
47. The taluka has but slight sources of water supply for rice and little or no tank irrigation. But it is-well supplied with sweet sub-soil water, occasionally slightly brackish, but seldom bitter, the tendency to brackishness being more marked towards the western side. From its numerous sweet wells, excellent irrigated crops are grown in the goradu. soil. With its comparatively small area of 194 square miles, North Daskrohi possesses more wells than the 690 square miles of Dholka taluka. Wells and other sources are shown in Appendix F. It will be observed. in comparing the figures of 1906-07, 1912-13, and 1916-17 which I have shown in ${ }^{-}$ Appendix F, that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase in the number of wells for drinking and irrigation.
48. Sales and rents.-Verified sales and rents are recorded in Appendices G. G. 1, etc. These have been collected from representative villages chosen to represent each tract of the taluka. They have been verified strictly in accordance with the following principles. No entry of sale or rent has been accepted without careful personal enquiry from one or both of the parties interested. -In a very few cases, the statement of a near relative, found on questioning to be cognisant of all the facts, has been accepted in the absence of the principals. Cases in which there was any doubt have been excluded. Among excluded sales are those in which
land is handed over in satisfaction of a debt, or sales which are really mortgages, as the land is resumable. The principles followed in testing and recording salesand rents were in short the same as those followed for Dholka taluka. They will be found set forth in greater detail in paragraphs 100 to 104 of my report on that taluka. An abstract of the work done in the case of North Daskrohi taluka is as follows :

| A.-Sales. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of villages tested | . | . | 39 |
| Number of entries tested | - | .. | 853 |
| Number accepted | .. | . | 571 |
| B.-Rents. |  |  |  |
| Number of villages tested | .. | .. | 32 |
| Number of entries tested | . | . | 389 |
| Number accepted .. | $\cdots$ | . | 253 |

49. The accepted sales have been distinguished into the following classes in the appendix.

50. To these have been added, to illustrate their greatly enhanced value, land for building purposes, land suitable for building sites, and land with a buifding thereon
G. 3
51. With regard to the North Daskrohi sales, it is to be observed that land, especially good and well cultivated land, comes into the market but seldom, owing to the comparative scarcity of good cultivable land, and the unwillingness of the cultivators to part with any of it. A good Patidar family would rarely sell any of their land unless the family became suddenly extinct or fell into extreme difficulties. In the jirayat sales (Appendix $G$ ) it is noticeable that the villages in closer proxi-mity to the city command much higher prices. The crops, with an excellent market close by, are profitable, and the land, owing to the city expansion, is scarce. The kyari sales show a much lower value, as might be expected. The taluka doesnot excel as a rice growing taluka (paragraph 21, above) : the sources of water supply are poor and the rainfall habitually short, of late years.
52. The accepted cash rents have been distinguished into the following classesin the appendix:-

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { 1. Rents of jirayat land } & \text {.. } & \text {.. .. } & \text {.. } \\
\text { 2. D. of irrigated land } & . . & \text {.. } & \text {.. } & \text {..H. I. }
\end{array}
$$

The irrigated, or bagayat, land naturally fetches a higher rent than the ordinary jirayat land. As each cultivator has on the whole a sufficient, or barely adequate. holding, there is not much renting done. The rents are not very high, but in all cases they show a distinct profit over the assessment. J
52. The sale and rent averages are now summed up in a compendious form, according to the first Revision Groups.

Average value of sales (1912-13 to 1916-17) and rents (1917) of Khalsa land in selected villages of North Dashrohi Taluka, in multiples of the assessment.

53. The result of the crop experiments carried out during 16 years between 1884-85 and 1907-08 are summarized below for the principal crops of Daskrohi (old combined taluka) and the neighbouring talukas of Sanand and. Dholka. Fuller details of these experiments are given in a note to my report upon the Dholka taluka. According to the revenue practice then prevailing a good average crop is represented in the annewari by 16 annas, instead of by 12 annas as would be the present practice.

Summary of crop experiments, Talukas Dholkä Daskroi and Sanand between the yeasr 1884-85 and 1907-08

| Name of crop. | Dholka Taiuka, |  |  |  | Daskrol Taluka. |  |  |  | Sanand Taluka. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Annawari. | Eacha maunde per acre. | Knche maunds per wigha. | No. of crop oxperi- ments. | Annagari. | Kacha manade per acre. | Kacha maunds per wigha. | No. of crop experlments. | Anna. warl. | Kacha maunds per acre. | Kacha mannda per wigha. | No. of crop experi- ments. |
| Rice (Sutarsal) . | 12 | 23 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 4 |
| Rice (Kamod) .. | 11 | 39 | 22 | 8 | $\cdots$ | -* | -* | $\cdots$ | 18 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| Fheat (Chasia) . . | 11 | 14 | - 8 | 6 | -• | - | $\therefore$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - . | $\cdots$ |
| Wheat (Irrigated) | -• |  |  | - | 12 | 38 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 31 | 18 | 2 |
| Juward (grain) .. | 8 | 24 | 13 | 1 |  |  |  |  | * | -* | " | $\cdots$ |
| Jawarl (Irrigated) | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1. | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Cotton | 16 | 11 | 0 | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| Bajri | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 7 | \$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - |  |
| Bariey (Irrigated) | 12 | 20 | 117 | 1 | 11 | 35 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 38 | 22 | 2 |
| Chans (gram) | - 8 | 25 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 81 | 1 |

The rice and chasia wheat experiments hardly concern North Daskrohi. In the other items, where experiments are recorded, the taluka compares favourably enough with its neighbours. The experiments are careful and accurate. Though their number is small, they represent the experience of several years,
$\checkmark$ 54. The prices of the principal crops of the combined old Daskrohi taluka are given in Appendix I for the period 1888-89 (beginning of the 1st Revision Settlement period) down to 1920, the record in a few cases being not available. The prices reckoned in seers of 80 tolas to the rupee are here summarized for the 3 first decades and the last triennium of the expiring 1st Revision Settlement, in the case of the three important crops of juar, bajri and cotton.

Average prices Daskrohi Taluka.


The taking of the average by decennial periods eliminates any accidental rise or fall caused by famine or scarcity, and exhibits the true tendency of the prices. The-above averages show that prices had grown considerably higher by the 3rd decade of the First Revision Settlement, and that in the last few years there was a further remarkable rise, the percentages of rise according to the average price in seers and chattaks being as follows:-

55. It is indubitable that the agriculturists must have profited by the marked rise in the prices obtainable for their produce. The general prosperity and increase of comfort that have been clearly manifested in India in general and in Gujarat in particular towards the close of this settlement period have been noticed in more detail in my report upon the Dholka Taluka, paras 113 et seq. While the cultivator at the close of this settlement gets a higher price for all kinds of agricultural produce, he has also to pay higher prices for his agricultural stock, and raw materials, as well as for his food and clothing. $\sqrt{ }$ On the whole, it is believed that the cultivators are far better off than they were 30 years ago, and I have quoted authorities, in the Dholka report referred to, in support of this view. Meanwhile the assessment which they pay at theclose of the period is of the same nominal value, but of considerably less purchasing power. And so far as can be seen at present, the general high level of prices, though it may moderate to a slight extent, is never likely to drop again to the level of 30 years ago, and is unlikely to drop even as far as the average of the last decade of the First Revision period.
56. Wages to field labourers have no doubt gone up considerably in the last few years: The scarcity and dearness of labour is a subject of occasional complaint in North Daskrohi, but it was not mentioned 'by the villagers as a very grave or pressing complaint, and as remarked above (para 38) I do not find that the agriculture of the taluka has sufferred to any considerable extent by the competition of mill labour; no more has it by the rise in wages paid, since the high wages are amply counterbalanced by the excellent prices realized from such of the crops as sold. The villagers of North Daskrohi with its fairly sufficient population did not complain of the scarcity and dearness of labour to anything like the extent to which the Dholka cultivators, with their vast uncultivated area and diminished population, complained. There is a wide variation in the rates quoted for field labour in different villages in North Daskrohi. The wages for a man's work all day range from 2 annas, quoted in poor and distant Indroda, to 4 annas, 5 annas, 6, $8,10,12$ annas to over Re. 1. The wages vary according to the village custom, the work performed, and the season of the year. The wage is paid usually in cash, with or without rotlas (bread) supplied one, two, or three times in the day. The highest wages are paid for well irrigation, e.g., Jamietpur, 12 annas, with bread once (ek tank rotla) Jundal, Re. 1, with bread twice (betank rotla), Adalaj, 14 annas, with bread thrice (trantank rotla), Chandkheda, Re. 1: with bread twice, and the lowest are paid for weeding, e. g., Dantali, 4 annas, rotla wanana (with no bread), Odhav, 3 annas, Amariwadi, 5 annas, and for cotton picking, e. g., Amraiwadi 4 annās. In a few of the poorer villages, e. g. Indroda and Dholakua, the cultivators generally do their own work, and to hire labour would be exceptional.
57. In addition to the daily labourers, men are engaged by the larger farmers for terms varying from a month to a year. These men are known variously as mahinadars in the eastern half and major portion of the taluka, sathis in the western tract, and ubhadias in the villages towards Sanand in the south west of the taluka. Their distribution is shown in the following table compiled from personal inquiries.

Mahinadars, étc., in North Daskrohi Taluka, 1919.


Besides this, 4 villages declared that such men were not available, and 5 villages declared that they never employed such men. When they are engaged by the month, the mahinadars' pay varies from Rs. 4-5, with clothes (Mithakhali and Maktampur) to Rs. 15-18 without clothes (Naroda). Where a lump sum (uchak rakam) is paid, the wages vary from Rs. 30 with food, clothes, etc. (Por, Karhai) for 12 months work, to Rs. 70 with food, clothes, etc. (Adalaj) for 8-10 months work, Rs. 70-90 with food, clothes, etc. (Ghatlodia) for 10 months work, and Rs. 80-100 with food, clothes, etc. (Jamietpur) for 8 months work.

By taking an average from 25 villages where a lump sum is paid for 8 months work or over, it is found that the average lump sum wage is slightly over Rs. 53 together with the usual accessories of food, clothes (generally 5 in number), shoes, tobacco and matches, with all of which the mahinadar, like the Dholka sathi, has to be provided. On the whole, the wages given seem slightly less than those of Dholka taluka (para 127 of Dholka Khalsa Report) being decidedly less than those of the Dholka Talukdari wheat villages. The allowance of clothes in North Daskrohi is also somewhat less liberal than that in Dholka.
$V_{58}$. The general impression gained from the Taluka is that land of any sort, whether for grazing, building, br cultivation, is scarce and in demand. Land is scarce, not only in the neighbourhood of the city, where the scarcity is extreme, but also at the confines of the taluka. In many villages, the few remaining acires of unoccupied land would be taken up for cultivation, were the revenue authorities willing to give it out. In order however to meet the need for grazing grounds, land is seldom given out afresh for cultivation. Even with this restriction, which seems to have been imposed rather late in the day, the public grazing grounds are hardly sufficient in many villages, so that people are being compelled gradually, after the manner of western famers, to provide fodder crops and grazing lands for their animals out of their own individual holdings. `There are a few villages which have a slightly larger area of unoccupied waste land, but in most of these cases, the land is left unoccupied because it is really unsuitable for cultivation owing to ravines (ongas) that have formed along the river bank, or to hills containing an excess of coarse sand (tembas, and tekadas) or to the land being salt, covered with babuls, or reserved for grazing. In only 14 out of the 75 lkhalsa villages, did the cultivable waste exceed 100 acres in 1918-19. It equalled or exceeded 200 acres in only 4 of these villages. Apart from the villages near the city, where the scarcity is great, the villagers of the following more distant villages complained of the scarcity of land, in 1919 :-

Bopal.
Ghuma.
Ambli.
Dantali:
Limadia.
Sanoda.
Silaj.

> Raipur. Motera. Budthal. Ranip.
> Raysun.
> Chandkheda.

In 4 villages only did they say that their land was sufficient, viz., Medra (36) Hunspura (35) Sughad (37) and Indroda (74), but the figures of cultivable waste acres for 1918-19 shown in brackets after each of these villages show that the surplus land cannot at any rate have been very much. In 52 villages of the 75 of the Taluka, the cultivable waste stood in 1918-19 below 50 acres. In 8 of these, it stood at zero, and in 22 villages, at less than 10 acres. Needless to say, these figures afford a striking contrast to those of the Dholka taluka, with its huge acreage of cultivable waste. They afford also a tolerably convincing proof that the agriculture of the taluka has not suffered materially by reason of industrial competition (see paragraph 36, above).
59. For the purpose of examining the variations of cultivable waste during the currency of the expiring lst Revision period, I give a table of the figures for four different years viz., (1) at the beginning of the period, 1889-90.
(ii) 1896-97. To show the trend of occupation a few years after the 1st Revision Settlement had been introduced, and brefore the great famine of 1900.
(iii) 1906-07. To show a representative middle year after the great famine.
(iv) At the end of the 1st Revision period, 1918-19. These particular years have been selected with no other motive than to show the periods as described above. The first three are fair or good, ordinary years: the last contains the severe famine of samwat 1975 (1918-19), the worst since the great famine of samwat 1956. Though North Daskrohi was not hit so hard as some other tracts by the samwat 1975 famine, (see paragraph 17 above), and was sustained by the very high prices obtainable for its produce, the year in question cannot be said to show the condition of cultivation at one of its happiest moments.. Yet in spite of this, the continuance of the figures at a comparatively low level testify alike to the strong and prosperous. position of agriculture in the taluka and to the judicious and lenient character of the revenue collection rules. The figures of 1919-20, which I have by me also,
as well as those of 1916-17 for old groups I-V show practically no variation from those of 1918-19, indicating that the cultivable area remains at a fairly constant level, and showed no sudden drop after the samwat 1975 famine had spent its force.

A further reason why these particular years are exhibited is that the figures for these years happened to be available at the North Daskrohi or Sanand kacheris, while those of other years were not completely available.( It is fortunate that I was able to collect these and other figures from the North Daskrohi mamlatdar's kacheri before it-was destroy ed by Gandhi's adherents in the summer of 1919.

The table of figures given according to the old groups of the Ist Revision Settlement is as follows:-

Cultivable Waste, North Daskrohi Taluk, in Acres.

|  | Group. |  | Number of villages. | 1889-90. | 1896-97. | 1906-07. | 1918-19. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | . | $\cdots$ | 14 | 243 | 131 | 103 | 136 |
| II | .. | .. | 8 | 763 | 1,131 | 363 | 1,006 |
| 111 | .. | . | 9 | 250 | 375 | 315 | 464 |
| IV | . | .. | 11 | 381 | 694 | 729 | 876 |
| V-A | - | .. | 22 | 1,024 | 2,172 | 1,026 | 1,322 |
| V-B | . | - | 11 | 651 | 418 | 651 | -741 |
| Total | -- | $\cdots$ | 75 | 3,312 | 4,081 | 3,187 | 4,345 |

60. The totals show that the waste area rose sensibly after the introduction of the First Revision Settlement, but that after the great famine was past, it fell to a lower figure than at the introduction. At the end of the First Revision period it shows an increase of slightly over 1,000 acres, which is about 1 per cent. of the total area of the taluka (the total area of the North Daskrohi taluka, khalsa villages, being $1,08,977$ acres, see paragraph 12 , above) or 31 per cent. on to the waste area of 1889-90. Though this percentage (31) may seem to be high, it is not really important in view of the fact that the waste area of 4,345 acres is small relatively to the total cultivated area, that the waste area shows no tendency to increase of late years, that cultivable land is. in keen demand generally throughout the taluka, and that the waste area shown is composed largely of land reserved for grazing or else virtually uncultivable. Further, when we examine the figures group by group we find that the'increase during the First Revision period does not amount to more than 395 acres in any one group. In Group I the waste shows a net decrease of 107 acres. In the other groups, the average increase reckoned per village of the Group amounts to Group II 30 acres, Group III 24 acres, Group IV 36 acres, Group V-A 13 acres, Group V-B 8 acres.

## Remissions.

61. The above figures of the cultivable waste of North Daskrohi are of special significance when considered in relation to the remissions of a more or less permanent nature which have been granted during the 1 st Revision period, in the old combined Daskrohi taluka. The remissions of which I now give an account were made on rather general grounds, and I am inclined to believe that they were given, in North Daskrohi, largely because North Daskrohi formed a part of the then combined Taluka, and was thought deserving of the benefits which were conferred upon South Daskrohi. The case of South Daskrohi, with the highly grouped old Jetalpur rice villages, and the large area of cultivable waste, both kyari and jirayat, seems certainly different from that of North Daskoshi. Had North Daskrohi been at that time a separate taluka, I doubt whether the wide-spread remissions which were granted in 1901 and subsequent years would have been thought really necessary for it. Be that as it may, however, it can fairly be argued that the present satisfactory condition of cultivation in North Daskrohi shows that the remission policy followed was a right one, and that, but for the remissions, the taluka might not have been in so satisfactory a state.
62. The following details of the post-famine remissions are extracted from two files which I had luckily kept apart with my settlement papers, so that they escaped the destruction of the Collector's other records. The relinquishment of land in

Daskrohi taluka attracted the attention of government, some time before the great famine of 1900 . It was thought that the 1st Revision Settlement enhancements might be pressing too heavily. After the famine occurred, the question of remissions received an added impetus, and combined Daskrohi both North and South," as "Daskrohi" should be understood in this and the succeeding paragraphs, came in for lenient treatment. It was first noticed in 1894-95 that land was going out of cultivation. As this state of things continued, Government ordered in Resolution 210 of 12th January 1899, reviewing the Administration Report regarding the Ahmedabad district for the jear 1897-98, that enquiries should be made into the continued relinquishment of occupied land in Daskrohi taluka. In Resolution 210 quoted, it was remarked that "It is possible that the introduction of the element of subsoil water classification has worked hardship, and that, in villages inhabited especially by Kolis, or where the soil is light and sandy and where fallows are necessary, the revised rates may be proved to be excessive, or a succession of bad seasons may have reduced the poorest class of cultivators". Upon this, Mr. Gibb, the Collector of Ahmedabad, reported in his No. 1394 of 20th May 1899 that forfeitures had taken place to a considerable extent in Daskrohi and Viramgam talukas only. He goes on to discuss the causes of the decrease in Daskrohi cultivation and states as his final inference that the throwing up of land, though helped by other causes, is due largely to the large increase of assessment on the poorer soils. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Mead, showed, as a result of his enquiries, that the relinquishments were almost confined to jirayat land, and to land more than half a mile distant from the village site. The Commissioner, N. D. (Sir F. Lely) reported in his No. 14530 of 4 th December 1900 his conclusions regarding Daskrohi Taluka, which are summarized as follows :-
(i) During the last period of Settlement, the occupied acreage increased from 72,074 to 99,614 , the increase being nearly wholly of jirayat land.
(ii) At the (1st) Revision, the assessments were raised $23 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the increase falling almost entirely on unirrigated jirayat, and generally speaking being the heavier on the poorer lands.
(iii) During the first 9 years of the new Settlement, the culturable waste increased from 9,849 acres to 19,212 . The increase of waste was mostly in unirrigated jirayat.
(iv) Generally speaking, the increase of waste has not taken place in the first group, where the percentage increase of assessment was slight, but bears a more or less direct relation to the increase of assessment.
Government accordingly pronounced in Resolution 2883 of Ist May 1901 that " It is clear that the extensive relinquishments in Daskrohi Taluka are due mainly to over assessment at the (1st) Revision Settlement of the dry crop lands in all groups except the first'". They were pleased to grant to the whole of Daskrohi taluka, by this resolution, a remission of 50 per cent. of the increase of assessment imposed by the ist Revision Settlement on the jirayat (dry crop) land.

This remission was ordered to be granted for five years.
63. Now if we pause to compare the figures of culturable waste shown in Sir F. Lely's third conclusion noted above, with the figures of North Daskrohi proper shown at the end of paragraph 59 above. It will at once be apparent that the relinquishments, and consequent decline of cultivation, appertain very much more to South Daskrohi than to North. While the whole taluka had, according to Sir F. Lely, a oultivable waste of 9,849 acres at the beginning of the 1st Revision settlement, North Daskrohi had only 3,3i2 acres, less 651 arces of the Sanand villages; net total 2,561 acres, or considerably less than one-third of the whole. Similarly the cultivable waste of the whole taluka had increased according te Sir F. Lely to 19, 212 acres by about the year 1898, when we find from our figures of 1896-97 that North Daskrohi had only 4921 acres, less 418 acres of the Sanand villages, net total 4,503 or considerably less than one quarter of the whole.
64. Meanwhile Government had, in Resolution 7303 of 13th October 1899, reviewing the Revenue Settlement of the three divisions for 1897-98, called for a report whether the Revision Survey assessment still pressed with undue severity upon the people. This was followed by an enquiry in Government Letter 3163, R. D., of 11th May 1901, following the great famine, "whether there are any well defined
areas in which relief in the shape of reduction of assessment could suitably be given, until the effects of the famine have disappeared'. The Collector of Ahmedabad's reply to this enquiry, no. 2981 of 20th November 1901, makes no mention of Daskrohi, but remarks that the years from 1891 to 1897 were moderately bad, and that there were exceptionally hard seasons from 1897-98 to 1900-01. Govefnment next directed, in Memo. 9001 of 30th December 1901, that" Since there are no well defined tracts, fresh proposals should be made regarding individual villages, including those where land has been relinquished to an abnormal extent". The Collector of Ahmedabad then reported, No. 2231 of 7th August 1902, regarding villages where the condition of cultivators was "so depressed as to demand relief" or "abnormal relinquishments of other indications have given reason to believe that the land has been over assessed". Concessions were proposed for 26 rice villages of Daskrohi, as a result of which Government were pleased in Resolution 7,567 of 27 th $O$ ctober 1902 to grant for five years a remission of 50 per cent. of the lst revision enhancement on old rice (kyari) land in 26 villages.
65. Of these villages 21 belong to South Daskrohi and only 5 to North Daskrohi. Here again North Daskrohi is far less concerned that South Daskrohi, and the 5 villages of North Daskrohi are not villages relying either wholly or mainly upon their rice lands for support, the principal crop being juari in all of the five, with subsidiary crops of bajri, rice, and cotton. The rice remission in the case of the 5 North Daskrohi villages amounted to between Rs. 200 and 300 only.
66. The Collector, Mr: Doderet, reported again at the end of the 1907 season, whereupon Resolution 1593 of 14th February 1908 directed that all the Daskrohi concessions should be continued for three years, till 1910. Towards the end of 1910, the matter was further considered. The Collector, Mr. Sladen, reported in his 5,409 of 26th October 1910 that "From 1899-1900 up to 1907-08 inclusive, this district...... has suffered from unusually bad seasons, in the main exceptionally dry, but during that decade there has not been one season which could be called good. The season of 1909-10 was exceptionally good". Regarding Daskrohi he remarked that "The enormous advance of Ahmedabad in the last 20 years has placed the villages in Groups I and II in a very much stronger position than they had in 1889-90". In reviewing the history of these revisions Mr. Sladen observed in the same report that "It was the general relinquishment of land which led to the remissions on dry crop lands of Daskrohi,: $\ldots$..... The remaining and later concessions were for more special reasons.". Orders were passed by Government in Resolution 4798 of 18th May 1911. Evidently it was concluded that the condition of Daskrohi had improved considerably since the depression before and after the famine, but that certain concessions were still called for. The following 3 orders were passed for Daskrohi.
(a) The remission of 50 per cent. of the enhancement imposed at the 1 st Revision Settlement was continued till the expiry of the existing settlement in 1918-19 in the case of the Jirayat (dry crop) land of 57 villages of Daskrohi.

These remissions amounting to a yearly sum of Rs. 15,118 relate to 48 villages of South Daskrohi and to the following 9 villages of North Daskiohi groups according to 1st Revision) :-

| Group III | . | $\cdots$ | . | Gota. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group IV | -• | - | - | Adalaj. <br> Jagatpur. <br> Karhai. <br> Tragad. |
| Group Va | . | - | - | Khodiar. <br> Labkaman <br> Lilapur. <br> Sanoda |

As noted in the preceding paragraphs, North Daskrohi is far less concerned with these remissions than South Daskrohi.
(b) The general remission of 50 per cent. of the enhancement on jirayat land which was conferred upon the whole taluka by Resolution 2883 of 1st May 1901 and continued by Resolution 1593 of 14th February 1908 was with-
drawn from 67 villages of Daskrohi from the beginning of 1911-12. These remissions amounted to the yearly sum of Rs. 14,826 . Of these 67 villages, 8 only belong now to South Daskrohi and 59 are of North Daskrohi. No clearer indication could be sought for of the better condition in the eyes of the District revenue officers and of government, of North Daskrohi as compared with that of South Daskrohi.

The 59 villages of North Daskrohi thus affected constitute the rest of the taluka, less the 9 villages of sub-paragraph (a) above. Arranged according to lst Revision Groups, theg are the following:-

| Group I | .. | .. | .. the whole | 18 villages. |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| " II | .. | .. | .. the whole | 8 villages. |  |  |
| " | III | .. | .. | .. | all except Gota | 8 villages. |
| $"$ | IV | . | .. | .. | 7 out of the | 11 villages. |
| $"$ | V $a$ | .. | .. | .. | 18 out of the | 22 villages. |

As there was a bad famine in samwat 1968 (1911-12), the withdrawal of these remissions was postponed till 1913.
(c) The remission of 50 per cent. of the enhancement upon old kyari ( rice land) of 26 villages granted by Resolution 7567 of 27th October 1902 and continued by Resolution 1593 of 14th February 1908 was withdrawn from the beginning of 1911-12. These 26 villages include the 5 villages of North Daskrohi mentioned in paragraph 65 above. They are, according to 1st Revision Groups.

| Group III | .. | .. | .. Chenpur and Gota. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " IV | .. | .. | . Jagatpur and Tragad. |
| ". Va | .. | .. | ... Shabaspur. |

As in the case of the withdrawl (b) above, this withdrawal was postponed till 1913 by Resolution 2931 of 28th March 1913. Thus by 1914, only 9 villages were left in North Daskrohi enjoying any remission that of 50 per cent. of the enhancement on jirayat land.
67. The history of these Daskrohi remissions shows the care and attention with which Government regarded the condition of the Daskrohi cultivators. It shows also, as already observed, that North Daskrohi, considered as a separate Taluka, stood in comparatively little need of any remissions, and that it might possibly have stood on its own legs without them. Had the present system of remissions and suspensions, in force since 1906 or so, been in force at the time that the jirayat remission concessions for the whole taluka were mooted in 1901, it might not have been thought necessary to grant the concessions in such a wholesale manner. Once granted, the concessions were continued in 1908 until a definite improvement in the condition of the combined taluka was distinguishable. The history of the remissions throws a valuable light upon the incidence of the 1st Revision Settlement in North Daskrohi taluka, and though it does not disclose any great or wide-spread overassessment as actually suffered by North Daskrohi, it affords useful guidance regarding the pitch of the assessment as now fixed in the several groups, a point which will be considered below in proposing the new grouping.
68. Revenue Collections.-These are shown in Appendix K. The classification of arrears into authorized and unauthorized can only be made after 1906, when the rules for authorized suspensions came into force. It will be seen that the outstandings were only considerable in years of exceptionally bad seasons. Since 1906, the large sums shown as suspended for the years 1907-08, 1911-12, and 191516 were authorized, and due to famine. The years 1912-13 onwards to 1916-17, with the exception of the famine of 1915-16 mentioned above, show practically a clean sheet.
69. Coercive measures for recovery of Land Revenue.-There is little information on this head to be gathered locally as both the Collector's and Mamlatdars' offices were destroyed in 1919, and figures had not been collected prior to their destruction.

The available details, for the two years 1918-20 are as follows :-

| Year. |  | Number of notices under Section 152. | Number of Kabjedars fined Chauthai | Number of Kabjeders whose moveables were distreined, | Number of forefeitures and sales Section 153. | Seles of other im. moveable property Section 15.3. | Arresta and imprisonment Ser tion 157. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1918-19 |  | 43 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | .... |
| 1919-20 |  | 219 | 11 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... |

The information so far as it goes, coupled with the collection figures which were obtained before the destruction of the records; shows that there was no great difflculty in collecting the revenue demand. Though a certain number of notices were issued as a-warning, the number of actual penalties or coercive measures is negligible.
70. General remarks on the Grouping.-The grouping radiates from Ahmedabad City (see paragraph 31 above). The villages on the left bank of the Sabarmati have naturally easier access to the city markets than those on the right bank. Except for a few village situated within a short distance of the Ellis Bridge, the majority of the villages on the right bank cross the river by long and sandy crossings, the most used being the crossing just below the Shahi Bagh known as the Badshahi walo aro (see paragraph 29 (ii) above). It follows from this, that the left bank villages would properly be accorded a slightly higher grouping than the right bank village equally distant from the city, as the crow flies. This principle appears to have been applied to the 1st Revision grouping, and is applied to the present proposed grouping, other factors being also reckoned with.
71. There, are at present 5 groups in the old Daskrobi villages each with a different rate assigned to it. I neglect the special Group I of Choti Daskrohi which ought to find no place in the present settlement (see paragraph 5, above). Under the present conditions it seems to be somewhat artificial and unnecessary to have as many as 5 different groups for what is in fact a comparatively small flat and homogeneous tract. With a view to according the tract a broader treatment I shall propose only 4 groups, omitting the present Group III which appear to be superfluous, and distributing the 9 villages of this group among the next higher and lower Groups. Old Group III, as can be seen in the map accompanying the Ist Revision report (No. CCXIV-N. S. of the Bombay Government Selections), is merely a narrow and sporadic interpolation made between the groups above and below it, for the continuance of which there seems no justification in the present circumstances. It is also to be remarked that the present 1st Revision grouping is arranged in rather a patch work manner in certain cases. Inequalities of soil and water occurring within a defined tract are expected to be corrected by the classification, and not by the grouping, while inequalities in the skill and condition of the cultivators though not strictly allowed to count in the grouping must no doubt in practice be given judicious consideration, to preserve the settlement from the defects of a more mechanical book-adjustment. I have accordingly endeavoured to smooth out urnecessary inequalities in the 1st Revision grouping while avoiding Procrusteanism, and without making too many wholesale changes in it.
72. In addition to the five groups of old Daskrohi, there is a sixth Group of 11 Sanand villages, bearing two different rates though considered at the Sanand Ist Revision as one group. I have attempted to assimilate these 11 villages with the appropriate neighbouring groups, so as to bring all within the 4 groups now proposed.
73. Remarks on the rating.-The general inference which I should draw from all the information collected above is that North Daskrohi is in a very fairly prosperous state agriculturally (as well as industrially), the cultivation, resources, value of land and prices of produce all being either well maintained or distinctly improved in the course of the lst Revision period. At the same time, the taluka has already been rated, at the lst Revision, at figures which appear fairly close to the full assessable value having regard to the principles of assessment followed in this and in the neighbouring British talukas of Gujarat. There has been no marked underassessment, just as there are and have been little or no indications of óverassessment in the 1st Revision period (see paragraph 67 above). The general
prosperity of the taluka would not in itself constitute an argument for the raising of the assessment. Properly speaking, it might be taken as an indication that the assessment is correct and reasonable. But high sale and rent values, together with greatly increased prices realized from the sale of produce, and a marked scarcity of, and demand for, cultivable land do no doubt constitute arguments in favour of a rise in the rates.
74. Comparison of the rates with those of the surrounding talukas.-No useful or close comparison can be made, as the taluka is bounded by the Kadi and Dehgam prants of Baroda territory on the north, on part of the east side, and on most of the west side (see paragraph 12 above), while on the south and south-east borders lies the present South Daskrohi taluka, the rates of which have been the same as those of North Daskrohi and are now being revised. Generally speaking; the Daskrohi taluka is the highest rated of the Ahmedabad district, while its rates fall below those of the best Charottar talukas of the Kaira district. This is as it should be, having regard to the fertility of the soil, level of cultivating skill and education, accessibility to markets and other like considerations.
75. The First Revision Grouping and rates were as follows :-


Insteal of this, I proposed at the Second Revision the following :-


The groups thus constituted are detailed below :-



Ca 2-7
76. The effect of these proposals is to leave old Groups I and II practically intact, a slight increase being made in the rating of Group I, and one village only being added to Group II. The remaining three old Daskrohi groups have been formed into two by abolishing old Group III, and placing all its 9 villages (except the one added to Group II) into the slightly lower rated new Group III. Oid Groups IV and V-A have been distributed among new Groups III and IV. The whole of old Group IV (11 villages) has been kept in Group III, i.e., its rate remains the same, except for one village lowered to new Group IV. Of old Group V-A, 7 villages have been raised slightly to new Group III, and the remaining 15 villages have been kept with unchanged rating, in new Group IV. Thus the actual changes of rate in the old Daskrohi villages are, 8 villages raised, and 9 lowered, excluding Group I.
77. All the 11 old Sanand villages of old Group VB have had to be raised, though not to any very great extent, to bring them into line with the Daskrohi rates. Four of them have been raised to new Group III, and the remaining 7 to new Group IV, as seemed appropriate.

## Detailed remarks on changes of Grouping and rating.

78. Group I, Rs. 4-8-0.-Fourteen villages, or the whole of old Group I. There is no doubt that this group of villages with its high sale and rent values (paragraph 52 above) and nearness to the market, can easily support a considerable increase in the rating. This Group really stands out from the others in the value attached to cultivable land and prosperous condition of its cultivators. In proposing the present modest increase of slightly under 6 per cent., I have not considered the rich city landlords or the market gardeners who control a portion of the cultivated area and could pay three or four times the increase with tolerable equanimity, -as much as I have considered the original cultivators who find a certain amount of difficulty in cultivating near the city (paragraph 35 above) and who could less will afford to bear any considerable increase in the assessment.
79. Group II, Rs. 4 - (i) 8 villages, the whole of old Group II: (ii) Vastrapur; from old Group III. I have retained this group at the same rate as before, since it cannot really compete in point of value and prosperity with the first Group. The old rating of Rs. 4 seems to be quite sufficient for most of these villages, and the gap in rating between this and the first group to be only just sufficient. Were the communications better, both this group and the first group would no doubt be capable of extension. Vastrapur has been added to the Second Group now with an increase of $6 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent., as its geographical position seems amply to warrant it, and there seems no sufficient justification for the jump from the adjoining First Group villages to Vastrapur in the Third Group. It is true that its inhabitants are not particularly prosperous, the land having passed to some extent into the control of wealthy landlords of the city.
80. Group III, Rs. 3-8-0.-This group is now made the largest in the Taluka. The four different sources from which it is composed are noted below :-
(i) Eight villages of old Group III (Rs. 3-12-0), Bhat, Chandkheda, Chandlodia, Chenpur, Ghatlodia, Gota, Huspura and Kotarpur. These all get a decrease of $6 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Bhat is a rather poor village lying in a bend of the Sabar river with its soil a good deal sanded up by the Sabar, and with no easy or direct access to the City. It is one of the rare villages of this Taluka which has an appreciable area of cultivable waste ( 178 acres in 1918-19). It certainly seems to belong to Group III by position and condition rather than to Group II. Chandkheda is a flourishing village, and could easily go into Group II but for its comparative distance from the City, poor communications, and situation on the, far side of the Sabarmati. Chandlodia and Ghatlodia are fairly prosperous villages, which might conceivably have gone into Group II. But as they are situated on the far side of the Sabar, with poor communications, I have given them the benefit of the doubt, and grouped them with the majority of the neighbouring villages, in Group III.

Chenpur and Gota are not very flourishing. They both received remissions [paragraph $66(a),(b)$ and (c) above]for both jirayat and kyari lands, the jirayat remission in the case of Gota continuing till the expiry of the First Revision Settlement. The decrease of $6 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. seems appropriate enough to them.

Huspuara and Kotarpur are small villages on or near the left bank of the Sabar. They are treated somewhat leniently in being decreased to Group III, but they are really little better off in position or condition than their immediate neighbours in the same group; their grouping is not inappropriate therefore.
(ii) Ten villages of old Group IV (Rs. 3-8-0), Adalaj, Amiapur, Chiloda, Jagatpur, Jundal, Limbadia, Muthia, Sughad, Tragad and Unwarsad.

These all remain at the same rate as before.
Adalaj, Jagatpur and Tragad received remissions, Adalaj on jirayat land, and Jagatpur and Tragad on both jirayat and kyari land [paragraph 66 (a) and (c) above]. Adalaj is a big village in rather a decaying state, while Jagatpur and Tragad are small and poorish villages, all in the central Trans-Sabar tract. Their rates are best left unchanged.

Amiapur Jundal, and Sughad (or Huer as it is valgarly called) are also small and poorish villages of the central Trans-Sabar tract, best left unchanged. Unwarsad would at first sight appear to be wrongly grouped, as it is situated at the extreme north of the central tract. The village is, however, a large and prosperous one, the people of which are said to live at ease and quarrel with one another. Its comparative nearness to the minor market of Kalol is perhaps some justification for its grouping, which may be continued unchanged.

Chiloda, Limbadia and Muthia are in the Cis-Sabar tract, and properly fall into Group III along with their neighbours, where they are left unchanged.
(eiii) Seven villages of old Group V-A (Rs. 3-4-0), Budthal, Enasan, Medra, Pardhol, Por, Raipur and Valad, with a rise of slightly under 8 per cent. Of these, Budthal and Por are flourishing villages of the central Trans-Sabar tract, which rank properly with their neighbours Adalaj and Chandkheda, and are ancordingly grouped with them. These are not villages which should be included in the poorest and most distant group of the taluka.

Enasan, Medra, Pardhol, Raipur and Valad are all in the Cis-Sabar tract, and in a prosperous condition, with a direct though sandy road to Ahmedabad. They fall appropriately into new Group III from their position while their condition is good enough to enable them to bear lightly a much greater increass than 8 per cent.
(iv) Fcur villages of Sanand taluka, Group I (Rs. 3) Bodakdev, Makarba, Sarkhej and Thaltej, with a rise of $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. This rise is due, as explained above, to these villages being drawn in from Sanand taluka where they were in the First Group, to the North Daskrohi taluka where a slightly higher level of rating obtains.

Thattej Bodakdev is really one joint village, in a fairly prosperous condition, and close enough to Ahmedabad and to the villages of the Second Group to warrant its inclusion in Group III.

Sarkhej and Makarba are near the metalled road from Ahmedabad, and close enough to Ahmedabad and the villages of Group I to justify their inclusion in Group III, if not in a higher Group. Sarkhej is perhaps the more flourishing of the two villages.
81. Group IV, Rs. 3-4-0.-This is the last, and the poorest or most distant oup in the Taluka, being composed of (i) 16 villages of old Group V-A and ) 7 Sanand villages, the remainder of Group V-B.
(i) (a) Fourteen of these villages, viz., Adisarnuparu (Usmanabad), Charodi, Dantali, Dholakua, Indroda, Jamietpur, Khodiar, Khoraj, Koba, Labkaman, Lilapur, Raysan, Shabaspur and Tarapur, are situated beyond the right bank of the Sabar. All are on the outer fringe of the Taluka, and deserve the low est group from their situation. All are in a moderately flourishing condition. They are not strikingly prosperous, and they suffer from various disabilities such as backward population, distant situation, soil sanded over by the Sabarmati (e.g., Koba, Raysan), soil too sandy for wells at the sub-soil level (Indroda, Dholakua), Saltish, sub-soil (Dantali, Jamietpur), and so on. Khodiar, Labkaman and Lilapur had special jirayat remissions [paragraph 66 (a) above], while Shabaspur had kyari remissions [paragraph 66 (c), above]. On all these grounds, they have been continued at the same rate as before.
(b) Sanoda is a prosperous village but is isolated from the taluka proper and is the most distant village of the taluka, on the Khari river. It is accordingly kept in the lowest group with rate unchanged.
(c) Karhai is on the left bank of the Sabar, but seems decidedly worse off than the prosperous neighbouring villages. It is comparatively distant from Abmedabad, is a small village with a handful of backward inhabitants, and poor sandy soil (a legacy of the Sabar). I have accordingly grouped it with its neighbours Koba and-Raysan across the river: these are better to do villages than Karhai, which now gets a decrease of slightly over 7 per cent.
(ii) (a) Three of the Sanand villages, Bhadaj, Haibatpur and Sela were formerly rated at Rs. 3 in Group I of Sanand. They now get an increase of a little over 8 per.cent. by falling into the appropriate grouping of North Daskrohi, which they can bear without any difficulty.
(b) The reamining 4 villages are Ambli, Bopal, Ghuma and Silaj of the old Dholka Pargana. These were placed in Group I of Sanand at the First Revision of Sanand taluka, but were rated at Rs. 2-12-0 instead of Rs. 3, the rate of their group, to avoid too sudden as rise (see R. 7,204 of 20th October 1891 sanctioning the First Revision of Sanand taluka). They now get an increase of slightly over 18 per cent., by being included in the lowest group of North. Daskrohi. This increase is justified both by their situation and their condition, and should involve no hardship at all.
82. The dry crop rates now proposed may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years. The expiry of the settlement of the Daskrohi villages is over-due (1918-19), while the Sanand villages are due for expiry in 1921-22.
83. Water Rates.-I have discussed the principles of imposing water rates in Northern Gujarat generally, with special reference to their incidence in the Dholka taluka, in paragraphs 185-187 of my report upon Dholka taluka (khalsa. villages). I have urged in that report that the water rates ought to conform, partly at least, to the group rates, i.e., to the dry crop rates, generally termed the maxima rates of the groups, but that, at the same time, certain specially favoured tracts with abundant water supply and superior quality of rice can properly be accorded a higher rate than the less favoured dry crop tracts. An examination of the water rates as fixed at the First Revision of the old combined Daskrohi taluka as well as those of the First Revision of the Sanand taluka, will show that the water rates were fixed at these Revisions, for the greater part, in accordance with the principles outlined above.
84. Especially in the case of North Daskroi taluka; as now constituted, there is very little reason to discept from the manner in which the water rates have been allotted at the First Revisions of Daskrohi and Sanandrespectively. There is, in fact no specially favoured tract in North Daskrohi, which is essentially a dry crop tract (see paragraph 18, above). The rice area is comparatively small. The rates do notappear to be excessive, and there is very little grumbling at them. Some two or three villages complained that their kyardas seldom had a good crop of rice and that the kyari rates were heavy, but the complaint evidently lies more against the dryness of the seasons in the past few years than against the kyari rates as such. In one village only, Behrampur of the First Group, the water maximum rate is fixed as high as Rs. 5, but this is because the village gets irrigation from the Chandola tank system, giving as superior crop and fairly certain supply of water even in bad years. light villages have no rice area at all, but as one of these is now abolished (paragraph 4, above) the number becomes seven. The rates in the remaining villages range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2-12-0 as shown in the following table :-

Old (First Revision) maxima water qates, North Daskrohi taluka tabulated according to Second Revision groups.

85. There can be no doubt that these rates were carefully worked out and fixed according to the natural advantages, position, etc., of the villages concerned, and that there are slightly higher rates in the higher grouped villages. I do not propose to disturb them now with the exception of trifling abatements for three villages in the North central tract, Adalaj, Dantali, and Jamietpur rated, at Rs. 4, somewhat higher than their neighbours. These villages are detailed below.
(i) Adalaj.-This is the only village of old Group IV to be rated at Rs. 4. It has a considerable area, over 300 acres, of old kyari rated at Rs. 3-8-0 at the original settlement, but raised to Rs. 4 at the First Revision. It depends mainly upon akashia (rain water) there being a few wells only. The people complain that their kyari lands are salt and lying waste to some extent, cotton being grown in a portion of them. The rice crop raised is of -the second class or Sutarsal variety with a little wari or inferior rice. The rate should now I think be put back to Rs. 3-8-0, the original rate, in conformity with the other villages of this group.
(ii) and (iii) Dantali and Jamietpur are neighbouring villages to Adalaj, and, like that village, are the only villages of their old Group (V A) to be rated as high as Rs. 4. Like Adalaj also, they were raised at the First Revision from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4 water rate, although their neighbours were not so raised. Dantali has some 130 acres -of old kyari land. The rice raised is Dholi or Sutarsal. The water of the wells is generally saltish and is bitter at the lower depths, so that only two or three waterings could be given to save the rice crops. They complain of the kyari assessment as they get no crop and no water from the tank. Similarly, in Jamietpur, which has only some 70 acres of old kyari land, there are complaints of the bitterness of the sub-soil water. Most of the wells are saltish (Bambalu and Chopadu), the garden crops of Sheldi (Sugarcane) and Marchas (chillies) formerly grown having now disappeared. The rice grown is Sutarsal. The maximum water rate in both of these villages may be restored to Rs. 3-8-0.

Leaving the rest of the water rates as they are, the revised rates which I now propose are tabulated as follows :-

New (Second Revision) mäxima water riates, North Daskrohi Taluka, tabrulated according to Second Revision Groups.

86. The water rates now proposed may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.
87. Bhatha land.-The definition, classification, and formation of the bhatha land of the Ahmedabad district situated upon the Sabarmati, Khari and other rivers, together with the history of the adjustment of its assessment during the First Revision period have been dealt with and discussed in paragraphs 193-204 of my report on the Second Revision of Dholka Taluka (Khalsa). What is said there applies to the bhatha land of North Daskrohi. As a result of the examination and classification carried out in the course of the present settlement (see paragraphs 9-11 above), it was found that there are only 63 survey numbers, area 213 acres 32 gunthas, of kayam (permanently assessed) bhatha land in North Daskrohi taluka.
88. Bhatha rates.-The bhatha now found to exist in North Daskrohi is in the following villages and was rated at the First Revision Settlement as shown below.

Bhatha maxima rates, North Daskrohi fixed at the First Revision Settlement.


Of these villages, Nadicha is now abolished, see paragraph 4 above, and amalgamated with its neighbours Kochrab and Paldi Kochrab. The bhatha maxima of Nadicha, Bhat, and Kotarpur were reduced to Rs. 5 as a result of the enquiry made into the deterioration of bhatha land on the Sabarmati river, see Resolution 5592, dated 10th July 1905 quoted in paragraph 197 of Dholka Second Revision Khalsa Report. No bhatha assessments are shown at the time of the First Revision for Kotarpur and Wadaj. These villages are now found to have respectively 3 and 1 survey numbers of kayam bhatha, probably so classified in the course of the enquiry of 1905 , the date of the bhatha formation not being available. The first nine of the above villages are on the banks of the Sabarmati, while the last, Sanoda, is on the Khari. In the following villages where there was formerly a very small bhatha area, no kayam bhatha is now found:-

| On the Sabar river | . | .. | ..Acher, Dariapur Kazipur, Motera, and <br> Raysan. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| On the Khari river | . | .. | .. Pardhol. |

89. As noted in the case of Dholka (paragraph 205 of Dholka Khalsa Second Revision Report), the bhatha maxima rates in North Daskrohi seem hardly to conform sufficiently to the grouping of the villages with reference to their markets. Besides this, the rates seem needlessly high in the case of North Daskrohi as discussed and explained in paragraphs 193-204 of the Dholka Report referred to, in view of the deterioration of the bhatha, unsatisfactory nature of the floods in the Sabar, and high classification scale adopted in working out the assessment. Applying therefore the gradation outlined in paragraph 206 of the Dholka Report, whereby the highest bhatha maxima rates should obtain close to Ahmedabad, descending according to the distance of the village concerned from Ahmedabad; both up and down the river, I arrive at the rates shown below:-

Bhatha maxima rates, North Daskrohi, proposed at the Second Revision Settlement.

90. For the reasons explained in the Dholka Khalsa Report (see paragraph 207 of that Report) I. do not recommend the guarantee of the bhatha rates now proposed for a longer period than 10 years. It would be as well if a periodical inspection of all the bhatha lands could be arranged by the Land Records department, so as to examine each of the villages, say, every 5 years, and make due corrections for variations in area and quality.
91. The effect of the proposed grouping and rates upon the occupied area of the 75 villages in 1919-20 is summed up as follows :-

92. In closing the third and last of my reports, viz., Dholka Khalsa, Dholka Talukdari, and North Daskrohi, I am glad to acknowledge the willing, intelligent, and careful help which my clerk Mr. Jayantilal Shivlal Mehta has accorded me in the preparation of all three of them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. F. B. HARTSHORNE,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Akmedabad, Taluka Daskroi, District Ahmedabad.

| Your. |  | Rariy min (1st January to 10th April). |  | Antemonsoon (11th April to ith Junc). |  | Monsoon Kharli (5th June to 14th Augurt). |  | Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October). |  | Late mins (29nd October to S1st December). |  | Total. |  | Romarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fall. | Rainy days. | Fall. | Rainy days. | Fall. | Ralny days. | Fall, | Rainy day. | Fall. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rainy } \\ \text { days. } \end{gathered}$ | Fall. | Realdy |  |
|  |  | Inches. | No. | Inches | No. | Inches. | No. | Tnches. | No. | Inches. | No. | Inches. | No. |  |
| 1910 | .. | $0 \cdot 04$ | $\cdots$ | 0.07 | - | 21-18 | 29 | 2.61 | 5 | $\alpha$ |  | $23 \cdot 80$ | 54 |  |
| 101 | $\cdots$ | 0.51 | 1 | - | .. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 7-57 | 0 | $2 \cdot 01$ | 7 | " | - | 10.09 | 17 |  |
| 1018 | -. | -• | $\cdots$ | 0.28 | 1 | $36 \cdot 68$ | 84 | $4 \cdot 49$ | 10 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1 | 41.57 | 46 |  |
| 1013 | - | - | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 14$ | 1 | 24.85 | 80 | 11.01 | 11 | . | $\cdots$ | $36 \cdot 00$ | 42 |  |
| 1014 | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | -• | -1.08 | 2 | $27 \cdot 46$ | 85 | 10.81 | 11 | - | $\therefore$ | 80.45 | 48 |  |
| 1015 | - | 0.45 | 2 | - | - | 8.09 | 13 | $2 \cdot 95$ | 8 | . | . | 12.48 | 28 |  |
| 1916 | - | . | - | $0 \cdot 40$ | 1 | 11.75 | 15 | $12 \cdot 37$ | 18 | 0.01 | 1 | $25 \cdot 18$ | 85 |  |
| 1017 | * | $1 \cdot 56$ | 1 | 4.12 | 8 | 21.58 | 22 | 22.25 | 83 | 1.58 | 3 | 51.04 | 67 |  |
| 1918 | $\cdots$ | . |  | $1 \cdot 69$ | 2 | 8.27 | 5. | 4.27 | 6 |  | $\cdots$ | $8 \cdot 28$ | 13 |  |
| 1918 |  | 018 | 1 | 0.85 | 1 | $16 \cdot 53$ | 29 | 11.80 | 18 | 1.28 | 8 | 80.09 | 47 |  |
| 1920 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 3.79 | 5 | 10-80 | 23 | 0.20 | 1 |  |  | 23.88 | 29 |  |
| Average | . $\cdot$ | 0.46 | 1 | $1 \cdot 32$ | 2 | $18 \cdot 15$ | 22 | 7•70 | 11 | 0.00 | 2 | 29-52 | 86 |  |

Remarke on the character of the esason at Ahmedabad (Taluza Dachroi), duving 1910 to 1920.
1910.-Rain during the year below the osual fall. No rain in the anti-monsoon period. Monsoon proper eatablished ltself early in June and the fall being adequate Kharif sowings wore started everywhere. In July rain fell in scattered showers, eud Kharif sowlng was completed by the end of the month. August fall though in defect of the average was beneficlal to the crops which throve well. September rain was again much under average but was upio requirements for the development
of the crops. October gave a few scattered showers suff cient for Rabi sowings, No guln fcll subequently. Season fairiy good.
1011. Total fall consldersbly in defect of the average. No rain in the anti-monsoon period. Monsoon opened in the second week of June and Khanf sowings were started but retarded owing to subsequent break. July rain was far short of the nverage
and further sowing was stopped for want of moisture. In August the fall was again deftelent but that at end of month was useful for the crops not completely withered. Rain in september was very meagre. All crops suffered from the tong drought. October and subsequent months were raluless. Habi sowing was restricted to places with frrigation faclities. Seneon on the whole vory poor.
1012.- Rain during the ycar much in excess of the average. Rain during the anti-monsoon period was slight. Monsoon set in late in unc and the fall being insufficient Khanif sowing was confined to motst places. July rain was in excess of the average and the Kharif sowings were completed. Rain in August was excessive retarding agricultural operetions and it break was aeedcd for their resumption. Cotton had to be resown in places. Fall in September was confned to the frat week. The last week of which light but general rain was received which benefited the crops. December was dry. Scaton gopd
1913.--Total fall of the year above the average. Slight rain in the anti-monsoon period, Jonsoon opened in the second week and the favoumble rime in July. August rain was in defect of the aversge hut was henefictal to the crope which throppeted under all in September was useful. No rain in Octobor and subsequent months. Rabl sowing was done in time and the crope throve well. Scason on the whole good
1914.-Rain during the year much above the average. Fair rin fell in the snti-monsoon period. The monsoon set in the second week of June and afforded sumfent molsture for general Kharif sowing which were completed in July when the rain exceeded the average and a break was needed. This occurred in Auguzt when the fall was light which proved useful for standing crops. Good rain ln Septomber helped the standing crope which did well excopt Jowari and Bajri which suffered from ex cesalve rain. October was practically rainless. Aabl sowing was commenced and continued in November when no rain
tell. December was dry. Halls crops throve well. Season on the wholo falrly good.
1016.-Annual fall much in defect of the average. No anti-monsoon rain. Monsoon commenced late in June and the fall being inadequate Kharif sowing was conbned to moist places only. Rain ia July was far short of the average but Kharif sowing
was continued. Auguet rain was conflined to the first week and was followed by a break. The fall in September was gcant and did not improve the Kharlf crops which showed signs of distress. Cotton did a little better. Relief came by an unusually heavy raln In October. It proved beneficial to surviving kharti crops and to cotton and facilitated rabl sowlng. There whe no rain in November and December. Rabi crops required more rain and they were further damaged by frost ater on. Scason quite poor.
1016.- Bain during the year a little below the average. Falr rain in anti-monsoon perlod. Monsoon reached early in June but the
 pleting them. August raln made up the deficlency previously felt and the crops throve well. Good rain in September urther heped them. October lall was above the average and
1917.-Raln greaty in excess of the average. There were heavy anti-monsoon showers but the fall in June being indequate the sowIng of K harlf crops wus prolonged to the end of July. The fall in the two subsequent months was good and crope made
good progreas. Faln in October, however, was somewhat excesalve and damaged in places Kharif crops that were ready for harvest. There was no raln subsequently but the moisture fric in the late ralns was sufficat and Rabl crops gave a good return exeept in places whore wheat was danaged by rust. Season on the whole failly satisfactory.
1918.-Total fall of the ycar seriously short of the average. Thero was some anti-monsoon raln, but the fall in June and July belug quite inadequate crops sowing In anticipation of rain withered. There was somo raln at the end of August. It improved the situatlon to some extent but the fall in September was meagre and the crops again deteriorated except where helped by irrigation and yielded practically no out-turn. There was no rain later and rabl crops were sown only in placas where
1019.-Rainfall fair. Anti-monsoon ghowers were light and the fall in June being dofectlve. Kharif sowings were started only in places of suffelent moisture. July raln, however, was guffelent for thetr comptetion. The fall in August was excessive and alt rops proces wer rin whe gillht but good rant but october was dry and aliowed harveling or bain and the other Kharip ubsequently. Scason on the whole fair for Kharif and good for Rabl cropa fall fair for Kharif cropa but serloubly defcient for Rabl. Ther habl cropat
 also plentiful sowing of Kharif crops commenced in time. July min was under avemge but aufflient for gianding cropw Rabi cropt practically remalnod unsown. The eeason on the wholo indifforent for Kharlf crops and unsatigtactory for Rabl.
(Sd.) K. H. GOKHLE,
for Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.
Detail: of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate for years 1912-13, 1915-16, and 1916-17.


APPENDIX D.
Agricultural Stock of the 80 Government villages in the North Daskroi Taluka during the year 1915-16.

-Note, Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are miture of breeding, il itn.ate.


Note.-The fgures are ehown according to the old groupg as the vllage war agures were not arailable culrg to the destructit is of the records of the Daskrol Kacheri by fire in 2010.

## APPENDIX E.

Shops, Industries, etc., in the Villages of the North Daskroi Taluka, 1921.


APPENDIX F.
[FORM V. F. 16.]
Weil;, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 75 Government vill ges of the Taluka North Daskroi for the year 1916-17.


Abstract of Appendix F.

| District.$1$ | Details. <br> 2 | Wells, Bhudkis and the like. |  | Tanks, |  | Other Sources, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kaoha. 6 | Pakka. | Kacha. 8 |
| Ahmodabsd North Daskroi Taluka | For irrigation <br> For drinking aupply of human beings but not for irrigation | $\begin{array}{r} 2,897 \\ 547 \end{array}$ | 101 $-\quad 2$ | -1 8 | 69 26 | $\cdots$ | 2 3 |
|  | For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. <br> In' disuse | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 382 \end{aligned}$ | 4 35 | $\cdots$ | 323 30 | $\cdots$ | $15$ |
|  | Total .. <br> Totals recorded at the previous eettlements. | 3,948. | 142 | 16 | 448 | 1 | 12 |

APPENDIX G.
Selling value of Jirayat lands in the villages of the North Daskroi Taluka in the ycars 1911-12 to 1916-17.


APPENDIX G (1).
Selling value of Kyari lands in the villages of the North Daskroi Taluka for the years 1911-12 to 191617.


APPENDIX H .
Leases of Jirayat lands in the villages of the North Daskroi Taluka for the year 1916-17.


## APPENDIX H (1).

Leases of Kyari !ands in the villyg 's of the North Daskrsi Taluka.


APPENDIX H (2).
Leases of irrigated Jirayat lands in the villages of the North Diskroi Taluha for 1916-17.


## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the North Daskroi Taluka frcm 1888 to 1920 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).


## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of North Daskroi.

ca 2-11

## APPENDIX K-continued.



## APPENDIX K-concluded.



Note.-Figures for outstanding balance could not be classified as authorized or unauthorized till the year 1906 as the rules for authorized sugpensions were not in force till then. Figures are shown acoording to the old groups only they are not showe according to new groups as the villagewar figures were not available owing to the destruction of records of the old Daskroi Kacheri in 1919.

in Government occupied land, North Daskroi Taluka.

C. 2-12

APPENDIX


L-concld.


Summary for dry-crop rates (North Daskroi).


## APPENDIX M.,

Population and area of Goverkment occupied land, in the North Daskroi Taluka.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scrial } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Appen- } \\ & \text { dix } \mathrm{L} . \end{aligned}$ | Name ot village. | Population according to the Census of. |  |  | Unoocupled cultivable Govt. land in. |  |  |  |  | Eemarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1836-00. | 1896-97. | 1006-07. | 1018-10. | 1010-20. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | Groug $I$. <br> Amralwad Asaryat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 678 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | The Ggures of popu- |
|  |  | 278 | 1,489 | 773 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | lation according to |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | in the case of the |
|  | (Aspur Surpur). | 32 | 2 | - | - | - | - | -• | -• | $\underset{\text { villages Azarwa, Beh- }}{\substack{\text { rampur } \\ \text { Dariapur }}}$ |
| 3 | Behrampur | 849 | 1,020 | 818 | 11 | 6 |  | *. | . | Kajipur Madalpur |
| 4 | Bariapur Kajipur | 1,013 | 4,336 | 668 | 17 | 12 |  | 4 | 4 | Rajpur Hirpur. |
| 5 | Hansol | 942 | 930 | 870 | 26 | 26 | - 25 | 84 | 84 | ${ }_{\text {shown as the same }}^{\text {sere }}$ not avalable |
| 0 | Kochrab : - | 1,298 | 1,889 | 1,840 | 03 | - 13 |  | 12 | 12 | from the Ahmed- |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Madajpur . | 1,214 | 1450 | . |  |  | . | 1 | 1 |  |
| 8 | Martampur | 200 | 183 | 185 | 26 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 22 |  |
| $0 \cdot$ | Muthlikhill | 836 | 085 | 758 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | -• |  |
| 10 | Navrangpur | 600 | 728 | 738 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 26 |  |
| 11 | Paldl Kochrab | 1,079 | 909 | 1,119 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 |  |
|  | (Fatepur) | 101 | 87 | 277 | .. |  |  | . |  |  |
| 12 | Kajpur Hirpur | 3,834 | 4,012 | 781 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | ' 8 |  |
|  | (Nagina) | 18 | 59 | . | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 |  |
| 18 | Hakhtal | 1,201 | 1,970 | 2,398 | 44 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 |  |
| 14 | Sher Kotda | 394 | 1.488 | - | 0 | $\pm$ | 1 | -• |  |  |
|  | Total | 18,186 | 22,724 | . | 243 | 131 | 103 | 136 | 140 |  |
|  | Group 11. |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Acher | 1,461 | 1,326 | 1,481 |  | - .. | 10 | 7 | 7 |  |
| 16 | Kall | 895 | 880 | 878 | 8 | 4 | 40 | 41 | 41 | . - |
| 17 | Motera | 885 | 715 | 699 | .. | 5 | 7 | 18 | 18 |  |
| 18 | Naroda | 2,768 | 2,844 | 2,048 | 110 | 155 | 26 | 234 | 234 |  |
| 19 | Odhav - | 686 | 781 | 762 | 585 | 844 | 237 | 861 | 055 |  |
| 20 | Ranip | 668 | 2,347 | 938 | 28 | 48 | 27. | 19 | 15 |  |
| 21 | Usmanpar | 139 | 127 | 104 | .. | $\because$ | .. | .. | . |  |
| 22 | Vadij | 1,340 | 1,588 | 1,082 | 32 | 35 | 16 | 31 | 31 |  |
| 28 | Fastrapur | 149 | 240 | - 348 | 81 | 82 | 17 | 24 | 24 |  |
|  | Total | 8,918 | 10,803 | 10,120 | 794 | 1,163 | 880 | 1,080 | 1,020 |  |
|  | - Group III. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Adalal | 1,880 | 1,632 | 1,887 |  | 105 | . 364 | 342 | 342 |  |
| 25 | Amlapur | 304 | 229 | 285 | . | 118 | .. | 8 | 8 |  |
| $20^{\circ}$ | Bhat | 665 | 538 | 506 | 86 | 101 | 36 | 178 | 178 |  |
| 27 | Bodakdev | 435 | 467 | 509 | 0 | 0 | ss | 45 | 45 |  |
| 28 | Budthal | 060 | 840 | 081 | 185 | 154 | 80 | 4 | 4 |  |
| 29 | Chandkheda | 1,837 | 1,796 | 1,416 | - | . | . | 11 | 11 |  |
| 30 | Chandlodla | 641 | 688 | 728 | 1 | 4 | 38 | 14 | 14 |  |
| 31 | Chenpur | 271 | 261 | 228 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 13 |  |
| 32 | Chiloda $\quad$, | 710 | 650 |  | 36 | 106 | 49 | 58 | 58 |  |
| 83 | Enasan | 615 | 996 | 777 | 67 | 176 | 14 | 52 | 52 |  |
| 34 | Chatlodia | 358 | 881 | 893 | 65 | 82 | 5 | 23 | 28 |  |
| 85 | Gots | 527 | 608 | 054 | 11 | 58 | 102 | 133 | 183 |  |
| 86 | Hubpura | 250 | 252 | 252 | 15 | $26^{\circ}$ | 10 | 85 | 85 |  |
| 37 | Jagatpur | 295 | 251 | 323 | 70 | 68 | 146 | 89 | 80 |  |
| 38 | Jhundal | 1,363 | 1,323 | 1,276 | 8 | 22 | . |  | .. |  |
| 30 | Kotarpur | 186 | 188 | 288 | 88 | 68 | 8 | 83 | 98 |  |
| 40 | Limbadia | 247 | 232 | 268 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 18 |  |
| 41 | Makarba | 976 | 1,085 | 1,020 | 44 | 48 | 111 | 138 | 192 |  |
| 42 | Madra | 541 | 525 | 450 | 120 | 298 | 56 | 200 | 200 |  |
| 43 | Muthe | 561 | 408 | 513 | 51 | 171 | 18 | 37 | 89 |  |
| 44 | Pardhol | 1,014 | 1,318 | 1,188 | 67 | 63 | 101 | 95 | 95. |  |

- APPENDIX M-contd.


No. S. R. V. 27.
From,

> G. E. CHATFIELD, EsQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,    Collector of Ahmedabad ;

## To,

The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS, Poona.

Ahmedabad, 29th September 1922.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement proposals of Mr. Hartshorne, Assistànt Settlement Officer, for the second Revision Settlement of the North Dascroi Taluka.
2. The report is a very full and careful production. Mr. Hartshorne has shewn that the taluka under report has prospered under the past settlement period more than the adjacent taluka of South Dascroi, from which it was separated in the year 1912. In spite of the many and severe famines which have been such a noticeable feature of the past 30 years the North Dascroi Taluka has borne the rates of assessment well and required few remissions. The proximity of the country side to the city of Ahmedabad is the chief factor in its prosperity. I was in the district in famine of 1918-19 and was struck by the superior stamina shewn by the cultivators of the North Dascroi when compared with those of the South. No doubt this was largely due to the fact that there is very little rice land in North Dascroi and the people rely largely, upon their fodder crops, the grass of which finds a good sale in the city.
3. Accepting the account of the taluka, so ably given by Mr. Hartshorne, I proceed straight to discuss his proposals, I accept his grouping with one modification. I do not consider that he has shewn sufficient reasons for the entire abolition of the old Group III. His reason for its abolition is simplification. But although the group is small, there is good reason for its existence. The grouping depends mainly upon distance from Ahmedabad and logically speaking there is no reason. for the sudden jump from Mr. Hartshorne's second group with a rate of Rs. 4-0-0 to his 3rd group with a.rate of Rs. 3-8-0. Moreover this group has been in existence for the whole settlement period and includes some very prosperous villages, for the reduction of whose assessment there is admittedly no reason whatever. In spite of the smalliness of the group I would propose therefore its retention. The villages of Gota and Bhat may however be reduced to the group below it as Mr. Hartshorne has given good reasons for the reduction of their assessment. The remaining 6 villages will, if my proposal be accepted, form the third group. with an assessment of Rs. 3-12-0 corresponding with that proposed by Mr. Kirpalani for the second group of South Dascroi.
4. Passing to the question of rates, I accept Mr. Hartshorne's general viewnamely that inspite of the comparative prosperity of the taluka it is not desirable to enhance their general pitch except in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, but to content ourselves with levelling up some of the villages which have hitherto been grouped low for various reasons. Although the taluka has come through the past settlement period without difficulty and is fairly contended, and prosperous it would be rash to argue that can it therefore bear enhancement. Indeed it would be illogical to propose it when a reduction has been proposed in the neighbouring taluka of South Dascroi, which half encircle's the same great market upon its Southern side. I accept Mr. Hartshorne's proposals to raise the maximum Jirayat rate for the lst group which consist of villages in the suburban area of Ahmedabad. The rate of Rs. 4-8-0 proposed by him is the rate proposed for similar villages in South Dascroi. The remaining groups, except for the abolition of the old 3rd and 5th remain rated as at present. Comparing the two talukas, it is to be noticed that no group corresponding to Mr. Hartshorne's second has been
proposed for the Southern Taluka. I have some misgivings whether Shah wadi and perhaps one or two other villages in Mr. Kirpalani's second group should not be rated as highly as Naroda, Sahij or Odhav. But generally speaking the villages in theSouth Dascroi second group lie further from the city, than those which Mr. Hartshorne rates at Rs. 4-0-0 and there can be no question as to the capacity of the latter to continue to pay this rate. Passing on to Mr. Hartshorne's third group, I would as stated in para 3 retain the present rate of Rs. 3-12-0 in the villages which have hitherto paid it with the exception of Gota and Bhat the former of which has been enjoying especial remission while the latter suffers from peculiar disadvantages, as Mr. Hartshorne has shewn. My fourth group will correspond with Mr. Hartshorne's third, rated at Rs. 3-8-0. His fourth group includes the Sanand villages. Some of which suffer an enhancement of 4 annas and 4 (Ambli,Bopal, Silaj and Ghuma ) an enhancement of 8 as they have hitherto enjoyed a remission of 4 annas from the maximum rate of their group. The revision of the Sanand Settlement still remains to be considered; but I think a sudden rise of 8 annas or 18 per cent. would be hard upon these villages which are not particularly good ones. I therefore recommend that for the first half of the Settlement they should be granted a 50 per cent. remission of the amount of enhancement and pay Rs. 3-0-0 only instead of the full group rate of Rs. 3-4-0.
5. The objections received are duly forwarded. They are not of much weight and proceed from only 9 villages. Indroda and Labkaman have not been proposed for enhancement. Sola, Bhadaj and Hebatpur are to undergo an enhancement of 4 annas. They are Sanand villages and better situated than most of the villages which have been paying the maximum jirayat rate of Rs. 3-4-0 during the past settlement period. I do not consider their objection valid. Ghuma another Sanand village is due for an enhancement of 8 annas, which as already stated appears to me too high. Budthal and Walad are being raised by a group and suffer an enhancement of 4 annas. They are both prosperous villages and Mr. Hartshorne has given good reasons for the proposed enhancement.
6. Mr. Hartshorne has proposed to keep the present water rates and with the exception of 3 villages, the present grouping for water rate purposes. His reasons do not appear to me clear. I understand that in his opinion (paragraph 83) the principles underlying such grouping are (1) situation with regard to markets and (2) peculiar advantages enjoyed by certain favoured tracts. From his next para (84) I gather that North Dascroi is pretty well uniform as regards advantages for rice cultivation. The logical conclusion should surely be that the water rate grouping should follow the dry-crop grouping. The area cultivated with rice in the whole taluka is less than 10 per cent. of the cultivated area and is pretty well distributed throughout the villages, few of which have either much or none at all, I therefore propose here as in South Dascroi, that the water rate should follow the main grouping as follows:-

Rs. a. p.

## Mr. Hartshorne's groupes I and II (my proposed groups I, II and III) <br> 400 <br> Mr. Hartshorne's groups III and IV (my groups IV and V) <br> 380

I have no objection to the rate of Rs. 5-0-0 continuing in Berhanpur which is exceptionally situated. The result of these proposals will be :-
to raise the water rate in 1 village by 12 annnas

| " | " | 4 | 33 | " | '8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 3 \% | 10 | " | " | 4 |
| to lower the water rate in 1 |  |  | " | " | 8 |
| " | " | 4 | " | " | 4 |

Of the 2 villages in which there is an 8 anna rise or over, one Motera is very close to Ahmedabad and can well stand it, while the other Silej, has a water rate of only Rs. 2-12-0 which is extraordinarily low. However the enhancement is high and
a 50 per cent. remission for 15 years may be granted. Of the 7 in which I propose to lower the water rate by 8 annas, three (Adalaj, Dantali and Jamiatpur) are marked out also by Mr. Hartshorne for reduction of water rate. The matter is not one of very great importance as the rice area is so small. But grouping and rating ought to be based on some sort of principle and not to be taken on trust from the original settlement without reasons given.
7. The results of these proposals are as follows. The increase on Jirayat land according to mine is Rs. 650 and on Kyari land Rs. 169, or Rs. 819 in all over, Mr. Hartshorne's figures. The difference is trifling.

Your most obedient servant,
G. E. CHATFIELD,

Collector of Ahmedabad.





Ahmedabad, 11th October 1922.
G. E. CHATFIELD,

Collector of Abmedabad.
(Below Ahmedabad Collector's No. S. R. V.-27, dated 29th September 1922.)
No. S. T.-299.
Poona, 12th February 1923.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. This report was received from the Collector on 2nd October 1922, and when I took over charge two months later, I thought it had been dealt with. To my surprise $I$ have just found that it was not, and I very much regret the consequent * delay.
3. I am very disappointed by my study of the report and statistics, and find that in spite of the fact that the report is lengthy, it goes into a lot of matters which to my mind are quite irrelevant. It does not at all analyse and dwell upon the points which are vital. In settlements we are required by thelaw to revise our assessment with regard to the value of land and the profits of cultivation and every possible occasion has been taken to emphasize this; the proper interpretation is that assessments are based solely upon the rent: "rent" as defined by Ricardo and economists of the accepted school who follow him. Everything else in a settlement report is merely collateral, corroborative, interesting, and informative, but not vital.
4. In the first place, I find that for a taluka like North Daskroi the volume of statistics given us in Appendices $G$ and $H$ is very inadequate. We all know that 40 years ago such statistics were really scarce. There was no Record of Rights : documents in sub-registry offices were far more uncommon; and the Settlement Officers had a good deal else to do besides hunting about for sales and leases, and yet nearly 40 years ago, Mr. Fernandez was able to give us as many statistics of sales and leases as we are given in this report. Comparing these statistics with the great volume of valuable figures given in, say, Mr. Garrett's or Mr. Webb's reports, we see that there is very good reason for being dissatisfied with the quantity. Now whether this is due to any failure of the Assistant Settlement Officer to search sufficiently for them, or whether it is due to the fact that they do not exist, is not even mentioned in the report. It is however clear that statistics were only collected for a limited number of villages. As the total number of villages is 75 the need of selecting typical villages, and excluding others, was considerably less than when dealing with a taluka of 200 or more villages and of a much larger area. Actually we are given statistics of leases for 27 villages and of sales for 37 . The latter figure is not so bad; but even there I find that several of the villages, of which transfer to a higher or lower group is proposed in the report, have not been selected (or possibly afforded no example of sales and leases ?). We are therefore asked to decide the fate of these villages without any statistics, but merely upon inferences upon the statistics given for their neighbours, which is an unsatisfactory position. This probably occurred through the interruption of the settlement work for a period of about 2 years ; otherwise when an Assistant Settlement Officer makes up his mind that it is desirable to move a certain village up or down by one or more groups, and he finds that no statistics bearing on its rental valuation have been obtained, he should at least make another special effort to include some figures in his report before he sends it. I have therefore delayed the report and collected through the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., additional figures for the 8 villages as to which doubts might be resolved by further information. I, add these as supplements to original appendices G. and H. Very little indeed has been said about the character of the sales and leases investigated and tabulated. It has been stated that they have been carefully verified, and only accepted when corroborated by the principals or persons fully competent to represent them, and that when land was handed over in satisfaction of debt, the sale has been excluded. Out of 1,242 items 824 have been accepted, that is to say, about two-thirds. The Settlement Officer also notices that land close to the city commands a much higher price. But for settlement purposes we want to know, in respect of sales and leases, whether it is considered to be a fair open-market bargain, or whether there are any other considerations which affect or vitiate the prices. A cash rent is understated when services or supplies in kind are also rendered. A sale price is vitiated when the land includes wells, buildings, or other improvements made by the holder which add to its
value but are not charged with assessment. But when we are dealing with land in the immediate vicinity of such a city as Ahmedabad, the main danger is to avoid non-agricultural values. The agricultural settlement is based upon agricultural rentals, and when a sale price is doubled because of some anticipation of a future demand for building purposes that inflation vitiates the price for our purpose. The sale prices as reported should have been checked by the new suburban map, and where there was any reason to suspect the possible existence of N.A. inflation the parties should have been questioned upon this, and in any case a reservation should have been made as to all such prices. There is a ready means of detecting whether - sale prices are so inflated or not. Land which is outside the city gates, now being used for agriculture, will fetch an agricultural rent settled year by year which cannot be increased by 4 annas, in consideration of the possibility that next year it may be in demand for building a Mill. That adds nothing to the crop, but the owner of the land would be quite unwilling to sell it at its agricultural value, that is, for the capitalized rent ; because he has great expectation of hereafter getting a big income on its N.A. value, and he would not sell it even to a fellow agriculturist without getting something to compensate him for the loss of this expectation.' In purely agricultural land we find that sale prices very closely conform to the capitalized rental, taking a rate of interest not below 6 and not above 10 per cent. for the capitalization. Near Ahmedabad I think 16 times the net rent would be the capitalization one would expect even where there is no expectation of building value. But when we find that a much higher rate of purchase prevails near the city then it is certain that the excess is due to non-agricultural inflation. For instance, let the rent be Rs. 10 (excluding assessment) a year. The normal sale price of such land would be about Rs. 160 . Suppose we find it to be Rs. 400, then it is as nearly certain as anything can be that Rs. 240 have been paid speculatively, in anticipation of a higher building value hereafter. Now in Group I of Mr. Hartshorne's Appendix $G$ this is exactly what we find. The average rent in Group I is three times the assessment. The normal agricultural sale value would therefore be 33 times; that is a net profit of 2 assessments capitalized at 16.6 years' purchase. Yet we find that the actual number of multiples is 46 and not 32 , and in those villages like Asarwa, which is close up to the city, the rate is 63 . Now this is certainly non-agricultural inflation and I do not regard the sale values in Group 1 as being 46 multiples. I should prefer to exclude Asarwa and take the multiple at about 30 on the basis of the other villages which lie further out, and upon the rentals. These are problems which ought to have been thoroughly threshed out by the Assistant Șettlement Officer, and he should have given.us full information in his report. I have made subsequent enquiries and Mr. Hartshorne now assures me that particular care was taken to avoid N. A. value: and he explains the case of Asarwa as due to high values for vegetable growing near the City. But this would seem therefore to be well (?) irrigated land and therefore not true "jirayat"? I still opine that Asarwa figures must not mislead us as to the dry crop maximum for group I.
5. The next important matter in a Settlement report are the prices. These I am sorry to say have been given all wrong. "Price" in the ordinary acceptation of mankind means the equivalent in money. When I ask the price of potatoes or of gold, or of a horse I do not expect to be told that a horse sells at the rate of half a stone of flesh to the sovereign. I expect to be told that an ounce of gold, or the sack of wheat, or a ton of coal sells for so many rupees or other current coin. When we speak of an increase in price we mean increase in the coin units paid for a ixed quantity. No two men anywhere discussing prices could possibly think ,therwise, unless where they carefully arranged beforehand that they meant some;hing different. There is amongst agriculturists a practice of speaking of the price ff jowari with reference to the number of seers sold per rupee. When the quantity lold for a rupee decreases this is the same thing as an increase in price; but the eercentage of the decrease in quantity is vastly different from the percentage of ihe increase in price. If to-day 10 lbs of corn is sold for a rupee, and to-morrow aone, the decrease in quantity is 100 per cent., but the increase in price is infinite, for the greatest quantity of money will not now purchase any corn. Yet, Mr. Hartshorne has fallen into the same mistake as was made by Mr. Gordon in his Karjat (Kolaba) report, and speaks of percentage of increase of price when he means the percentage of decrease in quantity. He makes the increase in the price of jowari upon the standard at the beginning of the settlement (1888-97) 64 per cent. ; for bajri 64 per cent. and cotton 74 per cent. But these are not the
increases in price. These are the decreases in quantity. The increase in the price of jowari is 171 per cent. ; and for cotton, not 74 but 275 per cent. So wildly wrong can we go if we do not think of the meaning of the figures we are using.
6. In Ahmedabad there is no doubt that a very great many of the rents are paid in the form of a share of the crop, and there are others expressed rather in the quantity of produce than in money. The Assistant Settlement Officer has not mentioned these forms of rent at all. He has given us a paragraph about crop experiments, but what deduction he draws from it, or what he expects us to draw is not suggested. I am not able to see the relevancy, unless perhaps he was going to work out a discussion on crop share rents, and then dropped the idea. As a minor matter, I notice that in his appendix $H$ he has printed at the head of the last column ". percentage of rent represented by the assessment", when as a matter of fact the column represents the multiples of the assessment included in the rent.
7. He gives us in Appendix H (2) some leases of irrigated jirayat land. Now irrigated jirayat land is not assessed on its gross rent, but only as to that portion of rent due to the dry soil and the inherent virtue known as "sub-soil water". The rent of a field irrigated by a well or from a.canal has not the remotest relevancy.to its agricultural assessment unless we apply a large number of corrections which the Assistant Settlement Officer in this case has certainly not applied. In the body of his report he also promised to give us in Appendix G (3) some figures of sales for N. A. purposes. He has apparently changed his mind, because the Appendix is not appended. Perhaps, he has rightly concluded that it was entirely irrelevant. We should expunge the reference te it in the report. The figures have been subsequently sent in : but are not printed as they do not serve any purpose. Of course they show sale multiples of several hundreds of times the assessment.
$\checkmark$ 8. The Assistant Settlement Officer is doing his best to take a rosy view of the progress of the taluka, and it is a view which I cannot share. Group I close to the walls of the city has such exceptional facilities that, during the last seven or eight years at any rate, the over-assessment from which it suffered in the beginning of the settlement period has now disappeared and the land holders are coming out on the right side, and this group is on the whole, with the exception of 1 or 2 villages on its out-skirts, considerably under-assessed; but the whole of the rest of the taluka has been over-assessed from 1889 up to now. One perfectly certain sign - of over-assessment, which is nearly as infallible as the index of a clinical thermometer when properly used upon a fever patient, is the percentage of waste land. The student of economics knows quite well what I mean by the "margin of cultivation", and when a settlement causes the margin of cultivation to fall, and a large number of acres of land to go out of occupation, it is no more use saying that the taluka is not over-assessed than it would be to read $105^{\circ}$ on the index of the clinical thermometer, and then to certify that in our opinion the patient had not got fever. As soon as the settlement was introduced, the waste (which was quite a large quantity even before the introduction) rose rapidly by 2,000 acres. Unless we should think that these are not very important figures, let me give an adequate reference point by taking the case of the far distant taluka of Jalgaon in Khandesh. Jalgaon 50 years ago was a sort of ultima thule, with a sparse population and large unoccupied area. Nowadays the aggregate occupied cultivable area of Jalgaon is 133,611 acres as against a total occupied area for Daskroi of only 59,444 , that is to say, that Jalgaon is well over double Daskroi. The aggregate amount of cultivable waste land in Jalgaon taluka is 2,280 acres which is about half the area available in Daskroi, and the fall in unoccupied area in Jalgaon during the last 30 years is only the amount by which the unoccupied area in Daskroi jumped up immediately upon the fresh setilement in 1889. Now that we have a sense of proportion, let me point out that we started in 1889 with $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total cultivable land lying waste and, after getting a good deal worse, it has of late years improved-and we all know that the huge rise of prices must have set matters largely right during the last 7 years-and to-day the percentage stands at $7 \cdot 3$ that is to say, 1,000 acres more than at the beginning of the settlement, and Daskroi has a percentage of $7 \cdot 3$ of its cultivable land lying waste as against $1 \cdot 7$ in Jalgaon. There is no city like Ahmedabad up in Khandesh. It has been suggested that the city draws off agricultural population. I do not regard this is at all likely. If there is profit in cultivating the land and selling its produce to the city, population would flow in from everywhere to earn that profit. There is no depopulation, for instance,
round about Bombay or other cities such as Sholapur, which employ a large body of industrial workers. Now a suggestion has been made that some of this land remains waste because it has been reserved for grazing, etc. This, I am afraid, will not serve for an explanation of the increase ; if we were discussing a decrease it would be entitled to every consideration.
9. I now reach another point in which the Assistant Settlement Officer's report is defective. Alarmed by the great rise in waste land and the obvious over-burden of the assessment Government had to intervene and announce a revision of the assessment even before the big famine of 1899-1900 (see paragraph 62 of Mr . Hartshorne's report). As a result 50 per cent. of the increase of assessment on jirayat land,' (that is to say, on about 95 per cent. of all land) was remitted, and as bad seasons succeeded and no improvement appeared, the remission continued until 1913-14, and even until last year it still had to be continued in 9 villages of the North-Daskroi Taluka and a great many more of South-Daskroi. Now where these remissions have been finally withdrawn they no doubt have ceased to affect the sales and rents except possibly some of the very early ones in Appendix G. But in 9 of these villages the remissions still continue and for 4 of these (Adalaj, Gota, Tragad and Sanoda) we are given sale rates in Appendix G and the assessment and the multiples thereof have been given us, and yet it has not been stated whether the assessment on which that calculation is based is the full settlement assessment or the abated assessment under the remission orders.- This is a vital point which we shall have to get cleared up. Then again in the figures of remission given in Appendix. K, nothing has been said as to how much of this remission was an abatement of the substantive demand, and how much was what may be called seasonal remissions, based upon the Remission and Suspension rules which have been in force since 1904, and the various other casual grounds of remission. At least it appears impossible to assign the true significance to these remission figures without distinguishing how much was due to the abatement of the revenue demand. In Group I the remissions have been about I year's revenue in 28 years, and even less than that in those villages which used to belong to Sanand, and which are now included in Group I-B. This is a point deserving of notice, because these villages I think require special treatment. For the rest of the taluka the remission amounts to about 1 year's revenue in 14 years. This is nothing like so high as we find in Ahmednagar district, and I am inclined to suspect that perhaps it does not include at all the remissions due to abatement of assessment ; but the Assistant Settlement Officer has either not noticed the point or has not given us any information about it. I have now ascertained that the multiples are calculated on the Standard and not on the reduced assessment and require therefore to be raised by zth more to give a correct picture of the weight of the real assessment. Also that the fixed remissions are included in the figure of remissions : therefore the real remissions given in the Taluka are extraordinarily low.
10. When we come to discuss the grouping, the main thing is communications. A map is sent with the report which omits to show the bridges over the Sabarmati. This is not the fault of the Assistant Settlement Officer but it is a grave fault in the map which must be inquired into. We have had since the last settlement more than one new railway through the taluka, and it is an axiom of grouping that a railway alters the situation. Within 5 or 6 miles of Ahmedabad, no doubt, railways would not help, but when we get a little farther off, say to the village Ghuma on the Sanand border, in fact we can get into Ahmedabad in a matter of minutes with perishable products by the new railway. This is a very great alteration, and it brings that village and its neighbours well up into the same facilities as those villages much nearer to the city walls. Then again there is Chandkheda away to the north which now has a railway, and can get in and out from the city for all purposes with far greater facility than it could during the preceding settlement. Here again we find this village greatly improved in rental value, but in the grouping I do not find sufficient attention had been paid to these facilities.
11. Broadly speaking in 1889 we find a body of sales of 838 acres at $25 \cdot 68$ times the assessment. That was in a day when there was no record of rights; the Registration office was the only source of information, and the settlement officer had a good deal more to do in other directions, and the same emphasis was not then laid upon the sale and rental values, not because they were less important, but because they were far less accessible than to-day. So far as the figures erred,
they erred from want of exclusion of those values over-inflated by debt which we have seen have been excluded by Mr. Hartshorne to the extent of one-third of the total number of cases examined. If anything, therefore, that value was over-stated. In 1889 the assessment was raised by 25 per cent. and although for a number of years half of that 25 per cent. Was knocked off, it has now, except for 9 villages, been retained, and therefore if land sold for $25 \cdot 68$ times the assessment in 1889 it would now sell for 20.5 , assuming the rate of interest or the expected return on the investment to be about the same. Excluding group I, where as I have shown values are inflated by the neighbourhood of Alimedabad city, we now find the general average sale value is $20 \cdot 7$, an increase of $\cdot 2$ per cent. : when therefore the Assistant Settlement Officer paints the rosy picture of land values "well maintained or distinctly improved", I must confess that he is on the right side of the fence but standing on a remarkably narrow edge.
12. What we' really have to do is to re-assess the taluka upon Appendices $G$ and $H$. There were 6 or 7 old groups, and Mr. Hartshorne would rearrange these into 4, and I quite agree that 4 is enough; but I have found it very difficult to follow his paragraph 75. It is best to turn to the summary of dry-crop rates which follows Appendix L and which should have been printed in paragraph 75.
13. I now propose to discuss the 4 groups. Mr. Hartshorne proposes group I, 14 villages, now assessed at Rs. 44 to be raised to Rs. $4 \frac{1}{3}$; no change in the constitution of the group. The Collector accepts this proposal and gives grounds with which I quite disagree. He accepts the rate of Rs. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ because it is the rate proposed for the first group of South Daskroi. To my mind that would be no reason whatever unless it could be shown or assumed that the rental values in group I of South Daskroi were the same as those in group I of North Daskroi. But the figures do not exhibit this. I have already pointed out the reason for thinking that the sale values in this group are inflated by N. A. considerations. For South Daskroi the group I is not nearly so close to the city; only 2 or $\mathbf{3}$ villages come within sight of the walls; whereas in North Daskroi the group almost everywhere abuts on the city. But I do not think that any tract should be assessed disregarding its intrinsic value and its facts and figures solely on the ground that it is near to another tract which has been already assessed. If I went to live in a new street I should strongly object to have my Income-tax immediately raised because other people in that street were paying more income-tax. I should prefer my own accounts to be inspected. Now the fact is that in group I the sale values are undoubtedly well up. The increase proposed by Mr. Hartshorne is so small as to be practically negligible. But we find that the sale values in this group are very long way above 16 times the assessment which is what they would be if the assessment were upto the hilt, and took about half of the true rental. The figures given indicate a possibility of increase of assessment in this group by more than 50 per cent. but I would not propose that. Discounting the probability of N. A. inflation in the sale values, and having regard only to the rentals which are three times the assessment I think we should be more than justified in taking an increase approximating to 20 per cont. This means an increase from Rs. 44 to Rs. 5 . a very suitable rate. If we take so little as is proposed we should be letting off the one group in this taluka which plaioly can bear an increase and is under-assessed. It is certainly a less demand in proportion to values than we are making on many villages much further a way. But I do not think that the whole of this group should share in this increase. There are two villages which are not so favourably situated and the statistics of which show that the rental value cannot sustain much increase of assessment. These are Hansol and Bagh-i-farados which does not seem so much like a 'Garden of Eden' now as its name implies. These are the outlying villages of the group, and have very poor rental and sale values. The remaining 12 should be raised to Rs. 5. If all they could stand was the mioroscopic increase of about 6 per cent. which Mr. Hartshorne proposes, then I should say it. would be better to leave them alone.
14. Group Iİ.-Mr. Hartshorne proposes to include the $\varepsilon$ villages now assess:ed at Rs. 4 and 1 at Rs. 3 . To these I bring down 2 from the group above making 11. But amongst Mr. Hartshorne's 9 is included Vastrapur raised from old group III, a village with wretched statistics. But he excludes Chandkheda which has far better figures. Looking at the map it can be seen that there is no reason why Chandkheda should not be in group II if Vastrapur is. But we cannot, upon the
map, arbitrarily paint the groups so as to make a nice symmetrical pattern. The law requires us to have regard to the value of the land, and very rightly too. This being so Vastrapur should be struck out and Chandkheda substituted in composing the 11 villages which I accept for this group. The statistics show that the group is fairly fully assessed already. Its sale values axe 21 multiples and the rents are just twice the assessment. Upon these, we are completely unjustified in proposing any increase at all. Therefore I accept Mr. Hartshorne's proposals to keep the rate at Rs. 4. We need not attempt to squeeze more out of villages which are already assessed three or four times as heavily as most of the villages of the Deccan and Khandesh.
15. Group III.-We are now getting into complications. Mr. Hartshorne proposes 29 villages, now assessed at 4 different rates, Rs. $3 \frac{3}{4}, 3 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \frac{4}{4}$ and 3 , and he proposes to put them all at Rs. 31. That means a reduction on 8, a very small increase on 7, and a rather larger increase on 4. I find myself quite ready to accept 'this composition of Mr. Hartshorne's group. Not quite satisfied with the volume of statistics available, I have collected figures for 2 more of the villages proposed for reduction from $3 \frac{3}{4}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$, Bhat and Chenpur which are typical.

The figures are:-

|  |  | Sale Multiples. | Rent Multiples. | Area in waste acres. | Per cent. of total cultivable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bhat (jirayat) } \\ & \text { Chenpur (") } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 12.5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2.01}{ }^{1.53}$ | 194. 13. | 18 per cent. 3 per cent. |

Their reduction by at least 4 as. is plainly needed. Chenpur is even worse than Bhat. The Collector's proposal to retain it in his special group at $3 \frac{3}{4}$ is emphatically negatived by these new statistics.

Next let me justify the raising of 4 villages from Rs. 3 to Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ which is an increase of $16 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. These four villages form part of the old Sanand group which has been greatly benefitted by the new railway, and which we find was assessed in 1889 at less than it was even then thought capable of bearing, because having been formerly included in the Mahal of Sanand it had been separately settled. For these villages the Assistant Settlement Officer has given us no statistics of land values. We can therefore rely only upon their position in the maip and the condition of their neighbours, and upon that I think they can certainly bear the increase of 16 per cent. and then find themselves in the class of villages where they quite rightly belong. Over the whole of this group taken together the increase is practically nil. The bulk of the villages keep unchanged; 8 are reduced and 11 are raised. The Collector does not accept this proposal, but out of the 8 villages proposed for a slight reduction he would extract 6 and retain them as a separate group at Rs. $3 \frac{3}{4}$, intermediary between the Rs. 4 and Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ groups. Here again the figures of the rental value of the 6 villages are entirely against this proposal, and I regret I cannot accept it. These villages cry aloud for reduction. The recent sharp rise of prices has taken away the smart of the old assessment but if they are ever to recover and the waste land is to be taken up and a creditable settlement is to be made, then we should give up this 4 annas even over these 6 villages, and see carefully what effect the new rates have during the next settlement period. Mr. Hartshoine has taken one of the 11 villages formerly assessed at Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ (Karhai) and proposes to put it down into the next lower group with a reduction of 4 annas. 'As he has singled it out for this treatment it is a pity that he has given us no statistics relating to it. In the absence thereof I quite accept his view that it is unable to bear the existing rate of Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$; but a reduction of 4 annas in the maximum rate is so pettifogging as not to be worth making. But I have since got figures for Karhai Jirayat sale multiples $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ (small area); Rent multiple $1 \cdot 2$; waste about 9 per cent. The village must be reduced at least to the lowest group and 34 is not low enough. The next group is increased by this one village.
16. Group IV.-The remaining 23 villages including Karhai, Mr. Hartshorne proposes to rate at R.s. 3is. They include all the worst villages of the taluka; the bulk of them already rated at Rs. 34 ; but there are 4 which have hitherto been rated at Rs. 24. Now those 4 villages I propose to remove and put into group III; but for the 19 which remain, really miserable villages with very poor sale
values and very poor rents, I am not prepared to maintain the existing Rs. $3 t$ rate but I think they should be given the concession of a reduction to Rs. 3. If it were not for the recent large increase in prices and the probability that now the rupee has fallen in value they are not so over-assessed as they have been in the past, I should propose to reduce the group even further; we have a good deal to make amends for and I think it would be simple and tardy justice to group these villages at Rs. 3. Mr. Hartshorne gives us these figures :-


To these I have added the following statistics for-


Could we have clearer demonstration that Khodiar, Khoraj and their neighbours of the old group at $3 \frac{1}{4}$ must not be retained at $3 \frac{1}{4}$ but reduced to Rs. 3 at most? Jamiatpur is the exception: and, it is quite capable of being grouped in Group III at Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$. This would be against all topographic symmetry and so I do not propose isolated treatment for one village. But that reduction is not to apply to the following four villages: Ambli, Bopal, Silaj and Ghuma. These four form a group by themselves now assessed at Rs. $2 \frac{3}{4}$, and they come from the old Sanand Mahal. The statistics show that they have very good rental and sale values upon the basis of the existing low assessment; and the map shows that they are much benefitted by the railway, and there is not the least reason why they should not line up with Thaltej, Bodakdev, Makarba and Sarkhej, which we have already decided to include in Group III. There is not an atom to choose in situation or land values between all these 8 villages.; 1 happen to have seen at least two of them. The rise from Rs. $2 \frac{3}{4}$ to Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ is 27.3 per cent. and all their figures show that they can support this quite easily. One of the few bright spots in the taluka is the spectacle of these 11 villages of old Sanand, which have not been overassessed, and which are capable like group I of a material increase; and as we have been very liberal to the rest of the taluka there is no reason why we should not take, on exactly the same ground as we base that liberality, our just demand upon these 11 villages. To supplement the figures for these villages I have further obtained these :-

Old Sanand group at 23 : Proposed by Mr. Hartshorne 31; By Settlement Commissioner $3 \frac{1}{2}$.

| Commi |  |  |  |  | ples of ass | ent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sales. Dry orop. | Rent Dry orop | Por cent of waste |
| Bopsl | - 0 | $\cdots$ |  | $39 \cdot 57$ | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Ghuma | - | - $\cdot$ |  | $60 \cdot 75$ |  | Nid. |

Such villages cannot on any pretence of justice be included in group IV either at 3 or at $3 \frac{1}{4}$ but must go into group III at $3 \frac{1}{2}$. The Collector proposes that the increase to be levied on these villages should be divided into half, and half of it levied for 15 years and then the remaining half. He makes this proposal with the suggestion to put only an 8 anna increase on them. It is evident that he must be very nervous of their ability to bear it. In any other district we should not consider an increase of 9 per cent. as a great jump, so severe as to require distribution over the whole period of the settlement. On the contrary I propose that 4 of these villages should go up 27 per cent. and the increase should not be distributed or postponed.
17. So much for the dry crop land which is nearly all the talika. There is quite a small area of rice, and here our course is quite clear. We should reduce the many existing groups or fragments into two, and all the rice land in villages in group I and II as now re-constituted should be assessed at one rate for water and all those in III and.IV at another and lower rate. The rice assessment in this part of Gujarat is not a consolidated assessment covering everything, but it is an assessment for water only which is added on to the soil assessment, and we are considering now the maximum rate for water. There is one thing which cannot be questioned in this settlement, that is, all the rice land has been cruelly over-assessed. Much of the damage that has been done to the general cultivation by the over-assessment has been concentrated upon the rice. Therefore what is pre-eminently and before everything required is not "leniency" but a just abatement. The table given at the end of paragraph 85 shows that in group I and II all the villages except one are rated above Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$. I would take these villages and reduce the rate throughout to Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ so that every village receives a reduction or in any case stands still with no enhancement.
18. Next we come to groups III and IV where the rates range from Rs. 4 down to Rs. 23. Here I would take Rs. 3 , whereby every village is reduced except one which is raised by a microscopic amount. Mr. Hartshorne proposes to retain all the 6 rates which he finds in force and to do nothing except re-group these rates by raising a few villages. How he can find in the statistics in Appendix $H$ ground for raising rice rates passes my understanding. Whatever one may think as to dry crop, there is no question whatever that the kyari lands are crushed by over assessment. Their rental and sale value has almost vanished. So far from leaving half the economic rent to the owner we scarcely leave him any at all. The greatest number of villages is in group III and the recorded rental does not reach twice the assessment, and in sale prices the multiple of assessment realised look almost like the rental figures of a Tapti valley taluka. The sale price for the whole taluka is $12 \frac{1}{2}$ multiples of assessment ; whereas we have other talukas in which the rental value of land is not far short of 12 times the assessment. Either statistics mean nothing at all, or we cannot possibly retain the assessment unchanged in face of a sale value of 12.6 multiples. I trust that my recommendation of Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ for the first two and Rs. 3 for the last two groups will commend itself to Government.
19. We now have a very small area of bhatta to deal with. Here I find that the rates proposed by Mr. Hartshorne are very fair and reasonable. We have few or no statistics; but it is clear that bhatta land does want examination every now and then, as its character changes readily. I should explain that it means land alongside rivers in which silt is annually deposited. This of course means it is just as liable every year to have the soil scoured away. If for the very small area of bhatta land which exists we had sale and rental statistics I might have some ground for differing; but we have not, and at least for the old Rs. 8 which we have found impracticable, I fully accept the view that we should have $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in I, 5 in II and III, and 4 in IV. This involves an increase of 8 annas only in one village of group III. For the one village of Hansol which Mr. Hartshorne keeps in group I but proposes to rate at Rs. 5, I have already proposed reduction to II, and therefore the Rs. 5 rate would apply as he proposes. 1 also fully endorse his proposal that for bhatta land we should re-examine the classification (and area) at least once every 10 years.
20. The result of my proposals is summarised in the following statement.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records.

## APPENDIX E (exoluding Ahmedabad City).

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the North Daskroi Taluka in the year 1919-20.

| Liquor Shops. | Gand Industries. |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical Power. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Preases. }]{\text { Oll }}$ | Cotton Looms. | Woolten Јюoma. | $\underset{\text { silkms. }}{\substack{\text { silk } \\ \text { looms. }}}$ | Glins. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Sugar } \\ \text { cane } \\ \text { Presses. }\end{gathered}$ | Gins. | ( $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Rice } \\ \text { Hasking } \\ \text { Machine. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Cotton Presses. $\qquad$ | Steam pumps. Pumps. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oll } \\ \text { Engino } \\ \text { Pumps. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 5 | 57 | 207 | . | - |  | 5 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX G.
Selling value of lands in the villages of the North Daskroi Taluka in the - year 19L1-12 to 1916-17.


SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX H.
Leases of lands in the villages of North Daskroi Taluka in the year 1911-12 to 1916-17.

J.=Jirayat. K. $=$ Kyari.
F. ANDERSON,

Settiement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

# (Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S. T.-299, dated 12th February 1923 submitting his remarks of the Second Revision Settlement Report on North Daskroi Taluka.) 

No. S. R. V.-85.
Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D. No. 1,
25th July 1923.

## Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government.
2. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner have very fully reviewed Mr. Hartshorne's proposals and the Commissioner confines himself to remarks about the groups and the rating.

Group I, Rs. 5.-The Settlement Commissioner's remarks abqut the rate for this group seem to be quite convincing. He wants to exclude from this group the villages of Hansol and Baghfardos and he gives as his reasons the very poor rental and sale values in these villages but on examination of the statistics the Commissioper does not find that they corroborate these statements. The Baghfardos' lease values are no worse than those of Kochrab which is a village already included in group I. There are na rental statistics on record about Hansol -and the Commissioner does not therefore feel justified in setting aside the opinion of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector that these villages should remain in group I. Group I should therefore contain 14 villages with a rate of Rs. 5.

Group II.-This group should contain 9 villages, Hansol and Baghfardos being included in group I. The Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner that Vastrapur should not, for the reasons given by him, be included in group II but should remain in group. III and that Chandkheda should be raised to group II.

Group III.-The Commissioner was not at first inclined to support the Settlement C mmissioner's proposal for the reduction of the six villages for which the Collector has proposed a rate of Rs. 3-12-0 but in view of the new statistics now supplied for typical villages in this area he is satisfied that these villages are assessed up to the hilt and more and that the Settlement Commissioner is quite justified in wishing to keep the rate down to Rs. 3-8-0. The Settlement Commissioner has proposed the inclusion of the four old Sanand villages, formerly rated at Rs. 2-12-0 in this group. The reasons given are excellent statistics and the benefits derived from the Railway. The Commissioner agrees to this proposal.

Group IV.-The Settlement Commissioner proposes to reduce the rate in the 19 villages to a unitorm level of Rs. 3 and the typical statistics which he has collected sufficiently establisi that there is a good case for the proposal and the Commissioner therefore recommends that it may be accepted.
3. The Commissioner has nothing $t \boldsymbol{J}$ add to the recommendations and remarks in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Settlement Commissioner's review with which he agrees. Hansol as said above is proposed to be retained in group I and the maximum rate for Bhatha land in that village should be Rs. 5 as suggested by the Assistant Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Settlement Commissioner.
4. As full information regarding the sale and lease values of certain villages for which changes in grouping and rates have been proposed was not furnished in the Assistant Settlement Officer's report, it had to be specially collected de nove -and this has delayed the submission of the report.

## Revision Settlement.

North Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad District.
Second - of,

# GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. 

## Reyenue Department.

Resolution No. 8764.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1926.


#### Abstract

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.- 85 dated 25th July 1923Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified $\dagger$ below, containing proposals for the serond revision settlement of the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.


$\dagger$ Letter from Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, No. A. dated 3rd April 1922.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S.R.V.-27 dated 29th September 1922.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-299 dated 12th February 1923.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., No. I.V.S.-15 dated 5th July 1922.
Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S.R.V.-27 dated 29 th September 1922.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.299 dated 14th February 1923.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-85 dated 7th August 1923.
Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 75 Government villages and four inam villages of the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.
2. There is a general consensus of opinion that, excepting the first group, which lies under the walls of Ahmedabad, the North Daskroi Taluka is already assessed as heavily as it can bear. There is no question therefore of increasing the rates except in group I: the only question is whether any of the rates require to be lowered. There is a difference of opinion between the settlement officer on the one side and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records supported by the Commissioner, N. D., on the other, regarding the amount of the enhancement in group I and the maximum rate in group IV. They agree that the groups should be reduced to four.
3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer is approved subject to the modifications mentioned below. The village of Vastrapur should be lowered from group II to group III, the village of Chankheda should be raised from group III to group II, and the villages of Ambli, Bopal, Ghuma and Silaj should-be raised from group IV to group III.
4. As regards dry-crop rates, Government accept the Settlement Commissioner's recommendation, which is also supported by the Commissioner, that the rate for group I should be Rs. 5 per acre. The dry-crop rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8-0 proposed by the settlement officer for groups II and III are sanctioned. In view of the very low sale values of land in typical villages of group IV, the rate of Rs. 3 for this group recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner is sanctioned.
5. As regards rice rates, the settlement officer proposes Rs. 5 for one village, Rs. 4 for 18 villages, Rs. 3-12-0 for 10 villages, Rs. 3-8-0 for 33 villages, Rs. 3-4-0 for 6 villages and Rs. 2-12-0 for one village. The Collector proposes two ratesRs. 4 for his proposed groups I, II and III and Rs. 3-8-0 for his proposed groups IV and V, the rate for the village of Behrampur continulng to be Rs. 5. The Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner propose Rs. 3-8-0 for the settlement
officer's first two groups and Rs. 3 for his last two groups. There is little in the settlement officer's report to justify the Settlement Commissioner's statement that rice land has been heavily overassessed. The former officer observes that there is little or no complaint for the existing water rates. The lease figures are scanty, but such as they are they show that the leasing value of rice land is small in one village and excellent in two. The sale figures are chiefly for groups III and IV. In the former, the average sale value is fairly high, in the latter it is low. After careful consideration, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rice rates for this taluka :-
-

6. The rates for bhatha lands recommended by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 19 of his report are sanctioned.
7. The proposals for the four inam villages, as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his memorandum No. S.T.299 dated 14th February 1923 are sanctioned.
8. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, and levied from the revenue year 1926-27. They should be guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

9: The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT, Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 8764, R. D., dated the 5th July 1926.

To,
*The Commissioner, N. D.,
*The Collector of Ahmedabad,
*The Commissioner of Settlements,
*The Accountant General,
*The Finance Department,
*The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).
*With an intimation that the papers will be printed in the form of selections from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies will be supplied to them.

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settement Proposals on Government occupie

ind North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad Distriot


REVISED APPENDIX

[-continued


REVISED APPENDIX


## L-coniinued



REVISED APPENDIX


L-concluded

C. D. KAVI,

Superintendent L. R., N. D.

Revision Settlement.
Chhoti Daskroi, taluka North Daskroi, District Ahmedabad.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

## Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 8764.
Bombay Castle, 13th September 1926.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., No. S.R.V.-152 dated 12th April 1926 :-
"I have the horiour to submit revision settlement proposals for the village of Chhoti Daskroi in the North Daskroi Taluka. It is situated within the walls of the Ahmedabad city.
" 2. The original rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2687 dated 24th May 1880, are as stated below:-

| For dry crop | .. | .. | Rs. 9 at 16 annas of the scale. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Garden land | .. | .. Rs. 16 |  |

Rice land .. .. Rs. 9 for soil and Rs. 6 for water, the former at 16 annas and the latter at 24 annas of the scale.
In Government Resolution No. 451 dated 16th January 1893, the rates were sanctioned for a period of 30 years commencing from 1880. The draft notification was published in the Bombay Government Gazette under No. 8743 dated 29th November 1893. The guarantee period expired on 31st July 1910, but it was extended to the year 1918-19 so that the rates in this village may be revised along with the other villages in the North Daskroi Taluka. (Government Resolution No. 12055 dated 28th December 1911.) In 1919 at the time of the riot records of the village were burnt with the records of the city survey office. In 1922 while submitting the 2nd Revision Settlement proposal of the North Daskroi Taluka the Settlement Officer omitted this village from his proposals making following remarks-
'5. (1) Chhoti Daskroi has practically no existence as an agricultural town or village with the exception of the small area shown above, it consists of building sites or open spaces within Ahmedabad city and under the charge of the City Survey Office. The small agricultural portion is itself contracting owing to the spread of building sites or non-agricultural open space. The levy of this assessment on the non-agricultural portion is ordered by the City Survey Office and this is collected by the talati of Behrampur assisted by one of the city darogas. The talati of Chhoti Daskroi, so called, has no map or Pahani Patrak. There is no Mukhi of Chhoti Daskroi or other village officers. The talati writes the Tharavbandh and Lavni Patrak. It seems unnecessary to keep a special group I, with a separate entry in the Taluka list and separate set of entries and accounts in the Taluka and District records for the insignificant agricultural area of Chhoti Daskroi. It should now be abolished as a separate village and the cultivated area, such as it is, managed from the City Survey Office.'

I agree with Mr. Hartshorne.
" 3. In 1911 there were 31 survey Nos. ( 18 Government and 13 alienated) under cultivation. The list of these survey Nos. could not be traced. Probably it was burnt in the year of 1919. In Government Resolution No. 42 dated 8th January 1920, Government sanctioned re-survey of the Ahmedabad city which included Chhoti Daskroi. It was commenced in March 1920 and completed in February 1924 (Government Resolution No. 128-B dated 9th October 1924). On the completion of this survey, it was ascertained that there were only 9 survey Nos. ( 6 Government and 3 alienated) of the total area of 16,871 square yards under cultivation. They are of all practical purposes building sites. Three of them (Shahpur $6,500,3,218$ and Raikhad 4,841 ) are being used occasionally for non-agricultural purposes. The remaining six survey Nos. are ordinarily open waste and some times cultivated. They are all dry crop survey Nos. The old rate and assessment of these survey Nos. could not be ascertained because records are burnt in 1919. It is, therefore, presumed that the rate is Rs. 9 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2687 dated 24th May 1880. At this rate the total assessment is Rs. 31-6-0. As there was no classification record the survey Nos. have been re-classified. I propose that the new rate should be Rs. 15. At this rate the assessment will be Rs. 52-3-0. There is an increase of a little above the limit of 66 per cent. for a single village. (Government Resolution No. 2619 dated 29th March 1884.) But for this limit I would have proposed a higher rate as they are for practical purposes building sites.
"4. The rate may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years expiring with the period of other villages in the North Daskroi Taluka, proposals for which are before Government. I am of the opinion that within a few years the area will be used for non-agricultural purposes and there will be no occasion for a revision settlement in future.
" 5 . Appendix L accompanies."
Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S. R. V. -33 dated 4th May 1926 to the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records, N.D., No. S.R.V.- 152 dated 11th May 1926:-
"Retured with compliments."
" 2. I have given my reasons in paragraph 3 of my No. S.R.V.-152 dated 12th April 1926. It is not possible to obtain rental and sale values of agricultural lands within the city. The area is very small and is practically non-agricultural though non-agricultural assessment cannot be levied legally, so long as it is not actually used for non-agricultural purposes. In these circumstances I have proposed the maximum allowed under Standing Orders."

Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S.R.V.- 33 dated 30th May 1926 :-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.
" 2. The Collector has no remarks to offer."
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.- 560 dated 26th July 1926 :-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D., with concurrence in the Superintendent's proposals.
" 2 . Since practically all the land is used for non-agricultural purposes, no leniency is needed, as in sound theory the rate should be levied on the (non-agricultural) value and not on the restricted agricultural use."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-122 dated 17th August 1926:-
"Submitted to Government.
" 2. The Commissioner supports the Superintendent's proposals."
Resolution.-The maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre proposed by the Superintendent of Land. Records, N. D., in paragraph 3 of his letter dated 12th April 1926, which is recommended by the Commissioner of Settlements and the Commissioner, N. D., is sanctioned and should be guaranteed for the period expiring with the current settlement of the North Daskroi Taluka.

> By order of the Governor in Council,

> A. S. V. ACOTM,
> Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.
G. R. No. 8764, R. D., dated the i3th September 1926.

To
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department.

REVISED
Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied


## APPENDIX L

lanl Chhoti Diskroi, Taluka North Daskroi, District Ahmedabad


Survey Settlement.
Inam village of Okaf, taluika North Daskroi, district Ahmedabad.
Introduction of - in,
GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

Repenue Department.<br>Resolution No. 7670/24.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1926.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, No. S.R.V.c176 dated 18th August 1926:-

* " "I have the hovour to submit the report about the original survey and settlement of the Devasthan Inam village of Okaf in the North Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. Introduction of survey and settlement in the village was sanctioned in your No. S.R.V.-100 dated 30th March 1925.


## Survey

" 2. The survey was done during the fair season of 1925-26 according to the minor triangulation system described in Charter XIV of the City Survey Manual. There are 20 sheets on a scale cf 5 chains in 1 inch. They are being sent to the press for printing the combined map on a scale of 20 chains ( 660 ft .) in one inch. Only 77 stones have been used. They are the ocly boundary marks to be maintained. Action is being taken to prepare the Record of Rights. The result of the survey has been summarized in the sub-joined table:-



$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { Total } \ldots \overline{8.22} & \overline{84} & \overline{5} & \overline{911}
\end{array}
$$

In comparison to other Inam villages, waste land is not much partly because it is at a distance of six miles from Ahmedabad and guite close to the big town of Sarkhej, but chiefly because the vighoti rates levied "by the Managers ure reasonable, as will be explained later.

## Classification

*3. The village was not classified before. The Managers had roughly divided all lands into four classes and the vighoti rates were different for each class. . In the Sanad for Summary Settlement purposes, the assessment was taken to be Rs. 2,126 in 1866. The Insmdar pays to Government Res. 370-1-10 as judi and quit rent and Re. 130-12-9 as . local fund. The Inamdar levies rent in cash as stated below :-

|  |  | Per Vi Rs. |  | i.e., | Per Adre <br> Rs. a. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Class | $\cdots$ | ... 2 | 8 | " | 46 |
| 2nd Class | ... | ... 2 | 0 | " | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 3rd Class | $\ldots$ | ... 1 | 8 | " | 210 |
| 4th Class | ... | ... 1 | 0 | " | 112 |

The average annual income of the village including vighoti of alienated land not recognized in Government records is Rs. 2,921.

Kyari land produces coarse rice locally called sutarsal. Some sarvey numbers having - area of 7 acres 6 gunthas take water from a tank and have been classed for himayat, the average classification being annas four. Other principal crops are juwar, bajri and cotton. There are 22 wells in the village, ten of which are out of use. Depth of the water varies from 25 to 35 feet, and the water is sweet throughout the year. It is classed as 1-C according to the scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Val. II, and the classification value is two annas on an average: Only 9 survey numbers having an area of 16 acres 5 gunthas are not classed for sub-soil as their sitaraion is high and uneven. The Survey and classification work was done by a Fiold Party Surveyor and the expenditure was incurred from the grant of the Field Party Surveyors of Gujarat. The only extra expenditure was of Rs. 11.2-8-0 on account of theodolite stones out of the grant of $\not \mathbf{R s}$. $112-\mathrm{S}^{-0}$ sanctioned by the Director of Laud Records in his No. S.T.-510 dated 30th July 1925.

## Grouping and Rate

"4. The villago is situated about six miles from $^{2}$ Ahmedabad near Sarkhej and the roads from Ahmedabad"to Sanand and Ahmedabad to Dholka pass through it. The Railway station of Sarkhej. of the Ahmedahad-Dhandhuka Rrailway is also close by. There is no village site, and the area of the village is scattered and situated within the areas of Sarkhej (Taluka North Daskroi) and Frattehwadi and Wanzar (Taluka Sooth Daskroi). Bulk of the area is within Sarkhej. Revised rates for the North Daskroi Taluka have been recently sanctinned by Government in Government Resolation No. 8764 dated 5 th July 1926, and the revised rates for Sarishej are as stated below :-


The rates of Vanzar and Fattehwadi are Rs. 3 for soil, Rs, $3-12-0$ for water and Re. 5 for bhathar. For reasons given above I propose to apply Sarkhej rates to Okaf. With these rates the assessment is as shown below:-

|  |  | Area |  |  | Tatal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ |  | Acres | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jarayat | ... | 822 | 2,756 | ..... | 2,756 |
| Rioes | ... | 84 | 264 | 101 | 365 |
| Bhatha |  | 5 | 14 | ...... | 14 |
| $\therefore$ Total | $\ldots$ | 911 | 3,034. | 101 | .3,135 |

The assessment according to possession or local tenure is distributed as shown in $\because$ the sub-joined table:-

| 3. | Jarayat | Rise | Bhatha | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) Cultivated by tenantes and paying rent. | 1,968 | 181 | $\bigcirc 14$ | 2.168 |
| (b) Waste ... . | 124 | 37 | ... | 161 |
| (c) Inam not recognized in . Goverament records. | 664 | 146 | ... | 810 |
| Total | 2,756 | 364 | 14 | 5,134 |

The average aissessment of the Inamdar's land under cultivation' including assessment on Inam land not recognized in Government records comes to Rs. 2,97.1; while the arerage income of the same area including vishoti of unrecognized Inam land is
*Rs. 2,921. $\because$ The difference is negligible, which "shows that the "Inamdar's rough classification is correct for practical purposes and that his rates are rezsonable. It also proves that our method if carefully worked by an experienced classer urder proper supervision givesiaccurate results. The rates proposed may be sanctioned. The period of gaurantee may be made to expire with the period of the other settled villages of the Talu'sa, i.e., $19595=56$ (G. R. No. 8764 dated 5th July 1926).

* 5. Appendix $L$ accompanies. Preliminary notification inviting objections is being published and a copy of the report with. a suminary in the vernacular is being sent to the Mamlatdar of North Daskroi for perusal by the public.'

Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S. A. V.-10 dated 2nd September 1926:-
"I have the honour to forward the Sarvey and Settlement report of the Inam viHage of Okaf, Taluka North Daskroi, and to state that I agree with the proposals of Mr. Kavi
about the rates ant the grouping of the village. The area of the village is interspersed with the areas of the villages of Sarkhej of the North Daskroi Taluka and Fatehwads and Vanzar of the South Daskroi Taluks. As the bulk of the area is within the limits of Sarkhej, the rates applied to Sarkhej in the Second Revision Settlement sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution, No. 8764 dated 5th July 1926 are proposed for this village. The Inamdar levies Vighoti and derives Rs. $2, \forall 21$ as income from this village and according to these rates the assessment is worked out to be Rs. 2,974 excluding the essessment on the waste area. The increase is insignifieant and the comparison of the figures of income and the assessment show that the rates are suitabla"

Meworandum from the Cotimissioner of Settlements No. S.T.-571 dated 21st September 1926 :-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, with concurrence in the Saperintendent's proposals." -

Memorandüm from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. S.R.V.- 100 dated 27th October 1926 $\div$
*Submitted to Government. .
"2. The Commigsioner supports the Superintendent's proposals."
Government reference dated 8th November 1926, to the Commissioner of Settlement.
Memorandum" from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.-571 dated 8th December 1926\%
" Returned with compliments,
'a. The Collector of-Abmedabad reports that the preliminary notification of - settlement wablished in the Inam village of Okaf on 5th September 1926 and that no petition of objection has been received, though the period of two months has already expired."

- Resolution. -The rates and grouping of the village proposed by the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, and approved "by the : Collector of Ahmedabad, the Commissioner of Spttlements and the Cormissioner Norflern Division, are sanctioned and should be guaranteed for a period, coincident with the expiry of the current settlement of the North Daskroik. Taluka in 1955-56.

By order of the Governor in Council,



Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

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[^32]

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTILEMENT OF PRANTIJ TALUKA AND MODASA MABAL



From

M. S. MOULVI, Esq., M.A.,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad;

Ta
The COLLECTOR of AHMEDABAD.
Ahmedabad, 5th March 1925.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the second Revision Settlement of Government villages, Original Survey Settlement of talukdari and mehvasi villages and revision settlement of two inami villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal.
2. Scope of the Report.-This report deals with all the villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal except the unsurveyed devasthan inam village of Thumra and the village of Vav including its hamlet of Piparia which was acquired by the Thakor of Antrolivas-Punjaji from a Thakor of Vadagam, and has not been assessed to jama (vide Appendix 4 to the report of L. Robertson, I.C.S., dated 7th July 1903 on the Mehvasi and talukdari villages of Prantij taluka). The present report deals with the following villages :-

|  |  | Prantij taloka | Modasa mahal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Khalsa villages | . | .. 73 | 41 |
| Talukdari and Mehvasi villages | . | .. 42 | 4 |
| Inami villages | . | . ${ }^{*} \mathrm{Nil}$ | 2 |

The khalsa villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal were originally settled on survey principles in 1861-62. The first revision settlement of the 72 khalsa villages of the taluka and 41 khalsa villages of the mahal was sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3064 of 6 th May 1892. (Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. CCLXI-New Series). The increase of one in the number of the khalsa villages of Prantij taluka is due to the creation of Ahmedpura, a hamlet of Ghadi, into a separate village in 1896. The talukdari and mehvasi villages were surveyed in 1873 and the results were embodied in a memorandum by Mr. Beyts in 1878 but no settlement was made. The detailed survey of the 46 talukdari and mehvasi villages was mostly carried out in 1908 and completed in 1911 and the maximum rates for these villages were sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2225 of 4th March 1911. These rates have not been brought into effect. The Jama levied in the talukdari and mehvasi villages is not based on assessment but is levied according to the proposals contained in Mr. Robertson's report of 1903. The original survey settlement of the inami village of Itadi was sanctioned by Government Order Revenue Department No. 9327 of 27th September 1916 and the original survey settlement of the inami village of Hafsabad was sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in his order No. S.R.V.- 46 of 13th October 1916. In both the villages the rates were guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of the revision settlement of Modasa mahal.
3. Physical features, Climate and Soil. The general appearance of the country, climate and soil have been graphically described in paragraphs 14, 15 and 17 to 20 of the original survey report dated 31st January 1861 and I have nothing to add to that description.
4. Rainfall.-The average annual rainfall is $27 \cdot 30$ inches for Prantij and $34 \cdot 97$ inches for Modasa according to the revision settlement report. The figures of rainfall in each of the years of the settlement period are given in Appendix A together with the remarks compiled by the Director of Agriculture on the character

мо 0a 23-1*
of each season. The following figures of the average rainfall of three decades show that there has been no diminution in the amount of rainfall :

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { from } 1892 \text { to } 1901 \end{aligned}$ | Average from 1902 to 1911 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prantij | $33 \cdot 15$ | 30.39 | $30 \cdot 75$ |
| Modasa | $34 \cdot 9$ | 29.62 | 35.71 |

There have however been considerable fluctuations in the seasons and the record on the whole is not quite favourable. During the period of 30 years from 1892 to 1921 the characters of the seasons were briefly as follows :-

1892, Fairly good.
1893, Fair rabi but poor kharif.
1894, Moderate.
1895, Moderate.
1896, Poor to moderate.
1897, Good kharif but poor rabi.
1898, Fairly good for kharif and poor for rabi.
1899, Most disastrous on record.
1900, Poor; distress in most parts.
1901, Poor, also locusts.
1902, On the whole poor to moderate.
1903, On the whole moderate.
1904, On the whole distinctly poor.
1905, On the whole fair.
1906, Good kharif but poor rabi.
1907, Good kharif but poor rabi.
1908, Good kharif but poor rabi.
1909, Good to kharif but fairly good to rabi.
1910, Good kharif but moderate rabi.
1911. Very poor.

1912, As a whole fairly good.
1913, On the whole satisfactory.
1914, On the whole fairly good.
1915, Very unsatisfactory.
1916, Fairly good.
1917, Fairly normal.
1918, Total failure.
1919, On the whole satisfactory.
1920, Indifferent to kharif and very unsatisfactory to rabi.
1921, On the whole normal.
Thus it will be seen that in the first decade there were 3 fairly good years, 3 moderate and 4 poor years; in the second decade there were 6 fair years, 1 moderate and 3 poor years; and in the last decade there were 3 fairly good years, 2 satisfactory, 2 normal and 3 poor years. . Rice lands being few, some deficiency in the average rainfall is not harmful but a steady soaking rainfall is required for the soil of the taluka and mahal.
5. Crops.-Appendix B shows the average area under each crop during the five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21. For the sake of comparison the relative areas under the principal crops in the khalsa villages at present and at the close of the last settlement period are given below :-

Prantij taluka.


## Modasa mahal

| Jowar | . | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $2 \cdot 34$ | 1.61 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bajn | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 32.39 | 22.04 |
| Maize | . | $\cdots$ |  | $7 \cdot 46$ | 16.55 |
| Wheat | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $4 \cdot 95$ | $5 \cdot 63$ |
| Math | . | $\cdots$ |  | $1 \cdot 34$ | $2 \cdot 41$ |
| Sassamum |  | . |  | $23 \cdot 65$ | 14.46 |
| Cotton | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | Nil. | $4 \cdot 09$ |
| Rice | . | . | $\cdots$ | Nio. | $3 \cdot 3$ |

Prantij taluka is known as "Mathia" country and bajri and math still hold the chief position. A notable feature of the current settlement period is the increase in the cultivation of cotton and the introduction of groundnut as a new crop. Black cotton soil does not exist in Prantij and cotton is grown in small areas in most of the southern and south eastern villages. In Motesari and its neighbourhood the soil is " besar" and in this tract cotton is grown to an appreciable extent. Groundnut has been introduced for the last six or seven years in the villages of Aminpur, Ambavada, Jhinjwa, Mahadevpura, Palacher, Poglu, Rasulpur, Salal, Sonasan, Vadhrota, Akodra, Amodra, Asroda, Dalpur, Fatehpur, Hajipur, Mauchha, Nananpur, Nikodia, Chhaderda, Ghadi, Memadpur, and Punsari. It is grown in light soil where mostly math was grown before and its cultivation has greatly benefited the abovementioned villages. Its extension to other villages is checked by white ants. Wheat is grown under canal or well irrigation except in certain lands around and to the east of Prantij Kasba called "Bheja" lands on account of the large amount of natural moisture in the soil due to surface springs. In these lands rice or bajri is grown in kharif and wheat, gram or rapeseed is grown in rabi without the aid of any artificial irrigation. In Modasa, cotton cultivation is confined to the villages to the south of the Watrak and it is grown chiefly in the village of Dehmai.
6. Cultivation.-The mode of cultivation is the same as in other parts of the district. There has been no improvement in the method; the old wooden implements are still in use, and chemical manures are unknown.
7. The principal cultivating classes are the Patidars, Anjnas and Kolis, though Brahmins, Bharwads, Barots and Musalmans also cultivate lands in a few villages. The Kanbis of Prantij taluka are mostly Kadva Patidars; Anjnas are found in Talod and Punsari and Lewa Patidars in Fatehpur and a few villages near it and in Harsol, Sultanpur and Madhavgadh. The Kanbis of Modasa mahal are mostly Anjnas though there are some Kadva Patidars in Sakaria and a few other villages. Tihe Kolis however form the bulk of the agricultural population. The Kolis of Modasa are more backward than those of Prantij but much more civilised than the Bhils residing in the hills. They are accustomed to keep a large number of milch animals the milk of which is converted into ghee and sold to local dealers. They have settled down as peaceful and regular cultivators and the only form of crime in which some of them still indulge is cattle lifting which is facilitated on account of the wild condition of a large part of the mahal and the adjoining foreign territory and the intermixture of different jurisdictions. The Patidars and Anjnas are peaceful, industrious and fairly good cultivators, though not so skilful as the Patidars of the Charotar. The Kolis on the other hand are inclined to be idle and slovenly. 3
6. Eksali Cultivation.-A form of cultivation which is peculiar to Modasa and a part of Prantij in this district is what is known as "Eksali" cultivation, In villages where the area of waste land is large, a portion of it situated close to the occupied survey numbers is cultivated for temporary periods only. A few survey numbers are taken up on lease every year, are cultivated for two successive years without using any manure and are then allowed to remain waste from 3 to 5 years after which they are again cultivated for two years and so on. 7 The Eksali cultivation existed in Modasa mahal at the time of the last settlement and it was hoped that the grant of the right over trees in occupied lands would check it but these expectations have not been realised. It was not noticed in Prantij taluka at the time of the last settlement and it was apparently introduced in the
taluka during the current settlement period on account of the increase of waste area. This form of cultivation is practised by the Kolis as well as by the Kanbis and at present about 4,581 acres are cultivated in this manner every year in Prantij taluka and about 3,796 acres in Modasa mahal. Detailed figures for certain -- - illages are given in statement $A_{k}$
9. In order to check the Eksali cultivation, lands were granted to the cultivators on new tenure but without the desired effect as they would relinquish the lands after two years and every year there used to be a large number of new agreements and relinquishments. The practice of giving out these lands on new tenure was therefore stopped in 1914, and they are now given out without occupancy price on temporary leases on a rent equal to the full assessment fixed at the time of the revision settlement. This form of cultivation exists on account of the scanty population and the large extent of waste land fit for cultivation and it would end only when the population increases and a greater demand for land is created than what exists at present.
(10. Irrigation.--In Prantij taluka Hathmati canal water is taken for irrigation in the following 24 villages :-)

| Aminpur. | Hajipur, | Moyad. <br> Amrapur. | Raslod. <br> (Jhalani Muvadi. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Palachar. | Rasulpur. <br> Baini Muvadi. | Karol: | Pipli |

The length of the main canal in Prantij taluka is 21 miles. The aggregate length of the branches serving the above villages is 53 miles as against a length of 32 miles at the time of the last revision. settlement. There has been some decline in the irrigation of kharif crops but a greater increase has taken place in the irrigation of rabi crops as will be seen from the following figures :-

|  | Year | Kharif Area | Rabi Area | Year | Kharif Area | Rabi Area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Acres |  | Acres | Acres |
| 1891-92 | .. | 1,367 | 1,349 | 1917-18 | 1,029 | 4,588 |
| 1892.93 | $\cdots$ | 387 | 2,341 | 1918-19 | 985 | 261 |
| 1893-94 | $\cdots$ | 1,259 | 2,442 | 1919-20 | 510 | 2,798 |
| 1894-95 | . | 1,797 | 2,402 | 1920-21 | 2,356 | 2,523 |
| 1895-86 | . | 1,495 | 1,944 | 1921-22 | 499 | 3,000 |
| Average | $\cdots$ | 1,261 | 2,096 |  | 1,078 | 2,630 |

11. Communications.-The communications are on the whole satisfactory. At the beginning of the current settlement period there existed only two pacca roads-one from Modasa to Nadiad passing through Dhansura, Dehmai and Kapadvanj and the other a short road from Dhansura to Harsol which was extended to Talod a few years later. All these pacca roads are at present in an excellent condition, though that from Modasa to Dhansura does not curve through Bhensawada as shown in the map nor are the roads Modasa-Sayra and Modasa-Sakaria pacca. The kacha roads from Prantij to Himatnagar, Prantij to Harsol, Prantij to Ahmedabad, Prantij to Sadra and Harsol to Ahmedabad are nothing better than ordinary cart tracts. The railways from Ahmedabad to Himatnagar was constructed and opened for traffic in 1897 and is the chief improvement in the matter of communications which took place during the current settlement period. It has made the market of Ahmedabad easily accessible to the greater part of Prantij taluka and has also benefitted the villages of Modasa mahal situated to the north of the Watrak. Most of the villages in the south of Prantij talukas still carry their agricultural produce to Ahmedabad in carts along the country roads. The railway has advanced the material prosperity of the taluka and the mahal but the beneficial effect has not been as great as would have been the case if the tract was growing valuable money crops on a large scale; and the remission concessions referred to jn paragraph 23 were either granted or continued after the construction of the railway.
12. Imports and Exports. There is nothing noteworthy about the imports of the taluka and the mahal. Bajri, math, cotton, jowar, wheat, gram, rice,
groundnut and sesamum are exported from Prantij taluka and bajri, sesamúm, wheat and cotton are exported from Modasa mahal. Maize is usually disposed off locally. The following figureswhow the extent of exports in tons from the railway stations in or near Prantij taluka at present and about 20 years ago :-

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

These figures are not of much value in forming an idea about the agricultural produce exported from Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal firstly because the greater part of the goods exported from Himatnagar and Talod belong to foreign territory and secondly the figures relate to the export of all kinds of articles. I regret that separate figures for cereals and oil seeds were not available from the railway authorities.
13. Markets and Fairs.-A fair is held every year in Ghadi two days before the Dashera. It is purely a religious gathering and about 5,000 persons from the neighbourhood attend it to worship the goddess Kali whose temple is situated in the village. A large fair with a cattle bazar is held every year in the month of Kartik in Shamlaji in Idar State about 20 miles from Modasa. Most of the cultivators of Modasa mahal obtain young bullocks for agricultural purposes from this fair.
14. Himatnagar, Sonasan, Prantij and Harsol are local markets for the villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa, Dhansura and Bayad near Dehmai are local markets for the villages of Modasa mahal. As a result of the construction and extension of the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway the importance of Prantij and Harsol as local markets has decreased considerably. Ahmedabad is the chief market for the agricultural produce of Prantij taluka and the part of the Modasa mahal to the north of the Watrak. Kapadvanj is the chief market for the villages of Modasa mahal situated to the south of the Watrak.
15. Manufactures and Industries.-No manufacture or industry worth the name exists in Prantij taluka or Modasa mahal. There are 12 soap factoriesin Prantij kasba in which soap for washing cloth is prepared by crude methods. This soap is usually sent to Ahmedabad though some of it goes as far as Bombay. Weavers of coarse cloth and oil pressers are found in all large villages of which Modasa kasba contains the largest number of oil pressers. A small mill worked by an oil engine was established in Modasa about three years ago to extract oil from mhowra seed. A few hand looms were also added to it recently for weaving coarse cloth. This year, a small mill which is worked by an oil engine was established in Prantij for husking groundnut.
16. Population and Health.-The census figures for the taluka and mahal including all the villages are as follows :-

|  | Taluks |  | 1891 | 1901 | $1911$ | 1021 | Percentage decrease in 1921 compared with 1891 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prantij taluka | -• | $\cdots$ | 80,878 | 64,032 | 62,118 | 65,292 | $-19 \cdot 27$ |
| Modase mahal | . $\cdot$ | . | 33,276 | 23,718 | 25,328 | 27,973 | $-15.93$ |

The record is on the whole unsatisfactory. ${ }^{\prime}$ Mortality was particularly heavy in 1900 (200 per 1,000) owing to fever and cholera largely due to the after-effects of the disastrous famine known as the "Chhapania" and in 1918 ( 88 per 1,000 ) owing to influenza and plague. Death rate was also high in 18928 n account of influenza and fever and in 1904 and 1906 on account of plague. During the period of 30 years from 1892 to 1921 there were 97,724 births and 112,249 deaths in Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal. The following figures show the decrease in population
and the present density of population fer mile in khalsa, talukdari, mehvasi and inami villages separately :-


The decrease in the population is much more marked in the talukdari and mehvasi villages ( $25 \cdot 2$ per cent.) than in khalsa villages ( $14 \cdot 9$ per cent.). In Prantij taluka the waste area in talukdari villages is not large and the villages are fairly well populated. This is due to the fact that most of the talukdari and mehvasi villages are situated in the tract in which waste area in khalsa villages is also small. In the three mehvasi villages in thesouth of Modasa mahal there are waste lands suitable for cotton cultivation but the landholders are too backward and unsympathetic to induce outside cultivators to come and settle in these villages.
17. Education.-The following figures received from the Deputy Educational Inspector show the number of schools and average attendance in Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal :-


For the sake of comparison the number of schools and average attendance at present and at thie time of the revision settlement are given below :-

| - |  |  | Number of schools in 1890.91 | Average attendance in 1890-91 | Number of achools in 1921-22 | Average attendance in 1921.22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prantij taluka | . | $\cdots$ | 14 | 888•7 | $40^{*}$ | 2,005-5 |
| Modasa, mahal | . | $\cdots$ | 8 | 565 | 19 | 1,154.3 |

These figures show that education has made a steady progress in the taluka and mahal. The bulk of the population is however still illiterate owing to the general apathy of the backward classes towards education.
18. Live and Dead Stock.-The present state of agricultural resources in the several villages and groups is shown in Appendix D. The figures for khalsa villages are given below for comparison :-


The decrease in the number of agricultural cattle and ploughs is due to the decrease in population and cultivation. The increase in the number of milch cattle shows the increasing prosperity of the people but not necessarily of the villages concerned, as the large number of milch cattle is generally associated with the large extent of waste area fit for cultivation but used only for the purpose of grazing.
19. Water Supply.-The state of the water supply is shown in Appendix F for the sake of comparison the figures of khalsa villages at present and at the time of the revision settlement are given below :-


The above figures show that there has been a steady increase in the number of irrigation wells throughout the settlement period.
$\checkmark 20$. Wages.-Wages have risen considerably and the chief complaint of every well-to-do cultivator is the dearth of labourers and high wages. About 30 years ago the day labourer was available at 2 annas per day with meals and 4 annas without meals. Now he is paid 6 annas per day with meals and 8 to 12 annas without meals rising upto a rupee in the busy part of the season. Besides, the labourer now works for a shorter time than before coming late in the morning and closing work early in the evening. About 30 years ago a labourer employed on the well received Rs. 20 for the season with food and clothing. Now he is paid from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 with food and clothing.
21. Prices.-The history of the prices during the current settlement period is given in Appendix I and the state of prices during the present as well as the past settlement period is depicted in the accompanying graph. There has been a considerable rise in the prices of all kinds of agricultural produce. The rise upto 1917
is steady and natural and is due to economic causes; while the enormous rise from 1918 to 1921-22 is apparently due to causes arising out of the war and is not likely to be maintained. A fall in the prices of all kinds of agricultural produce except cotton has already taken place during the present season. For the sake of comparison I give below the rise and fall of prices at different periods :-

Prantij taluka


Modasa mahal

|  |  | Seer of 80 tolas per rupee |  |  |  |  | For the period of 5 monthe from November 1022 to Maroh 1923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For the period 1891 to 1895 | For the period 1913 to 1917 | Percentage incroase over column 2 | For the period 1918 to 1922 | Percentage increase over column 2 |  |
|  |  | Sr. Chh. | Sr. Chh. |  | Sr. Chb. |  | Sr. Chh. |
| Bajri | $\cdots$ | $17 \quad 12$ | 124 | $42 \cdot 85$ | 612 | $62 \cdot 96$ | 910 |
| Wheat | - | 170 | 98 | 78.95 | $5 \quad 12$ | $195 \cdot 65$ | 97 |
| Maize | -• | ... | 154 | ... | 88 | .... | 17 io |
| Tal | $\cdots$ | 98 | 612 | 40.74 | 312 | $153 \cdot 33$ | 45 |
| Cotton | - |  |  | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | 43 | $\ldots$ | 36 |

The prices of live and dead stock required for agriculture have also increased along with the general rise in prices as will be seen from the following figures :-


The favourable effect of the increase in the prices of agricultural produce on the profits of agriculture are largely discounted by the increase in the wages of the agricultural labourers.
22. Status of Occupants.-The following figures show the average area of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists during the five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21 :-

|  |  |  |  | Occupied area in acres. | Area of land held by agriculturists. | Area of land held by nonagriculturists. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prantij taluka | $\because$ | * |  | 67,870 | 46,321 | 21,549 |
| Modass mahal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 23,646 | 20,128 | 3,518 |

Detailed inquiry was made in four representative villages in Prantij taluka and four villages in Modasa mahal to ascertain the area of land which is cultivated by the tenants or hired servants of the occupant who himself takes no part in any of the agricultural operations. The following figures show the area of each kind of land :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Total occupied land. | Lands cultivated by holders. | Lands oultivated by tenents or servants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Асгев, | Aores. | Acres, |
| 4 villages in Prantij | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | . | 4,946 | -3,476 | 1,470 |
| 4 villages in Modasa | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdot \cdot$ | 1,152 | 837 | 314 |

The above figures show that the greater part of the occupied land is held by persons who themselves cultivate it. It is however difficult to get a correct idea of the extent of agricultural indebtedness from these figures. Generally speaking the Patidars. and Anjnas who as a class are thrifty and intelligent are free from indebtedness, command a good deal of credit and can secure loans when required at a reasonable rate of interest. The kolis on the other hand are unthrifty and ignorant and are heavily in debt and every year most of them have to give up the best part of their crop to the savkar at the time of the harvest at cheap prices and throughout the greater part of the year they are required to borrow grain and cash from the savkar at high prices and high rates of interest. They are able to retain their lands under these circicumstances because most of the land in their possession is held on the restricted tenure. The area of land occupied on different tenures in Prantij taluka, Modasa mahal is as follows:-

|  |  |  | Area of land. leased on special conditions. | Ares of land on Inami tenure. | Aree of land on the old tenure. | Aree of land on the new tenure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prantij | -. | - | 2,635 | 19,222 | 36,015 | 11,049 |
| Modasa | - | . $\cdot$ | 3,261 | 6,343 | 6,088 | 10,111 |

23. Revenue Collections.-Land revenue demand is collected with ease as will be seen from the small number of coercive processes. The following statement shows the figures of coercive processes during the five years from 1917-18 to 1921-22 :-

Prantij taluka. Modase mahal.

| Notices | . | -. | - |  | 594 |  | 75 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Notice fees | .. | . | $\cdots$ | Rs. | 187 |  | 31 | -12-0 |
| One-fourth fine |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | Rs | 52 | -12-7 |
| Forfeiture | .. | .. |  |  | 171 |  |  | acres. |

Appendix $K$ contains the figures of yearly demand, suspensions and remissions for the settlement period. The rates of assessment fixed at the time of the last revision settlement proved heavy and soon after the introduction of the revision settlement rates considerable areas in Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal began to go . out of cultivation every year. Thereupon Government reduced the maximum
rate of Punsari from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 and remitted 50 per cent. of the increased assessment in all the villages of Modasa mahal for a period of five years but deferred action in respect of Prantij taluka to watch the effect of the Ahmedabad Praniij Railway on the agriculture of the taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 2270 of 23rd March 1897). The railway was opened for traffic in 1897 but there was no improvement in the situation in Prantij or return to former conditions in Modasa and therefore Government sanctioned the remission of the total enhancement of assessment by the revision settlement for a period of five years in 42 villages of Prantij taluka in which waste land had increased considerably and continued for the same period the 50 per cent. remissions which were already granted in Modasa mahal (G.R., R.D., No. 7567 of 27th October 1902). These concessions were continued for a further period of five years by G.R., R.D., No. 1593 of 14th February 1908 and extended till the end of the current settlement period by G.R., R.D., No. 4798 of 18th May 1911.) The figures of remissions occurring every year in appendix $K$ in 42 villages of Prantij taluka and all the villages of Modasa mahal include the remissions which are granted every year under the abovementioned orders.
24. It is not possible to distinguish accurately the figures of these remissions from the remissions granted on account of other causes. It however appears that after the heavy remissions in the years 1899 to 1901, remissions on account of bad seasons were few. After 1901, suspensions of revenue were granted in the year 1904-05, 1907-08, 1911-12, 1915-16, 1918-19 and 1920-21 on account of unfavourable seasons. It appears that suspensions granted in the first four out of these six years were mostly recovered in subsequent years. In 1918-19 there was a total failure of crops and land revenue demand was suspended in all the villages. Half of this suspended revenue was subsequently remitted in 34 villages of Prantij and 40 villages of Modasa mahal. Half or whole assessment was again suspended in many villages of the taluka and mahal in 1920-21. . Half the assessment was remitted subsequently in six villages of Prantij taluka and two villages of Modasa mahal.
25. Waste land.-Appendix $M$ shows the population and waste area in each village. The total area of the assessed unoccupied lands at different periods in the taluka and mahal was as follows :-


8,234 acres of forest land in Modesa mahal were assessed in 1896 to 1898 and 938 aeres in $1918 ; *$. .
The figures show that the waste area increased steadily till 1914-15 after which there has been a decline apparently on account of rise in prices and general demand for land which arose temporarily about the year 1918-19. The recovery has however been very slow and the extent of assessed unoccupied land at present is as large as it was in the year 1901-02 and represents 27 and 56 per cent. of the assessed area in Prantij and Modasa respectively. The waste land in Prantij bears an assessment of Rs. 32,115 and the waste land in Modasa is assessed at Rs. 31,765. The extent of the waste area in the villages of Modasa and in the 42 villages of Prantij in which remission concessions were granted and in village of Vadrad in which the waste area is appreciable is shown in the accompanying statement A. It will be seen from this statement that there is now very little waste land in Tanterda and Sakrodia. An appreciable decrease is also noticeable in Harsol, Sultanpur, Motesari and Mehlav. 1,480 acres in Harsol and 289 acres in Sultanpur were granted in occupancy to one person about three years ago but the lands are not yet brought under cultivation as the occupant has not been able to secure tenants to cultivate the lands. The village of Motesari was wholly deserted between 1897 and 1901. In 1918, 702 acres in Motesari and 184 acres in Mehlav were leased to some Patidars of the Kaira district on condition of bringing them under cultivation. These lessees possess capital, energy and agricultural skill and their method of cultivating "Kanvi" cotton and jowar in the besar soil has been a practical demonstration to the cultivators of the neighbourhood. They have made
satisfactory progress and are expected to succeed in their undertaking. In Modasa mahal the area of waste land is small in Dehmai and the three villages close to it. Decrease in the waste area is also noticeable in Dakhneswar, Talod and Kojan. In 1920, 739 acres, 662 acres and 571 acres in Dakhneswar, Talod and Kojan, respectively were given on lease to some persons for bringing them under cultivation; but the lessees have succeeded in bringing only a small portion of the lands under cultivation and are to give up the remaining lands.
26. The existence of the large extent of waste area is the most depressing feature of the agricultural conditions of the Modasa mahal and parts of Prantij taluka. It is the main cause of the "eksali" cultivation and the depressed value of land. Its existence is not due to the new tenure as waste areas exist in villages where there is little or no land under that tenure and there is no demand for the waste lands even on the old tenure. The increase in the waste area at the commencement of the settlement period appears to have been due to the heavy pressure of the new rates owing to a succession of bad seasons. At present it appears to be chiefly a question of population and the waste area would decrease by an increase in the population in the ordinary course of time or by immigration. The villagers naturally avoid lands which are inferior in quality or distant from the village and stick to lands which are in the vicinity of the village site or which on account of their superior quality yield a fair return at small cost and trouble. In Modasa mabal only the lands close to the village sites are cultivated while the intervening spaces remain waste covered with a thick jungle of wild plants and are used only for the purpose of grazing animals. In the eastern and northern parts of Prantij the ground is undulating on account of low sandy hills and generally the lands on the higher levels (called "Timbas") remain waste.
27. Sales and leases (Khalsa villages).-The statistics of sales and leases are given in Appendices $G$ and H . Only genuine sales of non-irrigated dry-crop lands are selected by local inquiry. Sales of lands in discharge of debts, nominal sales and sales of lands along with a well or a share in a well are excluded. Similarly genuine cash rents of non-irrigated dry-crop lands are selected by local inquiry and rents which are in reality interests on loans are excluded. The figures relate to the years 1916-17 to 1921-22 for Prantij taluka and the years 1917-18 to 1921-22 for Modasa mahal for which information was available in the current mutation and tenancy registers and the transactions being reccent the villagers could also give the correct details about the circumstances of each case. The assessment or judi and local fund is taken into account when that is paid by the tenant. The assessment taken into consideration for working out the multiple is the actual assessment paid by the occupants. Fairly sufficient and reliable statistics are available in many villages of Prantij taluka but in some of the eastern and northern villages and in villages where much land is held on the restricted tenure the statistics available are somewhat meagre. Similarly in the Modasa mahal where the area of land held on the restricted tenure is extensive a fair number of instances of sales or rents is available in only 8 or 9 villages. In several villages there is not a single transaction of sale or lease of land while in the remaining villages only one or two instances of sales or rents are available.
28. In some cases there are marked differences in the sale values and rents in the villages of the same group. Such apparent, anomalies are bound to exist but extreme cases are set right when the average for the whole group is worked out. The required indices of rents are given in Appendix H. They are derived 'by multiplying the figure representing rents in multiples of assessment by the assessment of land of 8 annas classification, i.e., by multiplying the figures in column 6 by half the maximum rate of the village. Similar indices are given in the case of selling values of lands also in Appendix G. At first the expected gross rent in multiples of assessment is worked out by dividing the sale multiple in column 6 by the number of years' purchase determined by taking 6 per cent. as the standard rate of interest and then adding one assessment to the quotient. From this gross rent the index is determined by multiplying by half the maximum rate.
(29. In Prantij taluka and a few villages of Modasa mahal the system of "Produce share rents" also prevails. The system is ndt "half and half in every thing" as is found in the Akola taluka. The tenant usually gives one-half,
one-third, or one-fourth share of the produce and each party pays the assessment in the proportion of the share of the produce received by him. The share is not given out of the main crop alone but out of all kinds of crops raised on the land including the various minor mixture crops and sometimes even the straw is divided in the same proportion as the grain. In many cases the landlord supplies manure, seed or a part of the wages of the labourers or some or all of these items. The practice varies not only in villages but in the individual cases of the same village. There is also a tolerably large number of cases of rents consisting of " a fixed quantity of grain" in Prantij taluka. In such cases the landlord does not give any kind of assistance to the tenant and the assessment is also usually paid by the tenant. The kind of grain is however never specified and the tenant can give what grain he likes whether it is grown on the land taken on rent or obtained from any other place and the grain usually given to the landlord is of the lowest value available such as math or bajri. There is also a good deal of uncertainty as to the quantity of grain actually received by the landlord because in the majority of cases the full quantity of grain agreed upon is not realised. Is is not practicable to derive reasonably accurate figures of the money equivalents of produce rents from this uncertain material and I have therefore relied entirely upon the figures derived from the statistics of cash rents.
〔30. Sales and Leases (Talukdari and Mehvasi villages). ЭThere are no instances of genuine sales of land in Talukdari and mehvasi villages. Sale of land in these villages is prohibited by law and the so-called sale transactions that are found in these villages are merely advances of loans by savkars. Fall the tenants in the five villages of the Oran Talukdari estate pay rent in cash (Vighoti). In the majority of the mehvasi villages most of the lands are cultivated by the "bhayats" who do not give any rent but pay a cess called "Vero" and some lands are leased to tenants who give a part of the produce (Vaje) and a small amount in cash (Vero). The share of the produce given by the tenant to the Thakor varies a great deal and ranges from one-third of the produce down to onetenth in different villages and in different land of the same village. However in the mehvasi villages of Waghpur, Chekhla Mota and Padusan and in the hamlet of Vavdi under Badodra and parts of Moyad and Piludra the lands are leased on cash rents." We have thus in the five talukdari villages and the abovementioned six mehvasi villages an authentic and useful record of a large body of cash rents received every year from an extensive area of land. These statistics are given in Appendix $H$. The position of the talukdar and the thakors however differs from that of the ordinary occupants in khalsa villages as the former hold entire villages and the rent derived by them does not necessarily amount to the full economic rent. It may be noted here that the cash rents in Padusan and Vavdi the hamlet of Badodra were themselves based on the assessment. When these villages were under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in 1917-18 he abolished the vaje and vero and substituted a cash rent equal to one and a half times the assessment. The statistics of rents given in Appendix H for Chekhla Mota are for the year 1921-22. In this village the thakor levied rent from the tenants at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per bigha (i.e., Rs. 2-9-9 per acre) from 1891-92 to 1921-22. There are many wells in the village and the rate of Wighoti for the lands containing
wells and those without wells is the same. In 1922-23 the thakor raised the rents by 25 per cent. and fixed the rate of Wighoti at Rs. 1-14-0 per bigha (i.e., Rs. 3-4-2 per acre). The enhanced rents are somewhat burdensome and as a result of the increase in the rents one-fourth of the rented lands are given up by the tenants.

31, Sales and Leases (Inami villages).-There are no instances of sales and rents in Hafsabad. There are a few instances in Itadi and they are given in Appendices $G$ and $H$,
32. Past and existing Groups and Rates in Khalsa villages.-At the time of the original settlement, the villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal were not formed into groups according to their position with regard to the market but considerable weight was-attached to the condition and caste of the inhabitants of particular villages, Reasons for deviating from the survey principles in forming such groups are given in paragraphs 49 to 59 of the original settlement report. At the time of the revision settlement the villages of Prantij taluka were arranged into two groups
according to the position of the villages with regard to the markets of Prantij and Harsol and unlike the original settlement groups, the two groups of the revision settlement can be easily distinguished in the settlement map. However though, nominally there were two groups, in reality the groups were three in number because two maximum rates were fixed in each group and the lower rate of the first group was the same as the higher rate of the second group. Similarly the villages of Modasa mahal were formed into three groups but actually the groups were five in number and the maximum rates of several villages of the second and third group were common. Reasons for proposing two rates in the same group are given in paragraphs 43 and 47 of the revision settlement report. The arrangement of these groups was further disturbed in actual practice on account of the 100 per cent. remissions in 42 only out of the 73 villages of Prantij taluka and 50 per cent. remissions in all the villages of Modasa mahal. The present state of the groups and rates is somewhat chaotic and I submit a coloured map showing groups and maximum rates as they exist in actual practice and a statement marked B showing the maximum rates of the khalsa villages in Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal according to the revision settlement, the original settlement and the actual maximum rates since the grant of the remission concessions disregarding the slight difference that may be due to the reclassification of lands at the time of the revision settlement.
33. Proposed Groups and Rates in Prantij taluka.-The rise in the prices of agricultural produce, the increase in the number of wells and milch cattle, the increase in the cultivation of cotton, and the introduction of the cultivation of groundnut show that the material prosperity of the peasantry has increased. The 'bheja' villages near Prantij and Sonasan bear signs of prosperity in the general appearance of the village. In the other villages of the taluka the external signs of prosperity are not so well marked. The waste lands still continue to be abnormal in the eastern and northern villages. Considering all these facts and the selling and letting values of lands I am of opinion that an increase of about 12 per cent. in the net assessment of the taluka would be fair and I propose the following groups and maximum rates in the khalsa villages of Prantij taluka :-

## Prantij taluka: Khalsa villages.

## Group I : Rs. 2-8-0: 8 villages-

Sub-group I (2 villages out of old group I, Rs. 2-4-0)-

1. Prantij.
2. Sonasan.

Sub-group II (6 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-14-0)-
3. Aminpur.
6. Rasulpur.
4. Palachar.
7. Salal.
5. Poglu.
8. Vadrad.

Group II : Rs. 2-0-0 : 36 villages-
Sub-group I (1 village out of old group I, Rs. 2-4-0)-
9. Ghadkan.

Sub-group II (3 villages out of old group I, Rs. 2-4-0, but reduced to Rs. 2-0-0)-
10. Ambavada. . 12. Vadhrota.
11. Mahadevpura.

Sub-group III ( 19 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-14-0)-

| 13. Bakarpur. | 22. | Limla. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14. | Balisana. | 23. |
| 15. Bamroli. |  |  |
| 16. Badakia. | Bobha. | 24. | Mehkal.

Sub-group IV (3 villages out of old group II, Rs. 1-14-0)-
32. Akodra.'
34. Nikodia.
33. Nananpur.

Sub-group V ( 3 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-14-0, but reauced to Rs. 1-12-0)-
35. Jinjwa:
37. Talod.
36. Madhavgadh. .

Sub-group VI (3 villages out of old group II, Rs. 1-14-0, but reduced to

Rs. 1-12-0)-
38. Amodra.
40. Mauchha.
39. Fatehpur.

Sub-group VII (I village out of old group I, Rs. 1-14-0, but reḑuced to Rs. 1-8-0)-
41. Tantarda.

Sub-group VIII (3 villages out of old group II, Rs. 1-10-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-8-0)-
42. Asroda.
43. Dalpur.

Group III : Rs. 1-8-0: 29 villages-
Sub-group I ( 2 villages out of old group I, Rs. 2-4-0, but reduced to Rs. 2-0-0) -
45. Ahmedpura.
46. Ghadi.

Sub-group II ( 6 villages out of old group Y, Rs. 1-14-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-12-0) -
47. Gambhirpur.
50. Jenpur.
48. Gulabni Muwadi.
51. Sultanpur.
49. Harsol.
52. Umedni Muvadi.

Sub-group III (1 village out of old group II, Rs. 1-14-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-12-0)-
53. Chhadarda.

Sub-group IV (1 village out of old group II, Rs. 1-10-0)-
54. Agiol.

Sub-group V ( 10 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-14-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-8-0)
55. Amrapur.
60. Mehmadpur.
56. Anjna.
57. Dadarda.

6J. Morali.
58. Lalpur.
62. Motesari.
59. Mehlav.
63. Tajpur.

Sub-group VI (9 villages out of old group II, Rs. 1-10-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-8-0)-
65. Bavsar.
70. Piplodi.
66. Boria Khurad.
71. Punsari.
67. Desasan.
72. Pural.
68. Jitod.
73. Sakrodia.

It may be noted here that the 100 per cent. remissions in the 42 villages of Prantij taluka and 50 per cent. remissions in Modasa mahal were not granted by reducing the maximum rate itself but these concessions were granted by simply remitting the whole or half of the excess over the old assessment of individual survey numbers. As the lands were reclassified at the time of the revision settlement the concessions were not uniform. The new assessment of survey numbers will be calculated by applying the maximum rates proposed above to the revised classification according to the revision settlement and not in any relation to the reduced assessment. The effect of the proposals on the reduced assessment in the villages in which remission concessions are granted is shown in the statement attached to Appendix L.
34. In the first group are placed the Kasba of Prantij near Prantij railwav station and the flourishing village of Sonasan near Sonasan railway station and six villages close to then. There is no appreciable waste area in this group except in Vadrad in which the waste area is confined mostly to the lands of the former village of Ratanpur situated on the Khari betwean the villages of Laipur and Amarapur. All these villages are in a prosperous condition which is clearly reflected in
the high value of lands and rents. They enjoy a peculiar immunity from bad seasons and remissions on that account are unknown, and the introduction of groundnut has added to their prosperity. The villages in the south and west of the taluka which are placed in the second group are also free from waste lands and are favourably situated in respect of the Ahmedabad market but they are far less advanced in prosperity than Group I as would be apparent from the selling and letting values of their lands and are therefore not included in Group I. The other villages placed in group II which are situated to the north-east of group I contain an appreciable area of waste lands but their condition is actually somewhat better than the villages in the south and west on account of the introduction of groundnut which finds an easy outlet to the market from Sonasan railway station. In Group III the villages which are situated in the extreme north-east and east of the taluka are less favourably situated than the other villages of the taluka. Harsol is a large village but all its outward prosperity is due to the trading classes who carry on business outside the taluka ; the agricultural conditions are poor and selling values of lands and rents are low. Ghadi and Ahmedpura have a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 according to revision settlement and Rs. 2 under the remission concessions. These villages are placed in the third group considering their position, the large extent of waste area and the low selling and letting values of their lands. Four villages situated in the north of the taluks near the railway line, namely, Boria Khuradu Jitod, Nadripethapur and Piplodi and seven villages situated on the Khari or between Ghadi and Talod, viz., Amrapur, Anjna, Jenpur, Lalpur, Memadpur, Morali and Vavdi are as favourably situated as many villages of Group II. These villages however contain much waste area and are mostly inbabited by extremely poor and resourceless Kolis and will not be able to bear the rate of Group II and are therefore placed in Group III.
35. The following statement shows for each group the relation of the selling values of lands and rents to the existing assessment and the assessment according to the proposed maxinum rates :-


36. Prantij taluka is not contiguous to any other British taluka as it is surrounded on all sides by foreign territory. The maximum rate proposed for the first group is however the same as the maximum rate which has been recently proposed for the first group of Viramgam taluka.
37. Proposed Grouping and Rates in Modasa.-The rise in the prices of the agricultural produce and the increase in the number of wells and milch cattle show that the condition of the cultivators has improved. The population however consists mainly of Kolis who are still very poor and the area of the assessed unoccupied lands fit for cultivation is actually larger than the area of the lands in occupation and bears an assessment almost equal to the assessment of the occupied lands. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that no material charge should be made in the existing assessment of the mahat. There is a fair field for the expansion of revenue by bringing the waste lands under cultivation by attracting outside cultivators to acquire land and settle in the mahal and by inducing the local cultivators to give up eksali cultivation and become permanent occupants of the eksali lands. I propose the following groups and' rates in Modasa mahal :-

## Modasa mahal: Khalsa villages.

Group I: Rs. 2-0-0 : 6 villages-
Sub-group I ( 3 villages out of old group II, Rs. 2-2-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-15-0)-

1. Dehmait
$4^{-}$
2. Modasa.
3. Dhansura.

Group I: Rs. 2-0-0 : 6 villages-contd.
Sub-group II ( 3 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-12-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-10-0)-
4. Vantda Kavat.
6. Wasni Rel.
5. Wasna Mota.

Group II: Rs. 1-10-0: 10 villages-
Sub-group I (1 village out of group I, Rs. 2-2-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-15-0-)-
7. Dakneshwar.

Sub-group II ( 6 villages out of old group $\cdot$ I, Rs. 1-12-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-10-0)-
8. Bhesawada.
11. Ṕpodra.
9. Batal.
12. Talod.
10. Kojan.
13. Vantda Baad.

Sub-group III (3 villages out of old group I, Rs. 1-12-0, but reduced to Rs. I-8-0)-
14. Ambagam.
16. Watrakgadh.
15. Odha.

Group III : Rs. 1-8-0 : 17 villages-
Sub-group I (1 village out of old group II, Rs. 1-8-0)17. Saera.

Sub-group II (11 villages out of old group II, Rs. 1-8-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-6-0)-
18. Alampur.
24. Kolikhad.
19. Bajkot.
20. Dhunawada.
21. Garudi.
22. Khadoda.
25. Malekpur.
23. Khadol.

Sub-group III (1 village out of old group III, Rs. 1-6-0)29. Sakaria.

Sub-group IV (4 villages out of old group III, Rs. 1-6-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-3-0)-
30. Bilwania.
32. Simli.
31. Kamli.
33. Vantda Suka.

Group IV : Rs. 1-2-0: 8 villages-
Sub-group I ( 3 villages out of old group III, Rs. 1-6-0, but reduced to Rs. 1-5-0)-
34. Kau.
35. Kolvada.
26. Pahadpur.
27. Raneji.
28. Sitpur.

Sub-group II ( 5 villages out of old group III, Rs. 1-2-0, ${ }^{\text {h }}$ but reduced to Rs. 1-1-0)-
37. Badodra.
40. Mathasulia.
38. Barnoli.
41. Sarurpur.
39. Dariapur.

As stated in paragraph 33 the maximum rates proposed above will be applied , to the assessment according to the revision settlement and not to the reduced assessment. The effect of the proposal on the reduced assessment is shown in [statement attached to Appendix L.
38. There is no arrangement in the existing groups. It is now proposed to group the villages according to their position in respect of the market. The villages were grouped on the same principle at the time of the revision settlement and therefore the proposed grouping very nearly corresponds to the revision settlement grouping. Groups I and II are the old group I; Group III is the old group II except that Sakaria, a village from the lower group is added to it and Group IV is the old group III minus Sakaria. Dehmai and the three villages near it:
are in the best position being about 14 miles from Kapadvanj by the pacca road. These are the only villages in the mahal free from any abnormal waste area. The rents and sales in Dehmai Wasna Mota and Wasni Rel indicate Rs. $2-0-0$ as the maximum rate of these villages. Dhansura is placed in this group although it has a large waste area because it has already the same rate as Dehmai and it is a fine village with a local market and the selling values of land are good. Modasa from its position belongs to a lower group but at present it has the same rate as Dehmai and was specially placed in a higher group at the revision settlement on account of its importance as a local market and the headquarters of the mahal and for the same reasons it. has been retained with Dehmai and Dhansura: Sakaria is raised to a higher group because it is not far from the pacca road and the selling and letting values of lands are good.
39. The following table shows the ratio of the sale and rents to the present and the proposed assessment:-


The mahal is also surrounded by foreign territory except that the mehvasi 'village of Deroli touches Bhutia a village of the Kapadvanj taluka. The existing rate of Bhutia is Rs. 1-8-0 and the second revision of Kapadvanj taluka is in progress.
40. Water Rate.-The area of rice lands is very small and instances of sale and rent transactions of such lands are rare. . In Prantij there are 417 acres of rice land out of which 55 acres are unoccupied and out of the occupied lands rice is usually grown in about 282 acres and in about 80 acres rice is not cultivated for some years. Similarly there are 517 acres of rice land in Modasa mahal out of which 94 acres are unoccupied. Of the remaining land about 381 acres usually grow rice and in about 42 acres rice is not cultivated. Both in the original and revision settlement the water rates were fixed at the same rate as the soil rates. This appears reasonable considering the condition of this tract, and I therefore propose the new water rates in Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal to be the same as the new soil rates of the groups in which the rice lands are situated.
41. Bhata Rate.-There is a small area of land classed as bhata in the villages of Mauchha, Sultanpur, Modasa, Saera and Bajkot on the Khari, Meswo and Mahajum. There are no instances of sales or rents of bhata lands. The rate sanctioned in the South Daskroi taluka for bhatas on the Khari and Meswo is Rs. 4-8-0. The existing bhata rate of Rs. $4-0-0$ in Prantij taluka and the Modasa mahal is reasonable and I do not propose any change in it. The land classed as bhata in the villages of Mauchha, Sultanpur, Saera and Bajkot is practically dry crop land ${ }^{-}$ and not bhata and the Superintendent, Land Records, is taking steps for its reclassification.
42. Proposed Grouping and Rates in Talukdari and Mehvasi Villages.-The talukdari and mehvasi villages were grouped and rated in 1911 according to their position in respect of the neighbouring khalsa villages but without taking into consideration the remissions granted in the 42 khalsa villages in Prantij and all the khalsa villages in Modasa under the orders referred to in paragraph 23. No assessment is however actually recovered from the lands in practice as Government levy a jama from the talukdar and the thakors, and the latter take rents from the tenants. The talukdari and mehvasi villages are intermingled with khalsa villages and the conditions in the different kinds of villages are similar. It is therefore sound to group the talukdari and mehvasi villages according to their position in respect of the neighbouring khalsa villages. I propose the following groups and rates for the talukdari and mehvasi villages in Prantij and Modasa :-
uo ca.23-5*

## Prantij taluka: Talukdari and Mehvasi villages.

1 Group: Rs. 2-8-0 : None.
II Group : Rs. 2-0-0: 29 villages-
74. Baini Muwadi.
84. Kesarpur.
75. Bhatia.
85. Мајга.
94. Pooda.
76. Boria Becharji.
86. Mavani Muwadi.
95. Punadra.
77. Dalani Muwadi.
87. Mokamni Muwadi.
96. Sadani Muwadi.
78. Dhadh Vasna.
88. Moyad vas Nathaji.
97. Sitwada vas Mehraji.
79. Doltabad.
89. Moyad vas Rupaji.
99. Tajpur.
80. Indrajpur.
90. Mudhasana.
100. Ujedia.
81. Jalani Muwadi.
91. Navavas.
101. Wadwasa.
82. Jorajini Muwadi. 92. Oran.
83. Karimpura.
93. Piludra.

III Group : Rs. 1-8-0: 13 villages-
Sub-group I (Old group II).

| 103. | Aniod. | 109. Chelhhla Mota. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 104. | Antroli vas DoIji. | 110. Chekhla Nana. |  |
| 105. | Antroli vas Punjaji. | 111. | Padusan. |
| 106. | Baderni Muwadi. | 112. | Rojhad. |
| 107. | Badodra. | 113. | Rupal. |
| 108. | Chandpur. | 114. | Segpur. |

Sub-group II (Old Group III)
115. Gamdi.

Modasa Mahal : Mehvasi villayes.
I Group : Rs. 2-00 : None.
II Group: Rs. 1-10-0: 3 villages. (Old group III)
42. Amodra. 43. Deroli.
44. Indran.

III Group: Rs. 1-8-0: None:
IV Group: Rs. 1-2-0: 1 village. (Old group III). 45. Gajan.
43. Amodra, Deroli and Indran were placed in the lowest group in 1911. They are now placed in group II as their position with regard to Kapadvanj is similar to the position of the khalsa villages situated to the north of these mehvasi villages. As stated in paragraph 39 the present maximum rate of Bhutia in Kapadvanj taluka which touches Deroli is Rs. 1-8-0 and that taluka is under revision. Gajan is retained in the lowest group as it is separated from the neighbouring khalsa villages of group III by a range of hills.

The water rate and bhata rate for talukdari and mehvasi villages will be the same as proposed for khalsa villages in paragraphs 41 and 42.
44. There are no cash rents in the four mehvasi villages of Modasa mahal. The following statement shows for each of the talukdari and mehvasi groups of Prantij taluka the relation of rents to the existing and proposed assessment.

45. Proposed Groups and Rates of Inam Villages in Modasa Mahal.-I propose the following rates for the inam villages of Modasa Mahal :-

I Group: Rs. 2-0-0: 1 village (No change)46. Itadi.

II Group : Rs. 1-10-0 : None.
III Group: Rs. 1-8-0 : I village (No change)47. Hapsabad.

IV Group: Rs. 1-2-0: None.

These two inam villages were settled in 1916. The maximum rate of Hapsabad was fixed at Rs. 1-8-0 according to the rate of neighbouring khalsa villages and for the same reason it is rated as above. The maximum rate of Itadi was fixed at Rs. 1-15-0 in order to make the assessment of the occupied unalienated area equal to the revenue which was derived by the inamdar at the time of the settlement. The condition of the village is good and hence it is placed in group I.

The water rate for inami villages will be the same as proposed for khalsa villages in paragraph 40.
46. The result of the application of the above rates would be as follows on the gross assessment according to the last settlement and the actual assessment recoverable under the remission orders mentioned in paragraph 23.

Prantij taluka: 73 khalsa villages

| . - | Assessment by Revision Settlement | Amount of remission $2$ | Net assessment $3$ | Proposed assessment $4$ | By how much does (4) exceed or fall short of ( 1 ) ? <br> 5 | By how much does (4) exceed or fall short of (3) ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |  |  |
| On ocoupied area .. | 1,12,125 | 8,281 | 1,02,844 | 1,15,185 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,060 \text { or } 2 \cdot 07 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $12,341 \text { or } 11 \cdot 9$ per cent. |
| On assessed waste | 32,115 | 4,269 | 27,846 | 30,606 | $1,509 \text { or } 4 \cdot 69$ <br> per cent. | $2,760 \text { or } 9 \cdot 91$ per cent. |
| On total assessed area .. | 1,44,240 | 13,550 | 1,30,690 | 1,45,791 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,551 \text { or } 1 \cdot 08 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,101 \text { or } 11 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Modasa mahal : 41 khalsa villages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | Assessment by Revision Settlement | Amount of remission | Net assessment | Proposed assossment | By how much does (4) exceed or fall short of ( 1 )? | By how much does (4) exceed or fall short of (3) 7 |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs, | Rs. |  |  |
| On occupied area | 33,110 | 2,581 | 30,529 | 31,971 | $1,139 \text { or } 3 \cdot 44$ per cont. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,442 \text { or } 4 \cdot 7 \\ & \text { por cont. } \end{aligned}$ |
| On assessed waste | 31,765 | 3,293 | 28,472 | 30,622 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,143 or } 3 \cdot 59 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,150 \text { or } 7 \cdot 55 \\ & \text { per cent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| On total asseased area .. | 64,875 | 5,874 | 58,900 | 62,593 | $2,282 \text { or } 3 \cdot 52$ <br> por cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3,502 cent. } \\ & \text { per } \cdot 09 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Talukdari, Mehvasi and Inami Villages.

| - | Present assessment | Proposed asseasment | Increase or decrease in $\mathrm{Re}_{\mathrm{s}}$. | Percentage increase or decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Re. | Rs. |  |  |
| 42 telukdari and Mehvasi villagea of Prantij taluka | 75,822 | 72,465 | 3,357 | $4 \cdot 43$ |
| 4 Mewasi villages of Modesa mahal . | 12,888 | 18,161 | 5,273 | $41 \cdot 00$ |
| 2 Inami villages of Modasa mahal | 2,323 | 2,383 | 60 | $2 \cdot 68$ |

I beg to recommend that the rates proposed may be sanctioned for the agricultural lands and guaranteed for a period of 30 years from the date of the introduction of the revised settlement.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant, M. S. MOULVI, Assistant Settlement Officer, Prantij and Modasa.

STATEMENT A
(Showing waste area and eksali cultivation vide paragraphs 8 and 25)


STATEMENT A-coned.


STATEMENT B.
(referred to in paragraph 23.)
Prantij Taluka.


* Note.-Villages marked with an dsterisk are those in which 100 per cent. remissions are granted.
\$The maximum rate of Punsari was reduced to Rs. 1-10-0 in 1897.

STATEMENT B-contd.


- APPENDIX ${ }^{\circ}$.

Rainfall recorded at Prantij, District Ahmedabad.

| Year | Early rain (18t January to 10th April). |  | Antemonsoón (11th April to 4th June). |  | Monsoon Kharlf (5th June to 14th August). |  | Monsoon Rabl (15th Aupust to 21at October) |  | Late ralns (22nd October to 31 st December). |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall. | Ralny days | Fall, | Ralny days. | Fall. | Rainy days. | Fall. | Rainy days. | Fall. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rainy } \\ & \text { dnys. } \end{aligned}$ | Fall. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Rainy } \\ & \text { days } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
|  | Tnchea | No. | Inches | No. | Inchen | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. |  |
| 1801 | 0.10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$. | - | $10 \cdot 98$ | 25 | 2•70 | 7 |  | . | 22.78 | 32 |  |
| 1802 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 1 | $0 \cdot 71$ | 1 | 23408 | 88 | 20.91 | 15 | - | $\cdots$ | 44.88 | 50 |  |
| 1898 | 0.18 | 1 | - 0.11 | $\cdots$ | 84.60 | 81 | 14.44 | 17 | $2 \cdot 05$ | 8 | $51 \cdot 23$ | 52 |  |
| 1894 | 0.40 | 1 | 0.14 | 1 | $42 \cdot 88$ | 81 | 8.38 | 12 | - $0 \cdot 21$ | 1 | 51.49 | 46 |  |
| 1895 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1 | * | $\cdots$ | 19.87 | 80 | 2.48 | 8 | $0 \cdot 00$ | 2 | 22.88 | 41 |  |
| 1896 | 0.01 | $\cdots$ | . | - | 26.98 | 86 | 11.69 | 10 | 0.58 | 2 | 30-26 | 48 |  |
| 1897 | - | . | 0.02 | -• | 18.18 | 24, | 12.87 | 22 | -. | $\cdots$ | $28 \cdot 08$ | 46 |  |
| 1898 | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 34-42 | 24 | 7. 61 | 13 | 0.40 | 2 | $42 \cdot 33$ | 39 |  |
| 1809 | . | - | $0 \cdot 61$ | 1 | 2'80 | 6 | 0.28 | $\cdots$ | - | . | 3.69 | 6 |  |
| 1000 | 0.50 | 1 | $2 \cdot 63$ | $\pm$ | 18.21 | 17 | 10.74 | 12 | - | $\cdots$ | $27 \cdot 08$ | 32 |  |
| 1001 | 0.55 | 1 | 0.62 | 1 | 16.42 | 18 | 8.07 | 7 | $\cdots$ | - | $20 \cdot 65$ | 27 |  |
| 1002 | -• | - | $0 \cdot 22$ | 1 | 8.05 | 7 | $28 \cdot 42$ | 20 | . | $\cdots$ | $31 \cdot 69$ | 28 |  |
| 1908 | - | - | . | -• | 21.98 | 19 | $4 \cdot 07$ | 11 | .. | $\cdots$ | 20.65 | 30 |  |
| 1904 | 1.09 | 4 | 0.04 | - | $5 \cdot 49$ | 10 | 1-28 | 5 | . | $\cdots$ | $7 \cdot 85$ | 18 |  |
| 1905 | .. | - | $\cdots$ | - | $28 \cdot 28$ | 15 | 8.88 | 8 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 1 | 32-27 | 19 | 1 |
| 1006 | 0.81 | 2 | - | . | 31-63 | 82 | $12 \cdot 08$ | 18 | 0.08 | . | 44.40 | 62 |  |
| 1907 | 0.95 | 4 | 0.88 | 1 | 22.95 | 24 | 16.57 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 41.40 | 40 |  |
| 1008 | $0 \cdot 50$ | 2 | : | , | $81 \cdot 46$ | 33 | $8 \cdot 50$ | 18 | * | . | 40.46 | 48 |  |
| 1009 | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | 26.44 | 83 | 13.64 | 11 | $\cdots$ | . | 40.08 | 44 |  |
| 1910 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 1 | . | - | 27.88 | 35 | 8.25 | 6 | - | . | \$1-48 | 42 |  |
| 1921 | 1.15 | 8 | -. |  | $8 \cdot 17$ | 4 | 3.87. | 4 | - | $\cdots$ | 7-69 | 11 |  |
| 1912 | - | $\cdots$ | 0.37 | 1 | - 25.91 | 34 | $7 \cdot 87$ | 7 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 1 | 38.84 | 43 |  |
| 1918 | * | - | $0 \cdot 42$ | 2 | 26.75 | 32 | $0 \cdot 17$ | 14 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86.34 | 48 |  |
| 1914 | - | - | 0.11 | 1 | 32-74 | 38 | 8.84 | 11 | $0 \cdot 30$ | 1 | 41.40 | 48 |  |
| 1915 | 1.28 | 4 | - | - | 10.98 | 10. | 8.05 | 6 | - | $\cdots$ | 15.27 | 28 |  |
| 1916 | - | - | 0.50 | 2 | $8 \cdot 78$ | 14 | 11.77 | 16 | 0.18 | 1 | $21 \cdot 13$ | 83 |  |
| 1017 | 0.16 | 1 | $4 \cdot 37$ | 5 | 16.75 | 29 | 24.05 | 25 | $2 \cdot 06$ | 8 | 47-39 | 68 |  |
| 1018 | . | $\ldots$ | $0 \cdot 21$ | 1 | 1-02 | 8 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 7 | $\cdots$ | . | 6.78 | 11 |  |
| :910 | 0.87 | 1 | - | - | 11:86 | 21 | 16.85 | 11 | $2 \cdot 12$ | 8 | 80.70 | 36 |  |
| 1920 | -• | $\cdots$ | $2 \cdot 41$ | 2 | 28.48 | 29 | 0.24 | 1 | * | . | 81.18 | 32 |  |
| 1021 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 29•28 | 27 | 14-14 | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 48.42 | 46 |  |
| 1022 | . | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | $18 \cdot 17$ | 19 | 8.74 | 19 | * | - | 26.01 | 38 |  |
| Average | 0.26 | 1 | 0.45 | 1 | 20.85 | 25 | $9 \cdot 17$ | 11 | $0 \cdot 29$ | 1 | 81.02 | 37 |  |

Rainfall recorded at Modasa, District Ahmedabad

| Year. | Early rain (1at Jenusry to 10th April). |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Antemon- } \\ \text { soon (11th } \\ \text { April to } 4 \text { th June). } \end{gathered}$ |  | Monsoon Kharlf (5th June to 14th August). |  | Monsoon Rabl (15th August to 21at Octobar). |  | Late rains (22nd October to 31st December). |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall. | Rainy deys. | Fall. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Rainy } \\ \text { days. } \end{array}$ | Fall. | Ralny daya. | Fall. | Ratny days. | Fall. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ralny } \\ & \text { days. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Fall. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rainy } \\ \text { days. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Inches. | No. | Inches | No. | Inches. | No. | Inches. | No. | Inches. | No. | Inches. | No. |  |
| 1801 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 1 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1 | 23•84 | 20 | 4.20 | 8 | - | $\cdots$ | $28 \cdot 39$ | 36 |  |
| 1809 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 17-29 | 38 | $81 \cdot 51$ | 23 | .- | $\cdots$ | 48.80 | 58 |  |
| 1808 | 0.85 | 2 | 0.82 | 8 | $45 \cdot 47$ | 37 | $12 \cdot 00$ | 12 | 2.29 | 3 | 60. 28 | 57 |  |
| 1894 | $\cdots$ | * | 0.04 | $\cdots$ | 88.95 | 80 | $11 \cdot 16$ | 11 | $0 \cdot 90$ | 2 | 48.05 | 43 |  |
| 1895 | 0.02 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 26.90 | 38 | $5 \cdot 08$ | 8 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 3 | 84.10 | 44 |  |
| 1896 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 28.09 | 87 | 0.95 | 0 | 0.64 | 2 | 80-58 | 48 |  |
| 1807 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | 15-88 | 24 | 8.88 | 17 | - | - | $24 \cdot 71$ | 41 |  |
| 1898 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.23 | 1 | 28.08 | 19 | 14.67 | 9 | 0.42 | 1 | 45-10 | 31 |  |

## APPENDIX A-contd

Ruinfall recorded at Modasa, District Ahmedabad

| Year. | Early ralo (1st January to 10th April). |  | Antemonsoon (11th Apill to (th June). |  | Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th Anqust). |  | Monsoon ralf (15th Aug. to 21st October). |  | Late ralns (Eynd Oct. to 31at Dec.) ${ }^{-}$ |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall. | Ratny days. | Fall. | Rainy days. | Fall. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Raing } \\ & \text { dayz } \end{aligned}$ | Fall | Rainy days | Fall. | Ralny days. | Fall | Rainy days. | 唇 |
|  | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. |  |
| 1899 | .. | . | 2.04 | 2 | S. 68 | 7 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 2 | $\wedge$ | -• | $0 \cdot 12$ | 11 |  |
| 1900 | 0.28 | 2 | 0.73 | 2 | 12.04 | 15 | 12.09 | 18 | *- | - | 20.04 | 37 |  |
| 1901 | $0 \cdot 21$ | 1 | 0.22 | 1 | $8 \cdot 72$ | 15 | 2.24 | 5 | ** | $\cdots$ | 12-39 | 22 |  |
| 1902 | - | - | 0.08 | * | $9 \cdot 62$ | 9 | 20-31 | 17 | 0.92 | 1 | 30-28 | 27 |  |
| 1908 | . | - | 0.65 | 1 | 26.35 | 23 | $5 \cdot 08{ }^{\circ}$ | 14 | -* | . | 82-98 | 38 |  |
| 1004 | $1 \cdot 31$ | 2 | 1.58 | 2 | 10.68 | 16 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 5 | - | $\cdots$ | 16.01 | 25 |  |
| 1905 | 0.20 | . | -• | - | 20.58 | 14 |  | 2 | - 0-09 | $\cdots$ | $25 \cdot 26$ | 16 |  |
| 1908 | 0.87 | 2 | $\cdots$ | - | 22.34 | 31 | 11.06 | 27 | -• | ** | 34. 27 | 50 |  |
| 1907 | 0.58 | 2 | $0 \cdot 50$ | 1 | 29-41 | 25 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 12 | -- | - | 35.50 | 40 |  |
| 1808 | 0.18 | . | - |  | 34. 15 | \$3 | 4.69 | 0 | ' | $\cdots$ | 38-00 | 42 |  |
| 1902 | ** | - | 0.24 | 1 | 28.38 | 30 | 4-42 | 11 | - | - | 32.99 | 42 |  |
| 1910 | - | . | 0.15 | 1 | 28-90 | 54 | $7 \cdot 80$ | 18 | -- | - | 86.04 | 48 |  |
| 1911 | 0.60 | 1 | 0.55 | 1 | 8.59 | 11 | $3 \cdot 32$ | 5 | -• | $\cdots$ | 12.99 | 18 |  |
| 1912 | . | - | 0.10 | 1 | 16.80 | 81 | $9 \cdot 30$ | 10 | 0.18 | 1 | 26.47 | 48 |  |
| 1918 | . | . | $2 \cdot 24$ | 8 | 35-65 | \$4 | 0.20 | 13 | . | . | $45 \cdot 15$ | 50 |  |
| 1914 | - | . | 0.85 | 1 | 41.27 | 37 | 0.34 | 10 | 0-18 | 1 | 48-64 | 49 |  |
| 1915 | $0 \cdot 77$ | 8 | 0.58 | 1 | 8.74 | 19 | 5.60 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15.69 | 28 |  |
| 1916 | - | . | 1.85 | 1 | 15.48 | 20 | 16.67 | 19 | 0.07 | $\cdots$ | 34.07 | 40 |  |
| 1917 | 0.96 | 2 | $0 \cdot 50$ | 8 | 18.08 | 31 | 28.38 | 30 | 8-42 | 8 | 52-24 | 74 |  |
| 1918 | - | - | $\cdots$ | *- | 2.98 | 5 | $7 \cdot 88$ | 5 | - | - | 10-70 | 10 |  |
| 1919 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.29 | 1 | 22.29 | 25 | 24.58 | 14 | s-20 | 3 | 50.62 | 44 |  |
| 1920 | - | $\cdots$ | 0.09 | 7 | 22.38 | 90 | 1.83 | 8 | $\sim$ |  | 20.80 | 40 |  |
| 1921 | .. | -- | ** | - | 26.74 | 20 | 16.97 | ${ }^{*} 19$ |  |  | 48"72 | $s 0$ |  |
| 1922 | -• | -• | -• | - | $18 \cdot 38$ | 21 | 12*72 | 18 | 0.41 | 1 | 31-50 | 40 |  |
| A verage | 0.25 | 1 | $0 \sim 88$ | 1 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 25 | $10 \cdot 40$ | 22 | $0 \cdot 48$ | 1 | 34.00 | 40 |  |

Aemerke with regard to the aharectes of the masons at Prantij and Mf odassa for yeare 1891 to 1981.
1801-Ths total fall of the year was below the average at Prantij and Modassa. Monsoon started very late. Curloua enough. Prantij had not a drop of rain during the whole of June while MOodassa had to be oontent with legs than-one-third the usual amount There pere light to fajr ahowers tn the Arat week of July, suffiejent to commence partial sowings but general sowing rain oung crop gainfll did not crops suffered heavily in outturn. Season on the whole was an indifferent tharif but a distinctly poor rabl.
1882-Ralnfall during the year was conslderably in excess of the average. Monsoon started normally in June and the fall of the month being generally sdequate kharlf gowings were nudertaken almost everywhere and completed in July under the favour-
atie rains oi tuat month. liain ln the first half of August was heavy and while not needed for other kharif crops was bencicial to rice tramsplantation. Very hesvy rain was recelved carly in September and affected the standing kharif crops in places. The most neaded break, however, occurred st the end or the monthand gaditated harventing of kharif and sowing of rabl cropa, Prantij had only a few drops in Octoher while Modassa had none. The ralng corapletely withdrew henceforth as a result or the ample prevlous molsture however the rabi crops did better than was once thought. Beason on the whol was fairly good-
4898-Total rainfall of the year was considerably in excess of the average. The heavy rains of June lasted far into July while the break in iugust was rather too protracted. Heavy rafn was agaln recelved in September when kharif orops were ripo next remalt was a fair rahi croy owing to favourable weather conditions later on, but a poor kiharif.
1894-Rafinfali during the year much exceeded the normal. Bains in June though heavy were scasonable and Kharlf sowings were undertaken generaly, But rain in July was injuriously excessive washing away seeds and salmerging fields, Resowing was commenced when break occurred at end of July and was completed in August. Cropa progressed betisfactorily under the favourable ralns of september. Rain did not exceed a few drops in Octoler and was totally sbsent afterwards. Rabi area was swelled by sowings in Kharif land but the outturn fell rat
1805-Bainfall during the year was just about the average at Modassa but far under It at Prantij. Monsoon set in early in June and oowings were undertaken and completad under favourable weather conditions in thls and subacquent month. Rain in tha
 Good rain in the last week of October came to the respue and gave relief to the standing kharif and newly acran rabi crope November and December went wholly dry. Season on the whole was only moderate as the defloloney of late rains reduced outtura whle the rali cropa were checked in their develojenent on acoount of deficient moisture.
1898-TWotal fall of the year was soraewhat about the usual amount. The rajns in 3 une and July were favourable for pushing on kharif sowings and other agricultural operations such as weeding, etc. The heavy fall in the first three weeks of August waa somewhat injurious to the standing crops but the break at the end of the month repaired the finjury to a great extent. The raln however withdrew at thia stage glvlag a scanty scattered fall in September. Kharlf crops consequently maffered heavily and abisowinga could not be pushed on for want of moisture. Light showers in the second hali of pover ing crops phich in consequence gave a poor ylold. seacon on the whole was poor to moderate,
1897-Total rainfail during the year was somewhat under the normal. Monsoon opened sbout the middle of June but the fall of the month being not edequate tharlf sowings were only partially atarted. The rainfall in the following two months was excellent Rain to September alion was generally up to the requirements. Bo far the crops developed well in both the talukas. In October fair raln was received at Prantij which further helped the kharif crops and gave a push to the rabi sowings here but Modssta had no rain In this month, the result belng a considerable slirinkage in area under the rabl sowings and some loss of outturn of the Kharif crops, From November rains withheld completely. As a result the rabl crope ylelded less than what was once expected of them in hoth the talulame Scacon on the whole was a good sharif but o poor rabl,
 menced sbut the midde of June but being not up to requirements kharif sowings had to be put off till July when abumdant which progressed satisfactorily. Good raln in the frat hath of soptember further revived the Rharif crope and encouraged rabisowings to be undertaken. But from the latter half of Octover rains closed nbruptly. The rabl crops in consequence felt keenly the early cessation of the laterains. Rain in December was too light to be ofany material help. The aeason on
the whole was fairly good for the kharif but poor for the rabl crops.

1800-Raintall during the year amounted to less than one-eipme the average at Prantij and under one-ffith of it (average) at Modassa Thls will in itgelf show how complete wha the fallure of the monscon in the year. There was practically very lttile or no rain after June. Irrigation was not possible. This meant a complete failore of fodder as well as of food grains throughout. The withered by drought and partly destroyod by the peeple for the sake of fodder and fuel. Season on the whole was one of the most disastrous on record.

1000-The pecularity of the seanon of this year Was that insteed of the usabl ralnfall being datributbd over the five montha from Jone to November, there was heavy and continuous rain confined to two months only, vis., August and september. There was thus ingufficlent rain for early sowing and $n s$ rain to bring kharif crops gencraily to maturity or to fertilise seed sown for the parts of the afea.

1001-Total rainiall of the year was about two-thirds the normal at Prantij and sightly sbove one-third of it at Modasas. In June rainfall was up to requirements at Prantij and induced kharlf sodings but it was too meagre to start them at Modassa, Rainisil in July and August thotgh far bolow the average was gitjl bencficial to the Developmpnt of the germinated kharif
geedings. Rainfall amounted to a few firops in September and was totally absent afterwards. Thus the summer rains began late and.ceased early while the winter rafns falled entirely. The ontturn in consequence was insignificant The scarcity was accentuated by a plague of rats, locusta and grasuhoppers which destroyed crops covering a very considerable area.

1002-Rainfall during the year was aboutithe average. In Jone rain did not exeeed a few drops and sowings had consequently to be put oft to July. Kain in thils month though below the average was still favourable for pashing on Kharif sowinga and for the germinated geeds. August ralna were also heipful and improved the prospects. Rainfall in september was double to treble was no rain from October onwards with the result that the yleld of the rabl crops was less than was once antichpated. Sener on the whole was poor to moderate.
1903-Total fall of the year was justaboat the normal at Jodassa but mach below it at Prantij. Modassa had only a few dropa in June While Prantil had none during tire month. As a result kharif,gowlags were withheld till July, Rain in this month was very places. The young crops generally fared well in August, raln in the month being mostly favourable. excesaive in September was useful both to the standing cropis as also for the rabl sowings. A few dropa in Gctober closed the monsoom Rabi crops required rain later on for their development which they never got. Season on the whole was moderate.
1904-Rainfall of the year was leas than half the usunlamotnt at Modasaa and only one-forth of it at Prantij The very light and acattered showers in June were of fittle use for kharlf sowings which were hence started only in July when fair ratn occurred ahout the middle of September and though it was berieficiai, was stilit too scanty to lie of any material help eithar recived standing kharif crops or to commence rabl sowings. Besldes this rein was the last of the aeason as none was recelved further Rabisowings werc done only on the strength of irrigation where possible but these crops too failed lates on owing to deficiency of water supply in wells and other írigation sources. Season on the whole was diatinctly poor.
1005-Total fall of the year was alightly ahove the aversge at Prantij but much onder it at modassa, Rain was only lipht in Jun but in July it exceeded the normaf from fifty to halndred per cent. due mostly to a very heavy precipltation which occurred The result was that geedfags were trashed eqway and resowing fiad to be resorted to rain was received in both the talukas, to be desired than otherwise after the excesslve rala at the end of the last month. September rains were useful, There wis no rain from October onward. Rabi crops were Helped by Irrigation continued in good condition, Senson on the whole was fair, it showed striklnaly how the seasonableness of the rainfall is of more importance than its more amount and how a brief down pour which dratns off the suriace and does not-penetrate the soll, is useless as compared with a good steady, boaking rain.
1006-Rainfall during the year pas just about the average at modassa but conslderably above it at Prantij. Sufficient rain was recelved in June to start general khartf sowings. These were completed in Juy and the scedilings thrived well undar the abundant (though very heavy in piaces) fall of the month. August. rains were again up to the requirementa and the good fall in crops sown keenly delt it absonte snd suffered in outturn. Season on the whole was a fairly good kharlf but a poor rabi
1907-Total fall of the year excecied the normal in both the taltikas. The monsoon having set in late in June kharif gowingu were and interfered with agricultrial operations and with the proper develoument of the seedifiga, A break in rains wisdesaive This occurred in September and proved bemeftelal at first but after a few drops in the month tains completely withdrew with the result that the kharif crops suffered somewhat in outturn and rabi sowings could only be pushed on where frrigatlon faclilties were at hand. Season on the whole was af fairly good kharlf buta poor rabl.
1008-Annual ralnfall was much above the average. Monsoon commenced late and the fall being inadequate (more especfally at Prantij) Kharif sowincs were conflned only to places of sufficlent moisture. Joly ralns more than made up the deflejency and general Kharif sowings were vigorously puabea on and completed under them. The fall in August was continuous and axcessive and damaged the atendigg crops in places. Fiom the ond of this mofler (hugust) hopever there was no furthe only be continued under irrigation. Beason on the whole was thus an almoat exact repetition of the former.
1000-Total fall of the year was manh sbove the average at Prantif but allgbtly below it at Modasse. The monsoon started early The crop progressed batisfactorily under the favourable rains of August. Ample rain was again received in Sentember which not only helped the kharif crops Eut gave a good impetus to rabl bowings. Thare was, however, no further rain but owing to the suffclent previons mossture the crops fared bettor than was once expected. Season on the whole was good for the charff mops and fairly good to the rabi crope.
1010-Rainfall during the year alightly exceeded the nsual amonit. Monsoon commenced normally in June and afforded sufficient wolsture for kharis sowinga which were vigorougly pasiled on and completed in time. The seedings contintued in good condition under the beneflctal ralns of the two following months. In September rainfall was practlcally absent at Prantj urther helped by beneficial rain in October. There whas no rain in November, nor any in December. Beason on the whole was a good kharif and a moderate rabi.
1011 -Total fall of the year less than one-tbrid of the normal at Prant fair rain in March. The monacon burst in the second week of June and gave an adequate fall enabling Giarif sowings to be undertaken, But from July to the end of September the rainfall was very insufficient with the resnlt that crops withered
almost in all places except where helped by irrigation. From October onwarda ratn what totally absent and rabi sowing restricted only to tracts Iavoured under Imtgation. The season on the whole was very poor.
1012-Rain during the year alifhtly in oxcess of the sverage at Prantjf though under it at Hoodassa. The pre-monsoon period had only a few drops. The rexular monsoon having opened by the end of Jone Kharif sowings could anly be finished off in July when exceasive (chough not damiaging rafn was receivedy. The oxcessive fall in Angust again bowever retarded further sapriculbeing confmed only to the first week) and proved very beneficial to the standing cropa. October had no rain, neither wais any aeedod at the time. Rabl sowing was atnrted and completed in November which had a useful but a alight fail in the last week. Decomber went dry. The season was as a whole fatrly good.
1018-The total annual rainfall was much above the average. There was fafr to good rain in the ante-monseon period. The monsoon atarted ently in June giving a good rain which facilitated kharif nowings. This was completed under the continuons and hoavy fall in July. August and September recelved good rain which was nsefol to the standlag erope generally thongh slightily injurtous to the bafir coop in places. The mansoon practically closed by the end of September, Owing to the
previous auficient moisture in the soll rabl sowing was genorally done in October and though there was no further rain prevlous Aufincient moisture in the soil rablsowing was g
1014 --Ralnfail during the year was considerably in oxcens of the average. Bome rata was recelved in May. The regular monscon Jroke in the gecond weok of June and gave a auffleient rain enabing general kharif sowing to be taken in hand. The fall in thrived better with leas fall. The rainfall was very ifghtin October and even less than that in November. Thila particular break was benefelal to the standing Kharif cropa and also enabled rabl sowings to be taken in hand and completed in time. The fields were already fully saturated and the absence of rain in December was rather
calamity. The rabl crops generally throve well. The seamon on the whole was fairly good.
1916 -Total fall of the year was about half the averape. Pre-monsoon showere were only light st Modasga and none at Prantij. The monsoon commenced at the cnd of June and the rall being also meagro kharif sowinga had to be postponed to July when they Wore completed under the favourable rains of the month. The rajinfall in August was only fair while that in September was
quite meagre with the result that crope withered away in many places. The rainfall in October though sight was very quite meagry with the resur that cropxe ofliered aro Anal sowings were done under thla fall but as there was no rain is November and December the seedlinga auffered, seasom on the whole was very unsatisfactory.

10l0-Rain during the year was much below the average at Prantij. It was however slighty above it at Modasaa. Some fair rain was recalved at Prantij during the ante-monsoon period though none fell at Modessa. The monsoon commenced as usua
in June but the fall beling insufficlent in places (espectally In Prantj Taluks) kharlf sowinga were only completed in July in June but the fail being insufficlent in places (especially In Prantid Taluka) kharlf sowings were only completed in July, The coplous fall in August enabled agricultural operations to be pushed on vigorousiy and kept the standing crops in a healthy
condition. These doveloped satisfactorly under the favourable weather conditions of the two subsequent months. Rabi sowings were made in November and though there was no ratn in this and the following month they generally progreased satisfactorlly though a good fall in the second balf of Decomber would have been very welcome to them. The season may be
however sald to be a fairly good.
1017-Total annual rainfall constderably in excess of the average. There were heavy anto-monsoon showers which were very useful for preparation of the ftelds. Tho monsoon opened in Jane and gave an adequate fall The kharif sowings were done in time and the seedinge prosressed satisfactorily under the favourable rainfall in July. Rainfall during the three subsequen monthas was axcessive and infured crops in places. The break in November and December, however, proved very usefu ontturn. Season on the whole was fully normal.
1918-Total fall of the year less than one-fourth the average at Prantijand less than one-third of it at Modasa. Pre-monsoon showers were totally absent. The fall in June and July was quite inadequate and crope sown in anticipation of rain were on the point
of withering. The good rain in August gave them much relief but the rainfali in september being quite meagre (amounting of withering. The cents only) the crops again deteriorated and ylelded practically no outturn except where assisted by irrigation Thare was no rain fater on and rabl sowing was consined ouly to places where irigation faclidies were at band. The
1910-Anuaul ratatall just equal to the nverape at Prantu. It was however conndderably, above it at Modasea. Tho anto-monsoon nnual rataial just equal to the averaga at Prantij. It was however considerably above it at Modassa. The ante-monsoon
period were practicaliy dry. The tall In June and July was generaly sumcient and kharit sowinga were duly finighed
off by the end of the latter (July). The fall in August belng eicesalve damaged crops in places. September gave only a fair off by the end of the latter (July). The fall in August be lng ercesalve damaged crops in places. September gave only a fair
rain. October was dry and allowed harvesting a bajrl and other kharif crops. Rainfall in November Fas fair and was rain. October was dry and allowed harvesting a bajrl and other kharif crops. Rainfall in November Fras fair and was
usefal for the rabl sowings. The crops throve well though there was no forther rain. Season on the whole was satisfactory.
19wo-Year's total fall slightly above the average at Prantij and below it at Modassa. Good rain in the pre-monaoon was usafol for the preparation of lands. The fall in Jane and July beling plentiful kharif sowing Frere finished ofir in time and crops throve
well tilf the end of Augast. Since September however, the season asamed a diflerent aspect. There being no rain from Well till the end of Augast. Since september however, the geason asasmed a diferent aspect. There being no rain from Shole was indifferent for the Kharif crops and very ungetisfactory for the rabi.
1021 -Total annual rainfall considerably above the average. There was no rain in the ante-monsoon period. The monsoon
opened very late-as iste as Juiv. When hovever it burst it gave an lncessant down pour of raln washing away seedings opened very late-as late as July. When however it burst it gave an lncessant down pour of rain washing away seedings and necessitating resowings in places. The heavy fall continued right through till about the end of september when the monsoon withdrew abruptly, The re-eown Eharif ctops had sufficient moistore and where not washed sway did well and gave a fairly good return. cecur hereafter, may be expected to yield a fair good outturn. The season on the whole may be termed as fally normal,

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Khalsa villages of the Prantij

|  | Cunivatid amd unounivaizd arga． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I．Coreals and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  <br> 8. |  |  |  |  | 首面 $\quad$Not avaluable for <br> cultivation， |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 皆家 |  |  |  |  | 发 | 咅 | 号 |  | 808 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 若 | 武费 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |
| 8 | 11，850 | 1，010 | 5 | 0，944 | 1，938 | 11，877 | 837 | － | 2，810 | 15，024 | 1，206 | 581 | 331 | 708 | 9，489 | $\cdots$ | Group 01 | I． 1,87 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $10 \cdot 17$ | $4 \cdot 48$ | 2，79 | 6． 97 | $20 \cdot 67$ | ． | 0.77 | 11．58． |
| 86 | 85，082 | 2，264 | 1，880 | 81，888 | 4，505 | 85，898 | 10，451 | ． | 0，487 | 65，781 | 1，164 | 1，074 | 447 | 2，021 | 9，828 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Group } \\ 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | II． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.32 | 8.07 | $1 \cdot 28$ | 5.77 | 28.04 | ． | 0.54 | 4.60 |
| 20 | 18，290 | 988 | 1，178 | 16，178 | 4，582 | 20，711 | 14，611 | － | 7，200 | 42，621 | 809 | 608 | 206 | 1，510 | 4，643 | 1 | Group | 111．${ }^{888}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4． 42 | $8 \cdot 81$ | $1 \cdot 18$ | 8.26 | 24.84 | 0.01 | 1.59 | $2 \cdot 0$ |

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Talukdari and Mehrasi villag．2


Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

f the Prantij Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.


NO OA 23-8+

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Khalsa villages of thi


Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Melirasi and Iram villages


## B-concld.

${ }^{1}$ Modasa Taluka of the Ahmedubad Collectorate.


- of the Modasa Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.


APPENDIX D.
Agricultural Stock of the 73 Government villages in the Prantij Taluka during the year 1919-20.


Agriculuural Stock of the 42 Talukdari and Mehvasi villages in the Prantij Taluka during the year 1919-20.


APPENDIX D-concld.
Agricultural Stock of the 4 Mehvasi and 2 Inam villages in the Modasa Taluka during the year 1919-20.


APPENDIX E.
Shops, Industries, etc., in the villages of the Prantij Taluka during the year 1921-22.

|  | Hand Industries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical Power. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquor Shops. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oil } \\ \text { Presses. } \end{gathered}$ | Cotton | Woollen | $\begin{gathered} \text { Silk } \\ \text { Looms. } \end{gathered}$ | Gins. | $\underset{\text { Soap }}{\text { factories. }}$ |  |  | Gins. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Groundnut } \\ \text { Husking } \\ \text { Mill. } \end{gathered}$ | Cotton <br> Presses. | Steam Pumps. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Enil } \\ \text { Eugine } \\ \text { Pumps. }}}{ }$ | . |
| 10 | 104 | 243 | . | . | .. | 12 | $\cdots$ | . | .. | 1 | .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\ldots$ |

Shops, Industries, etc., in the villages of the Modasa Taluka during the year 1921-22.


APPENDIX 方.
[Form V. F. 16.]
Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 73 Government villages of the
Prantij Taluka for the year 1922-23.

*Note-Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, If male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

## APPENDIX F-concld.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 42 Talukdari and Mehvasi villages of the Prantij Taluka for the year 1922-23.


Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 41 Government villages of the Modasa Mahal for the year 1922-23.



ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.
73 Government villages of Prantij Taluka.


42 Talugdari and Meivasi villages of Prantij Taluka.


41 Government villages of Modasa Mahal.

|  |  | Wells and | hudkis like. |  | nk. | Other | ources. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | Pakka. $3$ | Kacha. <br> 4 | Pakka. <br> 5 | Kacha. <br> 6 | Pakka. 7 | Kacha. <br> 8 |
| Ahmedabad | For irrigation .. <br> For drinking aupply of human beinga but not for irrigation <br> For cattle and washing and other parposes, etc... <br> In disuse | 900 | 262 | $\cdots$ | -• | 2 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 129 | 5 | - | - | $\cdots$ | -• |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{7 2} \end{array}$ | 134 | ". | 110 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Total . . | 1,103 | 401 | -• | 115 | 17 |  |
|  | Totals recorded at the previous settlements .. | 1,004 | -• | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• |

4 Mehvabi villages of Modasa Mahal.


M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer. .

## APPENDIX G

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the Khalsa villages of the Prantij I'aluka from
1916-17 to 1921-22


## APPENDIX G-contd.



## APPENDIX G-conid.



## APPENDIX G-contd.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the Khalsa villages of the Modasa Mahal from 1917-18 to 1921-22



Selling value of dry-crop lands in the Inam villages of the Modasa Taluka.

| Serial <br> No. in <br> Appen- <br> $\operatorname{dix} \mathrm{L}$. | Name of viilage. | Area of land sold. | Assesament. | Sale price. | Number of times the assessment represented by price. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | Hadi Inam villageTotal | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { A. } & \mathrm{g} \\ 10 & 24\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. a. p. } \\ 25 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 419 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $16 \cdot 59$ | : |
|  |  | $10 \quad 24$ | 2540 | 41900 | $16 \cdot 59$ |  |

## APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry crop-lands in the Khalsa villages of the Prantij Taluka from 1916-17 to 1921-22.


## APPENDIX H-contd:



## APPENDIX H-contd.

| Serial No. in App. endix | Name of Village. | Area of land leased. | Assessment. | Rents, | Number of times the assebsment represented by rent. | Indices. $\times$ | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Group III-contd. | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Re. a. p. |  | Rs. a. p. |  |
|  | Sub-group III (1 village | out of old gr | oup II. Re. | 1-14-0, but | reduced to | Re. 1-12-0). |  |
| 53 | Chhadarda .. .. | 2310 | 2500 | 368,0 | 1.46 | 145 |  |
|  | Sub-group | IV (I village | out of old gro | up II. Re. 1 | -10-0). |  |  |
| 54 | Agiol .. .. | 820 | 13120 | 60120 | $4 \cdot 42$ | 395 |  |
|  | Sub-group V (10 V | illages out of | old group I . | Rs. 1-14-0, b | nt reduced | to Rs. 1-8 | -0). |
| 55 | Amrapur .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58 | Anjns . ${ }^{\text {An }}$ - | $\theta 10$ | 1400 | 1500 | 1.07 | 11210 |  |
| 57 | Dadarda .. | $\cdots$ | .... | .... | - | .. |  |
| 58 59 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lalpur } \\ \text { Mehlav } & \text {. } & \text {. }\end{array}$ | $\cdots{ }_{6} 38$ |  | - $33 \rightarrow 0$ |  |  |  |
| 60 | Mehmadpur ... $\quad$. | $17 \begin{array}{ll}17 & 18\end{array}$ | 98 2680 | $-{ }_{59}^{33} 1200$ | -3.65 | 2010 |  |
| 61 | Morali .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 | Motesari .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | Tajpur .. .. | 7831 | 11580 | 12800 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 0134 |  |
| 64 | Vavdi | .... | .... |  | .. |  |  |
|  | Total | 11215 | 16540 | 235120 | $1 \cdot 43$ | - |  |
|  | Sub-group VI (9 villa | ges out of | old group III. | Rs. 1-10-0, | but reduc | ed to Rs. 1 | -8-0). |
| 65 | Bevbar ... .. |  |  | $\bullet$ | " | - |  |
| 68 67 | Boria Khurad | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | $\because$ |  |
| 68 | Jitod $\quad .$. | . | $\ldots$ | .... |  |  |  |
| 69 | Nadri Pethapur $\quad$. | 116 | 200 | 640 | $2 \cdot 62$. | -115 5 | 1 Ierse. |
| 70 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Piplodi } \\ \text { Punsari } & \text {.. } & \text {-. } \\ \text { Punal }\end{array}$ | $\ldots 38$ | $50 \cdots 0$ | 11080 |  | 1 iv 6 |  |
| 72 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Punsari } \\ \text { Pural } & \text {-. } & \text {-. } \\ \text { l }\end{array}$ | 38 ... | 50 $\ldots$ | 1108 $\ldots .$. | $2 \cdot 21$ | 1106 |  |
| 72 | Sakrodia |  |  | $\ldots$ | ". | \%', |  |
|  | Total | $40 \quad 10$ | $52 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 115120 | 2.22 | $\therefore .$. |  |
|  | Total of Group III .. | 39418 | $549 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 853120 | 1-56 | ,* |  |
|  | - Grand Total .. | 1,059 1 | 1,587 00 | 3,531 0 | $2 \cdot 22$ |  |  |

APPENDIX H-contd.
Leases of dry orop lands in the Talukdari and Mehvasi villages of the Prantij taluka for 1916-17 and 1921-22.


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* APPENDIX H-contd.

Leases of dry crop lands in the Khalsa villages of the Modasa Mahal from 1917-18 to 1921-22.


APPENDIX H-contd.


## APPENDIX H-concld.

Leases of dry crop lands in the Inam villages of the Modasa Taluka.


## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent of the Prantij Taluka from 1881-82 to 1922 (as plotted in the
accompanying 'Diagram).


APPENDIX I-contd.
Prices prevalent in the Modasa Mahal from 1881-82 to 1922 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).


## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the Khalsa villages of the taluka of Prantij.


APPENDIX K-contd.


## APPENDIX K-contd.


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APPENDIX K-contd.

| Year |  |  |  |  | Demand$2$ | Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year$3$ | Outstandinge at end of year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Authorised |  | Unauthorised |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Res | Re. | Rs. | Ks. |
| New group II (Sub-group V), three erillages Diaximum rate Rs. 2-0-0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Old g | I, thre | es. | Maximu | m rate, Rs. 1-14 | -0, but reduced | to Rss 1-12-0. |  |
| 1802-93 | - | - | . | . $\cdot$ | 10,469 | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$. | . |
| 1893-94 | * | . | . | $\cdots$ | 10,495 | - | ..." | . |
| 1894-95 | . | ., | .. | -. | 10,591 | 35 | ... | .... |
| 1895-96 | .. | . | . | . | 9,638 | 58 | . . . | .... |
| 1896-97 | . | . | -• | . - | 9,846 | 101 | .... | . |
| 1897-98 | - | - | . | - | 9,944 | 78 | .... | .... |
| 1898.99 | . | . | . | .. | 10,126 | 136 | . | $\cdots$ |
| 1809.1900 | . | . | . | $\because$ | 9,873 8,525 | 146 8,295 | .... | 8,577 |
| $1900-01$ $1901-02$ | . | .. | . | .. | 6,525 $\mathbf{7 , 6 4 2}$ | 9,295 1,097 | .... | ${ }^{674}$ |
| 1902-03 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6,298 $\mathbf{6 , 8 8 7}$ | 2,198 | $\ldots$ | 92 173 |
| 1904-05 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,799 | 2,029 | -863 | 17 |
| 1905.08 | . | . | . |  | 9,358 | 1,844 | . | 48 |
| 1908-07 | . | . | . |  | 9,657 | 1,941 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1907.08 | . | . | - |  | 8,980 | 2,250 | 4,518 | $\cdots$ |
| 1908-09 | . | - | . |  | 9,116 | 1,646 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 1909-10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 8,574 | 1,564 | .... | 7 |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | . | . $\cdot$ | 8,131 | 1,503 | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 1911-12 | . | . | .. | . . | 7,545 | 1,378 | 8,289 | $\ldots$ |
| 1912-13 | . | .. | .. | .. | 7,433 | 1,358 | $\ldots$. | 2 |
| 1913-14 | . | . | . | , | 7,353 | 1,349 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1914-15 | . | . | . | - | 7,305 | 1,337 | - | $\ldots$ |
| 1915-16 | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,538 \\ 7 \\ \hline 533\end{array}$ | 1,481 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1916-17 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7,533 $\mathbf{7 , 6 1 9}$ | 1,389 1,409 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $1917-18$ $1918-19$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 7,619 7,649 | 1,409 1,476 | 3,428 | $\ldots$ |
| 1919.20 | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | 7,641 | 1,415 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 1020-21 | - | . | . | .. | 8,171 | 1,768 | 5,603 | .... |
| 1921-22 | . | . | . |  | 8,513 | 1,444 | .... | . |
| New group II (Sub-group VI), three villages Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old group II, three villages. Maxim |  |  |  |  | um rate Rs. 1-1 | 4-0, but reduced | to Re. 1-12-0. |  |
| 1892-93 | $\cdots$ | - | . | $\cdots$ | 5,457 | . | *. $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1893-94 | . | . | . | . | 5,267 | . ${ }^{1}$ | .... | .... |
| 1894-95 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdot$ | . | 5,194 | 57 | $\cdots$ | .... |
| $1895-96$ | . | . | - | $\ldots$ | 4,867 | 101 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1896-97 | . | $\cdots$ | - | . $\cdot$ | 4,699 | 41 | ... | .... |
| 1897.98 | . | .. | . | . $\cdot$ | 4,488 | .... | .... | .... |
| $1898-99$ |  | - | . | . | 4,324 | $\cdots{ }^{\text {. }}$ | .... |  |
| $1899-1900$ |  | - | . | . $\cdot$ | 4,145 | 13 | .... | 3,653 |
|  |  | .. | . | .. | 3,594 | 3,586 | .... | 283 |
| 1801.02 . |  | . | . | .. | 3,704 | 834 | $\cdots$ | 1,090 |
| 1902-03 |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 1 5}$ $\mathbf{3 , 0 8 6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,071 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | 23 9 |
| 1903-04 .. |  | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 3,086 4,190 |  |  | 17 |
| $1904.05$ |  | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 4,190 4,261 | 1,004 977 | . 750 | $\ldots$ |
| $1905-08$ <br> 1908-07 |  | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,261 4,468 | 1077 1,013 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1907.08 .. |  | $\cdots$ | . | . $\cdot$ | 4,256 | 1,050 | 2,056 | . |
| 1908-09 - |  |  |  |  | 4,171 | 920 | $\ldots$ | * ${ }^{\text {] }}$ |
| 1909-10 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 4,147 | 939 938 | .... | 15 |
| 1910.11 .. |  | . | - $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 4,179 | 938 942 | 3.117 | $\cdots$ |
| 1911-12 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 9 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 8 1 8}$ | 942 905 | 3,117 ... | $\cdots{ }_{2}$ |
| 1912-13 |  | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 1 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 7 4 8}$ | 880 | .... | $\ldots{ }^{2}$ |
| 1913-14 |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 4 8}$ $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 6}$ | 880 910 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1915-16 | 1916-17 .. | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 4,201 | 1,979 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1917-18 |  | . | . | . | 4,184 | 875 |  | .... |
| 1918.191919.20 | .. | . | . | . . | 4,179 | 1,054 | 1,209 | .... |
|  | . | - | . | $\cdot \cdot$ | 4,174 | 991 |  | .... |
| 1920-21 | .. | -• | - | -. | 4,160 | 1,329 | 1,892 | .... |
| 1021-22 | - | -• | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,159 | 988 | .... | ...., |

APPENDIX K-contd.

| Year |  |  |  | Demend | -Out of whioh remitted in same or sub. sequent year | Outstandings at end of year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Authorised |  | Unauthorised |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Re. |
| Now group II (Sub-group VII), one village Maximum rate Rs. 2-0.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | I, on | Maximum | rato Rs. 1-14-0 | , but reduced to | Rs. 1-8-0. |  |
| 1892-93 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | 305 | .... | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 1893-94 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 305 | $\cdots$ | .... | .... |
| 1894-95 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 306 244 | 2 6 | .... | . $\quad$. |
| 1895-96 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 244 | 6 | . $\cdot$ | - . $\cdot$. |
| $1897-98$ 1898.09 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 301 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| 1899-1900 | , | . | . .. | 291 | -... | .... | 290 |
| 1900-01 | . | . | . .. | 138 | 346 | .... | 6 |
| 1901-02 | .. | . | . .. | 228 | 8 | .... | 170 |
| 1902-03 | . | . | . .. | 218 | 100 | .... | 19 |
| 1903-04 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 183 | 19 | .... | 5 |
| 1904-05 | . | . | . .. | 262 | 32 | 189 | .... |
| 1905-06 | $\cdots$ | . | . $\cdot$ | 270 | 22 | .... | .... |
| 1908-07 | . | . | - . | 274 | 22 | - ${ }_{245}$ | .... |
| 1907.08 | ., | .. | - . $\cdot$ | 274 | 47 | 245 | .... |
| 1908-09 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 275 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | .... | .... |
| 1909-10 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 275 | 23 21 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1910.11 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 269 | 20 | - 20.7 | $\ldots$ |
| 1912-13 | . | $\ldots$ | . .. | 259 | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1913-14 | . | . | - $\cdot$ | 259 | 20 | ... | .... |
| 1914-15 | .. | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot \cdot$ | 259 | 20 | $\cdots$ | .... |
| 1915-16 | .. | - | - $\cdot$ | 275 275 | 21 | 109 | -••• |
| 1916-17 | $\cdots$ | . | - $\cdot$ | 275 275 | 21 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1917-18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 275 275 | 21 | -140 | $\ldots$ |
| 1918-19 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 275 275 | 21 | 140 | . |
| 1920-21 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots \quad \cdots$ | 275 | 21 | 284 | $\ldots$ |
| 1921-22. | .. | . |  | 276 | 21 | .... | .... |
| Group II (Sub-group VIII), three villages. Maximum rate Re. 2-0-0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old group II, three villages. Maximu |  |  |  | te Re. 1-10-0, but reduced |  | to Re. 1-8.0. |  |
| 1892-93 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | , | $\begin{aligned} & 4,965 \\ & 4,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1893-94 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,878 4,673 | $\cdots{ }^{\text {. }} 7$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $1894-95$ $1895-98$ | \#. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4,276 | 66 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots{ }^{\prime}$ |
| 1896-97 | .. | . | . .. | 4,061 | 73 | .... | 2 |
| 1897-98 | . | . | . $\cdot$ | 4,072 | 19 | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 1898.99. | . | . | - .. | - 4,320 | 18 | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 1899-1900 | . | .. | - $\cdot$ | 4,186 | 47 | .... | 2,539 |
| 1900-01 | $\cdots$ | . | . .. | 3,854 | 2,538. | .... | 1202 |
| 1901-02 | $\cdots$ | .. | - . $\cdot$ | 3,989 | 283 | .... | 1,724 |
| 1902.03 | .. | . | . $\cdot \cdots$ | 3,065 3,346 | 1,219 | ... | 17 136 |
| 1903.04 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,346 4,139 | 42 957 | $\cdots$ | 136 |
| $1904-05$ $\mathbf{1 9 0 5 - 0 8}$ | $\cdots$ | .'. | . $\cdot$ | 4,281 | 830 | ... | 21 |
| 1906-07 | .. | . | $\cdots \quad \cdots$ | 4,405 | -895 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1907-08 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \quad .$. | $\mathbf{3 , 7 8 0}$ $\mathbf{8 , 6 5 4}$ | 1,292 880 | 473 . | $\ldots$ |
| 1908-09 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{8 , 6 5 4}$ $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4}$ | 880 843 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots{ }_{15}$ |
| 1909.10 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,544 3,362 | 843 816 | $\ldots$ | 15 58 |
| 1910-11 | .. | $\cdots$ | .. | 3,048 | 844 | 2,300 | 58 |
| 1912-13 | .. | . | . .. | 2,970 | 740 | .... | .... |
| 1913.14 | . | . | . $\cdot$ - | 3,134 | 755 | .... | .... |
| 1914-15 | . | . | . $\cdot \cdot$ | 3,028 | 724 | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 1915-16 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdot$ | 3,110 | 775 750 | $\cdots$ | .... |
| 1916-17 | . | . | . .. | $\mathbf{3 , 0 9 4}$ $\mathbf{3 , 0 8 1}$ | 750 748 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1917-18 | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 8 1}$ $-\quad 3,093$ | 748 747 |  | $\ldots$ |
| $1918-19$ 1919.20 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \quad$. | $\mathbf{3 , 0 8 3}$ $-\quad \mathbf{3 , 0 9 4}$ | 747 742 | 1,521 | $\ldots$ |
| 1920-21 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 3,052 | 1,155 | 1,798 | . |
| 1921.22 | . | . | . . | 3,045 | 738 |  | .... |

APPENDIX K-contd.


APPENDIX K-contd.

ca 23-154

APPENDIX K-contd.


APPENDIX K-contd.

|  |  |  |  | Demand | Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year | Outstandings at end of year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year |  |  |  | Authorised | Unauthorised |
|  | , | 1 |  | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|  |  | Old | group II, one village. | Maximum rate | Rs. 1-14-0, but | reduced to Rs. | 1-12-0. |
| 1892-93 | - | - | $\cdots \quad$. | 1,612 |  | $\cdots$ | \% |
| 1893-94 | . | . | .. .. | 1,615 |  | ..... |  |
| 1894-95 | - | . | .. $\quad$. | 1,649 | 54 | - .... |  |
| $1895-96$ | . | - | .. .. | 1,158 | 38 | .... | -...." |
| 1896.97 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. .. | 1,074 | 6 | .... | …: |
| 1897-98 | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | 1,303 | .... | .re. | $\therefore$. |
| 1898-99 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \quad$. | 1,193 | .... |  | - |
| 1899.1900 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 1,153 | $\cdots$ | . .... | - 2,090 |
| 1900-01 | . | .. | .. .. | 1,012 | 1,139 | ..... | 13 |
| 1901.02 | - | $\cdots$ | . $\quad$ - | 1,015 | 48 | : $\cdots$ | . 1,043 |
| 1902-03 | . | . | .. | 786 782 | 466 52 | - .... | $\cdots 35$ |
| $1903-04$ $1904-05$ | . | . |  | 782 $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 0}$ | 52 273 | $\cdots 514$ | . 37 |
| $1905-06$ $1906-07$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,020 1,006 | 238 238 | $\ldots$ | 0 |
| 1907-08 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,009 | 300 | 738 | $\ldots$ |
| 1908-09 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 1,004 | 249 | .... | .... |
| 1909-10 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 964 | 225 | .... | .... |
| 1910-11 | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | 977 | 229 | . | .... |
| 1911-12 | . | .. | .. .. | 967 | 247 | 750 | .... |
| 1912-13 | .. | . | .. .. | 987 | 234 | .... | .... |
| 1913-14 | .. | .. | .. .. | 976 | 223 | . | .... |
| 1914-15 | .. | .. | .. | 960 | 234 | .... | . $\cdot$ |
| 1915-16 | .. | . | .. .. | 1,001 | 255 | .... | .... |
| 1916-17 | .. | $\cdots$ | .. .. | 1,041 | 247 | $\ldots$ | ..... |
| 1917-18 | . | - | .. .. | 1,050 | 253 |  | . |
| 1918.19 | . | . | .. $\quad$. | 1,053 | 280 | 401 | .... |
| 1919-20 | . | .. | .. .. | 1,053 | 254 | .... | .... |
| 1920-21 | . | . | .. .. | 1,053 | 298 | 389 | .. |
| 1921-22 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 1,041 | 254 | .... | .... |
| Neto group (III Sub-group IV), one village. Maximum rate Re. 1-8-0 |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
|  |  | Old group II, one vil |  | lage. Maximu | mate Rs. $\mathbf{~ F - 1 0 , 0 .}$ |  |  |
| 1892-93 | - | .. | $\cdots$ | 691 | 5 | .... | . |
| 1893-94 | .. | .. | $\therefore \quad$. | 711 | 5 | . | .. |
| 1894-95 | . | .. | .. .. | 610 | 17 | .... | , |
| 1895-96 | .. | . | .. .. | 547 | 25 | ... | .... |
| 1896-97 | . | . | .. .. | 504 | .... | . | .... |
| 1897.98 | .. | . | .. .. | 576 | . | . | .... |
| 1898-99 | . | " | .. -. | 713 | . | . | $\cdots$ |
| 1899-1900 | . | . | .. $\cdot$. | 664 | 3 | .... | 693 |
| 1900-01 | - | . | .. .. | 506 | 461 | ...' | 22 |
| 1901-02 | - | . | .. .. | 569 | 28 | ... | 318 |
| 1902-03 | . | . | .. .. | 585 | 246 | ...' | ...] |
| 1903-04 | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 623 |  | ...' | 17 |
| 1904.05 | . | .. | .. | 655 | 24 | .... | .... |
| 1905.06 | $\cdots$ | . | .. $\quad$. | $-652$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ |
| $1908-07$ $1907-08$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 665 | $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$ | - ${ }^{283}$ | $\cdots$ |
| $1907-08$ $1908-09$ | $\cdots$ | .. |  | ${ }_{607}^{641}$ | . 51 | 283 | $\cdots$ |
| $1908-09$ $1909-10$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 607 669 | $\cdots{ }^{+\cdots}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1910.11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 600 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 191 L 12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 533 | 1 | 765 | $\ldots$ |
| 1912-13 | . | $\cdots$ | .. | 526 | 1 | .... | . |
| 1913-14 | - | $\ldots$ | .. | 628 | , | .... | .. |
| 1914-15 | - | . | .. .. | 518 | . | .... | .... |
| 1915-16 | . | . | .. .. | 510 | ... | . | .... |
| 1916-17 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 510 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1917.18 | . | -• | .. .. | 510 | ... | . ${ }^{7}$ | . |
| 1918-19 | . | - | .. .. | 510 | ....il | 791 | .... |
| 1918-20 | - | - | .. .. | 504 | 11 | $\cdots$ | .... |
| 1920-21 | . | .. | .. | 493 | 391 | 774 | $\cdots$ |
| 1921-22 | $\cdots$ | - $\cdots$ |  | 493 | .... | . ... | .... |

ca 23-154

APPENDIX K-contd.


APPENDIX K-contd.
Collection of assessment on Government land in the Khalsa Villages of the Taluka of Modasa.



APPEADIX K-contd.

wo ca 23-16+

APPENDIX K-contd.


APPENDIX K-contd.


## APPENDIX K-concld.



APPENDIX L.
au ca 23-17t

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on


1 L
Qovernment assessed land, Prartij Taluka



## L-contd.



APPENDIX


L-montd.


* APPENI


APṔENDIX $\underset{\sim}{1}$ contd.


Nots.-There was no previous Settlement of the Talukdari and Mewasi villages. The figures in columns 8 to 18 which an according to the orders of 1011 , are given for tho cake of compariog the figures of the proposed original Setclement.
M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Summary of dry crop rates. Khalsa villages. Prantij Taluka.


Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal


## L-coned.

on Government assessed land Modasa Mahal.


Effed of Revision Setlement Propot


L-conid.
on Government assessed land Modasa Mahal.


[^33]APPENDIX


I-contd.


\begin{abstract}
APPENDIX


L-continued.


Summary of dry crop rates. Khalsa villages. Modasa mahal.

M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Comparison of the proposed assessment and the reduced assessment
(referred to in paragraph 33).

M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Comparison of the proposed assessment and the reduced assessment (referred to in paragraph 37).

Modasa Mahal.

M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

Comparison of old and nevo ra'es.

| Serial No. according to new grouping. | Name of village. | Old group. | Old maximum rate. | New group. | New maximum rate. | Increase or decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent. | Annas in a rupee. |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7. | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  | Rs. a. p. |  | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | Prantij .. | I | 240 | 1 | 280 | +11.11 | +0-1 |
| 2 | Sonasan | I | 240 | I | 280 | $+11 \cdot 12$ | +0 1 9 |
| 3 | Aminpur | I | 1140 | I | 280 | $+33.35$ | +0 54 |
| 4 | Palachar | I | 1140 | I | 280 | $+33 \cdot 35$ | +0 54 |
| 5 | Poglu .. | I | 1140 | I | 280 | +33.32 | +0 54 |
| 6 | Rasulpur | I | 1140 | 1 | 280 | $+33.29$ | +0 54 |
| 7 | Salal . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | 1140 | I | 280 | $+33 \cdot 35$ | +0 54 |
| 8 | Vadrad .. | I | 1140 | 1 | 280 | $+33.33$ | +0 54 |
| 9 | Ghadkan | I | 240 | II | 200 | $-11 \cdot 11$ | -0 119 |
| 10 | Ambavada | 1 | 240 | II | 200 | -11.12 | -0 19 |
| 11 | Mahadeppura | I |  | II | 200 | $-11 \cdot 13$ | -0) 109 |
| 12 | Vadhrota | 1 | 240 | II | 2.00 | $-11 \cdot 13$ | -0 19 |
| 13 | Pakerpur | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 62$ | +0 11 |
| 14 | Balisana | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.68$ | +0 11 |
| 15 | Bhadakia | I | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.74 | +0 11 |
| 16 | Bobha .. | I | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.67 | +0 111 |
| 17 | Galesara | I | 1140 | II | 200 | +8.71 | +0 11 |
| 18 | Kamalpur | $\underline{1}$ | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.68$ | +0 11 |
| 18 | Karol . . | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.68$ | +0 1 1 |
| 20 | Katpur . - | I | 1140 | II | 2 O | +6.65 | +0 11 |
| 21 | Kherol .. | 1 | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.67 | +0 11 |
| 22 | Limbla .. | 1 | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.68$ | +0 1 1 |
| 23 | Mamroli | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.61$ | +0 1 1 |
| 24 | Mehksl . . | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.85$ | +0 1 1 |
| 25 | Navanagar | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 86$ | +0 1 1 |
| 26 | Padhaeda | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.61$ | +0 11 |
| 27 | Raslod. | $\underline{I}$ | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 111 |
| 28 | Sadolia | 1 | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.65$ | +0 111 |
| 29 | Sukhad | I | 1140 | II | 2000 | $+6 \cdot 70$ | +0 11 |
| 30 | Unchba | I | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.70 | +0 11 |
| 31 | Williampura | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 11 |
| 32 | Akodra.. | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 11 |
| 33 | Nananpur | II | 1140 | II | 2000 | $+6.67$ | +0 1 1 |
| 34 | Nikodia | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.65 | +0 1 1 |
| 35 | Jinjwa .. | I | 1140 | II | 200 | +e. 61 | +0 1 |
| 36 | Madhavgadh | I | 1140 | 11 | 200 | $+6 \cdot 71$ | +0 1 |
| 37 | Talod .. | 1 | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.67 | +0 1 1 |
| 38 | Amodra.. | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +5.64 | +0 11 |
| 39 | Fatehpur Mota | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 68$ | +0 11 |
| 40 | Mauchha | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.40$ | +0 11 |
| 41 | Tantarda | I | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.59$ | +0 1 1 |
| 42 | Asroda .. | II | 1100 | II | 200 | +23.11 | +0 39 |
| 43 | Dalpur .. | II | 1100 | II | 200 | +23.06 | +0 30 |
| 44 | Hajipur | II | 1100 | II | 200 | $+23.06$ | +0 39 |
| 45 | Ahmedpura | I | 240 | III | 180 | $-33 \cdot 34$ | -0 54 |
| 48 | Ghadi . . | I | 240 | III | 180 | $-33 \cdot 34$ | -0 54 |
| 47 | Gambhirpur | $\underline{I}$ | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.00$ | -0 312 |
| 48 | Gulabni muvadi | 1 | 1140 | 1 II | 180 | $-20.06$ | -0 31 |
| 49 | Harsol . . | I | 1140 | III | 180 | -19.99 | -0 32 |
| 50 | Jenpur ... | I | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & 0\end{array}$ | III | 1880 | $-20.03$ | -0 $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 51 | Sultanpur | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-19 \cdot 64$ | -0 3 |
| 52 | Umedni muvadi | I | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.03$ | $-032$ |
| 53 | Chhadarda | II | 1140 | III | 180 | -19.99 | -0 312 |
| 54 | Agiol . . | LI | 1100 | III | 180 | $-7.66$ | -0 113 |
| 55 | Ampapur | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20 \cdot 00$ | -0 312 |
| 56 | Anjna .- | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20 \cdot 00$ | $-0 \begin{array}{lll}-0 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 57 | Dadarda | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-19.98$ | -0 312 |
| 58 | Lalpur . | I | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.08$ | -0 $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 59 | Mehlav . | I | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.02$ | -0.3 2 |
| 60 | Mehmedpurs | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | -19.28 | -0 32 |
| 61 | Morali .- | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-19.97$ | -0 312 |
| 82 | Motesari | 1 | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20 \cdot 02$ | -0 312 |
| 63 | Tajpur .. | $\underline{I}$ | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.00$ | $-0 \begin{array}{lll}-0 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 84 | Vavdi .. | I | 1140 | IrI | 180 | -20.04 | $-0312$ |
| 65 | Bavzar .. | II | 1100 | III | 180 | $-7.71$ | -0 $11 \begin{array}{lll}0\end{array}$ |
| 68 | Boria Khurad | II | 1100 | III | 180 | -6.44 | $-0113$ |
| 67 | Desasen | II | 1100 | III | 180 | -7.70 | -0 113 |
| 88 | Jitod . ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | II | 1100 | III | 1880 | -7.76 | -0 113 |
| 69 | Nadri Pethapur | II | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | III | 180 | , $-7 \cdot 72$ | -0 113 |
| 79 | Piplodi . . | II | 1100 | III | 180 | - -7.67 | -0 113 |
| 71 | Punsari | II | 1100 | III | 180 | $-7 \cdot 70$ | -0 113 |
| 72 | Pural . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | II | 1100 | III | 180 | $-7 \cdot 64$ | -0 1 3 |
| 73 | Sakrodia | II | 1100 | III | 180 | -7.66 | $\begin{array}{llll}-0 & 1 & 3\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Talukdar | nd Mehvasi | villages. |  |  |
| 74 | Baini Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.62 | +1 11 |
| 75 | Bhatia .. | II | 1140 | 11 | 2000 | +0.64 | +0 11 |
| 76 | Baria Becharji | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 1 1 |

Comparison of old and new rates-contd.

| Serial No. according to now grouping. | Name of village. | Old Group. | Old maximum rate. | New group. | New maximum rate. | Increase or decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Per oent. | Annas in a rupee. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  | Rs. B. p. |  |  |
| 77 | Dalani Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.63 | +0 11 |
| 78 | Dhadhavasna | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +7.76 | +0 11 |
| 79 | Doltabad | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 65$ | +0 11 |
| 80 | Indrajpur | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.87$ | +0 111 |
| 81 | Jalani Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.65$ | +0 11 |
| 82 | Jorajini Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 60$ | +0 11 |
| 83 | Karimpura | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.68$ | +0 11 |
| 84 | Keasrpur | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.64$ | +0 11 |
| 85 | Majra. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6 \cdot 70$ | +0 11 |
| 86 | Mavani Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.91 | +0 l 1 |
| 87 | Mokamni Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.43$ | +0-11 |
| 88 | Moyadvas Nathaji | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.67 | +0 1 1 |
| 89 | Moyadvas Rupaji |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | Mudhesna | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 111 |
| 91 | Navavas | II | 1140 | II | $2{ }^{2} 000$ | +6.63 | +0 111 |
| 92 93 | Oran . ${ }^{\text {Piludra }}$ | II | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & 0 \\ 1 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | II | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | +6.66 +6.66 | $\begin{array}{lll}+0 & 1 & 1 \\ +0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 93 | Piludra .. | II | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & 0 \\ 1 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | III | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $+6 \cdot 66$ +6.66 | $\begin{array}{lll}+0 & 1 & 1 \\ +0 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ |
| 95 | Punadra ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ | II | 114 114 | II | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | +6.66 +6.68 | +0 +0 111 |
| 96 | Sadani Muvadi | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.62 | +0 1 1 |
| 97 | Sitwadavas Mehraji | \} II | 1140 | II | 200 | +6.67 | +0 11 |
| 98 | Sitwadsvas Vastaji |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 99 | Tajpur .. | II | 1140 | II | 200 | $+6.67$ | +0 1 1 |
| 100 | Ujedia .. | II | 1140 | II | 200 | +8.66 | +0 11 |
| 101 | Wadwasa | II | 114.0 | II | 2.00 | +6.71 | +0 11 |
| 102 | Waghpar | II | 1140 | II |  | +5.69 | +0 11 |
| 103 | Aniod .. | II | 1140 | III | 180 | -20.00 . | $-038$ |
| 104 | Antrolivas Dolji | \} II | 1140 | III | 180 | -19.99 | $\begin{array}{lll}-0 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 105 | Antrolovas Punjaji Badarni Muvadi | ] II |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 | Badodra. | II | $\begin{array}{lll}114 & 0 \\ 114 & 0\end{array}$ | III | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | -20.20 -19.99 | $\begin{array}{lll}-0 & 3 & 2 \\ -0 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 108 | Chandpur | II | 1140 | III | 180 | $-19.83$ | -0 312 |
| 109 | Chekla Mota | II | 1140 | III | 180 | -20.01 | -0 32 |
| 110 | Cheklanana | II | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20 \cdot 00$ | -0 32 |
| 111 | Padusan | II | 1140 | III | 180 | -20.01 | -0 $\begin{aligned} & -0\end{aligned}$ |
| 112 | Rojhad .. | II | 1140 | III | 180 | $-20.00$ | -0 312 |
| 113 | Rupal .. | II | 1140 | III | 180 | -20.05 | -0 3 |
| 114 | Saghpur | III | 1140 | IIII | 180 | $-20 \cdot 00$ | $\begin{array}{lll}-0 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 115 | Gamdi .. | III | 1.100 | IIII | 180 | -7.64 | $-013$ |

Comparison of old and new rates-contd.
Modasa Mahal.


[^34]The original survey settlement of Itadi was sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9327 of 27th September 1916, and that of Hafsabad was sanctioned by Commissioner, Northerm Division, in his order No. 46 of 13 th October 1916. The rates were guaranteed till the expiry of the settlement period of khalsa viliages.

The talukdari and mehvasi villages were not settled before and the present proposals are for the original survey eettlement of these villages. The maximum raten were however sanctioned for those villages by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2225, dated 4th March 1911.

## APPENDIX M.

Showing villages, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land, Prantij taluka and Modasa Mahal.


APPENDIX M-contd.


APPENDIX M-contd.

mo oa 23-23*-

APPENDIX M-contd.

M. S. MOULVI,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Prantij and Modasa.

## APPENDIX M-contd.

Showing villages, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land, Prantij taluka and Modasa Mahal. Khalsa villages.


## APPENDIX M-contd:



APPENDLX M-concld.


## Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal.

## Appendix N .

1. The papers regarding the revision settlement of khalsa villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal are printed (Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. CCLXI-New Series).
2. Copy of the Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2225 dated 4th March 1911, sanctioning the grouping and maximum rates of talukdari and mehvasi villages of Prantij taluka and Modasa mahal is attached.
3. Copy of the Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9327 dated 7th September 1916, sanctioning the original survey settlement of the inami village of Itadi and the copy of the Commissioner, N. D.'s order No. S.R.V.-46 of 13th October 1916, sanctioning the original survey settlement of the inami village of Hafsabad are attached.
M. S. MOULVI, .ssistant Settlement Officer, Prantij and Modasa.

## Talukdars and Talukdari Estates.

Application of the maximum survey rates to the talukdari and mehvasi villages of the Prantij taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

No. 2225.

## Revenue Department.

Bombay Cästle, 4th March 1911.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Reference No. 724 s.s. dated 14th January 1911 :-
 letter No. 116, datad 8st April No. 1528, dated 21 st November 1908, from Talukdari Settlement Officer.
(2) Copies of the papers begining with No. 231 dated 11 th October $1908 * *$ N. D.
"I have the honour to forward herewith papers noted in the margin relating to the proposals for the rating of the Talukdari and Mehvasi villages of the Prantij Taluka, submitted by the Assistant Survey and Settlement Officer, Talukdari Survey.
" 2 . The proposals were received in this office in 1908, but they were held back as the detailed survey was not quite complete inasmuch as the hissawar mapni of talukdars' shares and the separations of alienations from the Darbari area had not been carried out. This work has been taken in hand from lst November 1910, and it is expected that it will be finished by the end of next month. Mr. Mehta accordingly requests that the orders of the Government may be obtained on his proposals so that the preparations of the akarbands, settlement registers, etc., which can be undertaken immediately the field work is over, may not be delayed.
" 3. It will be seen from the accompanying papers that all the officers through whom the papers have passed support the proposals. In the circumstances I have the honour to recommend that they may be sanctioned."

Resolution.-The rates proposed by the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer, Talukdari Estates, Ahmedabad, for dry-crop, rice and bhatha lands are sanctioned.

N. D. NELL,<br>Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Talukdari Settlement Officer, * * * *

No. 116, dated 8th April 1908.<br>To-The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government, the following proposals for the rating of the talukdari and mehvasi villages of the Prantij taluka.
2. There are 41 mehvasi ( 37 in Prantij itself and 4 in Modasa mahal) and five talukdari villages in this taluka. The mehvasi villages were surveyed in detail in 1873 and the results were embodied in a memorandum (printed) by Mr. Beyts in 1878. The introduction of the survey settlement has been delayed up till now awing to the fact that the settlement of the alienations had not been carried out and it was therefore thought that it would press hard on the mehvasdar if he were held liable for the jama on the land in the possession of the bhayats who hold it either free of rent or pay only a small plough cess. At present the mehvasdars receive yearly leases from the Collector.
3. The detailed survey of the five talukdari villages is now in progress and will be completed by the end of the current season. The mehvasi villages are also being revised with a view to correct the classification of those numbers which have deteriorated owing to salt efflorescence and such other causes.
4. It is not necessary to discuss here the question of the introduction of the survey settlement into the villages under report. It is, however, desirable to complete the survey papers with the help of the Talukdari Survey Establishment. Proposals for the introduction of survey settlement may be postponed till the result of the detailed survey are available. With this end in view I beg to submit the following proposals for the application of maximum rates to the mehvasi and talukdari villages. They are based on the rates prevailing in the Khalsa villages.
5. The Government villages of the Prantij are divided into two groups and two sub-groups. Practically they are divided into three groups with the maximum rates of Rs. 2-4-0, 1-14-0 and 1-10-0, respectively (vide paragraphs 43 and 47 of the revision settlement report, Government Selection No. 261, New series). In group I there are seven villages spread over the four corners of the Taluka. These villages possess superior well-irrigation facilities and contain a good proportion of Kunbi cultivators. None of the talukdari villages possess these advantages in so marked a degree as to be included in this group.
6. In group III are included 12 villages which comprise the northern portion of the taluka. There is only one mehvasi village-Gamdi-situated in this portion of the taluka. It is the northern most village of the taluka and naturally falls into the third group. The remaining talukdari villages are therefore proposed to be included in group II.
7. Now as regards the four mehvasi villages situated in the Modasa mahal One-Gajano-occupies the northern limit and the other three-Derol, Amodre and Indran-the southern limit of the Mahal. These three villages are separated from the Government villages by the intervening territory of the Idar State, Gajan, is situated in the hills almost inaccessible to cart traffic. They are all inhabited by Bhils and Kolis who are in a backward state of civilization. I propose to apply to these villages the lowest maximum rates, namely, Rs. 1-2-0 prevailing in the Modasa mahal.

The proposals are summarized in the sub-joined statement :-
Maximum rates.
Names of villages.
Pıantij.
Rs. a. p.

| Group I | $\cdots$ | 240 | None. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (1. Vaghpur. <br> 12. Pilodra. <br> 3. Antroli vas Dolji. <br> 4. Mota Chekhla. <br> 5. Antroli vas Punjaji. | 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 | Dalani Muvadi. <br> Baini Muvadi. <br> Talani Muvadi. <br> Rupal. <br> Chandpur. <br> Badarni Muvadi. |
|  |  |  | 6. Nana Chekhla. | 28 | Rozad. |
|  |  |  | 8. Moyad vas Nathaji. | 29 | Sagpur. |
| Group II |  |  | 9. Sitwada vas Vastaji. | 30 | Padusan. Badodra. |
|  | $\cdots$ | 1140 | $\{$ 10. Sitwada vas Mehraji. | 32 33 | Aniod. <br> Joraji ni Muvadi. |
|  |  |  | 11. Poida. <br> 12. Indrajpur. <br> 13. Sadani Muvadi. | 34 | Boria Becharji. |
|  |  |  | 14. Mudhasna. | 35 | Nananas. |
|  |  |  | 15. Doltabad. | 36 | Ujedia. |
|  |  |  | 16. Bhatia. | 37 | Oran. |
|  |  |  | 17. Kesarpur. | 38 | Vadvasan. |
|  |  |  | 18. Dhadhnasān. | 39 | Tajpur. |
|  |  |  | 19. Mokamni Muradi. |  | Mujra. |
|  |  |  | 20. Mavani Muvadi. |  | Karmipura |
|  |  |  | 21. Punadra. |  | Kampura. |
| Group III | . | 1100 | 1. Gamdi. |  |  |

Modasa.

| Group I | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | None. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Group II | $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | None. |  |
| Group III | $\cdots$ | 2 | $0^{\circ}$ |
| 1 | 1. | Gajan. | 2. |

3. Amodra.
4. Deroli.
5. Indran.

In conclusion $I$ beg to request that this report may be considered as urgent and the sanction of Government obtained before the beginning of July next so that the monsoon tapasni work may not be delayed.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { I have, etc.:;, } \\
\text { P. R. MEHTA, } \\
\text { Assistant Survey Settlement Officer. }
\end{gathered}
$$

(Through the Talukdari Settlement Officer and the Collector of Ahmedabad.)
No. 1243, dated 19th September ì 908.
Forwarded with compliments.
2. Mr. Mehta consulted the undersigned previous to-Submitting these proposals which have the approval of the undersigned. The undersigned regrets the delay which was due to the loss of the original papers in the office.

J. H. E. TUPPER, Talukdari Settlement Officer:

No. 4664, dated 22nd September 1908.
Forwarded with compliments.
2. The undersigned's opinion is recorded as Talukdari Settlement Officer.
(Signed) J. H. E. TUPPER, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad.

No. 5023, dated Ist October 1908.
Forwarded with compliments.
2. The Commissioner sees no objection to the proposals.

(Signed) R. P. BARROW,<br>Commissioner, N. D.

No. 3621, dated 19th October 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Settlement Officer, Talukdari Survey.
2. The statement under paragraph 7 of Mr. Mehta's report, summarizing his proposals, enumerates 41 villages only. It Oran: is mot understood why the marginally-named Vadpasa.
Tajijur. $\quad$ five talukdari villages (referred to in paragraphs 1
Tajpur. Karmipura. and 2 of the report) have been omitted from this statement. Mr. Mehta is therefore requested to explain the cause of this omission which should now be supplied and the papers returned for further disposal by this office.
G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

## No. 265, dated 21st October 1908.

Returned with compliments.
The names of the five villages are now inserted in the statement under paragraph 7.

P. R. MEHTA, Assistant Survey Settlement Officer.

No. 3842, dated 3rd November 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. The rates themselves appear suitable enough, but on consideration the Settlement Commissioner thinks that it will be better to postpone the application for sanction till the results of the detailed survey are ready.

G. S. CURTIS,<br>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. 5720, dated 10th November 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Ahmedabad.
2. The Commissioner concurs with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
R. P. BARROW,

Commissioner, N. D.

## No. 5603, dated 12th November 1908.

Forwarded with compliments to the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

J. H. E. TUPPER, Acting Coliector of Ahmedabad.

No. 1501, dated 14th November 1908.

Forwarded with compliments to the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer, Talukdari Estate, for information and favour of return.

J. H. E. TUPPER, Talukdari Settlement Officer.

## No. 283, dated 18th November 1908.

Returned with compliments to the Talukdari Settlement Officer.
2. The results of the detailed survey are now ready and there is no necessity to delay the preparation of the akarbandhs. The work that remain to be done is the ascertainment of the shares in small survey numbers broken up in the survey of 1873. It will not be convenient to undertake this work till 1912. It, however, does not interfere with the preparation of the akarbandhs which can now be undertaken by the Hangami establishment working in Ahmedabad if the rates are formally sanctioned by Government.
3. It will serve no useful purpose to submit Appendix $Q$, as this being the original settlement, there is no record of past years to compare with the results of the detailed survey.

P: R. MEHTA, Assistant Survey Settlement Officer.

$$
\text { No. 1528, dated 21st November } 1908 .
$$

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

J. H. E. TUPPER,<br>Talukdari Settlement Officer.

## No. 261, dated 14th October 1908.

To-The Talukdari Settlement Officer.
Sir,
In continuation of my report No. 116, dated the 8th April 1908, submitting proposals for the application of maximum rates for the talukdari villages of the Prantij taluka, I have the honour to state that through oversight I had forgotten to make mention therein of rice and bhatha lands.

The area of rice and bhatha lands in the talukdari villages of the Prantij taluka is igsignificant.

The jarayat rates already proposed are based on those prevailing in Government villages, and I beg to propose the same course for rice water and bhatha lands, viz., that the rice water rate to be the same as the soil rate in the respective group in which the rice lands are situated and that the maximum rate for bhatha lands to be Rs. 4.

I have, etc.,
P. R. MEHTA,

Assistant Survey Settlement Officer.

No. 1400, dated 16: h October 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director cf Land Records, in continuation of this office No. 1243, dated 19th September 1908.

> J. H. E. TUPPER, Talukdari Settlement Officer.
(Through the Collector of Ahmedabad.)
No. 5210, dated 20th October 1908.
Forwarded with compliments.
J. H. E. TUPPER,

Acting Col'ector of Ahmedabad.
No. 3743, dated 28th October 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. The rates proposed by Mr. Mehta seem unobjectionable.
G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.
No. 5755, dated 12th November 1908.
Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Ahmedabad, with reference to this office No. 5720, dated 10th November 1908.

R. P. BARROW,<br>Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.
Ahmedabad.
Original Settlement of the Inam village of Itadi in the Modasa Mahal.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

## Reyenue Department.

Order No. 9327.
Bombay Castle, 27th September 1916.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., No. G.-394, dated 26th November 1915 :-
"I have the honour to submit the following report on the original settlement of the inami villages of Itadi and Hapsabad situated in the Modasa mahal of the Ahmedabad District.
" 2. Both the villages are situated under the Summary Settlement-Act VII of 1863. Itadi is held by inamdar Harjiwan Rajaram and six others. It pays a summary settlement of Rs. 62-6-0 plus local fund Rs. 31-4-0. Hapsabad is held by inamdar Joitaram Dalpatram. It pays a summary settlement of Rs. 132-5-3 plus local fund Rs. 14-13-4.
" 3. The two villages are situated within the group II of the Government villages of Modasa mahal with the maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for both soil and water. I beg to propose the same maximum rate for the villages under report. The result is as follows :-

| Village | CultIvalile area | $\underset{\text { area }}{\text { Khnral }}$ | Occupied area |  |  |  |  |  | Cnoccupled area |  | Allenated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Jarayst |  | Bive |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Area | Absess. ment | Area | Assessment | Area | Assess. ment | Area | Assegs: ment | Area | Assessment |
|  | Acrea | Acres | Acres | Bs. | Acres | Ris. | Acres | Ths. | Acres | Rs. | Acres | Rs. |
| Itadl | 1,551 | 236 | 824 | 614 | 32 | 56 | 553 | 570 | 285 | 228 | 710 | 790 |
| Hapsabad | 410 | 184 | 354 | 401 | - |  | \$54 | 401 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 18 |

"4. The average income of the inamdar is as follows:-

| Village | Vaje | Vero | Total | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Itadi | 663 | 70 | 733 | In Itadi the Barots' alienated land pay |
| Hapaabad | 201 | 125 | 326 | a salami of Rs. 51-4.0. |

" 5 . In the subjoined statement is compared the result of the Survey assessment with the income of the inamdar:-

" 6. I beg to propose that if the rates are approved they may be sanctioned for the unexpired period of the settlement of Government villages which terminates in 1921-22."

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Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. S.R.V.-8, dated 31st May 1916 :-
" Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
" 2. The settlement rates appear to be reasonable and proper and may be sanctioned.
" 3. It is presumed that if the rates are sanctioned there will be nothing to prevent the inamdar of Itadi from continuing to levy the vaje and vero. In this village Barots and Pagis hold considerable area of land alienated to them before the village was granted in inam and so all this land is considered Kadim Inam. The Barots pay a salami of Rs. 5I-4-0 to the Inamdar who in his turn pays a judi of Rs. 61-6-0 to Government. In Hapsabad the 'Inamdar will the undersigned thinks be at liberty to levy up to the survey assessment from the tenants whether the latter may be willing to pay it or not. The summary settlement in the case of both these villages will not be effected by the introduction of the settlement rates.
" 4. The local fund is up to now levied on the kamal akar. When the settlement rates are sanctioned it will be levied on the survey assessment. It is presumed that the Inamdar can recover the corresponding amount of local funds from the tenants, occupants and holders of Kadim Inam land in addition of vaje, vero, salami or the survey assessment. They would not thus be put to any loss by the introduction of the settlement."

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S.T.-79, dated 7th June 1916 :-
" Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
" 2. The proposed rates which are proper in themselves diminish the income of the Itadi Inamdar by 22 per cent. and increase the income of the Hapsabad inamdar by 23 per cent. For Hapsabad therefore the rates may be sanctioned.
" 3. For Itadi the Collector agrees to the rates proposed but presumes that the inamdar can levy vaje and vero as hitherto. This however is not the case. All miscellaneous levies must stop on the instruction of the survey settlement unless the tenants are clearly tenants at will. (See for instance paragraph 4 of Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 672-S.S., dated $\cdot 26$ th October 1914 printed as an accompaniment to Government Order No. 4822, dated 30th April 1915.) If it is necessary or desirable to guard the inamdar against loss a higher maximum rate might be allowed in order to make the survey settlement of the occupied unaliennted areas equal to the inamdar's revenue. On the other hand it might pay the inamdar as well to accept the maximum rate proposed in the prospect of the low assessment, giving encouragement to cultivators to take up the large unoccupied areas."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N.D., No. S.R.V.-46, dated 20th June 1916:-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., with a request that proposals for the levy of a rate that might make the survey settlement of the occupied unalienated area in Itadi equal to the Inamdar's revenue during the term of the current settlement may be submitted and the papers returned through the Collector of Ahmedabad."

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., No. S.S.-64, dated 5th August 1916 :-
"Returned with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D. -
" 2. The maximum rate of Rs. 1-15-0 will produce the survey settlement on occupied unalienated lands equal to the income as shown below:-

| Village |  |  |  | Survey assesement Income | Increase or decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Itadi | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | 736 | $733^{\prime \prime}$ |

Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad.No. S.R.V.-8, dated 8th August 1916:-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D."
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-46, dated 23rd August 1916 :-
"Submitted to Government with a recommendation that a maximum rate of Rs. 1-15-0 for Itadi may be sanctioned.
" 2 . On receipt of Government sanction the settlement for the inam village of Hapsabad will be sanctioned by the Commissioner under the authority delegated to him by Goverament Resolution No. 3691, dated 31st May 1902."

Order.-The recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 1 of his memorandum No. S.R.V.-46, dated 23 rd August 1916, is sanctioned.
2. The rate should be introduced during the current revenue year 1916-17 and guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of the current settlement of the Modasa mahal in the Prantij taluka in 1921-22.

(Signed) A. F. L. BRAYNE, Under Secretary to Government.

## To

The Director of Land Records.
No. S.T.-79 of 1916.
5th October 1916.
Copy forwarded for information and guidance to the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.
2. When the rates are introduced draft guarantee Notification should be submitted for publication in the Bombay Government Gazette.
(Signed) ........,
for Director of Land Records.
No. S.R.V.-46.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. I.
13th October 1916.
Read paragraph 2 of this office No. S.R.V.-46, dated 23rd August 1916, printed in the preamble of Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 9327, dated 27th September 1916.

Order.-The rate proposed, viz., Rs. 1-8-0 for both soil and water for Hapsabad is sanctioned and guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of current settlement of the Modasa mahal in the Prantij taluka in 1921-22.
2. A record of rights should be prepared for the village of Itadi and Hapsabad as soon as possible and the rights of the tenants decided in accordance with Government Order in the Revenue Department No. 4822, dated 30th April 1915.
(Signed)
Acting Commissioner, N. D.
To
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

# Below No. R.S.T.-54, dated the 5th March 1925, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal. 

No. S.R.V.-31.
Ahmedabad, 28th March 1925.
Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
2. I have had plenty of time to consider these proposals and the final form of the report is the result of many discussions with Mr. Moulvi and embodies certain changes called for by the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner. I first reviewed this report in October 1923 and since then I have improved my local knowledge of the tract under revision.
3. The rise in the prices of agricultural produce has been very great. Even if the prices for the period ended March 1923 are taken, there is a rise of 50 to 100 per cent. over those of the period preceding the 1st Revision Settlement. Let it now be seen whether the Assistant Settlement Officer is right in proposing a moderate increase of 11.5 per cent. in Prantij and 6.09 per cent. in Modasa
4. In the first place the Assistant Settlement Officer has a difficult problem to face. At the original Settlement the maximum rates were applied without observing the Joint Report principles and at the 1st Revision Settlement the muddle could not be straightened out. As the Survey and Settlement Commissioner says, " the conditions from which the first start had to be made are so far removed from the desired goal that more than one intermediate settlement is found necessary before an accordance with strict principles can be established : and Mr. Fernandiz has been compelled, it will be seen, to propose twofold rates for each of his groups in order to modify the excessive increases which a single rate would now produce in individual villages ". (Selection CCLXI, page 120.)

Mr. Moulvi has another difficulty to face. The rates as sanctioned at the 1 st Revision Settlement were subsequently reduced by a remission of the whole increase in 42 villages of Prantij and of half the increase in all villages of Modasa. (G. R. No. $4798^{-}$of 18th May 1911.) These remissions were given owing to the startling reduction in cultivation which followed the 1st Revision Settlement, The Collector in 1896 wrote, "I think that the revision survey has been a failure." (Preamble to G. R. No. 2270, dated 22nd March 1897, page 2.)

This method of giving relief had the merit of simplicity but it has brought the position back to that described above by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. In a word it has wholly destroyed Mr. Fernandiz's work in Modasa and left his work in Prantij a mangled wreck.

The principle of grouping is, as laid down in the Joint Report, to be made on the following considerations:-
(i) Climate,
(ii) Proximity to markets,
(iii) Husbandry.
(Vide Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. I, page 80.)
Climate is uniform throughout.
Markets are Prantij, Harsol, Sonasan, Modasa, Dhansura and Bayad. But they are of local importance only : the ultimate destinations are Ahmedabad and Kapadvanj. Nearness to the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway and to the main roads would naturally influence the grouping but communications are easy in all directions, and on this basis I should have been satisfied with one group for Prantij and one slightly lower for Modasa.

Husbandry.-This factor is of greater importance than in the more fully developed areas. There are vast areas which are lacking in population, much waste land, and much cultivated on yearly tenure or kept under grass.

I think Mr. Moulvi has appreciatèd the principles of grouping and given sufficient prominence to the third point. But the difficulties are almost insurmountable.

The first point that emerges with certainty isthat Modasa both on the grounds of Markets äd Husbandry must be in a lower group or groups than Prantij.

The next tentative grouping might be made on the Market basis. This would give a Group I along the Railway, Group II along the Modasa road, and Group III, the North-East corner and the bank of the Sabarmati.

As for Modasa one group woild be enough with the exception of the Eastern border villages. These 2 groups would be approximately equal to Groups II and III of Prantij.

It seems that the failure of the Ist Revision Settlement was due to (1) excessive increase in assessment, (2) bad seasons and (3) loss of population owing to epidemics ; anyhow it is necessary to avoid any similar error in the present revision.

Present condition.-There are several unfavourable features. Population has fallen from 114,154 to 93,265 ; cultivated area from 99,285 to 63,261 acres with a corresponding increase in waste land from 23,366 acres to 58,239 ; agricultural cattle show a decrease of 25 per cent. A new census has just been taken in February this year and shows the marked increase in agricultural cattle.

On the other hand there are improvements in communication (especially the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway), increase in wells and a rise in prices.

There is also a great increase in cattle other than agricultural cattle. This increase is rather an adverse factor and indicates a reversion to the herdsman standard.

Statistics of sales and leases are on the whole scanty as is to be expected where so much waste land is available. The sales and leases relate rather to specially convenient lands. In Prantij the area sold is 1,836 acres and in Modasa only 178 acres. Land leased is 1,059 acres in Prantij and only 395 acres in Modasa. From such small data no sound conclusions can be drawn.

General conclusion.-Everything points to the fact that Prantij is slightly more developed than Modasa but that in neither is there anything to justify a full increase of assessment. Both are backward and require time to allow recovery.

At this point it will be convenient to clear the ground by a decision as to what rates are being revised. It is a revision of the groups and rates sanctioned at the 1st Revision or a revision of the groups and rates actually in force in virtue of the remissions subsequently granted.

In my opinion we must take the rates resulting from the remissions. These are the only rates known to the cultivators and the grant of remission was practically a revision although not formally carried out.

## Grouping and Rates.

Prantij Groups.-I accept the grouping proposed by Mr. Moulvi which has been finally revised after full discussion.

Modasa Groups.-The grouping is not at first sight acceptable but in so broken an area, it is difficult to suggest improvement.

Prantij Rates.-I accept Mr. Moulvi's proposals of Rs, 2-8-0, 2-0-0 and 1-8-0.

Modasa Rates.-The nominal effect of Mr. Moulvi's proposals is a reduction of 3.52 per cent. on the 1st Revision assessment; but the increase due to this revision was remitted by half. Owing to the change in the method of calculating the assessment at the list Revision the maximum rate was not a safe indication as to the actual assessment of a survey number or village. It will therefore result that the changes now proposed in grouping and rating will not be exactly as stated. The increase will however be moderate.

During the last year an important change has been introduced. It is noticed by Mr. Moulvi in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his report that cultivation on annual license is very prevalent. Outsiders have now discovered that Modasa and to a less degree Prantij have great possibilities as cotton growing areas. They have formed several new colonies and began to take up land at good prices. The local cultivators

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became alarmed. In order to safeguard the local cultivators I have issued orders finally abolishing 'eksali' cultivation. I am allotting to local cultivators a sufficient area of land to meet their needs at moderate prices, and the rest of the land will be gradually sold by auction. Whether this boom is likely to be permanent or not, depends on the course of cotton prices. I think it is inadvisable to increase the assessment during this transition stage and I stick to the proposals drafted by Mr. Moulvi.

In conclusion, Mr. Moulvi has written a simple and clear report and dealt judiciously with the very difficult problems before him. I commend his work to the notice of Government.
J. H. GARRETT,

Collector.

Below endorsement No. S.R.V. 31 of 26th March 1925 from the Collector<br>of Ahmedabad.

No. S.T. 309.
Poona, 21st June 1926.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.
2. In December 1923 I weint to Prantij for a short time and discussed all this with Mr. Maulvi. Of course I could do no more than gain a general impression of the Taluka. I then further discussed the report at Thasra. I am in general agreement with the views of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector. but I am afraid I shall have to put forward a different view of the grouping of some 26 villages (over the Taluka and Mahal) and have to propose different rates, yielding a less revenue. I was grieved to find in January 1926 on my return from furlough that this review was still not despatched though I had completed it according to my lights in January 1925 after referring it back to the settlement officer for reconsideration. I had directed that a map should be prepared showing the grouping as I had arranged it on the rental basiss; and Mr. Mackie found that that map contained a few anomalies, and thought I would like to reconsider it. I am afraid I have not found grounds for adjusting more than a few villages. The whole ${ }^{-}$ settlement has been peculiarly difficult, because the last settlement made in 1892 was thoroughly wrong, both in grouping and in rating. As to the grouping the Collector has shown in his review that it was perfectly reckless. As to the rating within the first seven years the effect was so serious that Government had to interfere and cancel it, and by cancelling it in a peculiar manner Government actually created two or three groups out of each one of the old groups, because they did not reduce the assessment in all villages of each group alike, but gave them all different treatment thereby admitting that the conditions of the groups were not uniform. It is almost impossible to evolve complete symmetry and order out of such a chaos in one re-settlement. But there is a serious general defect in the Report and the Collector's discussion. Although Government have distinctly laid down that rents are after all the primary basis and most important consideration in settlements and this view has been endorsed by the Burma Government Commission and finally by the unanimous authority of the Todhunter Indian Taxation Committee (1926), and although Mr. Maulvi has prepared Appendices G and H according to the rules, there is scarcely the slightest reference to these statistics in the Collector's review except only a rather contemptuous brushing of them aside. The Collector relies upon the principles of grouping found in the Joint Report, an ancient but highly respectable authority. He seems to say: "I mistrust and dislike your rents. I prefer the Joint Report principles." What he forgets, however, is that the Joint Report principles are based upon the theory of (distribution of rental value. . They unfortunately had no statistics of rents or machinery for collecting them and they had to guess, and so they said: "Let us take climate, clothes, markets, state of husbandry, and all the general considerations about the agricultural conditions of the tract as an index to the rental

- value." How glad they would have been if they only had had some rents! It is as though the world feared altogether and utterly-to be supported upon a mere tortoise, but felt quite happy when it was picked up and supported by Vishnu. Feeling safe in this strong support it did not realise that after all. Vishnu himself was standing only on the tortoise. So Mr. Garrett throws himself into the arms? of the Joint Report principles, because he fears the conclusions to be drawn from rents, while in fact the Joint Report principles are based on inferences as to rents.

3. I fully recognise the justness of the Collector's contention that the number of sales and rentals are few, and it is not safe wholly to base our conclusion on so few data. But my contention is that it is safer to rest upon a few data than upon no data. We have before us a terrible example of a settlement done in disregard of sale and rental values but upon general impressions of what the settlement officers thought the taluka "could afford to pay." I think it is worse than the other famous example of Indapur which led to so much heart-burning in the Deccan. No sooner was the settlement introduced than it drove land out of cultivation : drove population away. Government were compelled to intervene long before
the great "Chhapania" famine. I would not agree to disregard the only data which exist to protect us from a similar error. In fact what we owe to these talukas is a measure of such leniency as would serve to recuperate their resources instead of still continuing to shear them as close as we safely can.
4. Since the war there has been a very strong turn of the tide. Many of the lands over-assessed before the war are now properly assessed, or even underassessed, and even those which were reverely over-assessed are now much less severely burdened. But here again it is only with reference to the sale and rentals that we can begin to interpret any of these ideas as to highness and lowness into the rupees, annas and pies which assessment implies.
5. We have, in the rentals, figures of incontrovertible value and for a good many of the villages the number of acres leased is not at all small. We therefore get very different bench marks in many parts of the area, and since Mr. Maulvi has calculated these rental multiples not upon the theoretical assessment imposed in 1892, the collection of which was abandoned, but upon the actual assessment known as the remission assessment, they afford an absolutely true picture of the rental value. The sale values unfortunately are subject to several small difficulties. The proper way of working out a rental value from a sale value is to divide it by sucb number of years' purchase as is determined by the standard rate of interest; and then to add.one assessment to the quotient. Mr. Maulvi in the end of his paragraph 28 has adopted these bases from my suggestion. Thus, for instance, the sale multiple for Prantij village is $55^{\prime} 15$. Assuming that the investor expects 6 per cent. for his money he should first take 6 per cent. upon this multiple which is $3 \cdot 309$ multiples. If he expects more than 6 per cent., then the resulting gross rental would be higher : if he expects less it would be lower. There are instances in Kaira district where competition is very keen, and rentals very high, in which land is purchased so as to yield at present hardly more than 3 per cent. to the purchaser. (But land is not like a Government security the yield of which will never be increased : land is very often purchased in more or less strong hope of a -rise in yield.) But we can safely dismiss any such condition of inflation: in Prantij people may sometimes be content with as little as 4 per cent. or they might expect something upto 8 per cent. but I do not think that 6 per cent. is far wrong on the average. Having got 3.309 multiples, we then add 1 and say that 4.309 is the expected gross rent in multiples on the assessment. What we mean is that having received $4 \cdot 309$ assessments as rent, the landlord first pays 1 assessment to Government, and therefore the vendor can sell the remaining $3 \cdot 309 \mathrm{only}$, and since he sells at 6 per cent. he would get $55 \cdot 15$. Thus upon the best ( 16 annas) land $4 \cdot 309$ assessments is the gross rent. Half that gross rent is $2 \cdot 155$ assessments. In Prantij village there has been no remission or concession, and Rs. 21 is the maximum rate. Therefore upon 16 anna land we should levy 24 times $2 \cdot 155$ as the standard assessment at half net assets ; that is to say, Rs. $4 \cdot 849$, or Rs. $4-13-6$ is the index. Our assessment must be kept within the limit of half net assets expressed by the index Rs. 4-13-6. We could not then justly ask for more than about Rs. 4-8-0. That is the deduction from the sales. Mr. Maulvi shows us the rental values in Prantij yield an index figure of Rs. 4-8-0. We thus see that as between sale prices and rentals there is here remarkably close correspondence.
6. I have discussed the uncertainty as to the rate of interest though I think the uncertainty is not really very great when we come to speak of a general allround average. But it makes a material difference whether the number of multiples of the assessment is determined upon the reduced concession assessment, or upon the àssessments calculated according to the full imposed maximum rate of Rs. 24. If the actual assessment is something less than what it would be upon the basis of a Rs. 24 maximum rate, then the sale multiples are a little too high, and consequently the reduced index figure would be a little too high. Fortunately, however, for our calculation, in Prantij and Modasa there are very few villages in which the conceission has amounted to much more than 2 annas per acre. In the schedule which I have drawn up I have clearly shown (in column 1) which are the villages which were enjoying concessions and we can mentally adjust these figures by remembering that the index value derived from the sales must be whittled down a little in the case of villages enjoying such concessions.
7. We now have a means of bringing both the sales and rentals into bur service in determining the proper pitch of the assessment of every village. I have
drawn up a schedule of all the villages (taluka and mahal) and I have worked out for each village in the form of a fraction the index value yielded by the sales and that yielded by the rentals. When the number of instances upon which one or other or both of these figures is based is very small, and the figure is therefore not very trustworthy, I have enclosed it in brackets. When the sale index and the rental index differ materially the inference is that the true index will lie somewhere between them. When the indication afforded by both is very slight or when we have found no transactions, then of course we must fall back upon their position with reference to other villages whose rental is known. This grouping of villages together in batches upbo the assumption that probably rental values over a homogeneous tract are more or less the same may strike some minds as being more likely to be correct than the method which I have adopted, which may be called the individual or one-by-one system of grouping. But let it not be forgotten that when, say, village $A$ is the next-door neighbour of village $B$ and there fore it may be assumed that the rental values are the same we are contradicting the other assumption which we always make when we draw a topographieal group. We then draw a line between two villages putting $A$ in group $I$ and $B$ in group II, which is just on the opposite side of the boundary line, upon the assumption that although they are neighbouring villages the rental values are not the same orr either side of the line; because one of the villages is 'nearer to certain markets. or whatever else the condition may be. Nône of these assumptions are anything like so trustworthy and safe as the deductions I prefer to make from the actual rental and sale figures which tell me that the rental value of the particular villageis from all instances known determined within certain limits. The inference from vicinity is not nearly so safe and certain as the inference from recorded and scrutinised transactions, but of course in the absence of the latter we must make the best assumption we can from the former.
8. After the 1892 settlement was introduced with all these increases and decreases it was found to be unworkable. I have no desire to reproduce the terrible evidence given in the resolutions under which the assessment was reduced. I will only draw attention to this one fact that between 1892 and 1899 (seven years) a vast area of land was driven out of cultivation, so great that Government were alarmed and forced into action as early as 1897. When the famine actually came in 1899 it found the people without surplus resources, heavily over-assessed according to the admission of all officers ; and the concessions given in 1897 had been in operation for one season, and would not have had the effect of bringing land back into cultivation. Upon this people, depressed and impoverished and without any accumulated resources of surplus erops, fell the disaster of 1899. The mortality in this taluka and mahal ran up to the appalling figure of 200 per thousand, a figure which I suspect is about the highest in the whole presidency of Bombay, and nearly as high as anything in India. This loss of one in every five of the population directly or indirectly through famine is in turn largely attributable to the over-assessment imposed in 1892 . Even under the concession since given there has been no very marked recovery and in fact the area of waste land did not decrease appreciably until after the war. It needed the tremendous alteration of prices caused by the war to start the tide flowing back, after the area of cultivable waste had reached the staggering figure of over 44,000 acres ( 70 square miles). But what I would emphasize with all the earnestness I can command is this: that, "although the population has been so heavily depleted, still as soon.as prices and agricultural conditions brought the rental values up to such a level that assessment could be reasonably met, then immediately the stream began to flow back, and waste land was taken up and has gone on decreasing since 1915-16. This therefore proves that there is one cause, and one only, for the existence of all this waste land, and that is over-assessment, not even sufficiently mitigated by the concessions. Wherever therefore we find that waste land is still substantial we ought not to attempt to increase the assessment at all, but rather should decrease it. The decrease in the assessment will not by any means necessarily mean that we shall decrease the revenue. At present more than half the total cultivable area of that tract is not occupied and more than half the assessed area is not paying assessment. If therefore Government reduced the assessment to half of what it now is and if this had the effect of bringing all the waste land under cultivation

(a result which of course could not be suddenly achieved because the population does not yet exist), even so there will be no eventual loss of revenue, because what was lost on the occupied land would be made up by the additional revenue coming from the land at present unoccupied. This is a consideration which ought to be written large in red across the whole of this settlement report. Where it is argued that there are no cultivators (population) we are of course putting the effect before the cause : how could there be any, with no land on which it was remanerative to raise crops? Also it is said the Collector reserves the waste land for grazing. If he does, he is forgetting that an acre cultivated feeds more animals and men than an acre waste: a matter I have discussed at some length in the Halol revisiồn report. - .
9. I now come to another great difficulty. The rates introduced in 1892 - were based upon an amended classification. Sub-soil water 'chad' was added to some fields and other lands were granted reduction of irrigated (Himayat or. well-kasar) rates and so on. Upon these revised classifications fresh assessments were worked out by applying the revised maximum rate. Let us suppose two fields originally classed the same and of the same area. Then at the same maximum cate, say Rs. 2, they would each be assessed in the original settlement at Rs. 4. Now in revision the classification of A was reduced, and that of $\mathbf{B}$ was increased, so that, at the old maximum rate of Rs, $2, A$ was assessed at Rs. $2-8$ and $B$ at Rs. 5 . The rate of Rs. 2 is in revision raised to Rs. 2-8 and therefore the assessment on field A becomes Rs. 3-2 and that of B becomes Rs: 6. Compared with the former assessment $A$ is reduced 14 annas and $B$ is increased by Rs. 2, the net increase over the two numbers together being Rs. 1-2.
gA. Finding that the 1892 revision had had immediate and disastrous effects, within five years in 1897 Government adopted remedial measures which will be found explained in R. 2270 of 23 rd March 1897.
10. Turning back to our old fields A and B (paragraph 9), this means that field A got no reduction or remission at all whereas B was put back from Rs. 6 either to Rs. 5 or Rs. 4 according as half or the whole enhancement was struck off. Now in what way does this resemble throwing stones into the interior of a delicate piece of machinery? This assessment of field $A$, as we have seen, had been reduced as an act of justice because that field was wrongly classified, and therefore bad been overburdened during all this time that it had been paying the same assessment as field B; or if you like so to put it, field B had been under-assessed while field A was paying all it ought to have borne. But the revision of classification would have put that right, and the proper assessment would have been in the proportion of Rs. $3-2$ to Rs. 6 and if the maximum rates had been put back again to the old muximum this proportion would have been correctly maintained. But by resorting to the expedient of simply knocking off the excess over the old assessment, not only did Government deprive field A (which may be presumed to be a field of poor. quality deserving leniency) of all the advantage of the remissions, but it threw the whole of the benefit granted by these concessions as a lottery prize to field B , and so brought field $B$ (which is twice as good as field A) down to almost the same assessment level as A. In other words, it continued the assessment of field A at Rs. 3-2 and reduced that of B to Rs. 4.

- 11. That was done many years ago ; but what about to-day? We wish to revise the rates. Suppose we still retain Rs. 2-8 as the maximum.rate; and.
knock off these concession reductions. We recalculate the assessment of $A$ and $B$. A remains stationary at Rs. 3-2, because it never enjoyed any remission : B jumps up from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, an act perhaps of tardy justice ; and yet it seems a strange result after telling the people that the same maximum rates are continued. If we make a slight increase or slight decrease in the maximum rate we get the same curious results. In fact the first and most outstanding question for these villages is, are we to calculate the new assessment (at the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Maulvi or myself) upon the basis of the revision classification (without regard to the remissions which destroyed it) ? (Merely to knock off the 1897-02 concession brings a substantial revenue to Government without any recalculation : we should simply revert to the revised assessment figure calculated in 1892.) But $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{v}}$ Maulvi upon recomittal of this point, now recommends that we should first knock off the concessions, thus restoring the calculation basis as it existed after the reclassim fication; and then apply his new maximum rates to these foundations. I agree with the Collector and the Settlement Officer that this must be done. It has the superior merit of putting the machinery"in good working order for future revision settlements.

12. Grouping.-Mr. Maulvi has now arranged his Appendices $G$ and $H$ and his grouping proposals in such a way that we can clearly follow how each group and sub-group is constituted out of the old groups. I fully concur in what the Collector says about the old groups. The only thing we can do is to throw this tattered, worn out, useless patchwork away: and re-construct our groups from the proper principles. These first principles are fundamentally rentals, a "group" being only a batch of villages assumed to have the same general rental value. Climate, markets, husbandry were the factors assumed in the old days to affect rents. A further most important factor is road communications, no doubt to some extent embraced by the term "Market". Rents undoubtedly are better along the line of roads and this is also quite marked in Modasa taluka in the case of Saera and Sakria villages which are the termini of two new bits of (kacha) road constructed from Modasa. So too there are better rents all along the road south of Modasa. But no theory as to what ought to be the rent is quite so good as the established figures showing what the rents really are. I attách my schedule of villages in which the sale and rental index of each is given, and can be compared with the groups Mr. Maulvi and the Collector propose. They do not differ markedly from the arrangement proposed by Mr. Maulvi.
13. Mr. Maulvi has made it clear in the headings to Appendices $G$ and $H$ what are the years to which they relate. In the case of Sangola and Malshiras Government have rejected figures later than 1918-19 as untrustworthy, or rather as so inflated by high war prices that they ought not to be made the basis of setflement; Mr. Maulvi's figures are all for 1916-21 and therefore largely fall under this condemnation. But we must remember that in a very depopulated taluka with lots of waste land the turn of the tide when rents again begin to rise will be very much feebler, very much less marked, than in a fully occupied and fully populated tract. I do not therefore think that the post-war figures should be so much shunned as in the Malshiras case. The time that has passed since Malshiras was dealt with has shown clearly that we are not to have any marked further fall of prices of produce or values of land.
14. Nothing at all has been said as to the relation between the talukdars and the tenants in the talukdari villages. No doubt we are not discussing talukdari мо oa $23-29++$
jama. One thing which we must emphasize in that connexion is the enormous decline in the Talukdari and Mehvasi population. Here are the figures :-

|  | Populatton in |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  |  | 1891 | 1921 |  |
| Khalsa villages | . | 74,405 | 63,305 | decrease $14 \cdot 9$ per cent. |
| Talukdari and Mehvasi villages. | 39,612 | 29,784 | decrease $25 \cdot 2$ per cent. |  |

Even this contrast is mitigated by the fact that in Prantij many talukdari villages have been sustained by their proximity to Khalsa villages. Here we can see that although these villages are interlaced all under the same sky and under the same sun and although they are all assessed at the same rate, yet the effect of the exactions of Talukdars and Mewasdars (in whose villages the assessment has no concern for the cultivators) has been nearly twice as severely felt in their villages as the over-assessment has been felt in the Government villages. They have lost "more than 25 per cent. of their population in a period of 30 years whereas had the conditions been favourable or even normal one might in 30 years have reasonably expected an increase of 25 per cent. On every 100 souls they have lost 25 of the living and 25 of the unborn:- It is not a pleasing picture. Mr. Maulvi notes that in certain Modasa villages the landholders are too backward and " unsympathetic" to induce outsiders to settle, though the soil is attractive. Nor can it be said that the loss is due to emigration to other tracts or talukas, because it is notorious that all over Northern Gujarat this depopulation has proceeded, and no tract has enhanced its population by immigration. The truth is that the practice of cropshare rents necessarily drives land on the "margin of cultivation" out of use, and in these tracts much of the land was near that margin.
15. Out of the enormous waste area 8,250 acres approximately were being taken up every year on one year's lease, a system entirely foreign to the whole theory of the Bombay land revenue settlements. There is nothing to prevent a rayat from throwing up his land when he likes, but he ought not to be able to take, up other land in the same shifting way. It is terribly bad for the land and for the cultivator. That all waste land should be offered to anybody who will till it for the first year or two free of assessment, and thereafter for the assessment only and unthout occupancy price is axiomatic in such a desperate tract as Prantij and Modasa. But if a cultivator throws up his land and wishes to cultivate some other land as a cheap and easy method of avoiding the use of manure or proper tillage this should be severely discouraged. No occupancy price is charged for this eksali cultivation. In fact it looks like a relapse to a sort of nomadic condition. (I am glad to find that since I first made this comment on the draft report the Collector has now ordered cessation of these eksali grants.) We can only hope that a marked leniency in the assessment will soon send up the tide and attract back the population which has been lost, or in other words give the unborn the opportunity to live and thereby increase the population of the future years. The evil of shifting cultivation in vast areas of waste would very rapidly disappear if this condition could be re-established. That the land need not be waste is amply proved. Most of it was not waste before the last revision settlement in 1892. Perhaps if we had not got the figures and the land records to prove this we should hardly have believed it.
16. To sum up the proposals, Mr. Maulvi and the Collector propose in Prantij practically no variation from the assessment of 1892 : but as compared with the assessment of recent years (arbitarily reduced) the reversion to the standard rates will mean an increase of less than 10 per cent. In Modasa this increase is further reduced to about 6 per cent. In the Talukdari villages a big decrease : in the Mehvasi ( 4 villages) a substantial increase of 41 per cent, Inam villages are unchanged.
17. The Dry-crop rating and grouping which I propose are shown in the :accompanying schedules. The Collector and Mr. Maulvi propose to make three Groups only, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-8; that is to say, they wish to put the worst group only one rupee below the first. Now all the statistics, notably those sum, marised in paragraph 35, show that there is a very great difference between the groups (even as these officers bave themselves arranged them), a difference which
is represented by a good deal more than 40 per cent. I am convinced that there must be a still lower group at Re. 1 and this should include :

Galesara, Harsol, Umedni Muvadi, Sultanpur, Tajpur, Bahusar, Desasan, Sakurodia, and Pural.
But even that is not enough. They are not yet sufficiently differentiated. There must essentially be also a first Group of at least 5 villages at Rs. 3 as shown in my list. This would give us 4 groups at Re. 1, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3. In order to give the data clearly I have added to every village all the information as to the rental statistics that can be gleaped from the reports. I would urge that my scheme is juster and on the face of it more reasonable because it gives a range from Rs. 3 down to Re. 1. A maximum difference of only one rupee from the best to the worst field in a taluka of conspicuous diversity is not enough. Mr. Maulvi's groups bracket villages in defiance of their rental and sale values. I am fully willing to admit that where these values are scanty or where they are in conflict with the obvious facts of the position and character of a village we must not overstress them. But I am just as emphatic that if we ignore these statistics altogether we should commit the same mistake and the same injustice as have been so flagrantly committed in respect of this taluka in the past.
18. Prantij.-My grouping, though on different bases, has at least as much topographical unity as one has any right to expect. It differs from Mr. Maulvi in making 4 groups ( $3,2-4,1-8,1$ ) instead of 3 groups ( $2-8,2,1-8$ ): more on the best and less on the worst. Mr. Maulvi has reduced his original proposal of 1-10 to 1-8 after discussing with me. It will be found

* 5 (1) I put 5 villages in a group at Rs. 3, thus valuing them higher than he does.
+1 (2) I put Dalpur at Rs. 2-4 instead of Rs. 2.
- 3 (3) On the other hand in my group at Rs. 2-4, I include 3 villages (Poglu Rasalpur, Salal) which he puts in group I at Rs. 2-8.
- 2 (4) I put Sadalia and Sukhad at Rs. 1-8 and not Rs. 2.
- 9 (5) The whole of my last group at Re. 1 is a group of 9 bad villages weeded out of Mr. Maulvi's Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 groups.
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We therefore differ as to 20 villages. The rating of Williampur and Jhinjhva at Rs. 3 though fully justified would make my first group exceed the 33 per cent. limit : they must come down to the Rs. e-4 group: but still are higher than Mr. Maulvi puts them at Rs. 2. Thus out of 20 villages, I put 6 higher and 14 lower than Mr. Maulvi : generally reducing the aggregate demand.

19. Turning now to Modasa I have prepared a similar schedule of the villages as I should assess. Group I, I find, cannot be rated so high as Rs. 2 but must come down to amalgamate with the next two groups. These two groups are proposed by Mr. Maulvi one at Rs. 1-10 and another at Rs. 1-8, a difference of 2 annas maximum between the groups which would amount to an average of 1 anna per acre. The absurdity of this is manifest. He is trying to split villages into 2 groups differing from one another by hardly an hair's breadth. This assumes that the Assistant Settlement Officer is in possession of instruments for classifying these villages of a fineness scarcely ever before heard of. If we had in this taluka an overwhelming abundance of very satisfactory and incontrovertible statistics I would perhaps admit that such a differentiation was almost possible. But this is entirely contrary to the facts in Modasa. Therefore I say that these 2 Groups Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-8 should be put together into one Group at Rs. 1-8. Dakshneshwar is difficult to place. Its rental which is not based upon a very small number of instances is actually as low as $10 \frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre. But this is said to be upon inam land and therefore let at an easy rent and probably deteriorated. It must be classed with its neighbours at Rs. 1-8. As to Mr. Maulvi's Group III he wants Rs. 1-2: I propose Re. 1-0. This group represents, so far as I can see, the worst part in the worst taluka of all Gujarat. Therefore I would not press for Rs. 1-2 even if the statistics went to show that Rs. 1-2 could just be borne. But we are very close indeed to the margin of cultivation and must accept the facts that we find. It will be seen that we differ as to Malekpur whose average rental is 1.07 multiples, upon not at all a small area; and as to Khadoda, if
it is possible to put an assessment of Rs. 1-8 on land yielding these statistical results then of course it is idle to attempt any further reference to rental standards.

General effect: I make only 2 groups (which I call III and IV to coincide with Prantij) to Mr. Maulvi's four.

In my 3rd group I lower 6 villages by annas 8 and 10 villages by annas 2 as compared with Mr. Maulvi's rates and agree with him as regards 15 villages.

In my group IV, I lower 2 villages by annas 8 and 8 villages by annas 2 as compared to Mr. Maulvi's rates.
20. Rice Land.-The land assessed and classed as rice land, and the proportion of those lands now unoccupied or used for groundnut crops, and the consequent residue still devoted to growing rice are given in the following table :-

|  |  |  |  | Prantij. | Modsas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classed as rice | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 417 | 571 |
| Unoccupied .. | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 55 | 94 |
| Growing other crops | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 80 | 42 |
| Residue growing rice | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | 282 | 435 |

But on turning to the statistics of crops actually raised we find an extraordinary difference. The above figures are for khalsa villages only, because for the villages not khalsa we have insufficient and untrustworthy crop statistics. But in these khalsa villages we have not only 282 plus 435 acres of rice crop, but 3,179 and 728 respectively. The extraordinary conclusion is that in Prantij for every acre originally classed as rice something like 8 acres now actually are growing rice and paying dry-crop rates only, while in Modasa the proportion is 2 acres to 1. Of course this proves that rice growing is perfectly feasible and attractive, and if therefore 149 acres of assessed rice land are lying waste, either the assessment is too heavy or they need reclassing.
21. The existing rates and the rates which I propose are shown in the following table :-

| Existing Rates. |  | My proposalen |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | Water. |  |  |
| Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| 240 | 240 | 240 | for both soil |
| 1140 |  |  | and water. |
| 1100 |  |  |  |
| Mahal $\}$ |  | 180 |  |
| 220 |  |  |  |
| 1120 |  |  |  |
| 180 |  |  |  |
| 160 |  |  |  |
| $120\}$ |  | 100 |  |

It will be seen that I am satisfied with three groups and that the reduction of the old rice rates is considerable. I do not feel justified in putting even the 5 best villages up to Rs. 3. We have not so much rice land as in many talukas, such as Bardoli, and we have absolutely no sale or lease statistics to guide us at all. There do not seem to have been any separate sales or leases of kyari land. One cannot be more in the dark. But all the indications show that we must treat rice leniently and the rice area being very small we can only wait until next settlement when perhaps there will be some more definite statistics for this rice area, scarcely totalling 1,000 acres in both the taluka and the mahal. In the present dry condition of Gujarat the relaxation of the demand on the rice land, even if it goes far, cannot but be right, and if we find that it brings the 149 acres of waste rice land into use again, and puts up the demand for the rice land, we shall then get statistics and facts for our better guidance next time.

Garden or Bhata land.-Here again we have no statistics, no guidance whatever. The present rate is Rs. 4 and it is proposed for retention. There is no indication that it is going out of use. Nearly all the area is in talukdari villages, chiefly in Waghpur. It seems there is only 19 acres in the whole taluka. I endorse the proposal that the Rs. 4 rate should be continued.
22. As to the bhata land I am sure that it ought to be inspected. Experience in other parts of Gujarat show that it is very often wrongly classed, and moreover in the course of the settlement period it frequently changes its character completely.

There are only 19 acres in the taluka and Mahal: and pending its re-examination, I accept the proposal to have its rates unaltered.
23. After the report of the Todhnnter Committee on Indian Taxation we must now seriously take rental value as firmly established as the only practical guide to settlements. And moreover even although Government may not accept their suggested limit of 25 plus 64 per cent. as the ideal towards which we should work, I conceive that future settlement reports will without doubt be expected to show what is in the estimate of the Settlement Department the proportion which the future proposed assessment will bear to the rent. I first prepared the groups in Prantij with an eye chiefly on the old 50 per cent. standard, and then I worked them out as shown below in plain type to compare them with the existing rentals. The result is rather remarkable. It shows in a startling fashion how tremendously over-assessed is the last group compared with the first. Instead of the burden heing so graded that the poorest villages bore the least of it, actually they are assessed nearly 3 times as heavily. The new assessments proposed by Mr. Maulvi, and as I was prepared to accept them, were considerably better in this respect, but they still exceeded the 50 per cent. limit, and I find that it is not until the rates are reduced as shown in block type that the percentage can be considered to be satisfactory and justifiable. If we compare the last column with the block type figures with the similar figures in the column for the existing percentage we should see that the proposals I make effect a very large readjustment and grade the villages much more equally. The schedule of proposed rates and groups which I append has therefore been drawn up in the light of the block type figures. I have thrown out the Rs. 2 group, and amalgamated it with the group at Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$, and I have also reduced the rate of Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 2-4-0. I have then also appended a map prepared according to this revised grouping. It would be seen that the map has quite as ligh a degree of topographical unity as we can expect.
24. When bringing down all the Rs. 2 villages to Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ there were three at least which were quite suited for the higher group of Rs. $2 \frac{1}{4}$, and consequently the block type figures give the result after Madhavgarh, Hajipur and Kherol have been transferred to that higher group.
25. It will be asked whether we can really place any sort of reliance upon these figures. In my opinion for their general aspect we certainly can, and the map also shows that the groups so framed are reasonable. Probably it is true that we do want more complete and more thoroughly tested rental statistics, but Mr. Maulvi took very great care of this matter and the rents that he had compiled fully conform to the general impressions that an officer who knows the taluka entertains. Moreover they fully correspond to the rentals found in the talukdari area where very large blocks of land are leased on cash rental, too large for any artificial considerations to find place. If the rates and groups proposed by Mr. Maulvi be accepted, then the net result is that the revenue of the taluka is increased from Rs. $1,44,240$ to Rs. $1,45,791$ and of the mahal is decreased from Rs. 64,875 to Rs. 62,593 . If my groups and rates are accepted the result is that the Taluka revenue is increased from Rs. $1,44,240$ to Rs. $1,51,986$, and mahal revenue is decreased from Rs. 64,875 to Rs. 54,630 . It is my conviction that this is right.

| Group. | Rate proposed. | Present rents. | Assessment. | Percentage. | Future assessment. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 300 | 80000 | 13940 | $28 \cdot 35$ | 296120 | $37 \cdot 8$ |
| II <br> (with 3 villages added) | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}504 & 0 & 0 \\ 708 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}215 & 12 & 0 \\ 268 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 3 \\ & 38 \cdot 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 288 & 0 & 0 \\ 358 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ |
| III (with 3 villages removed) | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}942 & 0 & 0 \\ 802 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 466 & 8 & 0 \\ 413 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 52 \\ & 51 \cdot 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lrl} 533 & 11 & 0 \\ 358 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \cdot 65 \\ & 44.06 \end{aligned}$ |
| IV | 180 | 49040 | 24988 | $50 \cdot 9$ | $218 \quad 50$ | $44 \cdot 45$ |
| V | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 45812 <br> 458 <br> 12 | 358   <br> 358   <br> 35 4 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \cdot 1 \\ & 78 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}242 & 0 & 0 \\ 215 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \cdot 7 \\ & 47 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Whole taluks |  | 3,255 00 | 1,429 4 0 | $43 \cdot 9$ | $1,372 \quad 7 \quad 0$ | $42 \cdot 1$ |

Let us now turn to Modasa. I present a similar table, first showing in plain type the rates I should have proposed, had I not worked out the percentages of the future incidences. Here as in Prantij the heaviest burden has been- placed -sinee 1892 on the poorest villages but the difference has not been so remarkable. Here also as in Prantij the Rs. 2 group should be reduced to Rs. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in order to give a defensible percentage. The result of the combined taluka and mahal proposals therefore will be that we have four groups in the taluka, and two in the - mahal which correspond to the lower pair of the taluka groups.

Modasa.

| Group. | Proposed rate. | Present rents. | Present assessment. | Porcentage. | Future asessment. | Pecentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mahal |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| I ( $=$ Taluka MII) | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 98280 | 51888 | 5380 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}556 & 11 & 0 \\ 407 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 57.8 42.2 |
| II (FTaluka III) | 180 | 141120 | 57120 | 40.74 | 56100 | $40 \cdot 2$ |
| III (=Taluks IV) | 100 | $2910 \quad 0$ | 1880 | 65.8 | 1430 | $47 \cdot 9$ |
| Total |  | 1,133 140 | 595120 |  | 47850 | $42 \cdot 2$ |

Here likewise it is clear group I (III in the Taluka) cannot bear 2 but must be amalgamated with old Mahal group II at 1-8.

There will now be only four groups of which Modasa III, IV agree with III, IV of Prantij.
26. $I$ must close this review by recommending that the rates approved may be sanctioned for 12 or 15 years but not longer. It is most important that the state of waste land and the rental values should be computed and presented again before 15 years have passed. If we have not reduced enough it will then be high time to find it out, and not to continue imposing a too high revenue for full 30 years.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Dipector of Land Records.

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Statement showing grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner as compared with those of Mr Maulvi.




## $120$



Belos Commissioner of Settlements' No. S. T.-309, dated 21st/23rd June 1926

No. S. R. V.-121

Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D. No. l, 8th July 1926

## Forwarded to Government.

2. I agree with the Commissioner of Settlements, the Collector and the Assistant Settlement Officer upon the main questions and especially upon the necessity of avoiding the disastrous mistake of 1892 when the Taluka and Mahal were badly over-assessed. The result has been clearly pointed out in the report and in the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements. Land began to go out of cultivation at once under the new settlement. Government was forced to grant remissions before the great famine of 1899, the effects of which were no doubt made all the more disastrous by the impoverishment which the agriculturists had already undergone beneath the load of an excessive assessment. The history of these tracts during the next fifteen years is one of continual decline in population and cultivated area, until the rise in prices due to the war provided a stimulus which enabled them to rally and begin the slow process of recovery. The area of cultivable waste is still enormously high- 58,239 acres in 1921 against 23,366 in 1891 . To keep the assessment so low that this large area of waste may be brought back into cultivation as quickly as possible is the wisest policy from a purely financial point of view. It is moreover the treatment to which the tract is entitled after years of overassessment, which still clogs the development of a number of villages.
3. The next point regards the value which can be attached to the statistics compiled in Appendices G and H . The Collector is for disregarding them altogether as too scanty to afford a solid foundation for settlement proposals. The Commissioner of Settlements considers that cautiously used they give us a valuable foundation; better at all events than is to be found elsewhere. I agree with the Commissioner of Settlements. It is true that the area of land sold and leased is small in comparison with the total area of the taluka and Mahal. But these statistics are not inconsiderable in volume for the better class villages, where their guidance is most valuable. With the remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements in his second paragraph I am wholly in agreement. The rental value as evidenced by the lease statistics or deduced from the sale statistics are the only firm ground we have to go on.
4. I accept the grouping proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements in toto. A careful comparison of his map with that of the Assistant Settlement Officer shows that so far as Prantij is concerned the groupings proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements and the Assistant Settlement Officer follow very much the same lines. The main differences are as follows:

The Commissioner of Settlements has restricted and re-arranged the small group No. 1 in accordance with the sale and rental statistics, while Mr. Moulvi has gone mainly on other considerations-especially vicinity to Prantij. I think that the statistics of these villages are adequate for settlement purposes: and if this be admitted the Commissioner of Settlements' grouping is obviously preferable. Mr. Moulvi has proposed rates which in many villages greatly exceed the indices which he has worked out and could only be justified by the assumption that the statistics compiled are worthless. Again the Commissioner of Settlements has split up his 3rd group into groups 3 and 4, which is in my opinion most desirable, if the large areas of waste now existing are to be brought under cultivation. As regards the Modasa Mahal I prefer and accept the grouping of the Commissioner of Settlements which again differs from that of Mr. Moulvi chiefly in the matter of rating. Whilst in Prantij the Commissioner of Settlements has expanded the grouping proposed by the latter, in Modasa he has contracted it and cut the groups down to two. His reasons for deing so are, I think, convincing.
so са 23-32+

It may be noticed that the Commissioner of Settlements' map shows fifteen villages incorrectly as falling in the lowest class. His statement shows that they should have been coloured green since they are proposed for the 3rd group. I have marked the villages with a red cross on the map.
5. I accept the rates proposed by Mr. Anderson in toto. They are founded on the rental values, deduced from the figures of sales and leases which as stated above I consider to give solid ground to go on, or at any rate the most solid ground available.
6. As regards the guarantee, I doubt whether there is any case for reducing the customary period of thirty years. If the rates now proposed prove unduly high Government can always rectify matters by granting remission. I do not think that they will be found unduly low. Until all the waste land is taken up a low assessment will be profitable to Government. And it will take a great number of years to reduce the cultivable waste to the figure of 1891.
G. E. CHATFIELD,

Commissioner, N. D.

# GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. 

# Revenue Department. 

Resolution No. 6968-24.
Bombay Castle, 14th May 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. R. V.-I 121 dated 8th July 1926Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal of the Ahmedabad District.

- Letter from Mr. M. S. Moulvi, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, No. R.S.T. dated 5th March 1925.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmedabad No. S. R. V.-3l dated 28th March 1925.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settiements and Director of Land Records No. S.T.- 309 dated 21st June 1926.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the villages of the Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal as shown below :-

2. The taluka and mahal were last resettled in 1892. The rates then fixed evidently pressed too heavily, as soon after their introduction a considerable area of land went out of cultivation. Government thereupon remitted 50 per cent. of the increased assessment in all the villages of Modasa Mahal for a period of five years, but deferred action in respect of Prantij Taluka in order to watch the effect of the opening of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway in 1897. The new Railway did not however improve the situation either in Prantij or Modasa, and Government therefore sanctioned the remission of the total enhancement of assessment for a

- period of five years in 42 villages of Prantij, and continued for the same period the 50 per cent. remission in Modasa. These concessions were afterwards extended till the end of the current settlement.

3. The report shows that the waste area increased steadily till 1914-15, after which date this movement was arrested. The causes assigned for this are the general rise in prices due to the war and the demand for land which arose about the year 1918-19. The area of cultivable waste is however still very high-it being 58,239 acres in 1921 as against 23,366 acres in 1891. The necessary corollary of this contraction of cultivation has been a decline in the population which has fallen by $19 \cdot 27$ per cent. in Prantij and $15 \cdot 93$ per cent. in Modasa.
4. These unfavourable conditions have however been counterbalanced to some extent by a rise in the price of agricultural produce, an increase in the number of wells and milch cattle, an increase in the area cultivated with cotton and the introduction of a new crop in the shape of ground-nut.
5. The settlement officer, after weighing these advantages and disadvantages, has framed his proposals for grouping and rates as follows:-


The Collector agrees with the settlement officer, but the Commissioner of Settlements has submitted entirely different proposals based on the statistics of sales and rents compiled by the settlement officer in Appendices $G$ and $\mathbf{H}$, but not taken by him into account. The Collector had disregarded these statistics as being too scanty to afford a solid foundation for settlement proposals. Government however agree with Mr. Anderson and the Commissioner, N. D., that, although the statistics of sales and rents are not numerous, they nevertheless are the best guide in the circumstances, and that they may safely be relied upon for the purpose of deciding the rates and groupings.
6. Government are accordingly pleased to accept and to sanction the grouping for the Government villages, proposed by Mr. Anderson, as indicated in the statement appended to his review and printed as an appendix to this Resolution, subject, however, to the modification (which has been shown in the appendix) that the villages of Asroda, Dalpur and Hajipur, which he proposes to raise from the third to the second group, shall be retained in group III, as their circumstances do not justify an increase in their maximum rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0. Mr. Anderson has submitted a map showing. his proposed groups. His attention should be invited to the mistake in the colouring, 15 villages of Prantij having been erroneously shown in the fourth group, instead of in the third group, in which they have rightly been included in his statement. (The following rates are sanctioned for each group :-

7. There are 42 Talukdari and Mehwasi villages in Prantij Taluka and 4 such villages in Modasa Mahal. These villages were grouped and rated in 1911 according to their position at the side of the neighbouring Government villages, and the settlement officer has also proposed their grouping on the same principle. Mr. Anderson has not made definite proposals for these villages, but he has evidently accepted this principle, inasmuch as in his map he has shown them hatched with the colours of the groups which he has proposed for the Government villages. The grouping and rates for the Talukdari and Mehwasi villages should be in conformity with those for the adjacent Government villages of the taluka and mahal now sanctioned.
8. The inam villages of Itadi and Hafsabad should be included in group III and the maximum rates for that group should be applied to them.
9. The revised rates for the Government and inam villages should be introduced during the current revenue year 1926-27 and levied from the revenue year 1927-28. Government concur with the Commissioner, N. D., that they should be guaranteed for the full period of thirty years.
10. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Anderson for his interesting and illuminating review of the settlement officer's proposals.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. F. BALL,<br>Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Public Works Department,

The Finance Department, The Government of India (by letter), F. G. H. Anderson, Esqr., I.C.S.

## Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Deparlment, No. 6968/24 dated 14th May 1927

Statement referred to in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6968/24 dated 14th May 1927.



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Revision Settlement.
Prantij Taluka, Ahmedabad District.
GOVERNMENT or BOMBAY.
Revenue Department.
Resolution No. 6968/24.
Bombay Castle, 20th February 1928.
Letter dated 28th November 1927 from Mr. J. G. Swaminarayan, M.L.C.-Stating that in sanctioning the revision settlement of the Prantij Taluka Government have raised the villages of Ambavada and Vadhrota from group II to group I; making remarks; and requesting in the circumstances stated that Government will be pleased to lower them to group II as proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
-Similar petition dated 15th December 1927 from Chagan Hira, Baba Hira and others, khatedars of Ambavada and Vadhrota in the Prantij Taluka.

Government memorandum No. 6968-B/24 dated 22nd December 1927 to the Commissioner of Settlements.

Goverament memorandum No. 6968-B/24 dated 7th January 1928 to the Commissioner of Settlements.

Letter from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.-309 dated 30th January 1928.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.. 309 dated 30th January 1928.
Resolution.-In partial modification of paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 6968/24 dated 14th May 1927 Government are pleased to direct that the villages of Ambavada and Vadhrota shall be lowered from group I to group II.
2. The Commissioner of Settlements should be requested to make therequisite correction in the revised Appendix $L$ to be attached to the selection containing papers relating to the revision settlement of this taluka.
3. The khatedars of Ambavada and Vadhrota should be referred to the Commissioner, Northern Division, for a reply to their petition.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. (by letter),
The Khatedars of Ambavada and Vadhrota (by memorandum).

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlenent Proposals on Govornswent


## APPENDIX L

occupted Tanit, Prantij Taluka of the Ahmedabad District



## APPENDIX L-contd.





REVISED


APPENDIX L-contd.


REVISED


## APPENDIX L-concld.


C. D. KAVI,

Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupice


## APPENDIX L

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APPENDIX L-contd.


Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.


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From

M. S. JAYAKAR, Esq.; M.A.,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Chorasi Taluka,<br>District Surat;

To
The COLLECTOR of SURAT.
Surat, 30th October 1925.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District.
2. The previous settlements are :-

|  | No. of vilages. | Year of settlement. | Government Resolution. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Original | 63 | $\ldots 1865-66$ | . 1873 of 17th May 1867. |  |
| Revision | 70 | . | $1896-97$ | . .45 of 4th January 1897. |

3. The present Settlement comprises 76 villages, of which 7 are uninhabited, 3 Sarakati*, 2 Surveyed Inamit, and 4 Khalsa villages transferred from Olpad Taluka as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7664 of 30th October 1901, and certain Khalsa S. Nos. of unsurveyed Inami village of Sonari plus certain Khalsa S. Nos. of surveyed Inami village of Dindoli.
4. The Taluka of Chorasi forms one of the two Northern Talukas of the Districtthe other Taluka on this side is Olpad. Chorasi is bounded on the North by the River Tapti, on the East and South by Sachin and by Baroda State Territory (Palsana Taluka) and on the West by Sachin territory. The whole of the Taluka practically lies between the two Rivers the Tapty in the North and the Mindhola in the South. On the Eastern side the Taluka is even and compact. But on the western side-particularly towards the South there are many small creeks so that in this locality although on the map the villages seem to be situated near to one another a circuitous route has to be undertaken for going from one to another. Sometimes after high tides the crossing of these creeks is impossible and has to be done at stated times.
5. The soils have been described by Colonel Prescott in his report No. 101 of 2nd March 1866 in paragraphs 10 and 11 (vide pages 34 and 35 of Selection No. CCCLX-Chorasi Taluka). Ctt is however to be observed that in villages round about Surat City the soil is very rich and fit for bagayat; advantage whereof is takeu for growing vegetables in large quantities which are consumed in the Surat Market and which also finds their way to Bombay and other big centres. In the western part of the Taluka however particularly in the South the soil is of an inferior kind. In this locality there are extensive lands known as Khar lands which are of a very inferior kind and not fit for cultivation. The floods in the river Tapty deposit rich alluvion over the lands which naturally results in enriching the areas covered by such floods.]

## Communications.

6. The Taluka is very compact as I have stated above already. There are very few villages lying beyond a radius of five miles from the City of Surat. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway runs right through this Taluka-the stations in the Taluka being Sachin, Udhana, Surat and Utran. The Tapty Valley Railway also forms an important means of communication for this Taluka, which runs from Surat in the Easterly direction, the stations near the Taluka limits being

Niol and Chalthan. In point of roads also the Taluka is very well off. The important roads are as under. The Surat-Sabargam road in the East connects Bardoli Taluka with this Taluka. The portion of this road in British limits upto Sabergam is not in quite as good condition as one would expect but all the same it is good for the cart traffic on this road. The other main road is the Surat Sachin road which is largely availed of by the villages in the South East portion of the Taluka. Equally important and in equally good condition is the road that connects Rander a big and important village and the Taluka of Olpad and its villages with Surat City, via Hope Bridge. In the same way the Surat Dumas road is an important road connecting Dumas with Surat. I attach a statement of the roads in the 'Taluka which would show that excepting a few villages that are cut off by creeks the villages have every facility of communication with Surat City which is the great marketing centre in the Taluka.
(1) Siganpore to Variav road.
(2) Katargam to Siganpore road.
(3) Jahangirpura to Variav road.
(4) Jaferalli gate to Majura road.
(5) Althan to Bharthana road.
(6) Umra to Dumas road.
(7) Vesu to Dumas road.
(8) Bhatha to. Adajan road.
(9) Talangpor to Sachin road.
(10) Utran to Kosad road.
(11) Bhatha to Pal road.
(12) Kachholi to Popada road.
(13) Kharwasa to Dindoli road.

## Markets and Fairs.

7. It has to be noted that Surat City which affords a big and ready market for all commodities is so closely and conveniently situated for the villages in the Taluka that the holding of weekly markets and fairs that would otherwise form an important factor has very little bearing on the present proposals. Any one who has any commodity for sale or any one who has to make any purchases has simply to proceed to Surat at a weekly fair on every Saturday near Surat Castle maidan and be finds there a ready and good market for his purposes. About 1,000 people visit the fair and where miscellaneous old articles, old clothes, old vessels, furniture, cows, bullocks, horses, goats, sheep and carts are sold. No approximate amount of sales can be had.

The annual fairs held at only Rander, Katargam, Fulpada, and Umra are more or less religious. J At Rander it is held in July, at Katargam in August, November-March-April, Fulpada-November, April, Umra-December. At Rander only for a day where 1,000 people visit the fair and sweetmeats of Rs. 350 are sold.

At Katargam except in the month of August, the fair is only held for a day each. In August it is held on every Monday. In all 2,600 people visit it and where sweetmeats, etc., of Rs. 400 are sold. At Fulpada the fair is only held for -a day in each month and 2,100 people visit the fair and sweetmeats of Rs. 1,500 are sold. At Umra it is only for a day and sweetmeats of Rs. 40 are sold amongst 200 people attending the fair.
8. That Surat is a great import and export market for all sorts of commodities is evident to any observant eye that watches the progress in this respect. Large quantities of food-stuffs, cloth, articles of foreign manufacture of all kinds are largely imported in Surat. As against imports, large quantities of cotton, vegetables, mangoes, Ghee, grass, fuel and pulses of all kinds are exported to Bombay and other chief trading centres.

## Industries and Manufactures.

9. There are 3 Mills, 4 gins and 6 presses in Surat. Of these 1 gin, and 1 press are in the Taluka limits and the rest are in the Surat City proper. Upto 1923 there were 2 Mills, viz., the Suryapur Mill and the Industrial Mill working within the limits of the Taluka, but they have since been closed as the former has gone into liquidation and the latter has been burnt down and has not been reopened. The compactness of the Taluka and the nearness to the Surat City which is such a large and convenient trading centre and the facility afforded by the Railway, the road communications and the river transport have necessarily concentrated
the progress and rise in respect of Mills and other Industries to the City of Surat proper. It is therefore not at all surprizing that no new gins and presses sprung up within the Taluka during the period of settlement. This condition in no way reflects upon the economic rise and growth of the Taluka as a whole. Appendix $\mathbf{E}$ will give the necessary information in this respect.

## Education.

10. The following figures give the number of schools in the Taluka. The figures show a continuous increase from 1908 to 1924. The average attendance in Local Board and Municipal schools has risen from 1,300 to 2,100 . Even the attendance in Girls' school has risen from 98 to 150 . In addition to these there are also certain national schools. The figure for the number of schools shows that practically for every two villages, there is a school in one. Besides this, the nearness of villages to one another also affords a great facility in respect of sending children to schools from villages where there are none.

## Statement shoooing the number of schools, pupils and average attendance in the Taluka of Chorasi, District Surat.



## Population.

11. Statement M gives the figures in this respect. In 1891 the figures of population was 50,213 . In the two following decades, the figures show a slight decrease. In the last decade, however, the number has been 50,969 , showing an increase of 756. This increase may at first sight appear to be very slight, but " having regard to the fact that in recent years, there has been a more-marked tendency on the part of the villagers, particularly the Bora villages, in the Taluka to emigrate to Africa and other places, which has had its necessary effect upon the population as a whole, this slight increase does not suggest any unfavourable inference in respect of the otherwise prosperous condition of the Taluka.
$\checkmark$ The Taluka has suffered continuously more or less from plague between the years 1897 and 1918. It was worst in the years 1903 and 1904 in which 716 and 965 persons respectively died of plague. In the same years 458 and 504 persons respectively died of fever also. These figures alone compare unfavourably with the figures of births in those years which respectively stood at 879 and 1,175 . In 1918 owing to influenza, the total deaths from all causes were of 2,353 persons compared with 1,420 births: However the total figures of births and deaths between the years 1896 to 1924 (both inclusive) stood at 37,502 and 37,070 respectively, thus showing that the taluka did not suffer much on the whole.

## Climate and Health.

12. The climate is moist owing to the nearness of the Sea but is healthy. There is malaria in some of the outlying villages; November to February are quite
cool and even after March, the heat is not great. In May, there are good breezes blowing. The worst part of the year is towards the beginning of June and the first half of July.

## Rainfall.

13. The average rainfall of the last 29 years is 37 inches and 65 cents, the most frequent annual fall being 38 inches. The figures in Appendix A show a fairly steady fall of rain somewhat more or less than the average during the last 29 years with the exception of years 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1911, 1915, 1918, 1923 : The years in italics were of poor crops, while the rest though the rains were less than the average were somewhat of fair crops than the former. The averages for 3 periods for the years 1896 to 1904, 1905 to 1914 and 1915 to 1924 come to $33,39 \cdot 93$, and $39 \cdot 56$ respectively. The lightest falls were during the year 1904 and 1918.

## Methods of cullivation and crops.

14. The chief instrument of cultivation is the wooden country plough. Appendix D shows that the number of small ploughs as also the number of big ploughs has increased as compared with the figures for the year 1896. It is not possible to compare them with the figures given in Appendix F of Mr. Fernandiz's report as the latter includes figures for Surat city also, which have not been included in my figures. The staple agricultural products of the Taluka are cotton, Jowari and grass. The statement attached below will show what percentage of the land is under the two main crops, viz., cotton and jowari. It will also show the extension and area of cotton at the expense of food-crops.

|  | Crops. |  | Area prior to this revision. | Percentage. | Present area. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton | - | - | 8,420 | 25.95 | 12,732 | 26.82 |
| Jowari | -. | -. | 15,314 | $47 \cdot 21$ | 13,034 | $27 \cdot 45$ |

15. It will be seen from the above figures that, as in the case of Bardoli Taluka, cotton is getting more and more popular. The cultivation of cotton involves less expenditure and trouble and realizes large profits. That is why the area under cotton shows an increase. If cotton maintains the high prices there is every chance of the area under cotton increasing. The cultivation of Jowari has decreased as will be seen from above with the consequence that people have to import Jowari from outside. $J$ In the case of grass, there is an abundant supply and combined with jowari-kadbi, the Taluka is not only self-supporting but is also in a position to export large quantities of it in Surat City and elsewhere. It has however to be observed that in spite of this increased cotton cultivation the growing of vegetables has in no way suffered. This vegetable growing, although it involves labour and trouble, is yet very largely resorted to by the cultivators on account of the large margin of profits that it yields. Verily it can safely be stated that this Taluka is one of the important source of supply to vegetable markets at Bombay and various other centres. I attach below a statement giving the areas under some of the important vegetables grown in the Taluka for five years :-

| - . |  | . 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1821-22. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acrea. | Acres. | Acres. |  |
| Euran | - | 115 | 108 | 50 | 110 | 38 |  |
| Cablerge | . | 32 | - 30 | 65 | 23 | 37 |  |
| Brinjals | -• | 329 | 119 | 496 | 313 | 356 |  |
| Hhindas | . | 211 | 55 | 203 | 169 | 162 |  |
| Wals | . | 852 | 158 | 768 | 748 | - 611 |  |
| White-pumpkin | . | 157 | 129 | 95 | 81 | 100 |  |
| Chillies | . | 302 | 331 | 268 | 410 | 245 |  |
| Miscellaneous | . | 648 | 1,643 | 336 | 437 | 624 |  |
|  | Total | 2,646 | 2,673 | 2,279 | 2,291 | 2,173 |  |

16. There is no regular system of fallows, strictly as such, though sometimes cotton is exchanged for jowari. There is more of Kharif, as, early rains are favourable, as a rule. Rabi crops are grown in comparatively small areas.
17. Cotton is sown after the first few showers. It ripens late. Pickings commence from January and last.. till ApriL. By the end of April, the whole of the cotton crop is removed.
18. Cowdung is the chief manure used, but sheep flocking is also resorted to, and this latter is got done by the Rabaris who are asked to flock their sheep and goats on payment. The land is ploughed in April and the ploughing is commenced on the day known as Akhatrij. The greater portion of the land is cultivated by the owners themselves and with the help of their servants known as Halis. The cultivators are mostly Kunbis, Anavil Brahmins and Kolis. The Kunbis and the Anavil Brahmins are very industrious and hard-working cultivators, the Koli being less so. There are also Mahomedan Bora and Parsi owners of land. Amongst the former there are some who cultivate lands themselves. The Mahomedans land-owners are in villages round about Sachin and Rander Kasba, chiefly. The Parsi land-owners, let out their lands for cultivation to Dublas and others. There is sprinkling of Rajput land-owners also. There are also certain Shethias (Hindus, Mahòmedans and Parsis) from the Surat City who own lands and who lease them out for cultivation. The lands are either leased on cash payments or on Adh-Bhag system (share of produce, half and half). It may be noted here that in recent years there is a marked tendency to grow date trees in very many lands, particularly in villages round about Surat, viz., Adajan, Bhatha, Pal, Palanpore, Ved, Dabholi, Singanpore, Tunki, which are great centres for toddy production. A land-owner owning lands, grows along with his other crops date trees. As a rule, the trees take about 5 to 7 years to attain full growth before they can be tapped for drawing toddy. The owner leases out the trees at Rs. 5 to 6 per tree to the toddy licensee. The area for cultivation is nearly halved when such trees are grown. In a field of one acre, 75 trees could be grown, leaving nearly half for ordinary cultivation. When the trees are ripe for tapping, the owner is in a position to realize Rs. $75 \times 6: 450 \div 2=225$ every year, as only half the number of trees could be tapped every alternate year. Over and above this, there are the profits from other ordinary crops in half the remaining area. Thus the owner of a field stands to gain increased income by the date tree plantation. The date tree plantation is paying and profitable and this income which is realized by the land-owners and pocketted by the cultivators for cultivating and growing date trees is a factor which cannot be ignored and left out of consideration in arriving at an estimate of income accruing from the land.

## Agricultarral stock live and dead.

19. Appendix $D$, which is exclusive of the Surat City figures, shows that plough cattle have increased, as compared with the figures of 1896-97. The area under cultivation has increased and along with that area, the number has gone up. The number of milch cattle under the heading of "she-buffaloe" shows great increase. It may be mentioned that the business in milk is very lucrative and paying. In villages round about Surat city, agriculturists maintain a large number of she-buffaloes and every day large quantities of milk are sent to Surat City which consumes this large supply of milk. In the city the milk is largely used by the sweetmeat sellers. Besides this, agriculturists also convert milk into ghee and send it out for export purposes. It may very safely be stated that this milk business constitutes a sort of side industry to the agriculturists of the Taluka. There are also two dairies which carry on this business in milk. With regard to the number under the heading "other cattle" there is considerable increase. The difficulty in respect of these animals is the same as in Bardoli. The animals cannot be got rid of on account of religious sentiments: It has however to be observed that these animals do not prove a burden to the other useful stock as is apparent from the generally well-fed condition of the latter.
20. 11-82 acres per pair of plough cattle is a very small area and it shows that there are sufficient plough cattle. The number of carts both for passengers and produce shows an increase. This also is another indication of the increasing prosperity of the Taluka.

## Water supply.

21. Appendix F shows that number of wells used for irrigation purposes has increased by 44 per cent. since 1896 and those used for drinking purposes by about the same percentage. The number of wells in disuse has also increased owing to the construction of new ones. The wells in use are generally in good repairs which is an indication of prosperity. Water supply is good and sufficient all over the Taluka except in villages surrounded by Khar land, where the waters become brackish and. scanty in hot season.
22. Sales.-Appendices $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{G}_{1}, \mathrm{G}^{2}, \mathrm{HH}_{1}$, and $\mathrm{H}^{2}$, show the sale prices of Jarayat, Rice and Garden Iands and the rates of Ieases for the same in Chorasi Taluka during the year of 1901-02 to 1924-25 (24 years of the present settlement). The figures are the totals of bona fide true transactions of sales as again verified by the Mamlatdar on the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner and leases in all villages comprising the various groups and these have been taken after careful scrutiny. To arrive at the real value of land as estimated by the people themselves, the sales in which the price was not fixed by economic considerations have been excluded, viz. :-
(a) Sales in which wells, buildings, etc., were included in addition to the cost of land.
(b) Conditional sales, e.g., mortgages in the form of sales and sales containing a condition to return the land on payment of a certain sum.
(c) Sales of land brought or used for purposes other than agriculture.
(d) Sales of Inam land because the inam right has a value of its own.
(e) Sales, which for any other reason, appeared abnormal such (i) as among nearest relations in which it was found that the price was below the value of the land and (ii) such in which an heirless owner and a relative anticipated the functions of a will.
The sale value was aurived at by the vendor and the vendee after free bargaining in which neither party had any particular advantage over the other; the buyer was indeed aware that the land was subject to payment of Goverument assessment annually and must have made allowance for this charge in the purchase price.

The figures of sales and the average derived from them and shown in the following statements under page 24 may be taken as fairly representing the present state of prices.

The multiples of assessment in Appendix " $G$ " derived during 1918-19 to 1924-25 when compared with those of 1901-02 to 1910-11 show a marked rise and clearly prove the present high state of prices.
23. To ascertain the average capital and rental value of land Jarayat, rice and garden, the sales and leases of all the villages have been taken and the average found for each period.
24. In short careful scrutiny was made to arrive at the real price of land after excluding all considerations in the sales which gave a least clue of the transaction being not bona fide for one reason or the other. Thus the pure agricultural value has been taken as the basis of our present report.

## Sales.

Jarayat Iand, Rice Iand and Bagayat land.
Jarayat land.

| Group No. | 1001 to 1910-11. |  |  |  | 1018-19 to 1094-25. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average rate per scre. | Multiple of asecesment. | Average assexsment por acre. | Average rate pers acre. | Multiple of aekessment. | Increase nr decrease in price par ncre. | Increase or decrease in multiple. | Aversge ascosment per acre. |
| 1 | 321-28 | 40.88 | $7 \cdot 83$ | 133'32 | 85. 24 | +118.09 | +14.55 | $7 \cdot 34$ |
| 11 | 170.48 | 23.80 | 7.81 | 381.18 | 40.08 | +168.70 | +20.08 | $6 \cdot 69$ |
| 1 I | 129.05 | 24.61 | 6.0 | $240 \cdot 28$ | 52.75 | +175.23 | +28.14 | $5 \cdot 85$ |
| IV | 160.68 | 28.97 | $5 \cdot 20$ | 257-88 | 64:70 | +107.20 | +26.78 | 4.56 |

Haywarnaur

Rice land.

| Group No. | 1201 to 1910-11. |  |  |  | 1018-10 to 1294-25. |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average rate per acre. | Mnltiple of assesgment. | Averare asseanmint per acre. | Arerage rate per acre. | Mrultiple of aspessment. | Incrense or decrease in price per acre. | Inctrase or decrcase in multiple. | A verage assenkment per acre. |
| I | 10657 | 8.70 | 12.14 | 68.80 | 65-18 | +557*68 | +36.48 | 16.83 |
| II | ...' | .... | . |  | $\cdots$ | - | * $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ |
| III | 868:5 | 82.67 | $11 \cdot 16$ | 043.0 | $61 \cdot 37$ | +276.5 | +28.70 | 10.47 |
| IV | 408* 18 | 32.75 | 12.96 | B60. 50 | 51. 58 | +263.32 | +18.88 | 13.4 |

Bajayat land.

| Gmap No. | 1901 to 1910-11. |  |  |  | 1018-19 to 1984-26. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average rate per acre. | Mrutiple of assessment. | Aperage assessment per acro. | Average rate per acre. | Multiple of assessment. | Increase or dccrease in price per acre. | Increase or decrease in multiple. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { assessment } \\ & \text { per acre. } \end{aligned}$ |
| I | 358.5 | 28.66 | 15.14 | Af2.26 | $58 \cdot 15$ | $+684.21$ | +84.40 | $10 \cdot 20$ |

25. A comparison of the figures of the period of the previous settlement is difficult owing to the form in which they are given in Appendix $K$ of Mr. Fernandiz's report.

But from the above figures it clearly appears both from the rate per acre and multiple of assessment that the prices of land in all the groups have risen considerably at the end of the present settlement compared to those prevailing at the beginning of the settlement.
26. Leases.-These have been subject to the same scrutiny as the sales and the following classes rejected as uneconomic :--
(a) Leases. of 'Inam land as these sometimes fetch a higher rent. for sentimental reasons and sometimes a lower rent because the holder has only to make good from his rent the amount of judi and not of assessment.
(b) Leases where the tenant is the previous owner as a higher rent is often paid in order to retain connection with the land.
(c) Leases in which the amount of rent was not bona fide for considerations such as near relations, previous debts between the parties, etc.
The level of rents depends upon the price of produce determinable by ratio of supply to demands, the supply being largely determined by the cultivable area and the demand by population and standard of living. The rent of each particular field is decided by the margin of profit which it leaves to the cultivator after he has made good the expense of cultivation. The rent is fixed by bargaining between the superior and inferior holders. The statistics have been collected from all these points of observations and comprised in this report after all possible scrutiny. The following abstracts of the leases of Jarayat, Bagayat and . Rice lands representing comparative rise in the rent show the present state of rental value of each kind of land. The same remarks apply in case of Sarakati villages. There have been no leases in Inam villages (vide table under Inami in paragraph 23).

The multiples of assessment represented by rent in Appendix $H$ between the two periods 1901-02 to 1910-11 and 1918-19 to 1924-25 show a rapid rise during the latter period representing the present.state of rental value in these lands.

The lease statistics in the report were taken from leases on cash rents.
Jarayat land.


Rice land.


Bagayat land.

| Group No. | Area of land leased. | Assessment. | Rents. | Raitiple of assetsment repre mented. by the rent. | Average assessment per acte. | Average rent per Acre. | Index. | No. of leases. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 792-11 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A. R. } \\ 11,089 \cdot 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Ra, } & \text { a. } \\ 37,788 & 11 \end{array}$ | 3.42 | $18 \cdot 98$ | 47*41 | 2088 | 89 |
| 4 |  | - | . . . | -• | ...' | .... | - | .... |
| III | - $\cdot \cdot$ | $\cdot$ | ... | -* | . | - $\cdot$. | -••• | $\cdots$ |
| 1 V | . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | -••• | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$. | $\cdots$ | * $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

27. From the above tables of leases it is clear that on the whole there has been a continuous and steady rise in the amounts from one period to another as shown in Appendix H. The column of Index shows that the rates now proposed to be charged are below those shown in that column. From the multiple of assessment represented by the price it is also clear that it is more than three times generally in all the groups. It may be mentioned here that the figures given for rent are inclusive of the assessment paid to Government.

## Demand for land.

28. It can very safely be stated that the demand for land has gone up considerably during the period of the present settlement and this is clear, from the fact that the average prices of Jarayat and rice lands have gone up. This can be seen from the figures which I have given above. In the same way the fact that the number of sales during the three periods shows a steady rise points out to the same conclusion. The following statement brings this out clearly, although the first period is made up of 10 years and the second and third of 7 years each; the rise in the number of sales is maintained in the last period-

|  |  |  |  | Total sales Jarayat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total sales } \\ & \text { Rice. } \end{aligned}$ | Total sales Garden. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st period | - |  | $\cdots$ | 1,254 | 119 | 62 |
| 2nd period | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1,172 | 143 | 86 |
| 3rd period | . |  | - | 1,488 | 154 | 66 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | - |
|  |  | Total | -• | 3,914 | 416 | 214 |

29. This is another indication to show the increasing demand of lands. The third indication that warrants this inference is the increase in the area under cultivation. The figure of area under cultivation (gross cropped area) was 32,441 at the time of the First Revision Settlement. This now stands at 47,467.

## Prices.

30. Prices prevailing in the last 36 years are given in Appendix I and they are illustrated by a graph for Cotton and Jowari. Figures prior to 1888-98 are not available. The main crops that might be considered for the purposes of the report are Cotton and Jowari. The appendix would show that during the period of the present Settlement, Jowari has gone up considerably in price-in the lst decade, from 1895 to 1904; it was 15 seers and in the last decade, it rose to 7 seers and 13 Chhataks, thus showing an increase by $47 \cdot 91$ per cent. Cotton on the
other hand, the area under which shows such a large increase, shows greatly marked increase. In the first decade, it was at 5 seers and 15 Chhataks and in the last decade it was at 2 seers-an increase of nearly 196.87 per cent. $\checkmark$ The graph will show that prices have not reached their former level.

Wages.
31. The following table shows the rates of wages in 1911, 1917 and 1924 :-

32. The table will show that there has been an increase in the wages all round. This is due to the keen demand for labour and to the increased cost of living which makes a certain minimum wage necessary for existence for whole time labourers. The nearness of the City has also added to the demand for labour. . There is reason to believe that labourers have improved their conditions on account of high wages they get. $\sqrt{ }$

## Revenue History.

33. The First Revision Settlement came into force from 1897-98. The original demand was Rs. $1,86,858$ and it was raised to Rs. $2,01,304$. The increased amount was collected without any difficulty. There were no large acquisitions of lands that affected the demand. The present demand for 1923-24 is Rs. 2,08,669. Remissions were given during the First Revision as shown in Appendix K. The amounts of suspensions, due to bad season, are also shown therein. As in the case of Bardoli, the tract is practically immune from famine. Even during the years that rainfall was below the average, the assessments were fully collected except in the years in which suspensions were granted. It is noteworthy that the column for unauthorised outstandings is blank. Thus the whole revenue was collected for 30 years without any trouble. The ease with which it was collected is clear from the following figures :-

| Years. |  | No. of notices. | No. of $\frac{7 \text { fine. }}{}$ | Forfeitures. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1898 to $1923-24$ | . | . . | 5359 | 62 |

## Holdings of Agriculturists.

34. The following figures show the number of holdings of various sizes. The figures cannot be said to be accurate as one holder may have other holdings in different villages but they roughly show that there were no great fluctuations in the number of holdings of all kinds. The greatest number of holdings is in the first batch upto 5 acres, wherein the number has risen by 300 - a very small increase on the whole:-

| Acres. | Number of holding. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1910. | 1915. | 1920. | 1924. |
| 1 to 5 | 5,213 | 5,358 | 5,563 | 5,534 |
| 6 to 25 | 2,358 | 2,349 | 2,406 | 2,360 |
| 26 to 100 | 307 | 322 | 371 | 388 |
| 101 to 500 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| 500 and above | . . . | $\cdots$ | ..... | . $\cdot$. |
| Total | 7,898 | 8,048 | 8,357 | 8,297 |
| Area | 48,268 | 48,282 | 42,283 | 48,258 |
| Average .. | + $6 \cdot 11$ | 5.99 | $5 \cdot 88$ | $5 \cdot 81$ |

35. The area of land held by the agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the last five years is shown in the statement below:-

| Teara. | Agricuituriste. |  |  | Non-agriculturists. |  |  | Total, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Asters ment. | Average assessment por acre. | Acres, | Assegsment. | Average assessment per acre. | Aures. | Assessment. | Avarago assensment per acre. |
|  |  | Re. | R8. A. p. |  | Ha, | R.a. a, p. |  | Re. | \#. a. p. |
| 1019-20 | 25,972 | 1,41,798 | 574 | 16,001 | 85,320 | $5 \quad 510$ | 41,873 | 2,27,118 | 569 |
| 1920-91 | 25,962 | 1,30,525 | $5 \quad 511$ | 15,012 | 87,816 | 58,1 | 41,874 | 2,27,141 | 560 |
| 1921-29 | 25,324 | 1,94,511 | 547 | 16,544 | 92,618 | 597 | 41,868 | 2,27,129 | 572 |
| 1022-28 | 24,767 | 1,88,456 | 602 | 17,102 | 98,686 | 577 | 41,869 | 2,27,142 | 569 |
| 1928-24 | 24,802 | 1,27,488 | $5 \quad 3 \quad 7$ | 17,459 | 90,882 | 5114 | 41,851 | 2,27,115 | 569 |

36. The following points deserve notice:-
I. The proportion between the lands held by the agriculturists and non-agriculturists is nearly $3 ; 5$ th and $2 / 5$ th.
37. II. The lands held by non-agriculturists have gradually increased.
III. The average assessment on the lands held by non-agriculturists is practically the same.
38. The above figures bring out that the agriculturists have comparatively more land with them.
39. There are 2,360 holdings of "From 6 to 25 acres". This class represents the great body of cultivators. There are some wealthier land owners with holdings between 101 to 500 acres and the number of such is 15 . There are also comparatively wealthier landholders holding lands more than 25 acres up to 100. The holdings below 6 acres number 5,534 and this class probably consists of agriculturists who come from the labouring class and who, besides cultivating their own lands, also cultivate as tenants the lands belonging to others. Appendix C shows that the labourers in the whole Taluka numbered 16,564 in 1921, while tenants and sub-sharers were 16,764. The other landholders numbering 1,175 .
40. Grouping.-With regard to grouping I do not propose any changes in the group I of Mr. Fernandez. All the villages should be maintained in this group. The villages are quite close to the City and have very easy and convenient access to the market at Surat. The only question is whether the four villages in second group of Mr. Fernandez should be transferred to group I. I propose they should be. The statistics for these villages would justify this. There is a railway bridge across the Tapty so that crossing of the river is always feasible-and every morning headloads of vegetables and other produce and milk are brought to Surat. There is no difficulty of transport and the climate in these villages in no way differs from that in other first group villages. I propose these four villages for being transferred to First group. However as the settlement period for these four villages of second group transferred from Olpad Taluka expires at the end of 1929-30, the revised rates should take effect from the year 1930-31, vide Government Notification No. 6928A of 5th November 1900 at page 2407, Bombay Government Gazette of 29th November 1900.
41. With regard to group II, I propose that all the villages of the present third group except Dantora, Pandesara, Govalak and Bhedwad should be transferred to this group. The statistics worked out show that it is but fair to transfer them to this group. The market facilities are the same for this village. The four villages, viz., Govalak, Dantora, Pandesara and Bhedwad along with all the villages of group IV should constitute group III. In the present group IV which I propose for being constituted as group III there are certain villages, e.g., Mohoni, Gangva, Khambhasla which would be raised to group II. This would be justifiable but it would mean raising by two groups-they have got railway facilities. Their only difficulty about the market is during the rains. But I have no objection if they are raised to group II.
42. With regard to Umber, Deladva and Bhanodra I propose their inclusion in group II. The other two Dindoli and Vanz should be retained in group I. The Khalsa numbers of Sonari and Dindoli should be grouped in group III and I respectively.
43. Proposals for Revision.-The following conclusions necessarily suggest themselves from what has beem stated above, viz.
44. That the climate of the Taluka is healthy, that the rains have been sufficient and well distributed, that the population has increased, as also wealth, if we are to judge by the new and well-built pucca houses that have sprung up and are still springing up, that trade also has increased, that prices of food grains have risen considerably, that cotton has been realizing large prices to the agriculturists, that there has been increase in cattle, especially milch. What however is most striking is the fact that the prices of land have risen greatly and that the assessment represents a deceasing proportion of the rent. It is also apparent that the area under cotton has increased. What however is most striking is the fact that there is an increasing tendency to give lands on Adh-bhagi leases because the lands are well cultivated and the owner gets more profit. I have examined the leases in various villages and have come to notice this increasing tendency.
45. The position of the agriculturists, as ascertained at present, may be stated as under:-

In 1901-11 Jarayat land in group I which was worth Rs. 321 is now worth 433. If its rent in 1901-11 was Rs. 21 it is now Rs. 29. Rice land. If the land derives its value in group I, it has risen from Rs. 106 to Rs. 664 and rent from Rs. 33 to Rs. 52 . In the case of garden lands, the figures are Rs. 358, Rs. 35, Rs. 942 and Rs. 47 respectively. The villages in other groups also show increases.
46. In 1901-11 Jarayat land in group it was sold at 40.89 times the assessment and let for Rs. $2 \cdot 74$ times the assessment. In 1918-25, it was sold at $55 \cdot 24$ times the assessment and let for $3 \cdot 29$ times the assessment. In the case of rice and garden lands also, the increases are maintained. It will thus be noticed that the assessment has become generally lighter in all the groups. Supposing the assessment had been levied in kind, then if a field of one acre grew cotton at the average price prevailing for that period, viz., 1905 to 1914 Government would have taken 32 seers and 13 chhataks for their Rs. 7-8-0. For the value of 32 seers and 13 chhataks at the average rate for 1915-24 Government would have taken Rs. 16-6-0. If the field had grown Jowari, Rs. $7-8-0$ would have represented 88 seers and 9 chhataks, the price for which in 1915-24 averages would be Rs. 11-5-0. The figures for rice in husks work as under :-For Rs. 13-8-0 Government would have received Rs. 27-9-0. This would be the case in group I. In all these cases, comparison is made of the same quality of land on an average as was done during the last settlement.
47. In the case of villages in group II the amount of assessment then, viz., Rs. 7 for Jarayat and Rs. 13 for rice would now come to Rs. 10-9-0 for Jowari and Rs. 15-5-0 for cotton, and Rs. $26-9-0$ for rice. Similarly in group III for Rs. 6-8-0 in Jarayat and Rs. 12 in rice, the figures would be Rs. 14-3-0 for cotton and Rs. 9-13-0 for Jowari, and Rs. 24-9-0 in rice. For group IV in Jarayat Rs. 6 and Rs. 11 in rice would now be represented by Rs. 13-2-0 for cotton and Rs. 9-1-0 for Jowari and Rs. 22-8-0 for rice. Thus it is clear that if Government had merely collected assessment in kind instead of in cash, the amount of assessment would have risen automatically.
48. The percentage increase in groups at the above figures taking the prices of Jowari and cotton for Jarayat lands and rice for rice lands, is as under :-

49. A comparison of prices taken for the period during the first decade after the First Revision Survey with the prices prevalent during the last decade shows an increase of $144 \cdot 43$ per cent. for Jarayat and of $117 \cdot 27$ per cent. for rice.
50. I also consider this from another point of view. I have pointed out above the areas under the main crops. After the introduction of the First Revision Settlement, the area under cotton, Jowari and rice in 1897-98 was 6,170, 20,047 and 1,067 respectively. Now average yield per acre as ascertained from enquiries made of the officers of the Agricultural Department in the District is as under :-

| Raw cotton | . | 6 maunds per acre. |  | 240 lbs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Jowari | . | 12 | do. | $480 \quad$ ", |
| Rice | .. | 25 | do. | 1,000 ", |

51. There is no reason to believe that the average yield at the time of the First Revision Settlement was less than this. If anything it was more then. Converting this into money for the acres under the various crops, the figures for cotton, jowari and rice at the prices that prevailed at the first decade, that is to say, 1895 to 1904 comes to

|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Cotton | .. | .. | .. | .. | $1,23,400$ |
| Jowari | . | . | .. | .. | $3,20,752$ |
| Rice .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,211 |
|  |  |  |  | Total | .. |
|  | $4,79,363$ |  |  |  |  |

At the prevailing prices for the same areas this amounts to
Rs.

| Cotton - |  | .. | .. | .. | $2,96,160$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Jowari | .. | . | .. | .. | $5,81,363$ |
| Rice . . | .. | . | .. | .. | 48,015 |

Total .. $9,25,538$, i.e., an increase of 93 per cent.
52. This means that whereas Government has, during the various periods, been charging for its share of the produce the same rates of assessments, the agriculturists have been getting this increased difference due to the variations and the gradual rise of prices during the intervening periods. Now the amount of assessment on this acreage of land is roughly Rs. $1,87,000$. If the assessments were to be increased by 33 per cent. the increase over the present assessment of nearly Rs. $1,96,500$ in round figures would be Rs. $1,96,500+65,500$. This amount of Rs. 65,500 represents a withdrawal of nearly 13 per cent. out of the net increase of 93 per cent. of the present realizations as shown above. This consideration as also the considerations arising out of the increased percentages due to Government on account of the rising prices as shown above which clearly indicate an increase of 33 per cent; but bearing in mind the unstable condition of the cotton market which is largely dependent on the world fluctuations and the fact that the settlement would be for a period of 30 years, wherein the condition of the cotton market, which is such an important factor, cannot be definitely prognosticated, a rise of not more than 25 per cent. in the rates would be very fair, reasonable and the burden thereof would not be felt. I fully realize that there is the cry all over of the increased cost of production and the increased cost of living but an increase of 25 per cent. leaves a sufficient margin for the increased costs of production. That the increase of 25 per cent. of Government share is justifiable from the figures which I have given above and also from the fact that the tendency to lease lands on Adh-Bhag system is gradually on the increase, which must leave a sufficient margin for paying of the increased assessment. Our chief criterian in settling assessments have been demands for lands and rents realized thereon. The former have certainly gone up as is evident from the large prices invariably realized; the latter on account of the increased tendency for crop-share system which is likely to increase considerably in making its way throughout the Taluka. In view of these considerations therefore I propose roughly an increase of 25 per cent. The rates would therefore be as under:-

| Jarayat Group |  |  | Preent rates. |  |  | Proposed latees. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I |  | 7 | 8 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |
|  | II |  | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 |  |  | 0 |
|  | II |  | 6 | 8 | 0 |  | 1 |  | 0 |


53. 'From appendix $L$, it will appear that in order not to have more than $33 \cdot 3$ per cent.increase of assessment in any new group, the rates have been so assimilated so that there may not be any hardship to the agriculturists and at the same time Government would realise a fair increased revenue which is justified by the present circumstances.
54. The concessions as regards, water-logging in Kosad and Bharthana need not be continued any longer as they are no longer required, and no damage is done to crops near the Railway.
55. The concessions with regard to Maff Kachha should be continued.
56. I recommend that these proposals should be sanctioned for a period of 30 years.
57. As the new rates cannot be introduced into the four late Olpad villages at present comprising group II now proposed to be transferred to group I before the expiry of the guarantee for them, i.e., till 1929-30, the period of their guarantee should be made conterminus with the rest of the Taluka, viz., from 1930-31 to 1956-57.

Similarly the guarantee period for the Khalsa lands in the two Inami villages of Dindoli and Sonari as well as Dindoli and Vanz villages should be made conterminus with the rest of the Taluka, as guarantee Notifications in their cases were issued as per Government Order, Revenue Departments, Nos. 3786 of 15th June 1900 and 6424 of 12th September 1899, respectively.

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

M. S. JAYAKAR,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Chorasi Taluka, District Surat.

APPENDIX A.
Rainfall recorded at Chorasi Taluka, District Surat.

| Year. | January. | Pebruary. | March. | Aprli. | May. | June. | July. | August. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep- } \\ & \text { tember } \end{aligned}$ | Octo ber. | Nov. ember. | Decem. ber. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In. 0. | In. c. | In. e. | In. 0. | In. c. | In. o. | In. c. | In. c. | In. c. | In. c. | In. 0. | In. 0. | In. 0. |
| 1808 | -• | - | . | $\cdots$ | - | . 48 | 28.74 | 5.60 | 1.22' | ' | 0.79 | - | 42.88 |
| 1807 | . | - | . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | . | $\cdots$ | $1 \cdot 68$ | 12.48 | 16.04 | 7. 64 | 1.38 | - | $\cdots$ | 88.02 |
| 1808 | . | $1 \cdot 68$ | $\because$ | . | . | 12.39 | 12.08 | $1 \cdot 74$ | 4.47 | . | 0-13 | 0.08 | $82 \cdot 62$ |
| 1899 | * | - | - | - | 0.02 | 16.82 | $0 \cdot 87$ | $0 \cdot 74$ | $0 \cdot 54$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ; | 18.48 |
| 1000 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $6 \cdot 10$ | $6 \cdot 10$ | 18.48 | 17-8t | $2 \cdot 77$ | - | - | : | 94•19 |
| 1901 | 0-88 | - | $0 * 01$ | 128 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.41 | 19.27 | $8 \cdot 45$ | 085 | $0 \cdot 44$ | - | - | 18-45 |
| 1908 | $0 \cdot 60$ | - | . . | - | - | 1.590 | 26.98 | It-15 | 14.30 | 0'2s | - | 0*84 | 65.08 |
| 1908 | . | $\cdots$ | - | - | 0.08 | 2*08 | 21.57 | 10.02 | 8.45 | $0 \cdot 19$ | - | - | 498.19 |
| 1904 | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 50$ | 0.81 | $\cdots$ | ** | $2 \cdot 12$ | 4.75 | 1.74 | 1.91 | $0 \cdot 88$ | - | 0.08 | 14.80 |
| 1905 | $\cdots$ | 0.24 | 0.15 | - | $\cdots$ | I-51 | 16.44 | 1.72 | 1.18 | * | 0.02 | * | 20.26 |
| 1006 | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 17$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 9.15 | 10.5 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 96$ | 0.12 | - | ** | 20.86 |
| 1807 | 0.08 | * | - | 0.05 | $\cdots$ | $4 \cdot 88$ | 18.44 | 16.28 | 0.80 | * | - | - | 8.88 |
| 1908 | 0. 82 | . | " | - | - | 2. 88 | 88. 85 | 6. 48 | 8.98 | 0.01 | - |  | $47 \cdot 45$ |
| 1009 | $\cdots$ | 0.02 | -' | 0.04 | ** | 11.91 | 27.64 | 6-22 | 6.75 | 0.06 | - | 0.40 | $68 \cdot 26$ |
| 1010 | - | - | . | - | " | 14-87 | $8 \cdot 69$ | 10.12 | 1-10 | 1.88 | $0 \cdot 5$ | - | 36-48 |
| 1011 | 0.08 | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 18$ |  |  | 5.43 | 2.65 | $6 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 92$ | $\cdots$ |  | * | 19.68 |
| 1018 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | : | * |  | 30•81 | 8'30 | $2 \cdot 69$ | 1720 | $5 \cdot 19$ | - | 57-49 |

## APPENDIX A．

Rainfall recorded at Chorasi Taluka，District Swai．

| Year． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Early zain (list } \\ & \text { January to 1oth } \\ & \text { © pyt1). } \end{aligned}$ |  | Antemonteon （11th April to sth June）． |  | Monsoon Kharff （5th June to 14th August）． |  | Monsoon Rabi （15th Augubt to 21nt October）． |  | Inte rabint fognd October to 31：t Desomber）． |  | Total． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fall． | Ratny days． | Fall． | Ralny days． | Fall． | Rainy dayk． | Fah． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rainy } \\ \text { dayat } \end{gathered}$ | Fall． | $\underset{\text { Rasiny }}{\text { Patl }}$ | FaH． | Rainy disy． |
|  |  | Inches． | No． | Inches． | No． | Inches． | No． | Inobes． | No． | Inohes． | No． | Inchea． | No． |
| 1918 \％ | $\cdots$ | $\ddot{0}$ | $\cdots$ | 0.01 | $\cdots$ | 29.29 | 34 | 8．95 | 18 | $0 \cdot 70$ |  | 97． 65 | 47 |
| 1915 ‥ | $\because$ | 0.09 | $\because$ | $0 \cdot 04$ | $\because$ | ．19．62 | ${ }_{28}^{38}$ | 7 r 88 | 18 | $0 \%$ |  | － 68.57 | ${ }_{36}$ |
| 1917 ．． | $\because$ | ． | $\because$ | 1.35 | 8 | 35．47 | 35 | 20.21 | 23 | $2 \cdot 27$ | 8 | 57．28 | ${ }_{63}$ |
| 1917 ．． |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 6．05 |  | ${ }^{26 \cdot 16}$ | 33 | 27.40 | 31 | 0.98 | 2 | $5{ }^{50.54}$ | 71 |
| 1918 \％ | $\because$ | $\because 0.04$ | $\because$ | 1.18 0.03 | 4 | 18.97 27.89 | ［18 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{1} \cdot{ }^{1.86}$ | ${ }^{6} 8$ | $\because \cdot 17$ | $\cdots 1$ | $16 \cdot 31$ $40 \cdot 35$ | 25 48 |
| 12200 |  | 3．89 | $\cdots$ | 0．05 | $\because$ | 24．55 <br> 2.78 | ${ }_{38}^{28}$ | 2．00 |  |  |  | 31.08 | 50 |
| 1921 －： | $\cdots$ | 0.07 |  | $0 \cdot 08$ | ．． | 39．78 <br>  <br> 89.11 | ${ }^{36}$ | 18.75 11.89 | 26 |  | $\cdots$ | 58．58 | ${ }_{62}$ |
| 1923 ： | ．． | $\ddot{0} 5$ | 2 | ． | $\because$ | 19.48 | ${ }_{93}^{84}$ | 18.39 7.97 | 11 |  |  | 40.68 87.38 | 62 95 |
| 1924 ．． | $\cdots$ | 0.07 | 1 |  |  | 26．29 | 46 | 17.58 | 38 |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{38} 8$ | 85 |

## Remarke with regard to the cheractor of the Sastons at Surat，Bardoli and Valod，during the yoare 1915 to 1323.

1913 ：－The total fall of the year was about the average．Ruins started eariy in June but the fall belng very hoavy．Kharli aowing Fere completed only in July under the favourable conditions of the month．In August and Soptember the rainfall，though below average，was weil distributed and the aropt continued to be in a satiatiactory condicion and made a good progrese．Thi good shower later in the season would have been very beneficial for the young rabl plants but none such was recelved．The soason was a good tharif and falry good rebl．
191e：－Raln during the yoar much exoeeded the uruad quantity．The oommenoament of the monmon was uaual and the fall was tural operations thereby in many places．A break was urgently required．The deaired break ocourred in－August and the the crope generally throve well．September rain was abnormally hoavy threatening the atanding kharif crops and checkin rabl sowings in places．There was only light rain in October．Rabl crops，however，made fair progress as there was good previous moisture．The season on the whole whi good，though it was，somewhat marred by expess of rain in placea．
1915 ：－Aggregate fald of the year was about two－third of the average．The regular monsoon broke out during the last week in June but the fall being seasonable and sufficient kharif sowinga including cotton were started．July rains wero just enough to complete sowings but was defective for transplantatlon everywhere．The ralus during the next month were very dofective at surat sud the craps the radn was falrly heavy．In September the main was deficient in all the tilukas and crop showed algos of distreas nesrly everywhere．October rain was heavy and proved uscful to the survived kharif crops and to start rabl sowingis．There was no furthar rain except a few cents at Valod．The ra bi crops were thus stunted in their growth due to insufficient moisture． The season on the whole whe fair though at Surat the insuffictency or rasin congiderably reduced the yield of the rice crop．
1916 ：－With the oxception of Valod whare the total fall of the year was defective the rains at the other two places were much above to July when they were completed．The rain la this month too（i．e．，July），was again deficient and franaplantation of rice was retarded in many pledes．The deficlenoy was made good in August when emple rain was recelved．This rain． onabled completion of transpiantation aad gave an irapetious to the development of the crope．In september the rainfall was considerably in excess or the a verage．it damaged crops in places but it was on the whole usetal in providing moisture Rabl sowinge were vigorousty pushed on as there was sufficient moisture in the soil left by heavy rulns during the precedlag months．There was no further rain and none was needed．The season on the whole was falrly．satlafuctory though the defictency of ralus in the begloning and their excess later on marred prospeotis in places．
1917 ：－Bain doring the year was neariy afty per cont．In exceas of the average．Heavy rain was recelved in May．The fall in June was gufficient for kharif sowings．In July the fall was below average but being seasonable and well distributed tho crops were making good progress．Thoy were further fivoured by coplous rains in August．The ralns were very heavy in Septent ber and ramarkably so in October with the resuit that the standiag crips were levelied to the ground in many places，the grain was discoloured and the out－turn was reduced．The absence of rain in Novembor and Decenn ber was rather to be of the previous molsture and rabl crops yielded falriy well．The season on the waple turaed out to be only fairly goad as tho oxcess of rain spoiled the situation in many places．
1918：－The totel fall of the year was consldurably in defect of the average．The monsoon set in during the third week of June but the raling veing very much defective charif sowings were postponed to July，when they wore completed under the seasonab．e tall of the month．The ralnfall in August was filely heavy at Valod where the crope did well．In Bexdoll it was only one third of it with the result that the orops in these two，talukas sulfored．In September the ralifall amounted to a few drops Whlle it was totally absent subsequontly．As might be expected tne knarif crops withered away in vast arcas and were suved season on the whole was distinctly poor．
1019：－The yaar＇s fall was about the normal except at Bardoli where it was allghtiy defective．The fall in June was generally inade－ quate but that mathe fast weck was usem August onwards the rains were on the wholo favourable and both the kharif and rabil crops progresed well without any hitch and ylelded well．The sesson on the whole was excellent．
1920 ：－Rain during the fear was much under the average．The monsoon opened about the middte of June．The rains were fairly adequate at Suret and Berdoll where sowings were comamemeed in earnest．At Valod，however，the rains were－only half the normal and here sowings had to be postponed to July．The rajns in this month（July）though below average，wore on the whole satisfactory and sowings and transplantation were generally completed．Tino rain in August wore just enough for the crope at Bardoli and Valod but fell abort of requirements at Surat．In Septamber the ralinfull was fairly heavy os bard sowing benere retarded．The total absenco of rain from the end of septems was very deticuant and crops surfered and of the kharif crops and rabi seedlings were seriously checked in thelr growth．As might be oxpected both the sharif and rahi geve a poor return．Season on the whole was thus poor．
1821 ：－Total fall of the year was conalderably above the average．Rain in June was too meagre to bo of any use for general bowings In July on the othor hand it was very heary and checked sowing and transplantation in places，in August the rainfall was moderato and conditions belng generally favourable the young crops fured well generally．in September the rains were double to trable the average and proved injurious in placea．The ubsence of ruin in Uctober was beneflclal as it gave reltef to the standing orope and ensbled rabi sowings to be undertaken．Tne total absence continulpg，however，subsequently told serlously on the rabl crope which were reduced in yield consequently．Owing thus to the umevon distribution of the raing
the seapon turned out to be only moderate．
1922 ：－Rain during the year wha slightly above the average．The monsoon broke out in Jone and geve sufficient rain for Kharif sowings though this proved oxcessive in places．July rain was general and guticlent and sowings end trinsplantation were
completed suoothly．The fall of August was meagre but with the previous molsture availabie if proved generally gulficient completed $⿴ 囗 ⿰ 丿 ⿺ ⿻ ⿻ 一 ㇂ ㇒ 丶 𠃌 灬 丶 丶 m o o t h l y . ~ T h e ~ f a l l ~ o f ~ A u g u s t ~ w a s ~ m e a g r e ~ b u t ~ w i t h ~ t h e ~ p r e v i o u s ~ m o l s t u r e ~ a v a l l a ~ b l e ~ i t ~ p r o v e d ~ g e n e r a l l y ~ s u f f i c i e n t ~$ throve well．The break from the lust week in September allowed the rabl sowings and the seedings fared well on the strength of previous moisture．With a few drops in October the monsoon withdrew with the resuit that the rabl crops lacked melsture in thelr futter stage of development．The season on the whole was falrly good．
1 R23：－The year＇s fald was only two－thirde of the normal at Surat but slightly below the average at Bardoll and Valod．There was no rain，in June．Monsoon opened in July and the rains being coplous sowings were com ploted and transplantation commenced during the month．The rainfall in August wus much below the average but was still just enough to muintaln the crops．In
Septomber the rainfall was oniy haif the usual amonat while it totally withdrew from the end of this month（September）： Septomber the rainfall was only haif the usual amonat while it totally withd rew troun the end of this month（September）．


## APPENDIX $B$.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of Chorasi Ta'uks of the Surat District.

| Cultipated and unculivated area. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Crops. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of | Gross cropped агев. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doduct } \\ & \text { twlice } \\ & \text { oropped. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Deduct } \\ \text { crops } \\ \text { cin to } \\ \text { Resebsed } \\ \text { srea. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net ass- } \\ \text { essed crop- } \\ \text { ped area. } \end{gathered}$ | Fallows. | Total area occupied cult cultivation | Cultivable waste unosetpied and unass-essed. | Not avallable for cultivation. |  |  | Cereale and Polses. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Forest. | Other (ineluding uncultivable) | Gross area. | Rice. | Wheat. | Barley. | Jowar. | Bafi |
| Tobat of 78 | 47,467 | 298 | 60 | 4,108 | 1,154 | 48,262 | 426 | 8 | 14,878 | 63,509 | 071 | 314 | . | 18,084 | 28 |
| Percentage |  | . | . |  | $\cdot$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $1 \cdot 41$ | - 66 | - .. | 27.45 | 29 |


M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Chorasi and Bardoli talukas.

## APPENDIX $C$.

Details of population according to the occupation as per Census of 1921 for Chorasi Taluka.

| Agrioultural Population. |  |  |  | Non-agricultural population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Having interest in land. |  | Labourera. | Total. |  |
| Tenants and sub-sharers. | Other land holders. |  |  |  |
| 16,764 | 1,175 | 16,564 | 34,503 | - 140,611 |

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Chorasi and Bardoli talukas.

## APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the Government villages in the Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.



* Government villagan
+ Sarakati and Inami Fillagea.
M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Chorasi and Bardoli talukas.

## APPENDIX E.

Shops, indusiries, etc., in the villages of Chorasi Taluka, Sura! District.

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.

## APPENDIX F.

Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of Water-supply in the Government villages of the Chorasi Taluka of Surat Distric

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.

Abstract of Appendix F-1922-23.

| District, | - Details. | Wells, Budkis and the lime. |  | Tanks. |  | Other sources. |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakla. | Kachha. | Pakka, | Kachhs. | Pakica. | Kachhs |  |
| Chorasi Tauka, Surat District. | For irrigation <br> For drinking sapply of homan belings, but not lor irtigation. . <br> For cattle, and washing and other purposes, etc. <br> In disuse | 1,024 | 30 | - | - 32 | ** | 4 |  |
|  |  | 595 | 68 | - | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |
|  |  | 414 | 101 | - | 67 | $\cdots$ | 36 |  |
|  |  | 1.1 | 55 | - | 3 | ** | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Total .. | 2,164 | 258 | $\cdots$ | 88 | - | 41 |  |
|  | Totals recorded at the previons setulement .. | 1,72 |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Saraiati and Inami villages- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | For irrigation | $9$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ | - | Sarakati. |
|  |  | ( . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | -* | - | Inams. |
|  | For drinking supply of hnman beings, but not for irrigation. | $\text { f } 27$ | - | $\cdots$ | 3 | . | - | Sarakati. |
|  |  | ( 26 | .- | - | 3 | - | -• | Inami. |
|  | For Cattle, and washing and other purposes, etc. |  | * | . | 1 | . | 1 | Sarakati. |
|  |  | ( 7 | $\cdots$ | -• | - | $\cdots$ | 1 | Inaml. |
|  | In disuse - . | 55 | 1 | * | 8 | $\cdots$ | - | Sarakati. |
|  |  | 11 | 3 | $\cdots$ | -- | $\cdots$ | - | Inamal. |
|  | Total .. | 89 | 4 | . | 10 | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Chorasi and Bardoli talukas.

APPEN
Statement showing the selling value of lands in the


DIX G.
villages of Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District.


Cs $0-0$


DIX G-conid.

| to 1917-18. |  |  |  | 1018-19 to 1924-25. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assessment. | Sale price. | Numbar be times the Assessment reprosen- <br> sed by the prico. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Namber oi } \\ \text { transaco } \\ \text { tion. } \end{gathered}$ | Area of land sold. | Ansesment. | Sale price. | Number of tames the assessment reprosented by the price | Number of of tranmaction. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2,1047$ | $2,50,338 \quad 0$ | 11.98 | 65 | $104 \quad 18$ | $1,098 \quad 0$ | $70,5040$ | 64. 32 | 52 |
| 22515 | 6,572 0 | 24.67 | 7 | 6885 | 3860 | 15,559 0 | 40.30 | 13 |
| 4013 | 2,504 0 | $30 \cdot 85$ | 2 | 001 | 4175 | 12,703 0 | 30.44 | 20 |
| 1327 | 4.699 | $35 \cdot 48$ | $\pm$ | 8113 | 107. 0 | 32,402 0 | 79.50 | 17 |
| 890 | 1,937 0 | 16.30 | 3 | 3631 | 20410 | 0,915 0 | 48.45 | 12 |
| 1,178 15 | $\cdot 25,333$ | 21.48 | 88 | 388 | 1,983 13 | 88,223 | 32-27 | 158 |
| 5,174 2 | 2;20,257 2 | $\cdots \cdot$ | 214 | 1,106 2 | 0,25313 | 3,29,899 19 | $\ldots$ | 364 |
| .... | .... | 42.57 | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | .... | $\therefore$ 52,75 | . |
| 4022 | 14,527 0 | 29.51 |  | : 6034 | 348 | 26,185 0 | 765.98 | 21 |
| 283 | 780 | $27 \cdot 67$ | 8 | 149 | 589 | 2058 -0 | $35 \cdot 14$ | 13 |
| 850 | 2,188 0 | 57.34 | 2 | 1529 | 7612 | 5,874 0 | 76.58 | * |
| 7213 | 28870 | 39.37 | 7 | 1813 | 9410 | 7,110 0 | $75 \cdot 78$ | 10 |
| 1979 | 8,451 0 | $60 \cdot 24$ | 12 | 525 | 30310 | 20,024 0 | 98-56 | 31 |
| 1513 | 8,014 0 | 53.00 | 10 | 182 | 12014 | 0,8490 | 58.68 | 11 |
| 13214 | 2,800 0 | 19.59 | 5 | 5626 | 26312 | 20,782 0 | 78.75 | 13 |
| 1418 | 11,270 0 | 79.26 | 10 | .... | - $\cdot$. | .... | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 6612 | 1,857 0 | 27.52 | 7 | 10687 | 4078 | 13,477 0 | 38.07 | 20 |
| 16212 | 0,001 0 | 55.88 | 11 | $13 \quad 27$ | 5515 | 5,648 0 | 100.98 | 6 |
| 2011 | 1,799 0 | $88 \cdot 86$ | 2 | 739 | 3611 | 4,092 0 | 109.62 | 3 |
| 41419 | 14,786 0 | $35 \cdot 51$ | 20 | 476 | 2320 | 3,885 0 | $10 \cdot 61$ | 9 |
| 1811 | 3,600 0 | 192.64 | 1 | 314 | 150 | 2,398 0 | 155.99 | 1 |
| 74 - | *,049 \% | $55 \cdot 27$ | B | +3 10 | 21973 | 17,272 0 | 77-75 | 10 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 929 | 45 | 1,249 0 | 27.62 | 2 |
| 896 | 4,898 0 | 54.80 | 5 | 278 | 1385 | 7,860 . 8 | $58 \cdot 88$ | 10 |
| 15813 | 2,871 0 | 18.07 |  | 475 | 1852 | 6,118 8 | 33.03 | 7 |
| 8730 | 8,0470 | .28.98 | $s$ | 1381 | 5980 | 14,169 0 | 29•73 | 18 |
| 2,573 2 | 1,02,701 0 |  | 148 | 678 23 | - 2,190 | 1,74,845 8 | ... | 18 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | 39.94 | ... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 54:70 | . |
| 7715 | 6,108 0 | $79 \cdot 52$ | 6 | 2222 | 11414 | 11,258 0 | 98.00 | 8 |
| 4747 | 16,744 0 | $35 \cdot 29$ | 17 | $78 \quad 8$ | 38411 | 29,152 0 | 75-77 | 17 |
|  | 14,445 0 | 28.78 | 31 | 10121 | 5464 | 22,700 | 41.56 | 46 |
| 1,092 10 | 373870 | $\cdots$ | 54 | 20211 | 2,045 13 | 68,115 0 | ... | 71 |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdot \cdots$ | 34.23 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - $\quad$. | .... | 60:80 | .. |
| 93010 | 33,680 0 | 36.15 | 28 | 9913 | 0420 | 27,013 0 | 48.01 | 10 |
| 2,838 14 | 1,34,888 8 | 51.05 | 120 | 0081 | 521.11 | 37,684 0 | 72-29 | 25 |
| 3,569 8 | 1,68,498 8 | $\cdots$ | 148 | 100 | 1,189 11 | 65,297 0 | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | 47.21 | .... | .... | ..... | $\ldots$ | $56 \cdot 14$ | $\cdots$ |
| 20,336 2 | 11,00,117 14 | .... | 1,172 | 4,978 11 | 83,091 | 18,00,532 $\quad$ | . | 1,183 |
| .... | $\ldots$ | 40.57 | $\ldots$ | .... | .... | .... | 54.41 | . |
| 8167 | $\cdots 6,754$ | 26.81 | 14 | 936 | 1470 | 6,042 0 | $45 \cdot 28$ | 7 |
| .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | . | .... | $\cdots$ |
| .... | . | ... | . | .... | .. | ... | .... | -• |
|  | 990 | $17 \cdot 80$ | 1 | .... | -• | $\cdots$ | .... | -• |
| 2220 | 5,853 0 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 936 | 1470 | 6,042 0 | .. | 7 |
| .... | -• | 26-36 | .... | .... | .... | .... | $45 \cdot 18$ | - |

APPEN


DIX G-conid.

| to 1917-18. |  |  |  | 1918-19 to 1924-25. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assossmont. | Sanle price. | Number of times the Asseaschent represented by the price. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \substack{\text { transan } \\ \text { tonn }} \end{gathered}$ | Atea ot land sold. | Ausesment. | Sale price. | Number of timen the represented by the price. | Number of of transactlon. |
|  | Rs. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | A. g . | Rg. a. | Rs. a. |  |  |
| 2,104 7 | 1,30,938 0 | 81.98 | 65 | 10418 | 1,098 $\quad$ ¢ | 70,50¢ 0 | 84.32 | 52 |
| 92513 | 5,572 0 | 24.67 | 7 | 683 | 3880 | 15,550 0 | $40 \cdot 30$ | 13 |
| 4013 | 1,504 0 | 30.85 | 2 | 002 | 417 5 | 12,703 0 | 30.44 | 20 |
| 1327 | 4,009 0 | 35.48 | 1 | 8115 | 407. 9 | 32,402 0 | 79.50 | 17 |
| 820 | 1,337 0 | 16.30 | 2 | 36 s1 | 20410 | 0,915 0 | 48.45 | 12 |
| 1,178 15 | 25,333 0 | 21.48 | 88 | 30888 | 1,983 13 | 63,203 | 32-27 | 158 |
| 5,174 2 | 2;20,257 2 | .... | 214 | 1,106 2 | 0,253 13 | 3,29,899 12 | .... | 364 |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 42.57 | .... | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | $\therefore 52 \cdot 75$ | . |
| 4022 | 14,527 0 | $29 \cdot 51$ | 28 | 60 34 | 348 | 20,185 0 | 76:2x | 21 |
| 283 | 780 | $27 \cdot 67$ | 8 | 140 | 589 | 2058 - | 95-14 | 13 |
| 880 | 2,188 0 | 57.s* | 2 | $15 \quad 20$ | 7812 | 5874 0 | 70.68 | $\pm$ |
| 7213 | 2,887 0 | $38 \cdot 37$ | 7 | 1813 | 9410 | 7,119 . 0 | 75.78 | 10 |
| 1279 | 8,4510 | 60-24 | 12 | 525 | 30310 | 29,924 0 | 98-55 | 31 |
| 4513 | 8,0140 | 58.00 | 10 | 162 | 12014 | Q,849 0 | 56.68 | 11 |
| 14214 | 2,800 0 | 19.50 | 5 | 5626 | 26312 | 20,772 0 | 78.75 | 19 |
| 1418 | 11,276 0 | $79 \cdot 20$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | .... | .... | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 6612 | 1,837 0 | 27.52 | 7 | $108 \quad 27$ | 4078 | 18,477 0 | 38.08 | 20 |
| 10212 | 9,081 0 | 65.88 | 11 | 1327 | 5515 | 5,048 0 | 100.03 | © |
| 2011 | 1,799 0 | 86.06 | 2 | 739 | 3611 | 4,092 0 | $109 \cdot 62$ | 3 |
| 41410 | 14,786 0 | 35.61 | 20 | 476 | 2320 | $8,855 \cdot 0$ | $20 \cdot 61$ | 9 |
| 1811 | 3,600 0 | 192.64 | 1 | 314 | 150 | 2;988 0 | 155.90 | 1 |
| 74 | *,049 \% | $55 \cdot 27$ | 0 | * 20 | 21819 | 17,272 0 | 77-75 | 10 |
|  | .... | . | .. | 020 | 45 | 1,249 0 | 27.62 | 2 |
| S9 6 | 4,808 0 | $54 \cdot 80$ | 5 | $27 \quad 27$ | 1385 | 7,860 . 8 | 58.88 | 10 |
| 15813 | 2,871 0 | 18.07 | 6 | 475 | 185 | 0,126 0 | 33.03 | 7 |
| 3730 | 8,0470 | . $29 \cdot 98$ | $s$ | 1381 | 5888 | 14,160 0 | $28 \cdot 73$ | 18 |
| 2,573 2 | 1,02,701 $\quad$ O |  | 148 | 87828 | - 3,106 0 | 1,74,845 8 | $\cdots$ | 28 |
| . | $\cdots$ | 39-94 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | 54:70 | . |
| 7715 | 8,108 0 | 79.52 | 6 | 22.22 | 21414 | 11,258 0 | 88.00 | 8 |
| 1747 | 16,744 0 | $35 \cdot 20$ | 17 | 788 | 38111 | 29,151 0 | $75 \cdot 77$ | 17 |
|  | 14,445 0 | 20.78 | 81 | 10121 | 5464 | $22,700^{\circ} 0$ | 41.56 | 46 |
| 1,099 10 | 373870 | .... | 54 | 20211 | 1,045 13 | 68,115 0 | .... | 72 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 84•23 | $\cdots$ |  | -.. | .... | 60-30 | . |
| 93010 | 33,660 0 | 86.15 | 28 | 9913 | 6420 | 27,613 0 | $43 \cdot 01$ | 19 |
| 2,888 14 | 2,34,888 8 | 51.05 | 120 | 9031 | 521.11 | 37,684 0 | 72.22 | 25 |
| 8,5698 | 1,68,498 8 | $\cdots$ | 148 | 1904 | 1,188 11 | 65,297 0 | $\cdots$ | 44 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | $47 \cdot 21$ | .... | ...* | ..... | $\ldots$ | 66.14 | $\cdots$ |
| 29,336 2 | 11,00,117 14 | .... | 1,172 | 4,978* 12 | 93,001 4 | 18,00,632 0 | .... | 1,188 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | 40.57 | .... | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $56 \cdot 41$ | . |
| 2267 | - 5,7540 | 26.81 | 14 | - se | 147.0 | 0,042 0 | 45.18 | 7 |
| .... | $\ldots$ | . | .... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | -• |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | .... | -• |
| 59 | 990 | 17.80 | 1 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | .... | . $\cdot$ | .... | -• |
| 2220 | 5,853 $0^{-}$ | ... | 15 | - 38 | 1470 | 0,042 0 | . | 7 |
| .... | . $\cdot$ | $26 \cdot 36$ | .... | .... | .... | .... | $45 \cdot 18$ | -. |



TTbe calen wave medo by the holdert

DIX G—concld.

| to 1017-18. |  |  |  |  | 1918-10 to 1924-25. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assessment. | Sale price. | Number of times the Assessmeat reprosented by th prioe. | Nomber of transac. the tion. | Area of land sold. | Assessment. | Sale price. | Numberof clmea the assessment represented by the price | Number of transaction. |
| Ra. as. | R⿴. 8. |  |  | A. g. | Re. a. | Re. a. |  |  |
| 0.6 | 2120 | 22.68 | 1 | 035 | 100 | 2250 | 22. 5 | 1 |
| 190 | 1,474 0 | 77.67 | 3 | 312 | 350 | 2,749 0 | 78.54 | 5. |
| 8810 | 2,970 0 | $88 \cdot 13$ | 21 | 16 - | 168 | 10,128 0 | 60.45 | 40 |
| 1180 | 4,050 $\quad 0$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 2111 | $220 \cdot 8$ | 19,502 0 | .... | 46 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $30 \cdot 48$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $61 \cdot 37$ | * |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | 14 | 1018 | 3860 | $85 \cdot 69$ | 8 |
| 120 | 5470 | $45 \cdot 68$ | 4 | 020 | - 412 | 3750 | 78.04 | 8 |
| 420 | 2,050 0 | 48.89 | 10 | 34 | 4012 | 2,478 0 | 60.88 | 12 |
| 14214 | 2,800 0 | 18.78 | 5 | 11 | 99 | 1450 | 15-16 | s |
| $\cdots$ | .... | ... | - | $\cdots$ | .... | . | ... | -• |
| 78 | 950 | 126.68 | 1 | 17 | 120 | 1,038 0 | 136. 6 | 2 |
| 38 | 2750 | 78.57 | 1 | .... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 280 | 1,142 0 | 49.65 | 8 | .... | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | .. |
| 28014 | 7,764 0 | .... | 29 | 598 | 7714 | 4,017 0 | ... | 28 |
| ... | .. | 38.62 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 61.68 | . |
| 00 | 350 | 12.60 | 1 | 1 is | 130 | 4460 | 84.81 | 2 |
| .... | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 80 | 750 | ... | 1 | 118 | 180 | 460 | .... | 2. |
| .... | $\cdots$ | 12.50 | $\cdots$ | .... | .... | .... | 94.81 | $\cdots$ |
| 268 | 1,242 0 | 40.72 | 4 | .... | ... | ... | .... | . |
| 6086 | 19,500 0 | .... | 74 | 3818 | 4581 | 24,607 0 | .... | 78 |
| .... | .... | 22.48 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 68.78 | - |
| 1,010 0 | 55,720 | $65 \cdot 18$ | 7 | 48.11 | 6781 | 60,261 0 | 87.38 | 5 |
| $\ldots$ | .... | .... | . $\cdot$ | 13 9 | 1490 | 5,820 0 | 99.06 | 4 |
| 825 | 5490 | 6.00 | 2 | 82 | 480 | 990 | $9 \cdot 27$ | 1 |
| 806 | 4,295 0 | 58.36 | 2 | 6811 | 1,267 0 | 46,462 0 | $88 \cdot 66$ | 27 |
| 210 | 6980 | ' 28.52 | 1 | -.... | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | -• |
| 414 | 7490 | $18 \cdot 15$ | - 8 | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ |
| 1280 | 5,295 0 | 48.05 |  | 1211 | 1720 | 11,001 0 | 07.44 | 8 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | .... | . | 81 | 800 | 1,489 ' 0 | 49.86 | 1 |
| 1,961 12 | 65,584 0 | $28 \cdot 80$ | 60 | $4587{ }^{\circ}$ | 758 s | 44,624 0 | 69.24 | 17 |
|  | 8,000 0 | 87.04 |  |  | 6812 | 7,000 0 | $189 \cdot 58$ | 3 |
| 8,401 4 | 2,25,741 0 | .... | 88 | 18817 | $-8,0400$ | 1,77,146 0 | .... | 68 |
| .... | $\cdots$ | 86-97 | ... | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | $58 \cdot 15$ | . |
| , |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | . |
| 8,401 | 1287410 | ... | 86 | 18817 | 8,040 0 | 1,77,146 0 | - | (6. |
| .... | .. | $86 \cdot 97$ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 58•15 | . |

under the X Inamdara.
ca 9-7
M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

Statement showing leases of lands in the villages of


## H.

Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District.

| 1911-12 to 1017-18. |  |  |  |  | 1018-19 to 1924-25. |  |  |  | ' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ares of land leased. | Assesesment. | Reats. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Multiple of } \\ \text { assessment } \\ \text { represented } \\ \text { by rentic }\end{array}\right\|$ | Indtcos. | Area of land | Absessment. | Rent. | Multiple of аценвment roprosented by rent. $\qquad$ | Indices. |
| A. 8. | $\mathrm{Ra}_{4} \mathrm{a}_{1}$ | R8. a. |  | $\stackrel{\text { Ris. an }}{ }$ | A. ${ }^{\text {g. }}$ | R4. a. | Re. a. |  | Rs, a. p. |
| 250 | 2,826 0 | 7,076 0 | 2.50 | 000 | 2000 | 1,298 0 | 4,006 0 | 3.62 | 18 9. 3 |
| 227 | 1570 | 5440 | $8 \cdot 46$ | 12158 | 2619 | 1990 | 660 | 2.81 | 1087 |
| 653 | 3360. | 9910 | 2.57 | 9102 | 9823 | 88512 | 1,862 12 | $2 \cdot 79$ | 1075 |
| $\cdots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | . | . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | ... |
| 420.0 | 2,588 0 | 9,516 0 | 3.67 | 13.128 | 5180 | 3,570 0 | 12,600 0 | 8.52 | 18312 |
| 128 6 | 1,460 11 | 4,185 7 | $8 \cdot 87$ | 10122 | 17682 | 2,117 10 | 4,089 3 | 1.90 | 720 |
| 727 | 50011 | 1,509 15 | 2.88 | 10117 | 17129 | 1,168 11 | 9,877 11 | 3.38 | 18710 |
| 10625 | 1,549 2 | 8,183 4 | 2.08 | 7117 | 30927 | 2,429 1 | 5,178 0 | $2 \cdot 18$ | . 7150 |
| 2821 | 18818 | 83213 | 4.42 | 1692 | 2706 | 1,685 1 | 7,418 13 | $4 \cdot 67$ | 1782 |
| 10439 | 7142 | 1,689 2 | 2•38 | 8119 | 1908 | 1,206 1 | 4,789 13 | 8.06 | 18117 |
| 5129 | 3,135 2 | 11,419 0 | 3.64 | 13105 | 3055 | 1,019 1 | 6,207 0 | 3.84 | 1465 |
| 47812 | 8,219 7 | 0,318 6 | 2.90 | 10140 | 31921 | 2,590 0 | 7,100 10 | 2.74 | 104 |
| 1,897 35 | 22,775 13 | 40,710 I | $2 \cdot 18$ | 829 | 2,188 27 | 25,088 12 | 81,7600 | 8.53 | 13 \% 9 |
| 1135 | 730. | 200 | $2 \cdot 78$ | 1030 | 1880 | 1080 | 3870 | 3. 30 | 12115 |
| 1535 | 1082 | 24810 | $2 \cdot 25$ | 870 | 3817 | 28818 | 6328 | $2 \cdot 19$ | 83 |
| 18716 | 1,024 0 | 2,614 0 | $2 \cdot 55$ | 90 | 29837 | 1,860 0 | 4,984 0 | 2.67 | 1002 |
| 1730 | 085 | 3085 | 3. 20 | $1200^{\circ}$ | 424 | 260 | 640 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 938 |
| 20629 | 1,336 8 | 8,588 8 | $2 \cdot 64$ | 9145 | 256 | 1,638 0 | 6,147 0 | 3.75 | 1410 |
| 219 8 | 1,062 0 | 3,022 5 | $3 \cdot 41$ | 12127 | 2177 | 1,031 0 | 8,524 4 | $\mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{4 2}$. | 12128 |
| 23834 | 3,866 2 | 8,587 6 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 9127 | 21584 | 2,151 0 | 8,119 2 | 8.77 | 1422 |
| 1,252 27 | 12,688 12 | 26,350 | $2 \cdot 07$ | 7122 | 1,142 7 | 10,898 15 | 30,427 2 | $2 \cdot 78$ | 107 |
| 04519 | 4,523 1 | 8,288 0 | 1.81 | 6127 | 876 | 5,991 10 | 14,859 7 | 2.48 | 9410 |
| 823 | 210 | 410 | $1 \cdot 05$ | 750 | 323 | 210 | 650 | 8.09 | 1195 |
| 12188 | 6650 | 2,137 0 | 3.21 | 120 | 10718 | 511.0 | 1,045 0 | $8 \cdot 21$ | 1207 |
| 3s 16 | 24510 | 8356 | 3.40 | 12120 | 8028 | 6087 | 1,982 5 | 3.27 | 1242 |
| 606 | 4491 | 1,361 11 | 8.08 | 1158 | 12229 | 0601 | 8,604 1 | $3 \cdot 77$ | 1422 |
| 817 | 520 | 1060 | $2 \cdot 08$ | 79 | 11224 | 66212 | 2,613 4 | $8 \cdot 04$ | 14125 |
| 22731 | 2,163 8 | 3,629 | $1 \cdot 67$ | 042 | 31437 | 8,025 9 | 7,118 0 | $2 \cdot 35$ | 8180 |
| 2162 | 2,135 8 | 5,856 2 | 2.50 | 080 | 2051 | 1,226 2 | 2,034 0 | $2 \cdot 38$ | 815 |
| 871 | 7380 | 2,148 0 | $2 \cdot 95$ | 1110 | 2887 | 1640 | 3580 | $2 \cdot 18$ | 829 |
| 11384 | 8090 | 1,679 6 | 2.07 | 7122 | 15129 | 99614 | 2,315 5 | 2. 32 | 8112 |
| 62115 | 5,229 | 24,112 2 | $4 \cdot 62$ | $17 \quad 5 \quad 2$ | 516 | 4,232 1 | 22,314 1 | $5 \cdot 27$ | 19122 |
| 747 | 9,318 3 | 18,355 11 | $1 \cdot 97$ | 768 | 021 6 | 11,579 $\quad 6$ | 30,826 10 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 9150 |
| $118{ }^{*} 3$ | 7506 | 1,871 6 | $2 \cdot 49$ | 9.55 | 10782 | 6791 | 1,890 5 | $2 \cdot 79$ | 1075 |
| 9,411 29 | 86,324 14 | 2,16,097 4 | . | $\ldots$ | 10,602 37 | 03,154 6 | 3,06,885 10 | - | .... |
| .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $2 \cdot 50$ | 980 | ... | $\ldots$ | .... | 8.20 | i2 54 |
| 1,019 15 | 6,601 | 11,765 12 | 2.08 | 784 | 2,260 7 | 8,723 6 | 47,094 4 | 6.50 | 19 ¢ 0 |
| 1485 | 7817 | 2,349 7 | 8.00 | 1080 | 2150 | 1,182 15 | 4,228 16 | 3.65 | 12126 |
| 78510 | 6,801 8 | 19,200 8 | $2 \cdot 87$ | 10011 | 1,432 0 | 12,627 14 | 44,254 15 | 8.50 | 1240 |
| 10310 | 8879 | 8,271 12 | $8 \cdot 90$ | 13104 | 530 | 3,472 10 | 0,517 14 | 2.73 | 9811 |
| 2,74 | 14200112 | 36,586 2 | . |  | 4,487 38 | 26,008 | 1,05,996 0 | - | $\cdots$ |
| . $\cdot \cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $2 \cdot 61$ | 922 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | *07 | 14. 810 |

APPENDIX


H-contd.

| 1011-12 to 1017-18. |  |  |  |  | 1918-19 to 1926-25. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area of land leased. | Assosament. | Rents. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Muitiple of } \\ \text { massossment } \\ \text { repressonted } \\ \text { by rent. } \end{array}\right\|$ | - Indicen | Area of land lessed. | Aspesement. | Fent. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Mraitiple or } \\ \text { apsessment } \\ \text { represented } \\ \text { by rente }\end{array}\right\|$ | Indices. |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. g . | R8. a. | Ba. a. |  | Rs. a. p. | A. 8. | Bs. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | H. a. |  | Rs. a. p. |
| 1,510 13 | 488511 | 14,275: 11 | $2 \cdot 06$ | 8811 | 703 | 4,548 6 | 10,401 4 | 4.27 | 18140 |
| 30035 | 1,610 8 | 6,800 11 | 3.65 | $1118{ }^{\circ}$ | 40110 | 2,147 8 | 0,318 6 | 4.34 | 1418 |
| 27518 | 1,152 4 | 2,762 | 2.39 | 7124 | 60018 | 8,112 8 | 7,770 0 | $2 \cdot 40$ | 816 |
| 280 1 | 1,562 15 | 3,895 0 | 2.44 | 71411 | 2437 | 1,862 2 | 3,787 | $2 \cdot 74$ | 8145 |
| 260 | 14812 | 669. | 4.40 | 1406 | 7531 | 38412 | 2,268 12 | $5 \cdot 89$ | 1928 |
| 51212 | 2,560 8 | 6,512 4 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 71511 | 61812 | 3,090 0 | 7,590 0 | 2.45 | 715 |
| 5828 | 20014 | 768. 12 | 3.60 | 111510 | 6220 | 315 | 7664 | $2 \cdot 48$ | 714 |
| 11419 | 4920 | 2,045 14 | 5.38 | 1779 | 48029 | 1,635 0 | 7,647 5 | $4 \cdot 61$ | 14168 |
| 4518 | 2250 | 5550 | $2 \cdot 47$ | 805 | 625 | 3100 | 785 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 724 |
| 156 | 7043 | 2,883 5 | 8.63 | 11129 | 85118 | 4,266 10 | 16,302 7 | 3.84 | 127 |
| $\ldots$ | - .... | .... | - | .... | 2625 | 1508 | 1,585 8 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 20.92 |
| 2201 | 1,207 12 | 2,760 12 | $2 \cdot 2 \%$ | 760 | 79825 | 4,014 4 | 9,653 0 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 7114 |
| 8811 | 4260 | 1,39* 12 | 3.25 | 10. 811 | 687 | 3349 | 1,410 14. | $4 \cdot 21$ | 131030 |
| 18 8 | 113 g | 2248 | 1.97 | 6 6 ¢ 5 | 4035 | 30015 | 1,335 15 | 4.43 | 1465 |
| 15410 | 764 0 | 5.388 | $7 \cdot 18$ | 2320 | 16728 | 8885 | 5,542 15 | 6.61 | 2178 |
| 87886 | 16,092 11 | 50,327 0 | .. | $\ldots$ | 5,189 38 | 26,810 6 | 94,824 8 | . | $\cdots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | $8 \cdot 12$ | 1023 | .... |  |  | $8 \cdot 59$ | 1176 |
| 381 | 2072 | 679 9 | 2.87 | 808 | 5932 | 38818 | 87911 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 7129 |
| 3831 | $10+12$ | 450 | 2'72 | 827 | 60 | 1345 | 56311 | $4 \cdot 20$ | 1298 |
| 27.26 | 238 15 | 42715 | $8 \cdot 14$ | 0 O 8 | 3888 | 1938 | 0253 | 4.80 | 146 |
| $25^{3} 3$ | 15314 | 420.14 | $2 \cdot 78$ | 880 | 5110 | 32414 | 1,084 14 | 3.83 | 9158 |
| $\ldots$ | .... | .... | - | ... | 127 | 6014 | 2469 | 4.03 | 1215 |
| $\ldots$ |  | .... | - | .. | 19 24 | 126 | 0297 | $7 \cdot 31$ | 21141 |
| 4728 | 1708 | 5163 | 3.03 | 016 | 18480 | 7865 | 3,235 8 | $4 \cdot 11$ | 1253 |
| $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | - | .... | 39 | 2014 | 1,165 0 | $5 \cdot 80$ | 17. |
| 69.14. | 2538. | 5308 | $2 \cdot 18$ | C. 22 | 710 | 2010 | 7720 | $2 \cdot 96$ | 814 |
| 2435 | 696 | 2716 | 4.69 | 13124 | 1814 | 716 | 4876 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 1872 |
| 1481 | 0512 | 26912 | 4.04 | 12111 | 2518 | 1228 | 5128 | $4 \cdot 17$ | 1881 |
| 7022 | 1807 | 1,298 0 | 721 | 21101 | 9323 | 28111 | 2,269 8 | 8.04 | 24111 |
| 10618 | 49212 | 2,038 12 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 1250 | 5819 | $105^{\circ} 0$ | 1186 | 11.29 | 38140 |
| $365 \quad 38$ | 1,654 11 | 4,093 11 | $2 \cdot 47$ | $7{ }^{-1}$ | 25432 | 1,100 5 | 3,817 1 | 3.47 | 1067 |
| 1610 | 670 | 1888 | $2 \cdot 52$ | 7811 | 4818 | 1580 | 4878 | 8.08 | 989 |
| 7685 | 3090 | 8000 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 681 | 10125 | 4896 | 1,557 6 | 8.18 | 987 |
| $120 \quad 22$ | 6005 | 012 | $1 \cdot 88$ | 5102 | 11819 | 50812 | 1,423 3 | 2.79 | 8511 |
| $22 \quad 28$ | 972 | 1002 | $1 \cdot 65$ | 4162 | 8528 | 3747 | 1,790 2 | $4 \cdot 78$ | 1455 |
|  |  | 18,052 12 .... | $7 \cdot 85$ $2 \cdot 85$ | -••* 8 | 1,393 27 | 6,688 $\quad 9$ | 23,281 4 | 4.78 | 1262 |
| 471. | 230.3 | 1,088 1 | 4.51 | 14206 | 6088 | 38812 | 1,487 7 | 4.41 | 1453 |
| 18435 | 9164 | 3,682 5 | 4.01 | 1300 | 1436 | 7001 | 8,302 13 | $4 \cdot 84$ | 15128 |
| 16437 | 578 a | 3,666 3 | 0.16 | 2008 | 7815 | 458.5 | 2,116 13 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 1968 |
| 39038 | 1,724 18 | 8,286 $\quad 0$ | - 80 | $\ldots$ | 28818 | 1,405 2 | 6,996 1 | 4-67 | $\ldots$ |
| 2392 | 1.479 | 9,868 12 | 2.61 | 9127 | 2401 | 1,671. 0 | 4.1189 | 2.62 | 018 2 |
| 42731 | 2,829 0 | 7,880 8 | 2*77 | 10 6. 2 | 1,189:27 | ' 7,061-1 | 26,782 4 | 3.79 | 1435 |
| 600.38 | 4.2084 | 11,716 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $\cdots$ | 1,420-98 | - 8,838 1. | 80,006-18- | 8058 | $\ldots$ |
| 18,051 | 1,27,024 5 | 3,36,083 15 | . | $\ldots$ | 28,181 27 | 1,62,470 18 | 6,68,889 14 | . | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $2 \cdot 65$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | . | $8 \cdot 50$ | .... |

APPENDIX

| Sertal Appendix $L$. | Name of village. | 1901-02 to 1010-11. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Area of land leased. | Asmessment, | Renta. | Multiple of assessment represented by rent. | Indices. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 14 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { A. } \\ \ldots \\ \cdots & \text { g. } \\ 2 & 26 \\ 70 & 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { H-1-Rics } \\ \text { Re. } & \text { 8. } \\ \ldots . & \\ 84 & 0 \\ 858 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \text { Rn. } & \text { a. } \\ \cdots & \\ 48 & 6 \\ 2,391 & 0 \end{array}$ | 1.42 2.78 | ns. a. p. <br> .... <br> 99 <br> 18122 |
|  |  | 78 0 <br> $\cdots$  | 8028 $\cdots$ | 2,439 $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\cdots \cdots$ $2 \cdot 73$ | $18610$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | Group No. II: Na. <br> Althan <br> Talangpor | $\begin{array}{rr}2 & 25 \\ 12 & 12\end{array}$ | 30 11418 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ \hline 682\end{array}$ | 1.30 4.07 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 7 & 18 & 0 \\ 24 & 6 & 8 \end{array}$ |
|  | Total, Groap III .. | $\begin{array}{cl}14 & 37 \\ \cdots & \end{array}$ | $14418$ | $5072$ | \%.. 8.50 | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ 21 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 61 \\ & 62 \\ & 68 \\ & 70 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | Lerolt .. .. <br> Kachholt .. .. <br> Kaplets .. .. <br> Kbajod .. .. <br> 8emrod .. .. <br> Vanta .. .. <br>    <br>  Total, Group IV .. <br>  Average per acre .. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 631 | 4510 | 17212 | 8.86 | 2188 |
|  |  | 821 | 360 | 815 | $2 \cdot 27$ | 1279 |
|  |  | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | 081 | . 98 | 180 | 1-89 | 1068 |
|  |  | 120 | 188 | 410 | 8.04 | 16118 |
|  |  | 12 $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 1058 $\cdots$ | $321 \quad 1$ | $\cdots \cdots$ 3.05 | 16124 |
| 52 | Deladwa <br> Total of the Taluka Average per atre | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | .... | .... |
|  |  | 9088 $\ldots$ | 1,162 8 $\ldots$ | $8,267 \quad 8$ | 2-84 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | [R-2-Rica |  |  |  |
| 1 | Adegan ... | 2000 | 2,400 0 | 8,400 0 | $8 \cdot 50$ | 2100 |
|  | Anjna .. |  | .... | .... | ... |  |
|  | Bot . | 1840 | 2,130 0 | 7,404 0 | $8 \cdot 61$ | 21106 |
|  | Dumbhal .. | 200 | 2070 | 877 9 | $1 \cdot 82$ | 1014 - |
| 18 | Eumbharla .. | 4011 | 00012 | 97414 | $1 \cdot 62$ | 0110 |
| 20 | Magob .. .. | 14.85 | 14612 | 4764 | $8 \cdot 24$ | 1970 |
| 23 | Navagam .. .. | 613 |  | 250 8 | $2 \cdot 45$ | 14112 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | Pal | 24120 | 8,846 6 | 7,851 0 | $1 \cdot 98$ | 1192 |
|  | Rander .. .. | 888 | 1810 | 2710 | $2 \cdot 07$ | 1268 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 31 } \\ & \text { as } \end{aligned}$ | 8inganpor .. .. |  | 330 | 520 | $1 \cdot 57$ | 088 |
|  | Tunkt .. .. |  |  | .... | ...' |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rr\|} \text { Total, Groap No. } 1 & . . \\ \text { Average per acre } & . . \end{array}$ | 720 $\cdots$ | $0,58814$ | $\begin{gathered} 25,887 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $2.69$ | $1022$ |
|  |  | It the namo as | total of Group | I above. |  | - |

H-concld.

| 1011-12 to 1017-18. |  |  |  | 1018-10 to 1924-25. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ares of land seased. | Assessment. | Rents. | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Mnltiple of } \\ \text { asessmenent } \\ \text { represenented } \\ \text { by rent. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Ind:ces. | Area of land leased. | Assessment. | Rent. | Multiple of assessment represented by rent. | Indices. |
| A. $g$. <br> 520 $\qquad$ | Ra, a. 85 $\ldots$ | Re. a. <br> 238 <br> $\ldots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ | 2.80 .. | Re. a. p. 1814 $\ldots \ldots$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { A. } & \text { E. } \\ \text { 13 } & 17\end{array}$ | Re, a. 1970 .... | Rs. ${ }^{2}$ <br> 6898 <br> .... <br> .... | 3.46 .. | Rs. a. p. <br> 2858 <br> .... <br> .... |
| $520$ | ${ }^{85}$ | 2390 $\ldots$. |  | 1814 | 1317 |  | $6828$ | $8 \cdot 40$ | $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 5 & 8\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 10 \\ 6 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 8 \\ 88 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ 43615 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.46 \\ & 8.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 12 & 2 \\ 38 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 24 \\ 7 & 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,8 \\ & 718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 32 & 0 \\ 726 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.80 \\ 10 \cdot 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 9 & 9 & 7 \\ 61 & 9 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 829 \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | B0 15 | 4808 $\ldots$ | -7. 92 | $\begin{array}{lll} & \cdots \\ 35 & 8\end{array}$ | $914$ | $9011$ | 75811 | $8.42$ | $5026$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 18 \end{array}$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ 21 8.80 | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots 3$ 53 10 | .. .. $2 \cdot 45$ $1 \cdot 68$ .. | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 0 \\ 1 & 8\end{array}$ <br> 186 | $\begin{array}{cc} 17 & 1 \\ 10 & 0 \\ \ldots & \\ 14 & 5 \end{array}$ .... | $\begin{array}{cc} 68 & 1 \\ 26 & 0 \\ \ldots & \\ \text { s4 } & 2 \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{array}$ | 8.70 2.60 .0 2.42 .- |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 27 $\ldots$ | 6s 12 .... | $2 \cdot 32$ | \# 12 12 | 54 | ${ }^{41} 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1238 \\ & \ldots . \end{aligned}$ | $2.98$ | $1663$ |
| 025 | 80 | 150 | 1.87 | 1136 | 022 | 60 | 100 | 1.68 | 9154 |
|  |  | 79715 .... | $s \cdot 95$ | .. | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \quad 17 \\ & \ldots . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 15746 \\ \ldots . \end{gathered}$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \ldots . \end{gathered}$ |
| 1750 | 2,100 0 | $\cdot 7,850$ | 8.50 | 2100 | 150 | 1,800 0 | 9,300 0 | 8.16 | 30154 |
| 820 | 1090 | 2120 | $1 \cdot 94$ | 11102 | 145 | 1650 | 4420 | $2 \cdot 67$ | 1808 |
| 1840 | 2,180 0 | 9,105 0 | $4 \cdot 22$ | 25.58 | 1840 | 2,130 0 | 0,024 0 | 4. 51 | 2710 |
| $\cdots$ | .... | ... | $\cdots$ | . | 235 | 290 | 040 | 8.24 | 1970 |
| 478 | 69714 | 1,606 2 | 2.30 | 18189 | 3636 | 5517 | 1,398 12 | 2.58 | 15210 |
| 510 | 6812 | 18112 | 2.42 | 1484 | 384 | 2891 | 73113 | 2.40 | 1464 |
| ... | ... | .... | - | .... | .... | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | .... |
| 81118 | 5,186 4 | 10,911 10. | $2 \cdot 14$ | 12185 | 3421 | 5,730 7 | 14,726 2 | 2.65 | 15 \% 0 |
| 1614 | 2120 | 5510 | $2 \cdot 69$ | 1587 | 186 | 270 | 1,142 0 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 24126 |
| 718 | 550 | 680 | $1 \cdot 28$ | 7.1 | 418 | 380 | 750 | $2 \cdot 27$ | 13912 |
| 128 | 260 | 1330 | $5 \cdot 11$ | 8010 a | 128 | 260 | 2550 | $9 \cdot 80$ | 58129 |
| $\begin{gathered} 756 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,54314 \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $30,068 \quad 8$ | $2 \cdot 60$ | $1507$ | $\begin{gathered} 79211 \\ \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,039 \quad 15 \\ \ldots . \end{gathered}$ | $\text { 37,788 } 11$ | $3 \cdot 42$ | $2083$ |
|  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Chorasi and Barcoli Talukas.

## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Chorasi Taluka from 1888-89 to 1924.

| Yeare |  | Sears of 80 Tolas per Rupee. |  |  |  |  |  | Price per maund of 3,200 Tolas <br> Jowari <br> Kadbi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jowari. | Rice $\mathrm{in}_{\mathrm{j}}$ husk. | Cleaned Rioe. | Tur Dal. | Wal, | Cotton with seed. |  |
|  |  | S. Ch. | s. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | 8. ${ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | 8. Ch. | Reg a p. |
| 1889.89 | .- | 1312 |  | 85 | 100 | 177 |  | 0101 |
| 1888-90 | $\cdots$ | 158 | 179 | 82 | 97 | 1114 | . | 039 |
| $1890-91$ | .. | 16.6 | 1712 | 92 | 1215 | 213 | 57 | 047 |
| 1891-92 | . | 1413 | 1711 | 88 | 1215 | 20.0 | 610 | 0 9-6 |
| 1892 -93 | $\cdots$ | 151 | 171 | 7.12 | 10.0 | 1612 | 61 | 0869 |
| 1893-94 | . | 125 | 1413 | 76 | 912 | 2115 | $5 \cdot 11$ | 084 |
| 1894-95 |  | 162 | 172 | 90 | 106 | 207 | 78 | 0104 |
|  | Average | $4 \cdot 13$ | 17-0 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 10.12 | 18.8 | 6.4 | 0711 |
| 1895 | - | 1612 |  | 82 | 1315 | 229 | 611 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ |
| 1896 | .. | 162 | 163 | 76 | 9.11 | 20.0 | 611 | 1. 3 T |
| 1897 | . | 95 | 134 | 7.6 | 6. 14 | 133 | 613 | 1711 |
| 1898 | . | 1711 | 161 | 914 | 117 | 18.2 | 612 | 0411 |
| 1899 | . | 141 | 1114 | 84 | $10 \quad 13$ | 1615 | 72 | 0145 |
| 1900 | . | 92 | 1413 | 96 | 7. 10 | 102 | 49 | 146 |
| 1901 | . | 1515 | 1510 | 105 | 7. 6 | 117 | 514 | 056 |
| 1902 | $\cdots$ | 145 | 143 | 1011 | - 1 | 115 | 512 | -0 6 6 |
| 1903 | - | 202 | 153 | 100 | 815 | 1715 | 55 | 0.91 |
| 1804 | .. | 1613 | 153 | 94 | 815 | 151 | 314 | 0142 |
|  | Average | $15 \cdot 0$ | 14.15 | 9:1 | 9:7. | $15 \cdot 11$. | $5 \cdot 15$ | 0129 |
| 1905 | $\cdots$ | 149 |  | 612 |  | 96 | 315 | 0144 |
| 1900 | .. | 124 | 145 | 711 | 79 | 118 | 410 | 066 |
| 1907 | .. | 121 | 129 | 612 | 79 | 1215 | 49 | 0128 |
| 1908 | .. | 913 | 119 | 58 | 515. | 106 | 49 | 145 |
| 1909 | $\cdots$ | 1111 | 1510 | 613 | 76 | 1212 | 412 | 087 |
| 1910 | . | 138 | 1814 | 79 | 93 | 14.6 | 310 | 0117 |
| 1911 | . | 1215 | 1415 | 78 | 1113 | 169 | 37 | 130 |
| 1912 | . | 915 | 1110 | 715 | 88 | 108 | 312 | 01510 |
| 1913 | . | 1014 | 1114 | 715 | 79 | 94 | $\ldots$ | 115 |
| 1914 | . | 106 |  | 65 | 610 | .. | $\ldots$ | 108 |
|  | Average | $11 \cdot 13$ | 14•1 | 7-1 | 8:3 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 4.6 | 0143 |
| 1915 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 62 | 64 | - | . | 0145 |
| 1916 | . | 12.6 | ... | 515 | 513 | . | .... | 100 |
| 1917 | . | 95 | $\ldots$ | 59 | 512 | . | . | 0150 |
| 1918 | . | 425 | $\ldots$ | 412 | 51 |  |  | 259 |
| 1919 | .. | 45 | 60 | 412 | 38 | 410 | 115 | 508 |
| 1920 | . | 72 | 50 | 411 | 37 | 410 | 115 | 105 |
| 1021 | .. | 413 | 315 | 33 | 213 | 37 | 215 | 1147 |
| 1922 | . | 87 | .... | 510 | 47 | 711 | 1.15 | 189 |
| 1823 | . | 87 | "ii 9 | 51 | 415 | 94 | 111 | 188 |
| 1924 | . | 78 |  | 311 | 47 | $\mathrm{C}^{818}$ |  | 1123 |
|  | Averayg | $7 \cdot 13$ | 6.14 | $4 \cdot 15$ | $4 \cdot 10$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 198 |

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

APPENDIId

E.


APPENDIX


## K-contd.



APPENDIX


## K-contd.



APPENDIX


K-concld.

M. S. JAYAKAR.

Assistant Settlement Officer, Chorasi Taluka.

APPENDIX
Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

L.
occupied land, Chorasi Talukä, District Surat.


APPENDIX


## L-contd.




## L-conid.



## L-concld.


M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas.

## APPENDIX L

Summary of Dry crop rates of Taluka Chorasi, District Surat.


Average of villages transferred from one group to another and of other villages affected thereby under correction slip 558 of Settlement Manual.


## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District.


## APPENDIX M-contd.


M. S. JAYAKAR, Assistant Settlement Officer,
Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas.
N.B.-Appendix N.

Please vide Selections from the Records from the Bombay Government No. CCCLXNew Series.

## Below Revision Settlement reports on Chorasi Taluka from the Settlement Oficer.

No. S. R. V. 53.

Surat, 11th December 1925.
Submitted to the Commissioner, Northern Division.
2. Original draft reports**were sent by the undersigned as Settlement Officer for these talukas to Mr. Macmillan (to England) who was Collector at Surat till 11th June 1925 and who is now on leave. Mr. Macmillan has made his notes thereon (vide please his D.O., dated 18th October 1925). Copies thereof are herewith submitted. It appears that he has generally approved the proposals resulting in the final rates.
3. The draft reports in advance were submitted to the Settlement Commissioner and after being revised in accordance with his instructions in connection with certain paragraphs specially regarding leases, sales, etc., they were again submitted to him for approvaL. He has returned them now for being submitted through the proper channel.

M. S. JAYAKAR, Collector, Surat.

Through,
The S. C. \& D. L. R., Poona.
*Bardoli report follows.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Kilarden, Rosneath, Dumbiitonshire, } \\
& . \text { 18th October 1925. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Dear Jayakar,
I return the copies of your reports on Chorasi and Bardoli with a few brief notes.

I have been through them several times, but I find that I cannot do much with them without being able to visit the places and refer to various district statistical returns.

The grouping I could not go into without local enquiry except in most general way.

Your increase proposals are practically based on the fact that the mere fall in the value of money would justify an enhancement of more than 30 per cent. in every case, and 25 per cent. keeps you on the safe side, while the revenue history shows that the existing assessment has been moderate even under the conditions of the first ten years.

That being so as you have a big margin, it is not necessary to enquire carefully into the exact amount of increases in leasing and selling value.

Perhaps those who will oppose increases will point to the slight increase in leasing value and it would be well to try to have that cleared up and explained. Net rents should have increased by something approaching 100 per cent. in proportion to the general rise in prices if all factors had changed proportionately.

## Yours sincerely, <br> A. M. MACMILLAN.

## Notes on Revision Settlement Report.

## Chorasi.

I regret that I cannot usefully discuss the grouping or general arguments regarding economic conditions without access to detailed statistics relating to each village, and without visiting the villages personally with the question of revision in view.

The same general considerations regarding the rise in the general level of prices the value of agricultural produce and the rise in the selling price of land apply as in the case of Bardoli.

Ca $9-14$

The slightness of the increase in rents as compared with selling prices is more striking than in the case of Bardoli and seems to require further examination.

Rents seem to be roughly on the same level in multiples of assessment as in Bardoli now.

In addition to ordinary crops, Chorasi cultivators have large sources of income in the form of rent of date trees (for Surat City shops alone this might amount to over two lakhs) sale of milk and ghee and butter, sale of vegetables, fodder and grass, cow dung cakes for fuel and all the miscellaneous country produce requiredby a large town.

There has been no such important change in Chorasi as the opening of the T. V. Railway made in Bardoli but road communications have been somewhat improved.

Cotton appears to have increased by almost exactly 50 per cent.
I have made some notes on the report (margin)
Taking it that the level on assessment at the beginning of the period of the present revision survey was fair, the general rise in the level of prices, prices of produce and consequently of land, would justify more than a 30 per cent. increase and the lease figures which show lands leased at $3 \cdot 3$ to $4 \cdot 6$ times assessment would indicate that a 25 per cent. increase would still give a very moderate incidence.
(Below No. S.R.V.-53, dated 11th December 1925, from the Collector of Surat.)

> No. S.T.-489.
> Poona, 25th May 1926.

## Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. I have had the advantagë of having lived in this taluka for several years. Mr. Jayakar's report is much upon the lines of his Bardoli report. In the details he has carefully examined all facts and given us plenty of material which is sufficient for our purpose. But the curious fact is that when he comes to propose groups and rating he completely turns his back on the rental and sale statistics he has carefully compiled and discussed, and proceeds to group and rate the villages as though rental value were not a factor in the assessment. He does not even refer to the fact that his rates proposed for a number of villages are far higher than his own indices which (he carefully explains to us) indicate the maximum rate which can be imposed. If we are to believe him, then in many villages he proposes to take 60 to 70 per cent. of the total rent, while in certain other villages he proposes to take only 30 per cent. and he offers no suggestion or explanation of the difference in the treatment. Again as to the garden lands you may search the report with a microscope, and there is not a single reference to them anywhere, and yet they are a very important item round about Surat and Rander. I have on the very day of writing this report been out examining about thirty survey numbers of garden (Bhata) land within a mile or so of Rander and there are some curious features. But Mr. Jayakar has not discussed garden lands at all. However I shall try to clear that up when I come to the details.

C3. I know of no area in the Presidency in which more valuable reclamations from the sea could be made at a lower cost.) After the Sukkur Barrage canals are completed if any of the excavators survive one of the small pattern could in one season add a larger area at a lower cost to the good cultivable land of Surat district than it could by working a similar time in the Sukkur Barrage scheme. Round about the mouth of the Tapti alone a reclamation of 20 square miles or 12,000 acres of first class land could easily be made by one of the machines in one season, adding something like 20 to 30 lakhs to the wealth of the Presidency. Modern engineering in concrete could provide the sluices for monsoon drainage and for sweetening the new salt soil. Previous efforts at these reclamations almost invariably failed for want of co-ordination and sustained maintenance, and also because such works could be profitable only in proportion to their magnitude. It does not pay to put up a large wall to enclose one or two fields. If five private individuals enclose five private estates with a joint wall then every now and then one of them will neglect his section and let the sea enter. It is pre-eminently a case for State control and enterprise.
4. Paragraph 18.-Mr. Jayakar has omitted a most important point. There are in the taluka 200,000 toddy palms. It is a mistake to call them dates as they do not yield dates and a lot of them are tadi (Borassus and not Phœenix). Mr. Jayakar says that only 60,000 are tapped annually. This is confirmed by the Excise Superintendent. The owners get a rent that ranges from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 and averages fully Rs. 4 (not Rs. 6 as Mr. Macmillan opines). At any rate even at the modest rate of Rs. 4 per tree they yield an income of $2 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs gamed with practically no effort. Now the gross land revenue of the taluka may be roughly taken at 2 lakhs. We now have an important standard by which to judge the land revenue when we remember that its aggregate amount is only what the landlords receive annually for the tapping of a fraction of their toddy trees. It can therefore be paid without touching a single grain of corn that grows on any of the fields. Yet another important point. When land is let by the landlord to the tenant for a definite cash rent we then fixd that the tenant does not take the fees for tapping the toddy trees. These are received by the landlord in addition to his rent. When therefore we read, as Mr. Jayakar clearly proves to us, that the landlord receives rent fully four times the assessment and often five times, let us also not forget that he is usually receiving more than the assessment in addition as rent of toddy trees. The rents imposed as stated in this report, being rents for agriculture only, especially in garden lands are several multiples of the assessment
lower than what the landlord gets. Before proceeding to deal with the groups and rating I will make a few short remarks on some passages in the report.
5. The portion of the Surat-Bardoli Road in the Baroda territory is in a terrible state. It is not much use for our Executive Engineer to keep his portion up if there is an impracticable patch in the middle. Here again is a well marked opportunity for Government to effect by their intervention a most valuable advance in the internal communications of the district.-

Paragraph 8.-Surat exports plenty of produce other than agricultural. It must not be supposed that all its imports are paid for solely by agricultural exports.

Paragraph 11.-The population figure of course excludes the city. The increase of population has just succeeded in defeating plague, influenza and emigration by a short head.

Paragraph 13.-It is not till we get to the north of Broach that the popular belief in the decrease of rain in recent years is at all reflected in the statistics.

Paragraph 14.-Since grass has been treated as a crop (in Surat it decidedly is, and very often a very profitable crop) the percentage of the other crops to the whole cropped area has naturally been lowered but their relative extent of course is not affected.

Paragraph 15.-These statistics show a fairly well-marked decrease in vegetable growing. My belief is that the length of the lead from Surat is rather too great to compete with vegetables from Thana or even Poona.
6. It is rather unusual to find that cattle have increased, particularly milch cattle. In this grass-kadbi country with plenty of water, dairy farming is palpably on the increase. This revenue again, we must remember, comes off the land and is earned out of a portion of the crops which is very frequently ignored. It will hardly perhaps be believed, and yet it is a fact, that the rent of rich garden lands exceeding Rs. 60 per acre in the vicinity of the towns in Surat district is paid solely from the proceeds of the green grass cut and sold in the monsoon at so many bundles per pice.

Paragraph 24.-The sale multiples are remarkably uniform in the four groups and prove that nowhere does the assessment take much over 1 th of the rental produce on the average (except in the worst group, where it takes 43 per cent., see paragrapl 11 below). Of course there are individual instances of villages with very high or very low rates. If 6 per cent. is the lowest rate at which any one would dream of investing in agricultural rents then a sale price of 16 multiples of the assessment means that the rental is just double the assessment. Out of the gross rental one assessment has to be deducted as the State share and the remainder is what the purchaser can buy. At 33.3 multiples the rent is treble the assessment, and at 50 multiples it is four times. Since in all Chorasi the average well exceeds 50 we are now taking less than 25 per cent. of the rent (as in the minds of purchasers) even when we interpret sales at 6 per cent. basis. But let us see whether that is the real basis. The rents in Chorasi as worked out by Mr. Jayakar from his drycrop figures and investigations lie between $3 \cdot 3$ and $4 \cdot 1$ multiples. We may call it 3.7 on the average remembering that this is the cash rent and that these rents are always a little less compared with the produce rents. Then we have also to remember that they do not include the income from the rent of toddy trees. It is true that this additional income is not earned on every field alike. There are marvellous rents paid in Rander on account of the famous Rander Jujube (ber) tree. It is said that the produce of a single tree would easily lie between Rs. 40 and 50 and no expenditure on cultivation or anything else is given to them. It is therefore difficult to say quite how high the rent level should be taken, but it is very certainly not below four multiples, all things considered. This means that the purchaser will have three multiples of the assessment to go to his pocket, and therefore at 6 per cent. he will be ready to pay just 50 multip'es for it. We therefore find an exact coincidence between the general result of the sales and the general result of the rents. But there are a large number of particular cases in which the rents are a good deal higher. Here is an interesting instance :

Certain survey numbers (see my Appendix X) the aggregate of the assessment of which reaches Rs. 248-8-0 were let in 1922-23 for eight years (of which four years still have to run) for Rs. 1,126. That will be found to be approximately $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ times the assessment. But suriey number 355 assessed at Rs. 159 and leased for

Rs. 641-14-0 has recently been sold for Rs. 16,500 : about 34.8 years purchase (allowing for Local Fund) the reason for this high rate being given that rents will very likely increase (as there were no improvements, wells or any other structure or work whatever in this land, which I have just been walking through). A rent of Rs. 433-2-0 a year for six acres of land assessed at Rs. 85 with no irrigation-no improvement that I could see to enhance its value in any way-is staggering ! I found one field which let last year for Rs. 175 against an assessment of 38 ( $4 \cdot 6$ multiples). But that is not thought enough and this year the rent is raised to Rs. 230 ( 6.05 multiples). I have put together a schedule of all these rents (for Bhata land), Appendix X. They seem to me as incredible as the rents paid for bidi shops in the city, and yet the tenants who told me these rents did not seem to think that they were likely to fail to pay them. They agreed that when there came seasons of unusually bad rainfall (such as 1918) the landlord usually showed them some concession so that we must not take the highest of these rents as likely to be cei.t. per cent. collected.

Paragraph 46.-Here Mr. Jayakar gives excellent illustrations of the result of the proposal to fix the rent permanently in kind which bas l een put forward by one of the members of the Legislative Council. A rent in kind would have risen in proportion strictly to the price of produce. But rents have not risen in this proportion and moreover it is plain to the meanest intelligence that if the cost of labour, or of manure or implements or any other item of farmers' expenditure were to rise in a greater proportion than the price of produce then the rents would have to be content with a less rise, or indeed sometimes with no rise at all. The rental basis takes full and just account of all these items but the price of produce basis leaves all the other things out. If only Government could have had the foresight to have fixed in 1910 or thereabouts an assessment in kind to be redeemed at current prices what an overflowing treasury we should now have had. There would be hardly any expenditure too extravagant for us to contemplate.

Paragraph 52.-Mr. Jayakar here rightly brings out the main point that if we had followed the price of produce we should be demanding far more than we now think of doing. But upon the rents which have risen less than prices (no doubt because cost of cultivation and some items have risen more) we are perfectly justified in taking what he proposes. Rental basis gives its full value to every element of the cost of production and eliminates from the category of possible objections those which are based upon the enhanced wages, scarcity of manure and all the hundred and one arguments which a farmer can always bring forward.
7. I now proceed to deal with the grouping. The old groups were based by Mr. Fernandez and his predecessors on a sort of vague theory as to what would or ought to make rents higher here and lower there. They had to adopt that guesswork procedure because they had not got any trustworthy body of rents systematically collected and tested. If they had, there can be hardly any doubt whatever that the Settlement Officers who framed and taught the policy of the Joint Report would have exclusively adopted those rents as their guide. I do not know whether it is adequately realised by those of us nowadays who study the Joint Report that the officers of that time (1840-50) who framed the first principles of our land revenue system were actually the direct pupils at Haileybury of the great economists Malthus and Ricardo. Both Ricardo and Malthus were teachers and not only the officers who drafted the Joint Report but many of those who had to deal with the discussions and finally approve it were pupils of these great men and perhaps that is why our land revenue system, framed at that time, has had substantially more sound theory imported into it than most of the land revenue systems of the world. Coming back to our grouping however I find Mr. Jayakar has to deal with four old groups (dry-crop) rated at Rs. $7 \frac{1}{2}$, Rs. 7, Rs. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. 6. Of these, he proposes to amalgamate No. 1 and 2 and call that Group I so that old Group III becomes his new II and old Group IV his new III. He then sets himself a general standard of 25 per cent. increase and he works it out like this:-


He then takes the average of 8-12-0 and 8-2.0 which he puts at Rs. 8-6-0 (though strictly speaking it is $8-7-0$ ) and thet he again takef the average of $8-2-0$ and $7-8-\mathrm{C}$ which he rightly puts at 7-13-0 and he finally proposes for his three groups Rs. 9-6-0, Rs. 8-6-0, and Rs. 7-13-0. But it cat be seen that he has made a great arithmetical blunder. His Group I is actually composed of the whole of the $7 \frac{1}{2}$ and 7 rupee villages whereas his Group II contains only villages at Rs. 6-8-0. Consequently if we add 25 per cent. to these we have no conearn with the average between $8-12$ and 8-2, or the other average between 8-2 and 7-8. But we should take instead of Mr. Jayakar's $8-8$ the true 25 per cent. increase which is 8-2. For his III Group which contains old Group IV and four villages which he quite rightly (apparently om a rental basis though he does not say so) puts down out of old Group III there might possibly be some justification for taking the average between $8-2$ and $7-8$, but there are only four villages at the old $6 \frac{1}{2}$ rate brought by him into this group. We shall find that on the villages he has actually included in his new Groups II and III the increase which is about 33 per cent. on the II Group and 30 per cent. on the III Group is not at all what he wanted, but it is the result of the curious want of Jucidity and arithmetical carelessness.
8. I have already foreshadowed that I cannot agree to this disregard of rental value Mr. Jayakar proposes to rate at Rs. 9-6.0 a number of villages whose indices do not even reach Rs. 8, and in his second group he would rate at Rs. 8-6-0 Bamroli with-an index of 8-1-6 (on 600 acres rented land and very poor sales also). I propose to re-sort them according to the rental statistics, and then see whether there is any symmetry or reason for the resulting groups. I would, agreeing with Mr. Jayakar, take the first group now rated at Rs. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ and second group rated at Rs. 7, and I would raise both of them to Rs. 9-8-0 (instead of his Rs. 9-6-0). But in doing this I should turn out the following villages:-

> Rs. a. p.

| Dabholi |  |  | . 72 |  | on | 1 | a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fulpada .. |  | $\cdots$ | 715 |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| Kumbharia |  | . | 8 | 4 | on | 3 |  |  |

all of these have bad sales as well as the bad index figures put against them. They are no nearer Surat than some villages put at the original Settlement in Group III. The assessment proposed by Mr. Jayakar for Group I (whole) is Rs. 2,79,745. The cash rents now realised in four villages only are:

|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Katargam | .. | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 81,760 |
| Amroli | $\cdots$ | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 47,994 |
| Kosad | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 44,254 |
| Ved | .. | .. | . | . | 30,826 |

and in the whole group on only part of the land Rs. 3,79,031. Palanpur (Rs. 9-5-0 sales poor) is a village upon which this rate will press rather heavily if these rents are conclusive but the rental and sale statistics of this one village are hardly sufficiently strong to justify it being treated differently to its neighbours. The three villages above-named (Dabholi, etc.) should go right down to the last group on Rs. 7 where it will be seen that their rental indices will make them more at home. Group II should also contain Magob (index 9-3-8 and fair sales) and five other villages brought down from Group I, Singanpur, Simada, Tunki, Umra and Umarwada in which very large areas are rented at a general average index figure of about Rs. 8-12-0 and the whole of old Group III except five villages which should go down to the last group joining the three I have already brought down from Group I, and these are (i) the four villages which Mr. Jayakar also marks out for reduction as follows :-

and (il) Bamroli .. .. 816 on 600 acres.

Most of old Group IV can also be added to this Group II, though to avoid too sharp an increase I would recommend that the combined rate should be taken not at Rs. 8-6-0 but at Rs. 8-4-0. All the villages of old Group IV show indices which are well up to that level. Ever this re-arrangement will not do justice to the rental indices of some of the villages in old Group IV, now put by me in Group II (at 8-4-0) and which Mr. Jayakar puts in his. Group III (at 7-13-0). Consider these :-


Putting villages like these even up in group I would still leave them heavily under-assessed. And I am quite prepared also to agree that we should not overstrain rental figures in one settlement to the detriment of a village. When they show that a village is being overrated, I would let them count to the last anna (as I have done in the present proposals) but I do not press them to justify phenomenal increases to single villages. It will be quite sufficient if these villages go up as I propose to Rs. 8-4-0. Then at the next settlement the rental statistics will be examined again, and if they are still as fortunate as now, they can be dealt with at that time.
9. But we then need to have a group much lower than Mr. Jayakar's Group III at Rs. 7-13-0 which I should call my Group III at Rs. 7 in which all the weak and bad villages should come. These are the 8 villages detailed above. We thus get three groups at Rs. 9-8-0, Rs. 8-4-0, and Rs. 7-0-0 in three steps at an interval of 20 annas between them. If we abandon the Curzonian standard for the Todhunter Committee's we must even put the rate @ Rs. 6-8-0.
10. Looking to the map showing my proposed grouping Umra (Group II) and Dabholi, Fulpada and Kumbharia (Group III) appear as isolated patches surrounded by bigher groups when rated strictly according to rental statistics. It is perhaps permissible to raise them to equality with their neighbours (Umra to I, and Fulpada, Dak hol and Kumbharia to II) on the ground that the rental statistics must be a little inadequate, and can hardly override the strong evidence of their neighbours. If this be done (and I leave the decision to Government) then we achieve a high degree of topographic symmetry in the grouping.
11. We should like to know how the existing and proposed assessments (Dry-crop) compare with the Todhunter Committee's suggestion that we should aim at 25 per cent. Land Revenue +64 per cent. Local Fund as a final standard : but should not reduce existing rates when financial circumstances do not permit (as in Bombay they certainly do not). While not accepting this very low limit (coming so soon after the Curzon limit of 50 per cent.), the actual facts are :-

| Actual rents (to which toddy and other fruit trees income has not been added). | Present actual assessment on the same land. | Percentage. | Future assessment at Settle. ment Commissioner's rate of Rs. 9-8-0. | Percentage of rent. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,707,031 | 1,14,325 | $31 \cdot 623$ | 1,47,165 | 38-86 | Figures of Dabholi, Fulpada, Kumbharia withdrawn from group I, Appendix H . |
| Group III- |  |  | At Rs, 7. |  |  |
| 35,693 150 | 15,587 50 | $43 \cdot 67$ | 16,092 | $45 \cdot 1$ | - |
| This shows that Gro ip III is | now failly fully | assessed, an |  | róoid raising th | e percentage to $45 \cdot 1$ |
| the only course is to put 6-8-0 so percontage is being levied | as the rate inst on the toddy a | ad fruit tree | $\mid \text { proposed }(=4 \mid$ | $\text { 1•86\%). } \quad \text { Ba }$ | do not forget that |

12. Rice.-Jn this small taluka with very little difference in climate and communication the conditions governing the rental value of rice land would not be very far different from those governing the dry-crop. It is not like Bardoli where with a much larger area under rice and more statistics and change of climate from east to west there was reason to consider that the rice and dry-crop groups ought not entirely to coincide. In Chorasi rice land is very scarce. There are only 25 villages which have an area exceeding 10 acres of rice. The conditions of population and accessibility and so on which affect the demands for rice land will be equally marked upon the dry-crop land and I see here no reason for different grouping. The statistics are scanty. But I know from my own observation that rice land does not do very well and it is a very precarious adventure.

The existing rates are :-

| Rice. | Mr. Jayakar's proposal. | My prorosal. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| old rates. | A |  | $\cdot$ |
| Old group II $\begin{gathered}7 \text { ingoil }+6 \\ 7\end{gathered}$ | 16-14-0 (9-6-0 + 7-8-0) | $91+8=17-8-0$ | Made into new Group I drycrop both by Mr. Jayakar and by me. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 15-9-0(8-6-0+7-3-0) \\ 14-7-0(7-13-0+6-10-0) \end{array}$ | ) $84+6=14 t$ | Made by me into new Group II. |
| 3 villages of $I$ and 5 of II |  | $7+5=12$ | Made into new Group III by me |

No village for which we have any rice rental has been changed from one to another of these groups (so we have no ground for fixing Rice groups different from the dry-crop groups). Mr. Jayakar proposes rice rating upon the same principle and the same mistake as he has made in the dry-crop. Thus he gives the rates suggested in column A in the above statement. I do not at all like the awkward figures in which it results. In my dry-crop proposals I have joined his second and. third groups into one group subject to weeding out a few villages for a group even lower than his lowest. I thus get three dry-crop groups and the rates I propose for them as rice groups also are :-

| Group. |  | Soil. |  |  | Water. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. |  |  | Rs. |  |
| I | $\cdots$ | 9 | 8 | plus | 8 | 0 |
| II | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4 |  | 6 | 0 |
| III |  | 7 | 0 | " | 5 | 0 |

It will be seen that while I put a trifle more on to the first group, the other two I put substantially lower than Mr. Jayakar, and I think this is indicated by the sale and rental statistics. They are much more manageable figures. The tesult will be hardly any increase at all on the rice land, which I think is quite as it should be. In the lowest group there is only one village which contains an appreciable amount of rice (Bamroli, 11 acres).
13. Gardens.-The existing rate is Rs 12 in Group I and Rs 10 in Group III (where there is only one village Kaphleta which contains garden at all). This garden really is Bhata, or fine alluvion subject to inundation. Though the maximum rate is only 12 rupees, yet by the addition of certain 'gūns' we often find acres assessed at as much as Rs 14 or 15. There are only 14 villages even in Group I in which any appreciable quantity exists. I have inspected these garden lands in three important villages Adajan, Jahangirpur and Rander. The rents rule astonishingly high in most of these. Mr. Jayakar proposes a new rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ that is 25 per cent. increase. Now here we have a very large body of rents; no less than 792 acres are leased at a multiple of $3 \cdot 42$ assessment yielding an index of $28-8-3$. But among them there are a few villages which have not commanded such good results. These are:-

|  |  |  |  | Maltiple. | Indes. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kumbharia | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | . | 2.53 | 15 | 210 |
| Magob | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | 2.40 | 14 | 6 |

Now these villages cannot bear a rate of Rs. 15. Indeed Ajna with an index of 16-0-3 does not bear it at all easily. But Kumbharia has already been put down by me into dry-crop Group III, while Magob I have also recommended to reduce to Group II. If the dry-crop figures are not convincing as to Magob at least the garden figures show that it is not a village in which rentals are going well : also Singanpur has already gone into Group II. That being so, I propose to put the rate for Group I at Rs. 16: But Pal should be specially put in Group II for garden with a rate of Rs. 12. It will be noticed that some of these villages have got very large areas of land leased, particularly Adajan, Bet and Pal. In fact, it will be discovered on checking with Appendix $L$ that the area leased exceeds the area of the whole village. This result of course occurs because there having been more than one lease of the same area within the period Mr. Jayakar has compiled he has taken the area and the rents twice. He ought to have noted this in order to prevent our making statistical mistakes. However, when we find such a very large area leased as this, it is quite inadmissible to argue that we have not got enough rental statistics or that these statistics are related to special areas, either specially good or specially bad or anything of that sort. I went through a large area of Adajan and other villages and could scarcely find a single piece of bhata which was not leased on a cash rent, and the tenant was there in the field to confirm the fact, and answer us that it was an ordinary market rate rent and not extorted for any special reason. I think therefore we can quite rely upon these rents. They are immensely more powerful evidence than anything else could be. Fulpada, Kumbharia and Dabholi which I have placed in Group III for dry-crop do not need a rate below Rs. 12 for garden, and therefore I would have two rates only Rs. 16 and Rs. 12, and Pal which ordinarily falls into Group I, I would class for garden purposes in garden Group II in deference to the very large leased area with an index of Rs. 15-4-9. I have carefully searched the report to find any reason for Mr. Jayakar's Bagayat rate but found none whatever except just the bare statement that he proposes to increase it by 25 per cent.
14. Paragraph 55 of his report.-Here is an innocent looking suggestion which I think requires closer scrutiny. Mr. Jayakar proposes that the concession for maf kachho should be continued. This means that houses built on land not included in the village site, but either just outside the village site, or even on the cultivated land a little further out are exempt from assessment. Now it has always been the practice not to charge any assessment on buildings, whether residential or more properly agricultural for storing produce, cattle etc., so long as these buildings were erected by agriculturists on their own land for their own use. It never was intended that once they had so been erected they should remain exempt for all time even though they passed to the possession of non-agriculturists and were used for non-agricultural purposes. Yet this is what has actually happened over most of Gujarat. In the days before British rule uninhabited villages were frequently peopled by offering land free and house sites free to get people to come there in the expectation of getting some land revenue after a year or two. It has several times been ruled by Gevernment that these mafi kachho sites should not be exempt when they cease to be agricultural. But owing to the difficulty of scrutinising a number of such uses, in order to realise quite petty sums of revenue, we have drifted into the habit during the last 30 or 40 years of automatically continuing these concessions without scrutinising their purpose and conditions. We have now a proposal to continue them for a further settlement period. Every day land is getting more valuable, house sites which would not have fetched 4 annas a year a century ago will probably now rent for quite Rs. 4 and in some cases much more. It is no longer a mere waste of time and trouble to scrutinise these uses: and I therefore recommend that now we have reached a juncture in the history of the taluka at which it is appropriate to make such a declaration. Government should draw attention to past declarations that these concessions were originally intended for purely agricultural purpose, and having been renewed from settlement to settlement merely as concessions, as an act of grace, Government now propose to renew them only so far as agricultural use and purpose can be established. An officer will be directed to scrutinise each plot and determine whether it is still entitled to be held free or should pay to Government the standard ground rent.
15. Finally Mr. Jayakar recommends a 30 years' guarantee. As usual I dissent. I do not think that any settlement should be made for so long a period oa 9-16

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particularly now that we have established a definite basis of assessment and possess material for revising and reassessing any taluka without the inhabitants. hardly being aware of the operation. The old fear of "harassing the villagers," and of the expense of settlement operations, has ceased to have any ground. The Todhunter Committee on taxation has pointed out (what I have in vain been saying for many years) that it is most unfair to all parties and far more upsetting to agriculture in the end to fix these long periods for settlements. I recommend that 15 years should be the limit for-which these rates should be guaranteed.
16. Inam villages.-I accept the grouping suggested. Vanj should go in Group I.
17. A revised map showing my Chorasi dry-crop groups (the rice groups are the same) is attached.

## F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

## APPENDIX X.

Referred to in paragraph 6 of Setlement Commissioner's remarks.
Rander and Jahangirpura Rents.


Adajan Rents.

(Below Commissioner of Selllements' No. S. T.-489, dated 25th May 1926.)
No. S. R. V. 118.
Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D. No. 1.
Ist October 1926.

## Submitted to Government.

2. Chorasi Taluka is one of the most prosperous in the Presidency and as is evident from the statements of sales and leases accompanying this report, the rental value of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Surat has enormously increased in the last decade of the settlement period. A large enhancement of the existing rates is therefore justified. The remarks of the Commissioner of Settlements who is intimately acquainted with the taluka bear out the opinion of the Assistant Settlement Officer.
3. The Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Settlements that the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals cannot stand without modification and that he appears to have paid insufficient attention to the excellent statistics which be has collected in Appendices $G$ and $H$. The rates and grouping proposed by the Commissioner of Settlements appear to be thoroughly sound and acceptable. The only point in which the undersigned cannot follow him is the proposed reduction of Umarwada from the first to the second group (vide his 8th paragraph). Umarwada's indices for the three decades are Rs. 18-11-5, Rs. 17-5-2 and Rs. 19-12-2 not in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8-12-0 as he has stated. The sale statistics are also good and the village adjoins the city. It obviously belongs to the first group and should remain there.
4. I accept the Commissioner of Settlements' proposals as regards rice lands and gardens, their rates and grouping.
5. As regards the period of guarantee, I am afraid that it is not practicable to lessen the thirty years period. There are no especial grounds to do so. In spite of the Todhunter Commission's report, a long period of guarantee is bound to be less unsettling than a short one. Rates cannot be enhanced if pitched too low: but they can be and have in the past been reduced by Government when pitched too high. The public know this well enough and are not to be induced to believe in the benefits of a brief settlement period.
6. The undersigned agrees with the Commissioner of Settlements who knows the District (as I do not) that the declaration proposed by him in his 14th paragraph may be made regarding mafi kacho.
7. The petitions of objection are forwarded herewith. They contain no arguments of weight.

G. E. CHATFIELD,<br>Commissioner, N. D.

## Revision Settlement.

Chorasi Thaluka, Surat District.
Second - of,

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. 

Refenoe Defartment.
Resolution No. 7544/24.
Bombay Castle, 19th July 1927.


#### Abstract

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. S.R.V. 118 dated 1st October 1926-Submitting with his remarks; the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District, together with the petitions of objections relating thereto.


- Letter from Mr. M. B. Jayekar, Assistant Setilement Officer, Chorasi Thluka, No. S.R.V. 58-Ohorasi dated 80th October 1925.

Memorandum from the Colleotor of Surat No. S.R.V. 58, dated 11th December 1925.
Mamorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. B.T. 489, dated 25th May 1926.
Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 71 Government villages, 3 sharakati villages, 2 inam villages and Government lands in 2 inam villages of the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District. Of the 71 Government villages 4, viz., Am roli, Bharthana, Kosad and Utran, were transferred from the Olpad to the Chorasi Taluka in 1910 and their guarantee does not expire till the revenue year 1929-30.
2. The report was submitted by the Settlement Officer, Mr. M. S. Jayakar, in October 1925. It has not been reviewed in detail by the Collector, because the Settlement Officer himself happened at the time to be the Collector during the absence on leave of the permanent Collector, Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S. The report has, however, been exhaustively dealt with by the Commissioner of Settlements, himself a former Collector of the district, and in fact, has been practically re-written by him. The Commissioner, N. D., supports the Commissioner of Settlements tbroughout.
3. The revenue history of the taluka is one of general prosperity and the Commissioner, N. D., describes it as one of the most prosperous in the Presidency. Its prosperity is reflected in the statistios of prices and of rents which have been orrefully compiled by the Settlement Offioer. After taking into consideration the several factors discussed in the report he recommends an increase of 26.89 per cent. in the total assessment of the taluka.
4. The Settlement Officer proposes to divide the villages into three groups as shown below :-

| Group. |  | Number of villages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 38 (old groups I and II): |
| II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14 (villages of old group III, except 4). |
| III | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 (old group IV plus 4 of old group III). |
|  |  |  |  |

The Commissioner of Settlements has found himself unable to accept the proposed grouping, and has carefully rearranged the villages according to the rental statistios and index figures given in appendices $G$ and $H$. His proposals, which are accepted by the Commissioner, N. D., are accepted by Government for the reasons given by him, and they are sanctioned subject to the modification
that the village of Umarvada should be retained in group $I$ as recommended by the Commissioner. The revised groups now sanctioned are :-

5. As regards the rates, the Settlement Officer proposes to raise the present dry-crop rates generally by 25 per cent., which, according to his calculations, are Rs. 9-6-0 for group I, Rs. 8-6-0 for group II and Re. 7-13-0 for group III. The Commissioner of Settlements has however pointed out the Settlement Officer's mistake in his calculations and suggests a different scale of rates in view of the radical changes which he has proposed in the grouping. His proposed rates, which have been accepted by the Commissioner, are Rs. 9-8-0 for group I, Rs. $8-4-0$ for group II and Rs. 7 for group III, giving a difference of 20 annas between the rates in each group. In regard to the third group Mr. Anderson indicates that the percentage of rent in it is as much as 45 and he consequently considers that a rate of Rs. 6-8-0 may be more suitable. In view of this comparatively high percentage and of the fact that the most inferior villages of the taluka have been included in the last group, Government consider the proposed rate of Rs. 7 to be too high, and they are aocordingly pleased to sanction a rate of Rs. 6-8-0 for this group. And further with a view to making some allowance for the fall in cotton prices and for the probability of some decline in rentals taking place in consequence thereof, Government think it necessary to make some reduction in the proposed dryorop rates for groups I and II also. Maintaining the same difference of annas 20 between the rates of each group, they sanction Rs. 9 and Rs. 7-12-0 as dry-crop rates of groups I and II, respectively.
6. As regards rice lands Government approve the Commissioner of Settlements' proposals that there shall be the same rates for rice soil as for dry-crop. I'he rice rates now sanctioned :-

| Group. | Soil. |  |  |  | Water. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | s. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | s. |  |
| I | .. | ... |  | ... | ... | 8 | 0 |
| II | ... | ... | 718 | ... | ... | 6 | 0 |
| III | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... | 5 |  |

7. The proposal of the Commissioner of Settlements that garden lands in the old dry-crop group I except Pal should be rated at Rs. 16 and garden lands in Pal and the other villages of the taluka should be rated at Rsi 12 , in lieu of the existing rates of Res. 12 and Rs. 10, is sanctioned.
8. The inam villages of Dindoli and Vanz should be included in group I and the Government lands in the inam village of Dindoli should be included in group I and those of Sonari in group III, as recommended by the Settlement Officer. These villages and lands should be given the maximum rates now sanctioned for the Government villages in the several groups.
9. Orders will be issued separately on the Settlement Officer's recommendation in paragraph 55 of his report that the concessions with regard to Mafi Kachha lands should be continued.
10. The appended statement" shows the grouping and revised rates now sanctioned. These rates involve an increase of $18 \cdot 38$ per cent. as against the increases of 24.48 per cent. and 26.89 per cent. recommended by the Commissioner of Settlements and the Settlement Officer respectively. They should be introduced in all the villages except the villages of Amroli, Bhartana, Kosad and Utran, during the current revenue year 1926-27, levied from the revenue year 1927-28 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years. The revised rates in the four villages mentioned above should be introduced during the revenue year 1929-30, levied from the revenue year 1930-31 and guaranteed so as to expire at the same time as the rates for the bulk of the villages of the taluka.

[^35]11. The above orders have been passed after the most careful and exhaustive consideration of the petitions of objections and representations which Government have received frow various quarters in connection with the revision settlements of this and of Bardoli talukas. The main grounds of objection which have been'arged are :-
(1) the fall in the price of agricultural produce, especially cotton;
(2) the inclusion by the Settlement Officer of abnormal years in calculating the rates based on prices;
(3) the inflation of land values caused by money made in South Africa;
(4) the unsettled condition of the exohange ratio;
(5) the indebtedness of the cultivators and their failure to make a profit;
(6) the vitiation of the statistics regarding rent.

As regards the first point, it is true that the price of cotton has fallen since 1925 and that cotton has steadily expanded in the taluka to the exolusion of food crops. But it is equally a fact that while the prices of some crops have gone down, thuse of others have risen ; and there is no reason why land that formerly grew jowari and now grows cotton should not again grow jowari or some other crop, if it is found to be more profitable than cotton. If therefore cotton cultivation is not now profitable, the present cultivators of cotton can turn their attention to some crop the price of which is not dependent on world-wide conditions. Revenue settlements which are guaranteed for the long period of thirty years are not based solely on prices whioh fluctuate, but mainly on the statistics of leases and rental values. Having regard however to the peculiar circumstances of this taluka, Government have made suitable allowance for the fall in cotton prices and for the probability of some decline in rentals taking place in consequence thereof, since as stated above the rates now fixed involve an increase of only $18 \cdot 38$ per cent. in the assessment as compared with the increases of 26.89 and 24.48 proposed by the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner of Settlements respectively.

As regards the second point, some critics consider the years 1914 to 1925 to be abnormal, although the particular years in which there were temporary and abnormal conditions have not been specified. There has admittedly been a permanent rise in prices since 1914; and although they may not now be so high as they were five years ago, and possibly may still decline slightly, nevertheless the final average figure must be substantially higher than the figure of the first 14 years of the century. The effect of a world-wide war cannot be merely to leave the course of alfairs simply as it was. An addition of 18 per cent. to the total assessment of this prosperous and well situated taluka which, as has already been stated, makes allowance for the fall in prices, is therefore not likely adversely to affect the margin of profit in consequence of any further drop in prices.

As regards the third point, it is difficult to believe that shrewd and practical men of business who have made their money in South Africa will on their return home proceed to invest it in something which will yield them no return and will actually prove a burden to them. It is evident that these men are not carried away by a sentimental desire to purchase or rent land near Surat, regardless of the consequences, but that they regard the investment of their money in land in the Chorasi Taluka as a sound business proposition.

As regards the fourth point, the exchange was at $1 s .6 d$. when the Settlement Officer was preparing his report, and it has continued to remain approximately at that figure ever since. There is accordingly no force in this objeotion.

As regards the fifth point, no arguments have been advanced in support of the statements that the cultivators are in debt and their profits are small. If by oultivator is meant the tenant, the statement is irrelevant. If it refers to the land owner who lets his land to a tenant, it is incorrect. If it refers to the owner who cultivates his own land, it is clear that he must be making the
same rental income as is made by the land-lord who lets his land to a tenant and must be securing the same remuneration for his labour as a tenant receives when he cultivates a land-lord's land.

As regards the sisth point, no proof of the statement is offered. In the investigations preliminary to a revision settlement, the Settlement Officer invariably excludes rents which he has reason to suppose represent interest on debt, even though they may not be abnormally high; and further there is no reason to suppose that except in really exceptional cases lenders will advance more money than the security is worth.
12. The Governor in Council has analysed the objections raised to the settlement at this length, as he is convinced that they have been based upon entirely erroneous ideas, and that the prognostications of disaster, if not of ruin, which have been made, will not be fulfilled. On the contrary he has little doubt that, despite the increase of assessment now to be levied, the history of the Taluka in the course of the next settlement period will be one of continually increasing prosperity.

> By order of the Governor in Council,

## A. E. SERVAI, <br> Acting Deputy Secretary to Governmeau.

## To

- The Commissioner, Northern Division,
*The Collector of Surat (with the petitions of objections),
- The Commissioner of Settlements,
- The Accountant General,
- The Public Works Department,
- The Finance Department, The Government of India (by letter).

[^36]
## Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7544/24 dated 19th July 1927.

Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 7544/24 dated 19th July 1927.

## Chopasi

Group I
$\underset{\text { Dry-orop rate. }}{\text { Maximum }} \quad$ Group $I$.
Rs. a. p.
Maximum
Dry-orop rate
Ra. a. p.

1. Adajan
2. Amroli
3. Anjna
4. Athws
5. Bet
6. Bharthana Kosad
7. Bhatha
8. Dumbhal
9. Jahangirabar
10. Jahangirpura
11. Kapadra
12. Karanj
13. Katargam
14. Khatodra
15. Kosad
16. Limbayat

Group II.



1. Magod
2. Siganpor

Siınada
4. Tunki
5. Umra
6. Althan
. Anthasia
8. Bhatar
9. Bharthana Vesu
10. Eklera
11. Kharwasa
12. Pali
13. Pardi Kande
14. Piplod
15. Talangpor
16. Bhanodra
17. Deladva

| $\ldots$ ) | : |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| ... |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | 7120 |
| ... |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |
| ... |  |
| $\ldots$... |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |



Group III.

1. Dabholi
2. Fulpada
3. Kumbharia
4. Bamroli
5. Bhadvad


Group LII.

Inama villages of Vanz and Dindoli to be put in group I.
Rice Rates.
Soil rates for rice to be the same as dry-crop rates. Water rates to be as follows:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
| :---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Group | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| $"$ | II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| $"$ | III | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Garden Rates.
Old dry-crop Group I (except Pal) Rs. 16.

| Pal | Rs. a. p. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kumbharia |  |
| Magod | >12 00 |
| Tunki |  |
| Kapletha |  |

## Revision Settlement. <br> Chorasi Taluka, Surat District. <br> Second - of,

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. 

Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 7544/24.
Bombay Castle, 11th October 1927.
Letter from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S. T. 489 dated 28th September 1927 :-
"I have the honour of stating that the village of Panas (item No. 26 in Appendix $Q$ in Chorasi settlement report) was, it appears, through oversight, not included in the statement appended to Government Resolution No. 7544/24 dated 19th July 1927 sanctioning the second revision settlement of Chorasi Taluka. Consequently revised rates were not notified in this village and the new settlement has, therefore, not been introduced. I would accordingly request that Government may be moved to sanction the revised rates of Panas to be introduced in 1927-28, levied from 1928-29, and guaranteed for a period of 29 years, so that the garantee may expire with that of the remaining villages of the taluka."

Resolution.-In the circumstances reported by the Commissioner of Settlements the revised rates should be introduced in the village of Panas in the revenue year 1927-28, levied from 1928-29 and guaranteed for a period of 29 years.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

> The Commissioner, N. D.,
> The Collector of Sarat,
> The Commissioner of Settlements,
> The Accountant General,

The Pablic Works Department, The Finance Department, The Government of India (by letter).

## Revision Settlement.

Bardoli Taluka including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.
Enquiry into the - of,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 7259/24.
Bombay Castle, 18th October 1928.

## RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMEN'T.

With reference to the Press Communiqué No. P.160, dated 6th August 1928, the Governor in Council is pleased to create for a period of five months with effect from 1st November 1928 the appointments of Judicial Officer and Revenue Officer for the purpose of an enquiry into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluke including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka in the Surat District and to appoint Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, as the Judicial Officer and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., former Collector of Dharwar and officiating \{jecretary to Government in the General, etc., Departments, as the Revenue ()fficer.
2. These officers should enquire into and report upon the complaint of the people of the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka-
(a) that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code,
(b) that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data given are wrong;
and should find that, if the people's complaint is held to be justified, what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment.
3. As the enquiry is to be full, open and independent, the persons interested should be allowed to lead as well as to test evidence before the officers with the help of their representatives, including legal advisers.
4. The Judicial Officer should take part in the enguiry throughout and kis decision should prevail in all matters of difference between him and the Revenue Officer.

> By order of the Governor in Council,

# J. W. SMYTH, Secretary to Government. 

| The Commissioner, Nort The Collector of Surat, The Commissioner of Set The Accountant General The Home Department, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
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The Genersl Department, The Finance Department, R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maxwell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., The Government of India (by letter).

Note.-The Report on the Special Enquiry into the Second Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas dated 12th April 1929 is published separately.

## Revision Settlement.

Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.
Enquiry into the - of,

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 7259/24.
Bombay Castle, 7th May 1929.
Read Government Resolutions No. 7259/24 and No. 7544/24, dated 19th July 1927, and No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928.

Read also Government Resolution No. 72559/24, dated 18th October 1928-Appointing Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on special duty for the purpose of inquiring into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka in the Surat District.

Letter dated 12th April 1929 from Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C:I.E., I.C.S.-Sabmitting the report called for in the Government Resolution of '18th October 1928.

Resoldtion.-The report, for which the thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, should be published for general information.
2. While not prepared at the present stage to commit himself to any conclusions on questions of general principle discussed in the report or the methods of applioation of the principles adopted therein, the Governor in Council accepts the specific recommendations as to maximum rates and grouping of villages and will take steps to give effect to them forthwith.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. W. SMYTH, Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, $\mathrm{N}_{\text {: }} \mathrm{D}$.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, The Collector of Surat,
All other Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Information,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Public Workg Department,
The Finance Department,
The Home Department,
R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maxwell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
M. S. Jeyakar, Esquire.

Assessment.
Kapletha, taluka Chorasi, district Surat.
Grant of rebate of sub-soil - on certain survey numbers at,

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## Repenue Department.

Resolution No. 2343/28.
Bombay Castle, 21st May 1929.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. S.R.V. 118, dated 27th February 1929 :-
"I have the honour to forward herewith correspondence* ending with the Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T. 489, dated 22nd/28th January 1929, regarding grant of rebate of sub-soil assessment in respect of survey No. 205 of bhatha land and all survey nambers situated to the south of the village site forming part of the dry-crop lands, and to state that I agree with the Settlement Commissioner and request that his proposal may be sanctioned."

Resolution.-The Settlement Commissioner's proposals for the grant of rebate of sub-soil assessment in respect of survey No. $\% 05$ of bhatha land and all the survey numbers situated to the south of the village site forming part of the dry-crop lands are sanctioned.

By order of the Governor in Counoil,

> G. K. JOSHI,
> Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Surat,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, The Accountant General,
The Finance Department.
-Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2343/28, dated the 21st May 1929.

Petition from Ismail Mahomed Musaji and others of Kapletha, taluka Chorasi, district Surat, dated 10th April 1928, to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the village of Moje Kapletha, taluka Chorasi in the Surat District, beg most bumbly to approach your honour with the following few lines:-

1. On the 13th of March last, when the Bardoli matter was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Honourable the Revenue Member was good enoagh to state that the Government would consider the question of hardships to individual villages if they were brought to their notice. Encouraged by this statement one of us Mr. Ismail Mahomed Musaji $\begin{aligned} & \text { aw } \\ & \text { your honour in Bombay and your honour kindly consented to }\end{aligned}$ reconsider the question of our village.
2. The first settlement of our village was made in or about 1866-67 A. D. The maximum rate imposed was Rs. 6 per acre on Jarayet land. The total revenue of the village amounted to nearly Rs. 4,800 or so. This included nearly Rs. 100 for well kasar.
3. After this in 1896-97 or so the first revision was made. The maximum rates remained the same but to our sarprise we found that the total revenue of the village went up to nearly Rs. 6,000 from Rs. 4,800 . This was due to the introduction by Government of sub-soil water classification and such like scales intead of the well kasar which was levied formerly.
4. A very great injustice was thus done to our village and it will be quite apparent from the fact that in no other villages of our group was sach a scale imposed even though they too were paying well kasar. The people of our village therefore raised a very strong protest but they were told that the matter would be considered at the time of the next revision.
5. We are very sorry to say to your honour that even at the time of this revision this injustice is not remedied. The Assistant Settlement Officer was approached to make inguiries about this matter but he does not seem to have made any inquiry.
6. If your honour will institute an inquiry into this matter your honour will surely find that the water in our village is brackish, that the water level has gone far below what it was 30 years before and that no bagayat crop is grown in our village. We append herewith a statement showing the crops grown in our village during the past four years and from that as also from the village records your honour will be convinced that no bagayat crop is grown in our village. We may also add that the condition of our village is just the same as that of Kachholi, a village jost near by, and that no subsoil water classification is levied upon that village.
7. In your letter No. S.R.V. 118, dated the 24th of March 1928, your honour says that the orders of Government as regards maximun rates are final. But your honour will find from what we have said before that we approach your honour to get the injustice of abovementioned classification redressed and we venture to think that it is quite in keeping with the statement of the Honourable the Revenue Member. If not that statement had no meaning at all.
8. In this revision the maximum rates of our village are also very much increased while the increase that was wrongly made at the time of the last revision on account of the sub-soil water classification has also remained. The result is that our village which was paying nearly Rs. 4,800 up to $1895-96$ will have now to pay something like Rs. 8,000 . So we have a double grievance and it is no exaggeration to say that our village is really crushed.
9. We therefore pray that your honour will be pleased to reconsider the question of the increased maximum rates of our village as alsc that of the sub-soil water classification. In view of the fact that no bagayat crop is grown in our village, the water in our village is brackish and that its level has very much gone down, Government would be doing us sheer justice if they would take out the scales of sub-soil water classification and such like scales that they may have imposed upon the soil of our village at the time of the last reviaion.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V. 118, dated 19th July 1928.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner of Settlements.
2. On inquiry it appears that some of the bhatha lands pay Rs. 15 per acre and in the absence of Prati books which were burnt in the fire of 1887 it is not possible to know how the bhatha land got to be assessed to 1-6 bhag annas (vide statement showing details of bhag annas and the assessment fixed at the lst and 2nd Revision Settlements in respect of each survey number of bhatha lands).
3. A statement showing detailed information about wells in bhatha lands prepared by the Mamlatdar is appended. It will appear from it that all the wells except 2 are unused. Judging from the number of disused wells it is probable that the land was assessed for sub-soil water.
4. A statement showing the crops grown in these survey numbers during the last 5 years is appended which makes it clear that the land only growe dry crops now, which cannot stand an assessment of Ks. 15 per acre. In the Commissioner's opinion there is a clear case for reclassification and the Commissioner of Settlements is requested to be so good as to state whether he agrees and that Government should be moved to sanction the reclassification of the bhatha lands in this village.

> Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T. 489, dated Ist September 1928,

Returned with compliments.
2. An explanation of the method of classification by which the bhag annas of the bhatha lands came to 1-6 will be found on pages 345-346 of the Survey and Settlements Manual, Volume II. The actual existence of wells or the cultivation of bagayat crops is not the determining factor, but it is the existence of the sub-soil water advantages in these lands upon which is kased the increase in the assessment above ordinary dry-crop lands. So the point for enquiry is: whether the cultivators grow dry-crop on account of the non-exrstence now of the sub-soil water advantages in the lands, or whether they grow dry-crop for some other reason; such as lower capital cost or less prolonged labour.
3. We cannot agree to any reduction unless the quality and capacity of the land has changed for worse. Nor does it seem advisqble for Government to undertake at their own cost any such general reclassification operation over such a wide area upon a complaint based upon ignorance of the principle of classification. The proper course would be for the individual land-owners to apply to the Collector for reclassification of their lands on payment of fees, and if, after reclassification, the lands are found to have meterially deteriorated in those classification values on which the first revision assessment was based, it will then be a fit case for reduction of assessment in the individual cases. Please see also my report on Kaira wells addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. S.T. 673 of 17th August 1928, copy attached.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V. 118, dated 20th September 1928, - to the Commissioner of Settlements.

Returned with compliments.

- The Mamlatdar's statement shows that 8 out of 24 wells have silted up and that in 11 there is 6 feet of water only or less.

The amount of water in an unused well in Gujarat would be quite useless for irrigation and if there was ground for an inquiry and reclassification in Kaira there is certainly ground for it here.

The Commissioner of Settlements complains of the lobster like policy of Government as to revenue assessments but he refused to accept the Commissioner's suggestion to grant a temporary rebate on lands in Kaira District covered by sand, where necessary. This policy, as was pointed ont, was adopted in sind where land was affected by a deposit of sand blown by winds from the bank of the Indus in Karachi District.

The Commissioner was opposed to permanent reclassification in Kaira and other districts in Gujarat after the floods.

If this is not a case for reclassification, which it appears to be, it is one for rebates.
If the Commissioner of Settlements declines to approach Government for a reclassification the Commissioner proposes to send the papers to the settlement Officer who may probably take up the inquiry into the settlement in March next.

## Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T. 489, dated 3rd November 1928.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, who is requested to examine classification in Kapletion with a view to ascertain whether sub-soil water advantages now no longer exist.

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., No. S.K.V. 270, dated 2:2nd December 1928.

Returned with compliments.
2. Figares of the various settlements of the village are given below :-

| Settlement |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Of which } \\ & \text { sub-soil } \\ & \text { ascessment } \end{aligned}$ | Rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Soil | Water | Bhatba |
|  |  | Rus. |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Original | -.. | 4,727 | ${ }_{96}$ Well kasar | 6 | 5 | 10 |
|  |  |  | Sub-soil |  |  |  |
| Revision | ... | 6,092 | 712 | 6 | 5 | 10 |
| Re-revision | ... | 7,738 | 916 | 7-12 | 6 | 12 |

It would appear that there is an abrupt increase on account of the substitution of sub-soil assessment for well kasar assessment at the time of the revision settlement.
3. Examination of sub-soil was made by an experienced classer independently (without referring to past records), and test was taken of 3 wells by the District Inspector and of 10 wells by me on the 16th instant. The work was found to be correct and the result is tabalated in the accompanying statement marked $A$.
4. It may be stated that exceptin survey No. 205 classed in 1902 there is no sabsoil assessment in bhatha land because the water is brackish, the river Midhola being tidal. Even in survey No. 205 there is no well now, therefore, the sub-soil assessment of Rs. 20-2-0 on the survey number must go. There is no reason at least at present, to single out this sarvey number from other bhatha survey numbers. Some years back, according to local information water was taken from the river by dhekudi; but there is no dhekudi now; and the river being tidal, it was not possible to take water for irrigation. When I had been for inspection on the 16th instant, there was full tide sod the water was brackish in the river. According to rule at page 345 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Part III, the maximam soil classification of Bhatha is to be 20 annas. In case of 20 acres (survey Nos. 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 119) the soil classification is 22 annas, and in case of 8 acres (survey Nos. 111, 118) it is 21 annas; but in view of the remarks in paragraph 39 at page 9 of Selection CCCLX-new series I do not propose to reduce the classification, as reduction would affect the relative classification values of similar lands. If classification were reduced to 20 annas for these survey numbers, the reduction in assessment will be Rs. 42.
5. From statement $A$ it would appear that there are in all 42 wells in the village of which 20 wells are in bhatha lands from which no sub-soil assessment has been charged from the biginning. Thus there are 22 wells in the remaining jarayat lands of the village of which two have fallen in and 12 are not in use since a long time. These survey numbers are not far from the bhatha numbers and therefore the water is similar-though not quite-to the water in the wells in bhatha numbers. Eight wells are being used at present; and in 5 out of these 8 wells, the sub-soil valuation has remained as it was in 1896; and in 3 wells it has increased. The water in these wells is sweet and is being used for irrigation. They are all situated to the north of the village site. I, therefore, propose that sub-soil may be removed from all survey numbers situated to the sonth of the village site and that it may be retained in survey Nos. 232 to 244,245 to 261,262 to 276,177 to 280,283 to 289 and 291 which are situated to the north of the village site. If this proposal is sanctioned, sub-soil assessment amounting to Rs. 734-8-6 out of the total of Rs. 916-10-11 will be removed and sub-soil assessment amounting to Rs. 182-2-5 will be retained.

Statrment A.


Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S.T. 489, dated 22nd/28th January 1929.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D., who may kindly pass on the papers to Government in Revenue Department for orders anless he thinks further discussion or inquiry necessary.
2. There is no sub-soil water factor in the existing assessment, of the bhatha land of Kapletha except in one survey No. (205).
3. Out of the 30 bhatha survey numbers a test classification of 5 was made under the supervision of the Superintendent, Land Records, in order to discover if there was any error in the soil classification. The result was :-

Survey No.
80
119
$194{ }^{\prime} \quad 14 \frac{1}{2}$
205

Existing
bhag annas
22
22

171 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bhag annas found
in test
20
20
20
19
18

This test, I may say, was made without any previous reference to the old records.
It appears that nothing is required to be done as regards the bhatha land.
Superintendent, Land Record's proposal in his paragraph 4 as regards survey No. 205 may be adopted.
4. As regards aub-soil water factor in jirayat land, the Superintendent's proposals in his paragraph 5 may be adopted, except that the concession should be granted as a rebate till the land regains its former condition, if ever it does so. (In the case of survey No. 205 also the concession ought, I think, to be in the form of a rebate). On the evidence available, which I have inspected in detail, sub-soil water assessment would not be imposed on the land south of the village site (where also bhatha survey No. 205 is situated). Had the present conditions existed there at the time of survey classification, sub-soil water assessment would not have been imposed. But the evidence may be deceptive. The wells may have been neglected. Also the sub-soil water factor is not a stable one always. It may change in quality in course of time. Consequently the classification ought not to be permanently reduced, though I admit there is little more than a possibility of our ever being able to restore it.

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. 

## Reveñö Departaeny.

Resolution No. 7259/24.
Bombay Castle, 4th October 1929.
Read Government Resolution No. 7259/24, dated 19th July 1927.
Read Government Resolution No. 7544/24, dated 19th July 1927.
Read Government Resolution No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928.
Read Government Resolution No. 7259/34, dated 7th May 1929.
Resolution.-In Government Resolution No. 7259/24, dated 7th May 1929 Government accepted the recommendations made by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, regarding the maxinaum rates and grouping of villages in the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. In accordance with these orders the revised rates would have been levied in all villages with effect from the revenue year 1927-28 in lieu of the rates which were sanctioned in Government Resolutions No. 7259/24, dated 19th July 1927 and No. 7544/24 of the same date and guaranteed for a period of thirty years commencing with the revenue year 1927-28. In the case however of the rates for the villages which were guaranteed in 1927-138 and which are shown in the appended statements, it will not be legal to alter them and to levy the rates recommended by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, because the latter rates are higher than the former. In these cases therefore the rates sanctioned in 1927 should be levied as shown in the statements.
2. The villages mentioned in the statement for the Bardoli Taluka include the villages of Ambach and Vedchhi. The soil rate for rice sanctioned for them and guaranteed from $19 \% 7-23$ was Rs. 5 per acre, but as for the purposes of the soil assessment these villages were reduced from a higher to a lower group in 1928, the revised soil rate leviable in them was Rs. 3-12-0. As, however, the latter rate has not been guaranteed and as the rate (Rs. 4) recommended by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell is lower than the rate (Rs. 5) guaranteed in 1927, the rate of Rs. 4 should be fixed in respect to these villages.
3. Effect should now be given to the recommendations approved in Government Resolution No. 7259/24, dated 7th May 1929, subject to the modifications hereby sanctioned. The akarbands should be prepared in conformity with these orders, and the land revenue demand should be made accord'ingly with effect from the revenue year 1927-28. The usual Igatpuri concessions should be granted.

By order of the Governor in Council,

> G. K. JOSHI,
> Under Secretary to Government.

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Surat,
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General, The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,

## The Private Secretary to His Excellency

 the Governor,The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maswell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated the 4th October 1929.

## STATEMENTS.

Bardoli Taluga and Valod Mahal.
Maximum rates guaranteed from 1927-28.
Name of village.

|  | Tame of |  |  |  | Dig orop. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |
| Ambach | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 3.10 0 |
| Vedchhi | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 3100 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rice (6oil). |
| Ancheli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 640 |
| Babla | - | ... | ... | ... | 640 |
| Bhavasan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 640 |
| Goji | ... | -.. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 640 |
| Gosarda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 640 |
| Rajpur Lumbuna | ... | :.. | ... | ... | 640 |
| Akoti | ... | ... | .. | ... | 500 |
| Bamnj | ... | ... | - | ... | 500 |
| Bharampore | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Kantali | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Palsod | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 500 |
| Ruva | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 500 |
| Samthar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Bbamoaiya | ... | - | ... | ... | 500 |
| Falod Mati | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Haripura | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Kalsod | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Uchbrel | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Vaghecha Kadod | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Beldha | ... | ... | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | 3120 |
| Bhatlar Nani | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 3120 |
| Bhensadla | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 3120 |
| - |  |  |  |  | Dry crop. |
| Miyawadi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3120 |
| Orgam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3120 |
| Pavran | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3120 |
| Singod | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3120 |
| Vadhwania | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 3120 |
| Valod | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $3{ }_{3} 12,0$ |

Chorasi Taluka.
Maximum rates guaranteed from 1927-28.

Name of village.

| Singanpor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7120 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tunki | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  |  |
| Dabhali | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Fulpada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 |  |
| Kumbharia | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | 8 |  |
| Bamroli | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 |  |
| Bhadwad | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Dantora | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | 8 |  |
| Gowalak | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 | 8 |  |
| Pandesara | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 | 8 |  |
| Sonari | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 6 | 8 |  |

.(To be substituted for the previous Government Resolution of the same number and date.)
Revision Settlement.
Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.
Reclassification of land.
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1930.

The Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District has made certain recommendations in paragraphs 125, 126, 127, 133, 140 and 143 of its report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. Government are now pleased to pass the following orders on these recommendations :-

Paragraph 125.-The Committee have noticed that certain lands in the villages of Supa of the Bardoli Taiuka which were formerly classed as garden, but have subsequently been reclassed as dry-crop, continue to bear rates of assessment approximating to those of garden lands, and that inspection of such lands did not reveal any reason for this high classification. They have recommended that the classification of this village should be thoroughly overhauled.

This recommendation is sanctioned and Government are pleased to direct that the classification vadue of all land formerly classed as garden which is now classed as dry-crop should be examined, and in addition a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. The necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village will be judged from the results of this test.

Paragraph 126.-The Committee have recommended that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be re-examined in the Bardoli Taluka in the light of present conditions in order to determine how far this form of assessment is now justified by actual use of the advantages assessed.

This recommendation is sanctioned. The re-examination should be complete throughout both the Bardoli and the Chorasi talukas.

Paragraph 127.-The Committee have noticed that in the Bardoli Taluka only a very small proportion of the land classed as "new rice" is ever used for rice cultivation, and they have accordingly recommended that "new rice" land which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than the "Kavchi ". variety) during the last five years should be reclassed as dry-crop.

The recommendation is sanctioned and Government are pleased to direct that an inquiry should be made by a Revenue Oificer as to the survey numbers which on the above principle are to be converted to dry-crop.

Paragraph 132.-In proposing the reduction of the present rates for garden lands in the Bardoli Taluka the Committee have stipulated that these lands, which are not numerous, should be carefully examined with a view to the exclusion of those which are not rightly classed as garden. They tave also recommended that any reclassification now undertaken in the case of such lands should be done in succh a manner as to avoid the results noticed in paragraph 125 in the case of Supa village.

These recommendations are sanctioned. The re-examination should be complete in the Bardoli Taluka and reclassification should be made in cases where it appears prima facie that the existing classification is erroneous.

Paragraph 140.-The Committee have noticed cases in the Chorasi Taluka in which what was clearly dry-crop land had been wrongly classed as garden. Instances are quoted in Kapletha and Kumbharia villages of that taluka. The Comnittee have remarked that the only remedy in such cases is reclassiscation, which they hope will be undertaken in due course.

The recommendation is sanctioned. The garden land, including bhatha, in the villages mentioned should be re-examined and reclassification done where prima facie reason is found to exist. Similar examination should be made in the case of any other lands of the Chorasi Taluka in regard to which applications are received froma the occupants.

Paragraph 143.-The Committee have noticed generally in the Chorasi Taluka. that the assessment per acre tends to be far in excess of the maximum rate as a result of the system of classification adopted. This tendency, it is stated, is not confined to any particular class of land, and in the opinion of the Committee the effect is to some extent to conceal the real pitch of assessment in the talaka. The Committee has therefore suggested the desirability of devising a system of classification by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate.

In order to enable Government to judge how far a change in the system of classification is necessary or desirable it is directed that in the village of Kharwasa, which has been quoted as an instance by the Committee, a sufficient number of the fields which are assessed well above the maximum rate should be examined in order to see whether their high classification is correct. Government will then decide what further action, if any, is necessary in order to meet the recommendation of the Committee.

In carrying out all the tests above directed the aim of the officers concerned should be to see not only whether the classification is in accordance with the classification rules, but whether these rules require alteration because the results they produce are inequitable. The Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, is being directed to give his special attention to this point, and the Collector of Surat is requested also to investigate it.

By order of the Governor in Council,
A. E. SERVAI,

For (G. K. JOSHI),
Under Secretary to Government.

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. 

## Revenge Department.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1931.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D. (Mr. C. D. Kavi), No. S.R.V. 237, dated the June 1930 :-

"The Government Resolution, No. 7259/24 of 3ra January 1930, was received on 26th January, and the work was commenced in Bardoli by 3 Field Party Surveyors on the 30th idem. One Field Party Surveyor was added later on 17th March 1930. In Chorasi the work was commenced from 14th March 1930 by 2 Field Party Surveyors. One classer was withdrawn from Bardoli from 24th April and he was sent to Chorasi, and by 5th May the work in Bardoli was suspended after publishing a notice in the form of Appendix I, sending all the 3 classers to Chorasi. The work was to be done in 38 villages in Chorasi out of 76 villages in the taluka, and it has been completed; and in Bardoli and Valod it was done in 34 villages out of 137 villages in the taluka (Appendix II). It may be stated that after publishing the notice in form I in Bardoli and Valod, only three applications from a few occupants in three villages noted in the

1. Paldiwagha. margin were received, and the work could be done in Balda only,
2. Paldiwagha. because in spite of the applications people did not render necessary assistance in the other two villages, saying that they were not willing to get the work done now. Before commencing work in each village, a notice in the form of Appendix $J$ was published at each village a week in advance, and besides the prati books, where necessary, statements in the form of Appendices A to I were prepared for each village, as has been reported in paragraph 7 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th Febraary 1930. The procedure adopted by me was approved in your No. S.T. 490 of 24th February 1930 and S.T. 490 of 25 th April 1930. Test was taken by the District Inspector of Land Records in 29 villages in Chorasi and in 28 villages in Bardoli, and by me in 19 villages in Chorasi and 15 villages in Bardoli. The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. Punjabi) had tested the work in 13 villages in Chorasi and 2 villages in Bardoli-Supa being one of the twoand (Mr. Bristow) in 6 villages in Chorasi, and in 2 villages in Bardoli (vide Appendix II). The Collector had visited Rander and Adajan with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. Bristow) ; and the Comuissioner, N. D., was pleased to see the work in Rayam in Eardoli with me.
"2. Paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Committee.-(a) The Committee has suggested the desirability of devising a system of classification, by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate, and Government in their Resolution of January last hape directed to examine a sufficient number of fields in Kharvasa, which are assessed much above the maximam rates, in order to enable them to decide what action is necessary to meet the recummendation of the Committee.
(b) This point has been fully dealt with in my report No. S.R.V. 237 of 28th June 1929, which has been quoted below for ready reference and to make this report self-contained:-
'Reference is requested to pages 96 and 97 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, which clearly explains why a scale higher than 16 annas was adopted, and how the term " maximum rate" is a misnomer; with the progress of the survey, the 16 -anna scale was found to restricted to cover the whole field of classification. The joint rules enunciated faults, but omitted to prescribe opposite advantages, and it was soon found, as experience was gained, that in the interest of the relative valuation of soils it was just as necessary to recognise advantages as to allow deductions for faults. The result of extending the scale above 16 annas was that the maximum rate and the maximum assessment for lands classed according to the rupee-scale system coased to coincide. Thus the term " maximum rate" is really a misnomer, the true " maximam rate", i.e., the highest maximum rate at which any particular class of land is assessed being that which results from the application of the survey " maximum rate" to the classification of the best land of that class, which may, as in the case of uttam bagayat lands in Surat, amount to more than 3 times the "maximum rate" of the survey. This scale higher than 16 annas has been adopted in the whole of Gajarat, where it was necessary. This has been ascertained by a reference to the akarbandh of

Kasandra (taluka South Daskroi, Ahmedabad), and Shuklatirtha (talaka Broach of that district). For the Panch Mahals District, reference is requested to paragraph 24 at page 10 of Selection CLXV (Revision Settlement Report of Jhalod Taluka, 1885), and paragraph 21 at page 10 of Selections CLXVI (Revision Settlement Report of Dohad Taluka, 1885), where for special fertility of the tract, a scale of 24 annas was adopted. This point was discussed with Mr. Braham in 1924, when he was Assistant Settlement Officer for Dohad and Jhalod, as would appear from my D. O. dated 13th February 1924 (copy appended). It has also been adopted in several talukas of the Surat District, as would appear from references given below:-

Olpad.-Paragraph 41, page' 9 of Selections CCCLXI-New Series. The statement in this paragraph that the classification in Chorasi rarely exceeded 16 annas is not correct as would appear from the reference about Chorasi given below.

Chorasi.-Paragraph 60 at page 41 of Selections CCCLX-New Series.
Bardoli.-Paragraph 56 at page 13 of Selections CCCLIX-New Series.
This higher scale pas been adopted after considerable experience by officers whose only daty was clagsification and settlement and who had got a very clear and comparative idea about the soils in several districts and, as shown above, it has been adopted in all the districts of Gajarat, where necessary. The difficulty of comparison mentioned in the conclading portion of paragraph 143 of the Bardoli-Chorasi Special Enquiry Report is considerably reduced, if not eradicated. If real " maximum rates" suggested in the conclading portion of paragraph 143 are to be proposed and introducen, the maximum rates will be higher, and the classification of lands' shall have to be proportionately reduced, if only 16 -annas scale is to be adopted, which will involve labour and cost; and if the present classification is not to be altered, the maximum rates shall have to be increased, which will create misunderstanding. Besides, the high scale is an exception, and not the rule; and, therefore, it is not desirable to reduce the classification and increase the maximum rates of the bulk of the area to avoid special treatment of a small area.

To make the subject clear and by way of illustration of the classification method mentioned above, it will not be out of place to give synopsis of the principal kinds of land, their classification, and the maximum rates. I had many opportunities to verify the classification in several districts, and I can say that the classification is uniform and correct, except where there has been obvions error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub-soil, or of tanks or canals). The principal classes of jirayat are as under :-

| Class. |  |  |  | Maximum <br> soil. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Classification. |
| :---: |
| Subsein mater, |
| if availiable. |

To (b), the maximum rates of (a) are applied, except in Kasandra (South Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District), where a higher rate than ( $a$ ) has been sanctioned for ( $b$ ).

(c) is mostly found in the Surat District. In Chorasi and Bardoli, the maximum rates of (a) have been applied to (c). In Chikhali, Jalalpur, Bulsar and Pardi, the maximum rate of (c) is higher than (a). The reason is clearly explained in paragraph 45 at page 18 of Selection CCCLXXXI-New Series (Chikhali Settlement Report, 1899), where it is stated that "In Bardoli, where the ordinary jirayat soil was of high quality, and admitted of the imposition of dry crop maximum rates, ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3, a single rate was sufficient, the difference between the value of jirayat and bagayat soil being adequately represented by the difference in classification. As it is, our classification rises to 56 annas, and could not possibly be raised without unduly increasing the difficulty of the classer's work and enlarging the limits of his discretion to a most unsafe extent. We are, therefore, obliged to fall back on the expedient of different rates for different classes of land. It may be added that the practice in Palghar and Bassein, where there are large areas of good garden lands, is also similar.


For a description of different classes of land and their relative classification, reference is requested to:-
(a) Paragraph 10 at page 35 of Selection CCCIX-New Series, Chorasi Settlement.
(b) Paragraph 44 at page 16 of Selection CCOLXXXI—New Series, Chikhali Settlement.
(c) Pages 339 to 356 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II.

It would appear that by adopting suitable classification scales and maximum rates an attempt has been made to fix assessment in proportion to the capacity of the soil. The classification, which represents the foundation, should not be altered, except where there is obvious deteriorstion. The maximum rates, which correspond to the superstructure, may be altered to sait conditions of the particular period.

It may be added that at page 97 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, it has been stated that "In the Bombay Presidency, the maximum rate is always applied to 16 annas land ". Fven this rule has been modified to suit local situation. In Palghar and Bassein, the maximum garden rate is applied to 24 -anna land, and in the Dholks Taluka, the maximum water rate is applied to 24 -anna classification. I have not been able to trace reasons for these modifications.

For Kosad, mentioned in paragraph 142 of the Bardoli-Chorasi Special Enquiry Keport, I cannot offer any remarks without local inspection, except that under section 106 of the Land Revenue Code the classification cannot be raised.'

Note.-I have since inspected Kosad and my remarks are in paragraph 4, page 19* below.
(c) In paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that ' almost everywhere in this taluka we have noticed a tendency of the actual assessment per acre to be far in excess of the maximum rate as a result of the system of classification adopted. This tendency is not confined to any particular class of. land'. The method of classification has been explained in paragraph 2 (b) above. The only remark that I bave to add is that even in the case of 16 -anna land, the assessment will be higher than the survey maximum rates, if it has got sub-soil capacity, for which there will be an addition to the soil bbag-annas varying from 6 pies to 5 annas according to the order and class of water and soil classification value, in accordance with the scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II; and if the land is situated withun quarter of a mile from the village site, for which factor there will be an addition varying from 1 anna to 2 annas 6 pies to the survey maximum rates in accordance with the scale at page 391 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II. Naturaliy, therefore, the assessment of land classed higher than 16 annas will be much higher than the survey maximum rates. There are three factors which raise the assesswent higher than the survey maximum rates, viz. :-
(1) Higher classification than 16 annas;
(2) Addition to the soil bhag-annas on account of sub-soil facility; and
(3) Addition to the maximum rates in accordance with the distance from village scales.
It has been remarked that 'Almost everywhere in this taluka, we have noticed a

1. Adajan.
2. Ajana.
3. Katargam.
4. Rander
5. Ved.
6. Shingan pur.
7. Tunki.
8. Bhatha.
9. Kosad.
10. Magob.
11. Kagob.
12. Dabholi.
13. Pal.
14. Pisad.
15. Umarvada. tendency of the actual assessment per acre to be far in excess of the maximum rate'. It may be added that this remark is correct so far as individual survey numbers are concerned, which have classification higher than 16 annas and addition to the soil annas on account of sub-soil facility and addition to the maximum rates on account of distance scale; but it is not quite accurate, if average assessment of the village is considered. In Chorasi, out of 76 villages in the taluka, the average assessment of the dry crop land is higher than the maximum rate in only 16 villages noted in the margin, in spite of the fact that in 45 villages out of 76 villages in the taluka, the classification is higher than 16 annas varying from Re. 1-0-6 to Rs. 1-12-0. In 13 out of these 16 villages, there is an addition to the soil annas on account of sab-soil facility-Bhatha, Pal and Pisad being exceptions; and in 13 out of these 16 villages soil classification is higher than 16 annas-Ajana, Magob, and Umarvada being exceptions. In villages in which there is no classification higher than 16 annas and in which there is no addition to the sub-soil annas on account of sab-soil water facility, the assessment higher than the maximum rates is result of addition to the maximum rates in accordance with the distance from village site. The fact that in spite of classification higher than 16 annas in 45 villages, the assessment is higher than the maximum rates in only 16 villages, is due to the fact that the area classed more tban 16 annas is not considerable and that there is no sub-soil in 28 out of these 45 villages. The distance scale also must be contributing to the result. Out of

137 villages in Bardoli-Valod, the assessment is higher than the maximum rate in only one village of Supa on account of the three factors mentioned above. Thus out of. 213 villages in the two talakas ( 76 in Chorasi +137 in Bardolj), the assessment is higher than the maximum rate in 17 ( 16 Chorasi +1 Supa in Bardoli) villages only, which shows that this state of things is noticed in a few exceptional villages for special reasons stated before.
(d) Kharvasa.-In paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been stated that 'In some villages, for instance Kharvasa, fields a pparently quite typical of the ordinary lands of the village were found assessed well above the maximum rate', and Government in their Resolution of January. 1930 have directed to examine a sufficient number of fields which are assessed much above the maximum rates in order to enable them to decide what action is necessary to meet the recommendation of the Committee.

It may be stated that there is no sub-soil in the village. In the village there are 33 survey numbers (out of the total of 291 survey numbers), having assessment higher than the maximum rate, as shown in the table given beldw:-


It may be stated that distance scale No. IlI (vide page 391 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II) has been applied to the village according to which there is an addition of 2 annas in a rupee to the maximum rate in case of survey nurnbers situated within $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile from the village site, and of 1 anna in a rupee in case of survey numbers within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village site; there is neither addition nor reduction in case of sarvey numbers situated within $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile, and in case of survey numbers beyond iths of a mile, there is a reduction scale. The maximum rate of the village is Rs. 6-12-0, Out of 33 survey numbers having assessment higher than the maximum rate, in case of 17 survey numbers ( $\mathrm{g} 3+\mathrm{i} 14$ in the table), the maximum rate after the distance scale addition will be Rs. 7-9-6; and in case of 11 survey numbers ( $\mathrm{h} 5+\mathrm{j} 6$ in the table), the maximum rate after distance scale addition will be Rs. 7-2-9. This is one factor which makes the assessment higher than the maximum rate. The other factor is that 13 survey numbers out of 33 have been classed more than 16 annas. The classification of all the 33 survey numbers was examined, with a result that in case of 12 survey nombers out of 13, having a classification higher than 16 annas, the present classification is lower by more than 2 annas. It may be noted that in case of the remaining 20 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas, in no survey number the present classification is lower by more than 2 annas, and that it is the survey practice not to take any action when the classification is not modified by more than 2 annas, because classification is a process of judgeent in which variation up to one class or 2 annas is possible and allowed.

There are in all 291 survey numbers in the village, of which for investigation, classification of 88 survey numbers, including 33 survey numbers mentioned in the previous paragraph, was examined with the result shown in the table given below :-


As no action is to be taken, as has been explained above, where the present classification is not lower by more than 2 annas than the old classification, no action is required in 72 survey numbers ( $6+66$ in the table) ; action is to be takea in case of 16 ( $14+2$ in the table) survey numbers only. The fact that out of these 16 survey numbers 14 survey numbers are classed at more than 16 annas, out of the total of 20 such survey numbers in the village, is to be noted, as the point is further discussed in paragraph 11 below ; also the fact that only in 2 out of 68 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas examined, the present classification if lower by more than 2 annas 4 only 2 survey numbers, is also to be noted, as it follows that classification of survey numbers classed up to 16 anas do not require general re-examination, except in special cases on application and usual deposit under Director of Land Records No. L. R. 227, dated 2nd July 1927.

Lastly, it may be stated that in this village the maximum rate is Rs. 6-12-0, the sverage assessment is Rs. $5-4-0$ (Rs. $6,590 \div$ area $1,260=5-3-8$ ), and the average classi-

|  | M. R. | $\Delta$ verage Assessment. | Annas, | Annas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fication value comes to 0-12-6 | (6-12-0) | 5-4-0 | : 16 | $=0-12-5)$. |

(e) From the discussion and facts given above, it is clear that the present method does not require alteration, because (1) the higher scale of classification is an exception and not the rule; and, therefors, it is not desirable to reduce the classification and increase the maximum rates of the bulk of the area to avoid special treatment of a small area, because (2) even without the higher scale of classification there is possibility of assessment being higher than the maximum rate on account of addition to the soil annas for sub-soil facility and addition to the maximum rate in accordance with the distance from village scale, and because (3) the present classification has been found to be uniform and correct, except where there has been obvious error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub-soil or of tanks or canals).
"3. Bhatha.-Garden includes (1) bbatha and (2) dhekudiat (vide pages 345 and 346 of the Survey and Settlement Manaal, Volume II), and there is a special class of land called natural bagayat, having 2 sub-divisions of uttam bagayat and uttam prakar. In the Special Enquiry Report, the word "garden' has been used for both bhatha and uttam bagayat as will be shown later. This has caused some misunderstanding. To avoid it, words bhatha and uttam bagayat will be ased. As has been stated before in paragraph $2(b)$, the soil classification of bhatha is up to 20 annas, and the sub-soil classification is up to 12 annas (vide also pages 345 and $3 \pm 6$ of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II), and on account of its fertility, due to deposit of silt by floods, there is a special higher rate for it, which is about 50 per cent. higher than the jirayat maximum rate, the resulting assessment being about double the assessment of 16 annas jirayat soil.

In Chorasi there is bhatha land in 12 villages (wide Appendix $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{C}$ ). Eleven of them - are on the banks of the Tapti, and only one--Kapletha-is on the bank of the Midhola. In Bardoli, in villages in which work has been done in this year, it is only in one village-Vaghech-Sarbhon. There was some area in Supa, which was turned into jirayat by orders in Government Resolution No. 6272 of 29 th June 1909.
'Bhatha' is defined as 'the rich class of land, which is composed of silt deposits left by the overflow of rivers and streams'. This class of soil is itself of extraordinary fertility, and situated as it is, it usually has also the great advantage of a sub-soil water supply of sweet water obtainable at very short depths, often indeed by merely digging holes in the surface (vide page 345 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). At page 35 of Selection No. CCCLX - New Series (Chorasi Taluka Settlement of 1897) Major Prescott has described it as 'alluvial soil supplemented from time to time by the precipitated particles of earth and animal and vegetable matter, brought down by the flood of the river. These drying on the surface form a stratified superstratum of the richest and most fertilising manure, which being ploughed into the soil, makes the whole mass rich and productive in the extreme. In this description of soil, water is fuund almost close to the surface, and the entire area is consequently perpetual bagayat'. The italics are mine. Thus the two factors are (1) deposit of silt supplemented occasionally, and (2) ordinarily, bat not necessarily, supply of water almost close to the surface. It may be stated that in the bhatha lands of the 12 villages in the Chorasi Taluka, the second factor of sapply of water is absent from the very beginning. These lands have not been classed for sub-soil facilities from the beginning, because the Tapti and the Madhola, on whose banks these lands are situated, are tidal rivers up to the villages, and the water is brackish. The other factor of deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by floods, which was present at the time of classification, is also now found wanting, as would appear from the record of floods given below from the Statistical Atlas, Bombay Presidency, 1925 :-

[^37]Floods in August.
500 houses washed away and 20 persons perished.
... Surat and Kaira-
On 29th August the Tapti began to rise. The flood reached its height on 1st September. It was caused by rain in Khandesh and the high lands on the East of Surat, and not by local rain. The rivers Tapti, Narbada and Kim joined, and a continuous stretch of water covered the intervening country to a width of over 40 miles. The water was 20 feet deep in the city of Surat.
... Surat-
Floods of the Tapti, 13th-21st Septenber. Flood waters 21 feet above high water mark.
.. Surat, 26th August-
26 inches of rain in 24 hours. A week after another flood followed.
... Surat-
Heavy floods of the Tapti cansed by heavy July rain. The water commenced rising on 2nd July at 7 p.m. and began to subside from the 6 th idem at about $10 \mathrm{am} . \mathrm{m}$. About $\frac{1}{3}$ td of the city was under water from 1 to 20 feet deep. Rail way communication stopped and trains detained for 2 days owing to flood. Water passing over Amroli and Kankra Khadi bridges..........
... Surat and Broach-
Heavy floods in Kim and Tapti by heavy rain in September in Surat, Broach and Khandesh.

A heavy downpour of rain in September caused great damage to property and breached the railway line in several places stopping all commanications with Bombay for several days.
.. Gujarat-
July rain was very heavy and was accompanied by floods. The Tapti was in floods.
There has been no flood since then. There was no big flood in the Tapti in the year 1927-28, when there was unprecedented rainfall and floods in Gujarat. In all the bhatha villages I visited, I was informed that since 1883 there was no flood over bhatha Jands. It was the highest flood, but since then there is record of 2 big floods in 1892-93 and 1894-95, about which time, partial classification and survey in the taluka was done; and the settlement report was submitted soon after in 1896. In part of bhatha lands the crop is grass, in some part khajuras (toddy palms) have been grown, and in bulk of the ares, there is bajri with vegetables, which are sold at good retail price in Surat. But as both the factors of bhatha land are found wanting, bulk of the land ( 1,452 acres out of 2,142 acres, i.e., 67.78 per cent.) has been turned jirayat in the present classifcation, which results in a net total reduction in assessment by 4,861 rupees (vide statement given at the end of the paragraph).

I'his action is supported by the remarks of the Special Enquiry Committee about bhatha land quoted below :-

Paragraph 139.-'Thus in Adajan and Bhatha lands classed as garden were fonnd to be exactly similar to the better classes of "gorad " land treated as dry crop, and both sorts were used for similar purposes. ** Why sume of these lands were treated as jirayat and others as bagayat, it is impossible now to say, *. * . In Katargam, on the other hand, all land of this description is treated alike at jirayat................, while the garden class is confined to real bhatha land fringing the Tapti River, which is found to hear a similar actual rate of assessment. "

Paragraph 142.-"But where no such distinction is possible in the field, "gorad" lands of the best quality should all rank together, whether as bagayat or jirayat, so that all would be subject to the same maximum rate, and the resulting ectual assessment would be conditioned only by their relative quality.'

As has been stated above, this land was classed as bhatha, because there was deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by water of floods, which factor is absent from 1894-95. The assessment is similar, because the jirayst classification is up th 28 annas, and also there is an addition to the soil bhag-annas an account of sub-soil facility, which was absent in bhatha; but as bulk of the area has now been tufned into jirayat, as has been explained above, the apparent anomaly has disappeared.

It has been further remarked in the same paragraph, that 'elsewhere, again we find true blatha land classed as garden. This is low-lying land, sitaated almost within
the river bed and shows the most varying rates of assessment. In Amroli bulk of it is assessed at only Rs. 3 an acre ander the maximum rate of Rs. 12 (now the rate is Rs. 10). while in Kapletha it runs over to Re. 13 an acre under a maximam rate of Rs. 10 (now the rate is Rs. 8). The italics are mine. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that while the old minimum and maximum classifications at Amroli varied from annas 2 to Re. 1-5-6 bulk-nearly sths-being up to 5 annas, in Kapleths it varied from Re. 0-14-0 to Re. 1-6-0, the bulk being about Re. 1-2-0. The present minimum and maximam classification at Amroli varies from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 1-0-0, balk-nearly fithsbeing about 14 annas; while in Kaplatha it varies from Re. 1-s-0 to Re. 1-4-0. During my enquiry on the spot at Amroli, I was informed that the bhatha area had considerably improved during the guarantee period, so mach so that a new bhatha survey No. 153 of 53 acres was recently formed. The bhatha areas at Amroli and Kapletha appear almost similar to a layman now, but the bhatha at Amroli was much poorer 30 years back. As under sestion 106 of the Land Revenue Code, classification cannot be raised, this apparent anomaly cannot be removed.

In paragraph 140 it has been remarked that ' In 'Kapletha such land was situated high on the river bank beyond the reach of floods, and grew grass and babul trees.' This area is on the northern bank of the Midhola and has been turned jirayat now, though it may be stated that when it was classed as bhatha, it must have been within the reach of floods, as has been explained above. There are 9 survey numbers on the southern bank of the Midhole, which are low-lying and within reach of the floods, and they are continued as bhatha. Out of these 9 survey numbers in case of six survey numbers within half a mile from the village site, there is an addition of one anna in a rupee to the maximum rate according to the distance from the village site. To reach these 9 survey numbers the river, which is tidal, is to be crossed in a ferry, when there is loading and unloading at both the ends; or in cart when there is ebb, when it is very difficult to do so being muddy. I had to cross in a cart, which had to be pushed up by about 20 men at the southern bank, although the cart was not fully loaded, and a good pair of bullocks was yoked. As an alternative a round of 2 miles is to be taken crossing the river at Chokhad-ovara throagh Asns and Dabel, all the three being Baroda villages. As a special case I, therefore, propose that there should be no increase on account of the distance from village site; bat there should be an uniform decrease of two annas in a rupee in case of all the 9 survey numbers.

The result of the present classification is tabulated below from Appendices I and K :-


0a 9-94
"4. Uttam bagayat.-This land is found in 8 villages of Chorssi, snd 1 village in

## Chorasi.

1. Kumbharia.
2. Magob.
3. Dubhal.
4. Anjana.
5. Umarwada.
6. Navagam
7. Katargam
8. Rander.

Bardoli.

1. Pera. Bardoli. 'This term is applied to extraordinary rich class of garden land, which is found only in the Surat district. * * 1t is described as splendid sugarcane growing soil......of a rich loamy mould, varying in colour from reddish-brown to deep chocolate. This soil is generally of extraordinary depth, and good water is always found within 12 to 35 feet below the surface (vide page 353 of the Sarvey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). If reduced by faults other than slope below 14 annas, it shall not be classed as superior. Its classification is generally above 16 annas and is only reduced below 16 annas by reason of being swept over by running water. If any other (1) faults exist, the land cannot be classed as superior order. (2) If the water is available below 30 feet, or it is not perfectly sweet throughout the year, the land cannot be treated as uttam bagayat (vide chapter III of the Gujarat Revision Survey Rules at page 119 of the volume containing joint report, etc.). The soil is classed up to 24 annas, and there is special higher sub-soil scale with a maximun classification value of 12 annas (vide page 355 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). As has been explained in paragraph 2 page $4^{*}$ the maximum rate of uttam bagayat in Chorasi and Bardoli is the same as the maximum rate of the jirayat land in the village. 'There is a good deal of garden caltivation in the taluka, for not only are the wants in the vegetable of the large population of Surat and Rander fully supplied, but wagon loads of vegetables of all sorts are sent to Bombay. Among them cabbage, cauli-flower, lettuce, potatoes, etc., have taken an important place. They are chiefly produced in Magob and Kumbharia' (vide page 3 of Selection CCCLX-New Series-Revision Settlement of Chorasi, 1897).

In the present classification out of 812 acres in Chorasi, 121 acres 19 gunthas are turned jirayat because of fault other than slope as in Kumbharia and Dabhal and because water has become brackish as in Katargam and Rander. In Pera, the whole area of 67 acres 27 gunthas is turned jirayat, 6 acres 18 gunthas on account of fault other than slope, and the remaining area of 61 acres 9 ganthas on account of inadequacy of water supply. Thus out of the total area of 879 acres 27 gunthas of uttam bagayst ( 812 acres in Chorasi +67 acres 27 gunthas in Bardoli), the area of 188 acres 27 ganthas ( 121 acres in Chorasi +67 acres 27 ganthas in Bardoli) has been taken out from the head of uttam bagayat. The total reduction in soil assessment on account of this change is Rs. 139-10-0 (Rs. 104-15-0 in Chorasi $+34-11-0$ in Bardoli), and in sub-soil about Rs. 200 (Rs. 130 in Chorasi and Rs. 70 in Bardoli). The reduction is so small because, as has been stated above, the maximum rate of attam bagayat in Chorasi and Bardoli is the same as the maximum rate of jirayat land in the village.

In paragraph 139 of the Special Enquiry Report it has been remarked that 'In Kombharia again we find real garden land, clearly diatinguished by its soil, and growing high class vegetables under well irrigation. This land is correctly classed as garden, and is usually assessed at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 an acre under the maximum rate of 12 rupees. In Kosad on the other hand, s somewhat similar type of land, in which chillies and other vegetables are grown under irrigation, is throughout treated as jirayat, and in order to produce an effect similar to bagayat rates, it is assessed at Rs. 10 to over Rs. 12 an acre under a maximum rate of Rs. 7.' In paragraph 142 it has been remarked that 'the case of Kosad (see paragraph 139) suggests that there is certainly room for a bagayat class, the ordinary jirayat rates being inadequate to express the difference of value, when land capable of growing crops under irrigation is actually used for that purpose. But when no such distinction is possible in the field, "gorad " lands of the best quality should all rank together, whether as bagayst or jirayat, so that all would be subject to the same maximum rate, and the resulting actual assessment would be conditioned only by their relative quality.'

As has been stated above in paragraph 3, page 11t, there is a misunderstanding between bhatha and uttam bagayat. In Kumbharia, there is nttam bagayat, but there is no bhatha; and the maximum rate of the uttam bagayat, which as has been stated above, is the eame as the rate for jirayat land in the village, was Rs. 7-8-0 before the special enquiry, and is Rs. 6-8-0 after the special enquiry. It was never Rs. 12 as has been stated in the remark. The maximum rate at Kosad was Rs. 7 before the enquiry, and is Rs. 7-8-0 after the enquiry. As has been stated in the remark, the land in both the villages is somewhat similar, though in my opinion the land in Kosad is very little inferior. The best soil in both the villages has been classed at 24 annas; but there is appreciable difference in sub-soil. In Kosad, the maximum sub-soil classification is Re. 0-2-0 according to the ordinary scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II; while in Kumbharia the maximum sab-soil classification is Re. 0-6-0, according to the special higher scale at page 355 of the same volume, and this is found to be correct in test. The difference in sub-soll classification is reflected in crops grown. In Kosad, the irrigated crops are chillies, karelis and other ordinary vegetables in comparatively small area; while in Kumbharia, Suran (Elephant foot) and other high class vegetables are grown and in large areas as has been stated in the quotation given above from the Chorasi Revision Settlement Report. The assessment in Kosad is near to the assessment in Kumbharia because the maximam rate in Kosad (Rs. 7-8-0) is higher than the maximum rate in Kumbharia (Rs. 6-8-0), the villages being
in different groups. Taking all factors into consideration, I am of the opinion that the classification of both the villages is correct; but the maximum rate in Kumbharia and other similar villages should have been somewhat higher, particularly for the uttam bagayat lands.

In paragraph 140 it has been remarked that 'at Kumbharia again, among land properly treated as garden, we found a number of fields which had never grown irrigated crops, and were obviously incapable of doing so, since they consist of ordinary black soil. The only remedy in such cases is neclassification, which we hope will be undertaken in due course'. As has been stated above, such numbers, having faults other than slope, have been turned jirayat in Khumbharia, Dabhal and other villages; though after inspection on the spot, and in other villages in this taluka and Chikhali, I do not agree that irrigated crops were never grown in these sarvey numbers. There is a well in these survey numbers, now fallen in and in disuse, and it must have been used for irrigation before. In Khambhada in Cbikhali Taluka, the land, now classed at annas 10 on account of considerable fault of Chunkhad, was classed as dhekudiat bhagayat. When I visited the spot, I wondered how this land could be classed as bhagayat in spite of the very clear rule that land having faults otber than a slope should not be classed as bagayat. During local enquiry, I was informed that when sugarcane growing was highly paying, the land was heavily manared, and sugarcane was grown. It was not exposed without manure as it is now. This shows that classification was correct, but there have been subsequent changes. Besides in the village of Kumbharia, Magob and Dubhal, as well as in Katargam, and in some other villages, it was noticed that Inam survey numbers were not properly cultivated and developed, although they had the same capacity as adjoining survey numbers, in which good garden crops were grown. Such survey numbers are continued as uttam bagayat. The result of the present classification, so far as the soil is concerned (sub-soil figares are included in a separate table), is summarized from Appendices I and K in the table given below :-

"5. Sub-soil.-(a) In paragraph 126 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that "A second point which has very frequently been noticed is that the great majority of agricultaral wells are and have long been in disuse. From the report of the lst revision eatlement, it appears that the presence of these wells must have been taken into account when classing land for sub-soil water advantages; and although we gathered from the account of the operations given in the Survey and Settlement Manaal that this form of assessment is not conditioned by actual use of the advantages assessed, it would seem natural to suppose that what is no longer used, has ceased to be an advantage capable of being assessed. We recommend, therefore, that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be re-examined in the light of present conditions.' Government have ordered complete re-examination of sab-soil throughout both the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas in their Government Resolution of January 1930.
(b) Before coming to details, it will not be out of place to state in brief the different stages through which, the question of assessing well irrigation in Gujarat has passed.

It has passed through 4 stages, and the 5th stage is the present method of sab-soil classification. They are:-
(i) to fix a water rate according to the crop grown, and varying with the quality of the produce, and lay it upon the individual fields after measarement:
(ii) to charge a fixed rate for each water bag used for purposes of irrigation;
(iii) to impose a bagayat assessment direct upon the land irrigated; and
(iv) to impose 'bagayat-kasar', or well-tax upon each well according to its capacity which was reckoned in 'Kos' or bags (vide pages 101 and 102 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II).
According to all these methods, the actual use was taxed, and the area taxed was small, but the rate was high. The first method was rejected after trial, as entailing annual measurements by extra establishments, with the almost certain accompaniment of fraudulent collasion to escape payment. The objection to the other methods is that it was a well, and not a land tax, and, as such, opposed to the principles of the Bombay system. Exentually about the time of the 1strevision settlement in 1889-1891, the present method of sub-soil classification was introduced, according to which the capacity is taxed as well as other elements of fertility according to the scale (at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II), based upon (1) order of water depending upon its quality, (2) class of water depending upon its distance from the surface, and (3) soil classification. Reference is requested to pages 99, 104, 157, 159, 165, 169, 180 and 184 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, and page 352 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volame II, from which it would appear, that the principle of Bombay survey is to tax the capacity, and not the use. According to rules (vide page 121 of the Volume containing Joint Report), when water in wells is found to be of uniform quality in a particular area, all survey numbers without a well ars to be assessed for sub-soil on that uniform basis; but if water is not of oniform quality, survey numbers without a well are to be assessed on the basis of water of the lowest order in that locality. No sub-soil is to be assessed when the soil is black, olayey, growing ordinary 'Chasis' wheat, and cotton, or when soil is so sandy that wells are impracticable, owing to soil constantly falling in, this fact being established by instances of unsuccessful attempts to make wells. Lastly a fault (half the addition) is to be given to rocky substratam or other obstacle to construction of well, and a similar fault for deficiency in supply. Thus it would appear that netessary factors were taken into consideration in deciding capacity of a particular area. The principal basie for determining the capacity is the application of the scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume LI, to measurements taken in Febraary, and the order of water recorded then by tasting it. But considering the recommendation of the Committee, and to avoid doubt or dispate, information has been collected in forms-F showing measarements and order of water, $G$ showing the irrigated area and crops in it, and form H showing the capacity of one or more typical wells by recording the time for which the well can be worked in a day (vide paragraph 6 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930), about 9 hours in a day being the period for which a good well can be worked in a day, sllowing about 3 hoars in the middle for rest to men and bullocks and for accumalation of fresh water from under-ground or side springs (vide paragraph 70 at page 43 of Selection No. CCCLX-New Series-Chorasi Settlement Report of 1897). From instances given below, it would appear that it is not safe to rely upon one factor only, though we are bound by the scale, and should not go beyond it :-


In estimating the capability of each village and its parts (Appendix III/C for Chorasi, and Appendix III/B for Bardoli), all these factors are taken into consideration, as was usually the case when there was a doubt, even at the time of the Ist revision settlement, as world appesr from Appendix IV-translation of an endorsement in the prati book of Sapa.
(c) In Chorasi.-Sub-soil classification has been applied in 23 out of the 76 villages in the taluka. In 4 villages (Rander part, Kosad, Adajan part and Pandesara), half the scale has been applied. In villages on the bank of the Tapti and the Midhola, the order of water is 1st, 2nd and even 3 t\%; while in the villages in the interior, it is generally of the lst order. The total sub-soil assessment in all the 23 villages is Rs. 12,286-9-5. The result of the present examination is as under:-

| (1) Total number of wells | . | 1,265 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (2) Out of (1), welle in good condition | ... | 967 | 76:4 | per cent. |
| (3) Out of (1), wells in use | . | 491 | 38.8 |  |
| (4) Ont of (1), wells not in good condition | ... | 298 | $23 \cdot 6$ | " |
| (5) Out of (1), wells dry and fallen in |  | 149 | 1.17 | " |
| (6) Out of (1), wells outside the sub-soil according to measurements ... | scale | 39 | 3.08 |  |

According to Appendix III/C, order of water has changed, and it has become brackish in 15 villages, very probably on account of the action of tide in the river; the sub-soil scale has been halved in 8 villages; sub-soil classification has been cancelled because the water is now of the 4th order in 5 villages (parts), and it has been cancelled in4 villages because there were no wells, or they had fallen in and had become dry. As in some villages, parts are sffected as stated above, some villages occur in more than one class of reduction mentioned above. The estimated reduction on account of re-examination will be Rs. 4,274-12-0 out of Rs. $12,286-3-5$, i.e., $34 \cdot 7$ per cent. (vide Appendix V/C), including Rs. 580 of Kapletha, sanctioned in Goveroment Resolution No. $2343 / 28$ of 2 Ist May 1929. It is interesting to note that brackish water is more suitable to toddy palms, as it adds to the intoxicating quality of the toddr.
(d) In Bardoli.-Sub-soil classification has been applied in 34 villages only out of 137, as bulk of the taluka consists of black soil area. The total sub-soil assessment is Rs. 7,690-7-2. Work was done this year in 17 villages out of 34 , the total sub-soil assessment in these 17 villages being Rs. 4,150-3-4. In all the villages except Siod, water is sweet of the 1st order, and in 14 villages half the sub-soil scale has been applied. The result of the present examination is as ander :-
(L) Total number of wells

| $\ldots$ | 284 |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots$ | 200 | 70.4 per cent. |  |
| $\ldots$ | 87 | .30 .6 | $"$ |
| $\ldots$ | 84 | 29.6 | $"$ |
| $\ldots$ | 19 | 6.6 | $"$ |
| $\ldots$ | 23 | 8.09 | $"$ |

According to Appendix III/B, order of water has not changed, i.e. it is sweet even now. In Pera, on account of the absence of the unusual supply of water, ordinary jirayat sub-soil scale has been substituted for the higher uttam bagayat scale; in 2 villagesSarbhon (part) and in Ruwa the scale has been halved on account of inadequacy of water; and in 6 villages, sub-soil has been cancelled in the whole village and in parts, because there were no wells in that part, or because the wells had fallen in and dry, or because the depth of water from the surface was more than 40 feet (Sakri). The estimated reduction on account of re-examination will be Rs. 1,645 out of Rs. 4,150-3-4, i.e. $39 \cdot 6$ per cent. It is very interesting to note that in 1924, when sub-soil was re-examined in the 5 talukas of the Kaira District, 78.98 per cent. wells were found to be ontside the scale, i.e. in which water was found to be bejond 40 feet from the surface-vide my report in the preamble of Government Resolution, No. 8347 of 9th July 1924 ; while such wells are 14.78 per cent. in Chorasi and 14.69 per cent. in Bardoli, which indicates that shrinkage of water in Chorasi and Bardoli is much less than what it was in Kaira.
"6. Supa.-(a) In paragraph 125 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'three points have cone to our notice in connection with the classification of dry crop lands. One is the individual case of Sapa, where the average dry crop assessment of the whole village was Rs. 7-1-0 under a maximum rate of Rs. 6. Some of the lands of this village were formerly classed as garden, but were reclassified as dry crop, partly at the 1st revision settlement, and partly again on the application of the villagers in 1910. But even sarvey numbers which were not bhaths lands are found with assessments of Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per acre, and inspection of the lands did not reveal any reason for this high classification. There is little use in correcting errors in the garden class, if the lands reclassed as dry crop continue to bear what is practically a garden assessment. We recommend that the classification of this village should again be thoroughly overhauled '.

Ca 9-25
(b) Government in their Resolution of January 1930 have directed that "this recommendation is sanctioned, and Government are pleased to direct that the classificstion value of all land, formerly classed as garden, which is now classed as dry crop should be examined, and, in addition, a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. The necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village will be judged from the results of this test '.
(c) The classification of this village was done again by 2 experienced Field Party Surveyors independantly in my presence, when in 137 acres 5 gunthas, out of 404 acres 24 gunthas, the difference between the old and new classification was found to be more than 2 annas lower. The area remaining to be examined was 293 acres 37 gunthas. As nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ rd of the area examined was found affected, and as small area remained to be examined, the classification of the remaining area (i.e. of the whole village) was examined (vide paragrsph 8 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930 and paragraph 5 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 11th April 1930). This action was approved by you (paragraph 1 of your No. S.T. 490 of 24th Febraary 1930 and your No. S.T. 490 of 25th April 1930).
(d) The reasons why the assessment in some villages is higher than the maximum rate, are fully explained in paragraph 2, page $6^{*}$ above. They are enumerated below for ready reference :-
(i) Soil classification higher than 16 annas;
(ii) Addition to soil classification on account of sub-soil facility; and
(iii) Addition to the maximum rate under the distance from the village scale.

All these three facts are found in this village; and there is one additional factor of the addition for advantages for second crop (dusota) in rice land (vide page 352 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II).

In this area, there was bhatbs land before, which was classed as jirayat in 1909 (Government Resolution No. 6272 of 29th June 1909). Of the total area of 672 acres 32 gunthas in the village, only the area of 101 acres 15 gunthas ( 15 per cent.) is classed up to 16 annas. The remaining area ( 85 per cent.) is classed rightly above 16 annas, the soil being superior. Besides this, 15 per cent. area is the only area without sub-soil classification according to the 1st revision settlement. During present classification, in some more area, sub-soil annas have been proposed to be cancelled. Bolk of the ares of the village ( $2 / 5$ ths nearly) is situated within half a mile radius from the village site, and according to the distance scale No. III at page 391 of the Sarvey and Settlement Manual, Volume $I I$, there is an addition to the maximam rate of 2 annas in a rupee for survey numbers op to quarter of a mile, snd 1 anns in a rupee for survey numbers between $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Besides there are 137 acres of rice land in which there is an addition to the soil classification up to 4 annas on account of the 2nd crop of Val and Divela. This area is situated between the village site and Navsari-Bardoli road, and during my camp at the village in February 1930, there was fairly good crop of Val and Divela, standing in the area, although there was a general complaint that there was not even sufficient moisture for rice. In these circumstances, it is natural that the assessment is higher than the maximum rate.
(e) The result of the present examination of the claspification is tabulated below :-
(2) Sub-soil.-For reasons given in Appendix III-B, sub-soil has been cancelled in some area, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 307-4-0, out of the total assessment of Rs. 505-11-1 on that account.
(ii) Out of the total area of old rice land examined, the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas in 2 acres 21 gunthas, reduction in the assessment on that acconnt being Rs. 4-3-0; and the area of 5 acres 26 gunthas was turned jirayat, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 18-3-0; total reduction in assessment in rice being Rs. 22-6-0.
(iii) Out of the total area of 525 acres 2 gunthas examined, in 161 acres 2 gunthas the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 293-3-0. As will be explained later in paragraph 9 at page $32 \dagger$, in this taluka some lands are situated on rivers and streams and they are sloping. The original classification is low, and pot kharab, where necessary, has been given; but there is some further deterioration in some placesion account of washing by streams.
(iv) New pot kharab of 1 acre 25 gunthas has been given, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 10-7-0.
Thus the total reduction in assessment, as a result of the present classification, is approximately Rs. 633-4-0 (Rs. 307-4-0 + Rs. 22-6-0 + Rs. 293-3-0 + Rs. 10-7-0).
"7. Old Rice.-(a) In paragraph 131 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'Ad in the case of new rice, there is a rather general complaint that many of the lands classed as old rice are capable only of growing dry crops. We have been given a list of such lands, in which 629 survey numbers are mentioned, measuring
altogether 665 acres in 15 villages and assessed at Rs. 5,118. We have not benn able to verify many of these instances, but have no reason to doubt their general correctness; more especially in view of the close resemblance between rice and dry crop lands in some of these villages. Occasionally, cotton seems to be oultivated from choice, but this cannot be saspected of jowari or grass. We think that it should be left to individuals to apply for relief, and that such applications should be carefully investigated, where the crop record shows that no rice has been grown for the last 10 years. Government in their Resolution No. 7359/24 of 14th Jone 1930 have sanctioned these recommendations and directed that ' the applications should be disposed of at as early a date as possible'. As has been stated in paragraph 4 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930, as many as 942 applications were received from the Collector, and the work was undertaken immediately (vide paragraph 2 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 11th April 1930 and your No. S.T. 490 of 25 th April 1930).
(b) The result of the examination of the classification is tabulated below :-


Replies to the applications will be given after final orders are passed by Government, as has been stated in paragraph 10 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th Febrnary 1930.
"8. New Rice.-In paragraph 127, the Committee have recommended 'that new rice lands, which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than Kavchi variety) during the last 5 yeara, should be reclassed as dry crop'. Government have directed that necessary enquiry should be made by a Revenue Officer. This work was done in a few villages, but was discontinued later (vide your No. S.T. 490 of 15 th April 1930). It may be stated that some applications, referred to in paragraph 7 above, referred ta new rice land, and that in some applications new rice was mentioned with old rice. In such cases, no enquiry was made about new rice.
"9. Deterioration on account of washing by streams.-In paragraph 2 of Government Resolation, No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928, it has been stated that 'Government have reason to apprehend that in certain villages some soil deterioration may have taken place owing to washing by streams. The Commissioner of Settlement should, therefore, be requested to instruct the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., . to investigate this question, with a view, if necessary, to the revision of the soil classification, if any fields are found to be so deteriorated '. The taluka officers reported such areas as under:-

| Name of the taluka.$1$ |  |  |  |  | No. of villages in which work was to be done. <br> 2 | Assessed area in villages in column 2. $3$ | Area to be examined out of area in column 3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Bardoli <br> 9. Valod | $\begin{aligned} & * * 4 \\ & * * * \end{aligned}$ | -** | $\cdots$ |  | 71 2 | Aores. $\begin{array}{r} 61,116 \\ 730 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \Delta . & g . \\ 21,191 & 0 \\ 0 & 27 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 78 | 61,846 | 21,191 27 |

(vide paragraph 1 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 30th July 1929). There appears to have been some misunderstanding ; both the figures are not correct. Several applications on this account were also received on the spot. The classers were instructed to examine the whole area, to classify 5 per cent., in different locslities in the village, and, if the difference was appreciable, to take immediate action to classify further area. There are several rivers and creeks in the talukas, and the survey numbers situated on these are sloping. In the old classification, pot kharab has been given, and the classification is generally low, but in several places there is further deterioration. The quantity of work under this head was uncertain. The result of the examination is tabulated below:-

"10. In some villages, new pot kharab had to be given, chiefly on occount of action by rivers and creeks as shown below :-

"11. Special scale reduction in Chorasi.-(a) In the last paragraph of their Resolution of January 1930, Government have directed that 'In carrying out all the tests above directed, the aim of the officers concerned should be to see not only whether the classification is in accordance with the classification rules, but whether these rules require alteration, because the results they produce are inequitable. The Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, is being directed to give his special attention to this point, and the Collector of Surat is requested also to investigate it '.
(b) As has been fully and clearly explained in paragraph 2, page 5* above, that by adopting suitable classification scales and maximum rates, an atteupt has been made to fix assessment in proportion to the capacity of the soil, and it has been added that the classifioation, which represents the foundation, should not be altered except where there is obvious deterioration, and that the maximun rates, which correspond to the superstructure, may be altered to suit conditions of the particular period. In the same paragraph I have stated that I had many opportanities to verify the classification in several districts, and I can say that the classification is uniform and correct, except where there has been obvious error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub-soil, or of tanks, or canals). I have found the present classification to be correct and uniform in two ways mentioned below :-
(i) The survey classification and the estimate of the people, and the standing orops generally agree. I have seen this in many villages, but this was particularly marked this year in Supa. Besides in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of uy No. S.R.V. 176 of 18th August 1926 in. the preamble of Government Resolution No. 7670/24 of 21st December 1926 (Survey and Settlement of the inam village of Okaf, district Ahmedabad), it has been stated that ' the average assessment of the inamdar's land under cultivation, including assessment on inam land not recognised in Government records, comes to Rs. 2,974; while the average income from the same area, including vighoti of unrecognised inam land, is ks. 2,921. The difference is negligible, which shows that the inamdar's rough classification is correct for practical purposes, and that his rates are reasonable. It also proves that our method, if carefully warked by an experienced classer under proper supervision, gives accurate results'.
(ii) Empirical classification agrees generally with the scientific analysis.

[^38]This would appear from paragraph 4 of my No. S.R.V. 250 of 16th February 1928 (regarding damage by floods, on the basis of which orders were passed in Government Resolation No. $487 / 28$, dated 14th May 1928), quoted below for ready reference :-
' It may be atated that the Commissioner, N. D. (his No. S.R.V. of 14th November, 1927), had asked the Agricaltaral Department to analyse the deposits in typical survey numbers of Wasna (Matar), Vina, and Bilodra (Nadiad), and the Director of Land Records (his No. S.V. 547-A of 30th November 1927), had issued similar instructions for the deposits in Rinza (Dholka-Ahmedabad). From figares given below, it would appear that the empirical classification agrees generally with the scientific analysis (vide this office No. S.R.V. 250 of 13th December 1927 and 9th Febraary 1928) :-


Similarly in paragraph 6 (b) of my No. S.R.V. 258 of 8th Jane 1929, with reference to your No. S.T. 702 of 7th May 1929 (Kohania and Khar land in Olpad), after comparing the analysis and classification and standing crops, I have stated that 'Except in the case of survey number 150 of Sayan, the sarvey classification corresponds to the condition of crop in column 4 and is uniform and correct, as has been remarked in paragraph 3 above.'

It is clear that classification method does not require modification.
(c) But in Chorasi, the classification scale of jirayat lands exceeds 16 annas in 45 villages, and is raised to 28 annas in 3 villages. This scale is very high, and requires modification for reasons given below :-
(a) Even the best natural bagayat land of the superior order with unuaual facility for irrigation is classed up to 24 annas for soil, vide pages 353-355 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II.
(b) Out of these 45 villages, there is sub-soil in 17 villages only; and out of these 17 villages, in 12 villages the water in wells is brackish; in 8 villages half the sub-soil scale has been applied during present examination; and in 1 village (Limbayat) it has been cancelled. In parts of 4 villages (Adajan, Athava, Khatodra and Majara-parts in each), water has become of the 4th order, and sub-soil has, therefore, been cancelled in those parts. Thus, water has deteriorated in quality and quantity.
(c) The following translation of an endorsement in the prati book of Rander gives reason for this higher scale. 'In the second piece of the village map of this village, i.e., in the locality of survey numbers from 208 to 376 , flood water overflows when the flood is very high, and occasionally even when the flood is not high; and in low-lying lands this happens every year. At the time of classification, the classification of bhatha and uttam prakar was written in pencil, and as there was doubt about it, the Deputy Superintendent, being requested personally, oame to the village on 16th October 1894, and saw different localities, and directed that in the Ca 9-26
locality of survey numbers 208 to 244 and 368 to 371 , the classification value should be ? 4 annas, in the locality of survey nambers 245 to 268 and survey number 367 it should be 26 annas ; and in the locality of survey numbers 269 to 300,303 to 312 , survey number 315 and survey numbers 327 to 346,350 to 366 and survey numbers $375-376$, it should be 28 annas; and survey numbers 301, 302, 313, 314,316 to 326 , 347 to 349 and 372 to 374 should be classed as bhatha'. This endorsement corroborates my statement in paragraph 3 at page $12^{*}$ above regarding bhatha' that . other factor of deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by floods, which was present at the time of the classification, is also now wanting, as would appear from the record of floods given below ': This factor is absent in the case of these lands also. 'lhere is no such endorsement in the prati books of other villages; but as many as 34, out of the 45 villages classed above 16 annas, are situated in the loops of the Tapti and the Midhola, and the advantage, they must be getting before, has disappeared from 1894-95, according to the record of floods at page $12^{*}$ above. In the 11 villages outside the loops, there are only 140 survey numbers in all, one of them being Kharvasa.
(d) While examining the classification of Kharvasa (vide page $8 \dagger$ above), it was noticed that in 14, out of 20 survey numbers classed above 16 annas, the present classification was lower by more than 2 annas; while in 68 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas, in two survey numbers only the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas.
(e) In villages visited by me, survey numbers of different classification values (up to 16 annas and above) were examined when it was noticed that classification up to $\mathbf{1 6}$ annas was alright and that the classification of survey numbers classed above 16 annas was high, though relatively correct. This became quite clear to me when $I$ inspected survey number 82 (classed at $0-15-6$ without sub-soil) and survey number 92 (classed at 28 annas plus sub-soil value) of Rander. Both of them are situated touching each other, and the crop of this season in hoth was jowari. This was the first village visited by me in Chorasi, and subsequently when I visited other villages, this point was carefully examined, as a resalt of which I came to the conclusion that the scale above 16 annas requires modification. As the classification was found to be uniform and relatively correct, this general modification is proposed instead of classification of individual survey numbers which would involve labour and cost.
Proposed Scale.-

| Rs. a. p. Ks. a. p. |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From |  |  | 6 to 112 |  | duced to | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| " | 1 | 8 | 6 to 110 | 0 | " | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| " | 1 | 6 | 6 to 18 | 0 | " | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| " | 1 | 4 | 6 to 16 | 0 | " | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| " | 1 | 2 | 6 to 14 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| " | 1 | 0 | 6 to 12 | 0 | " | 1 | 0 | 0 |

By the adoption of this scale, there will be a reduction in assessment of Rs. ${ }^{\wedge} 13,169$, of which Rs. 5,610 will be for inam lands where the loss will be in local fund only (vide Appendix VI). It may be added that a somewhat similar scale was proposed by me in case of rice lands in the fire talukas of the Kaira District and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 8347 of 9th July 1924, when the adoption of the scale had resulted in the reduction of Rs. 21,639, vide Government Resolution No. 8347 of 8th March 1927. This modified scale will not apply to bhatta land, now tarned into uttam jirayat, as it has now been classed according to its present capacity and it will certainly not apply to the uttam bagayat land, referred to in paragraph 4 above, as there is unusual facility of water supply.
"12. General complaint about classification and overassessment.-Applications-one for the whole village-containing general complaint about

1. Pal.
2. Palanpur.
3. Samrod.
4. Pardi-Rakeb.
5. Deladva.
6. Dindoli (Inami).
7. Dindoli (Government). classification and high assessment are received from 7 villages noted in the margin of the Chorasi Taluka. Appendix VII gives detailed information about these villages regarding maximum rate, average assessment, average classification and the area classified above 16 annas. From the Appendix it would appear that in all the villages except Pal, the average classification is below 16 annas, varying from 11 annas to $0-14-6$ pies; and the average assessment in the six villages is below the maximum rate of the village. Their case is similar to that of Kharvasa, vide paragraph 2 (d) at page $8 \dagger$ before. They do not require general reclassification. They are being informed that necessary action will be taken on receipt of application for particular survey numbers, with deposit of fees under Director of Land Record's No. L.R. 227, dated 2nd July 1927, which will be refunded, if the complaint is found to be true. In Pal, the average classification is Re. 1-4-4 and
the sverage assessment is higher than the maximum rate. It will receive some concession according to the scale proposed in the previous paragraph. The reduction will be about Rs. 540, which will reduce the average assessment from Rs. 9-8-9 to Rs. 8-13-11 (the maximum rate is Rs. 7-8-0) ; and the average classification from Re. 1-4-4 to Re. 1-3-0. If there is any further grievance, it will be examined on receipt of applications and deposit, as stated above. The average assessment will naturally be higher than the maximum rate, as 362 acres ( $45 \cdot 1$ per cent.) are classed at more than 16 amnas.
"13. Summary.-The financial effect of the proposal is tabulated below for ready reference from Appendices $K / C, K / B, V / C$ and $V / B$ :-

of which about Rs. 8,000 will be for inam survey numbers. These figares are approximate and there will be slight variation when assessment of each survey number is worked out. 'The report has been long, but it was inevitable because the subject was technical and theory of classificatipn was to be explained and discussed. It is requested that Government sanction may be obtained to give effect to the proposal.
"14. Lastly, it may be stated that the six Field Party Surveyors may be given an extra remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem from February to May 1930. On account of the attitude of indifference in Chorasi and non-co-operation in Bardoli, they had to work under much inconvenience and had to incur some unusual expenditure. The cost will be about Rs. 240 . Bonus on similar lines was proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and sanctioned by Government for classification of lands damaged by floods (Government Resolution No. 487/28, dated 18th Joly 1928). Mr. Pandya, the District Inspector of Land Records, though new to the district, worked hard and tactfully in unusual circumstances."

Memorandum from the Collector of Surat (Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S.), No. S.R.V., dated the 13th August 1930 :-

## "Forwarded with compliments and with the following remarks:-

Paragraph 1.-Consistently with the suicidal tendency which characterises so many -of the forms in which the present agitation against Government has expressed itself, the inhabitants of the majority of the villages in the Bardoli Taluka and the Valod Matal bave by their non-co-operation with the survey parties chosen to deprive themselves, at any rate for the present, of the advantages of operations which were undertaken solely for their benefit. Before these parties were removed from the taluka and mahal in question, the villagers were given a final opportunity of co-operating, of which with only a few exceptions they declined to avail themselves. Now they will have to wait until it is possible for the Survey Department to resume their operations. Meanwhile I do not consider that such effect as it may be decided to give to the proposals contained in the Superintendent's report should be delayed merely because the work, for no fault of his or of those who are affected by those proposals, is incomplete. Those who have co-operated should reap the bevefit from the earliest possible date.

## Paragraph 2.-(Paragraph 143 of the Committee's report.)

(1) The Superintendent's discussion of the objection to the present olassification system raised in paragraph 143 of the Broomfield-Maxwell Report shows, I venture to think, that this objection does not touch the real root of the dificulty. The object of the method of classification now in force is, I take it, to determine, for purposes of assessment, the relative valuation of the lands to be assessed. It is not intended to disclose (or conceal) the 'real height of the assessments'. What is wrong and misleading is not the system of classification, but the use of the expression 'maximum rate'. This expression in no way means what it says. The maximum rate in a village is not the highest rate of
assessment, either actual or permissible, in thiat village. It is not the rate fixed for the best land in that village, or even for 16 anna land (which, as has been pointed out by the Committee, in many villages by no means represents the best land in the village). It is in fact the rate for only that 16 anns land which possesses no sub-soil facilities and no advantage in respect of proxinity to (and, I suppose, also no disadvantage in respect of distance from) the village site. Therefore, whatever this rate may or may not be. it very obviously is not, in any intelligible sense of the term, a 'maximum rate '. The nomenclature is bad and ought to be changed, though I confess that I am unable to think of a satisfactory substitute. Perhiaps 'standard rate' would do, though it would require \& definition to explain it.
(2). Apart from the name, it seems to me that there is no need to alter the thing to which that name is at present applied. That is to say, we want, as we have got, a rate which relates to a class of land which is of normal quality and free from eccentricities whether good or bad. I cannot see how a rate which related only to the most exceptional land in a village would be 'more convenient for settlement purposes', or of what use a comparison of auch rates in one district with those in another district would be to any one. The only useful thing to compare is surely the rates fixed in different areas for land of the same description (i.e., jirayat, kyari, etc.) and of the same soil classification unaffected by exceptional considerations such as sub-soil water or geographical position.
(3) The Committee has remarked that ' almost everywhere' in the Chorasi Taluka the actual assessment per acre tends to exceed the maximun rate. By actual' it seems from the examples given that 'average' is meant. Mr. Kavi, on the other hand, has shown (page $7^{*}$ ) that this tendency exists in only 16 out of 76 villages in that taluka.
(4) As regards arguments based on 'average' assessments I might refer to Mr. Anderson's remarks on page 50 of Selection No. DGXI below my proposals for the revision settlement of the Jhalod Mahal in the Panch Mahals District.
(5) As a result of his examination of the classification of fields in the village of Kharvasa, which has been quoted by the Committee as an example of assessment above the maximum rate and in which Government have ordered a special test to be taken, the Superintendent has cone to the conclusion that a general re-examination of the classification of those survey numbers which are at present classed up to 16 annas is unnecessary. This conclusion seems to be justified by the fact that out of 68 such survey numbers which were examined (including 20 mhich are assessed at more thanthe maximum rate) a reduction in the present classification was found to be required in only 2 . On the other hand, the fact that, out of 20 survey numbers classified above 16 annas which were examined, as many as 14 were foond to require a reduction in classification, seems to suggest that a re-examination of the remaining 13 survey numbers in this village which are classified above 16 annas would be desirable. In this connection it is noteworthy that, but for the survey practice of allowing a margin of error of 2 annas, all the 20 villages examined would have been entitled to a reduction. Further, if this practice had not existed, some change would have been necessary in all the 88 villages examined instead of in only 16 . It is, $I$ suggest, a matter for expert consideration whether this margin of error could and should be reduced.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.-The results of the reclassification clearly show how necessary it was. It appears that the changes which have now been found to be required in the old classification are due principally to natural causes, e.g., lowering of the flood level and water becoming brackish, which have come into existence since the previous classification was made. On the other hand, in a number of cases the reason for the change has been shown as 'faults other than slope'. It is not clear from the report whether these faults existed at the time of the previons classification or not. If they did, then that classification must itself be held to have been faulty. If they did not, then the general conclusion from the resulte of this re-examination mast be, I think, that classification cannot claim the virtue of finality, but requires periodical revision. Here again it is presumed that, but for the 2 annas' margin of error, the reductions, which have been found necessary, would have been considerably more extensive.

Paragraph 5.-(Paragraph 126 of the Committee's report.) The Committee's suggestion that what is not used should not be assessed or conversely that assessment for sub-soil water shoold be based on actual use would, if accepted, involve a retarn to one or other of the methods of assessment which were discarded 40 or more years ago. According to the present system, the criterion is capacity and not use. The Superintendent in his re-examination of this assessment has taken both these factors into consideration. It is, therefore, difficult to say how far the changes which he has proposed are due to alterations in capacity and how far to the addition of the element of use. Unless the effect of each of these two factors is shown separately, it is not possible to give an opinion as to whetber the results of the re-examination disclose the need of a change of system or only the desirability of a periodical re-examination of the assessments fixed under the present system.

Paragraph 6.-(Paragraph 125 of the Committee's report.). Here again it would be interesting to show how far the reductions in classification which have been found
necessary are the result of errors in the previous classification and how far to subsequent change in natural conditions. In any case this village seems to be another instance of the desirability, to which I have already referred, of having periodical re-examination of soil classification and sub-soil water assessments.

Paragraph 7.-(Paragraph 131 of the Committee's report.) Apparently 531 applioations from the Bardoli Taluka are still to be investigated. It is not clear whether 'the area to be examined ' (item IV on page $31^{*}$ of the Superintendent's report) does or does not include these pending applications. Again it is not stated whether the whole of the area shown in item VII is included in item WI. If it is, it would seem to be a fair conclusion that the classification of any land classified as 'old rice' which has not grown rice for ten consecutive years ordinsrily requires to be re-examined.

Paragraph 8.-(Paragraph 127 of the Committee's report.) On receipt of the Government orders the Prant Officer was asked to report about the extent of the work and to suggest the grade of revenue officer who would be competent to undertake it. Since then nothing has been heard from him on the subject and the matter seems to have been lost sight of by my office. However, in view of the situation in Bardoli Taluka during the last few months, it would in any case, I think, have been impossible to do this work. I have now written to the Prant Officer again and will see what can be done to expedite the inquiry.

Paragraph 9.-The fgures on page $32 \S$ of the Superintendent's report are not clear. Is it the difference between (ii) and (iii) land which has never been classified, or is it land which has been classified but which is now to be re-examined? In either case the percentages in (iv) which are based on a comparison with (ii) appear to be wrong. For, if (ii) includes land which was not previously classified, the present classification of land in (iv) cannot possibly be lower than something which does not exist. On the other hand, if (ii) includes land which is to be re-examined but has not jet been re-examined, then the percentage in (iv) should obviously be calculated on the area which has been re-examined only. In short, what is required is the percentage of the area which was previously classified, is to be re-examined, and has been re-examined.

Paragraph 11.-It is admitted by the Superintendent that the classification of jirayat lands which are classed above 16 annas in the Chorasi Taluka is generally too high. To remedy this he proposes alterations in the classification scale. I do not feel guite sure whether this is the proper remedy. From what has been said about the village of Kharvasa in this taluka [vide (5) under 'Paragraph 2' above] it is clear that, quite apart from the scale, the classification of such lands requires much correction. It is a question, therefcre, whether a mere change of scale wili really set things right or give the cultivators the relief to which they sre entitled. The first sentence on page $38^{\ddagger}$ of the Superintendent's report rather suggests that this expedient has been proposed as a convenient short-cut in order to avoid the labour aud expense involved in a general reclassification. If this be so, I do not think that considerations of time and money are sulficient justification for not undertaking regular reclassification, if that is required, particularly as I suppose that it is impossible to say that the reduction in assessment consequent on such reclassification would not exceed Rs. 13,169, the amount by which the people will benefit as a result of the proposed change in scale.

Paragraph 12.-My remarks in the preceding paragraph and also under 'Paragraph 2' about Kharvasa apply to these cases also. The fact that in 6 out of the 7 villages the average classification is below 16 annas does not presumably mean that there are no survey numbers which are classified above 16 annas. If there are such survey numbers, then it has already been admitted in paragraph 11 that their classification is too high. If so, I do not see why steps to remedy this defect should be postponed until the cultivators apply and pay for them.

Paragraph 14.-If the extra remuneration proposed in the first sentence of this paragraph is recommended solely on account of the considerations mentioned in tire second sentence, then it is a question whether it should be granted from an earlier date than 1st April from which date the Talatis of the talukas in question were given a similar allowance. If, however, it is a bonus which is usually given for sach work, then the Superintendent's proposal may be sanctioned."

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Recorda (Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.), No. S.T. 844, dated the 3rd October 1930 :-
"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.
"2. The Superintendent of Land Record's report is sent in compliance with the revised Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated Jrd January 1930, and the orders therein may be dealt with seriatim.
"3. Paragraph 125. - The Committee complain that the assessment on land in Supa which had been changed from garden to jirayat had not been materially reduced. They speak of garden land and then of survey numbers which were not bhatha land but have assessments of Rs. 8 and 9 per acre. The facts are that there was some bhatha land and this was turned into jirayat in 1909. This is the 'garden' land meutioned by the Committee. There is also some superior dry crop land with good sub-soil facilities lying close to the village site. This never was 'garden' land. As it is very good land

+ Vide second sentence.
§ Fide page 98 ante.
with various special advantages, it is correctly assessed high. This land has never been ' reclassed as dry crop' as it was never anything but dry crop. The Committee's criticism is, therefore, not clear. What they appear to object to is the amount of the assessment on land which is not technically 'garden'. The object of classification is not to fix assessment high or low but to grade land so that it is fairly assessed in relation to other land. In view of the particular advantages of this land it is not clear why it should not be asseseed at Rs. 8 or very little below bhatha land.
" 4. In compliance with Government orders the Superintendent of Land Records has made a test of land in this village and, on finding the classification excessive in one-third of the area tested, re-examined the whole village. He bas lowered the classification wherever this was found to be more than 2 annas owing to washing away by streams or deterioration of the sub-soil supply.
"5. The Collector has suggested in his remarks on Kharvasa that 2 annas is an excessive margin. Two annas was fixed as the variation which might occur in any classification owing to difference in individual judgment or in the judgment of the same person under different conditions. Classification obviously canoot be reduced to an exact science, though the long and specialised training of classers reduces error to a very low percentage, and some allowance for the kuman factor must always be made. As the same classer going over the same land under different conditions is not certain to fix the classification within a margin of less than two annas, it would serve no parpose to make changes within this margin. The rule should, therefore, remain unchanged.
"6. Paragraph 126 : Sub-soil.-On page $22^{*}$ and following pages, the Superintendent of Land Records has given a summary of the history of sub-soil water assessment This system is based on the fundamental principle of the Bombay Survey Settlenent that land should be assessed on its potential productivity and not on the actual use rade of it. The instances given on page $24 \dagger$ show that the old well tax based on actual use would have fallen heavily on the enterprise of the owner of a deep well who brought up the water by oil engine from a depth of over 40 feet while this goes free under the present system. The actual use of wells has to be considered only as an indication of the potential supply and is not to be taken as a basis for assessment. The report shows that the water level has sunk in parts and the supply has turned salt in others, bat only 14 per cent. of the wells in both talukas bave sunk below 40 feet as against 78 per cent. in Kaira.
" 7. The proportion of wells in use to wells in good order is 50 and 40 per cent. in Chorasi and Bardoli, respectively. Details have not been given as to why these are not used, but there are many possible reasons, e.g., the extra capital necessary for irrigated crops, the popalarity of cotton, the low price of gul, etc. The percentages of wells dry or fallen in is very low, viz., three and eight per cent. There is nothing to show that the present system of assessing sub-soil water facilities is unsuitable, and the old systems have been tried and found to work detrimentally. Now that the classification has been brought up to date the existing system is likely to ensure a fair assessment.
" 8. Paragraphs 132 and $140:$ Garden lands in Bardoli and Chorasi.-Attention is invited to the remarks on Snpa above. The Committee have used the term 'garden sometimes in the sense of all irrigated land, sometimes as meaning natural bagayat and sometimes to cover bhatha. Bhatha is river sideland which gets the advantage of alluvial deposits from flooding. It also frequently has sub-soil water. Natural bagayat always has sub-soil water. In Chorasi, the bhatha land has no sweet sub-soil water. In that taluka, therefore, bhatha and natural bagayat are not merely distinct bat mutually exclusive terms. In Bardolithere is bhatha in one village only. After seeing certain land the Committee decided that it was wrongly classed as '.garden' meaning bhatha. I have personally seen the bhatha land along the Tapti with the Superintendent. There is no question that this was rightly so classed originally but the cessation of floods has now left the land without its periodical deposit of alluvium and the higher lying areas have ceased to he bhatha. These floods seem to have deposited silt and this was highly valued. There is little doubt that if a flood rose so high nowadays that there was 20 feet of water in Surat City as in 1883, immediate relief would be asked for, but it is on account of these cessations of these bigh floods that the classification is now to be altered. As the alluvium is no longer deposited this change is necessary.
"9. As regards the bhatha in Kapletha and Amrali the anomaly of the difference in assessment is due to the fact that the land in Amroli has been greatly improved by recent deposits, but the self denying restriction under which Government never allows the classification to be raised prevents the proper reclassification of the land. The anomaly is not due to Kapletha being over-assessed but to Amroli being under-assessed.
"10. The Committee point out a supposed anomaly in the different treatment of land growing garden crops in Kumbharia and Kosad, the former being classed as garden paying an average assessment of Rs. 15 per acre, the latter as jirayat but paying Rs. 10 to over 12 an acre. The Superintendent points out that the former is uttam bagayat and the maximum rate for the village was Rs. 7-8-0 and not Rs. 12 as the Committee say. They describe the Kumbharia land as real garden land and say that the Kosard land though classed as jirayat is paying nearly as much. The land in Kosad is classed
as jirayat because its sub-soil water does not come up to the standard of sub-soil water required for uttam bagayat. Land does not cease to be 'jirayat' techuically because it has sufficient water to grow certain kinds of irrigated crops. The land in either village is practically of equal merit and in both villages is classed at 24 annas, but the sub-soil of Kosad is inferior and is classed at 8 annas against 6 in Kumbharia. This would appear to represent fairly the relative difference of the lend in each. The average assessment in each is affected by their different maximum rates which the Committee have altered downwards in Kumbharia and upwards in Kosad.
"11. The underlying idea of the Committee's criticism seems to be that land growing bagayat crops should be classed as bagayat, and that if it is not classed as bagayat it sbould not be assessed at rates approximating bagayat rates. The facts are that in Gujarat there is no land classed as 'bagayat ' except the exceptionally rich land known as 'natural bagayst'. Bhatha land frequently grows irrigated crops and dhekudiat lands does the same and both are called 'garden' land; but the soil of ordinary qualitg which does not lie along river banks is not classed as bagayat, but as jirayat with additional sub-soil assessment if it has sub-soil advantage, and a large proportion of irrigated crops are grown on such land. But because it grows irrigated crops the Committee think it should be called bagayat. The reason it is not, is given in the summary of the history of sab-soil assessment given by the Superintendent. As regards the second criticism that jiravat land should be assessed at rates that do not approximate to bagayat rates, the underlying idea is that jirayat land must be greatly inferior to bagayat. As jirayat land with sub-soil water is in fact capable of growing good irrigated crops, though not so good as uttam bagayat, this idea is not based on facts, and the present classification adequately represents their relative merits.
" 12 . The Committee further state that they have seen land in Kumbharia which is classed as garden althongh it was black soil and could never have grown irrigated crops. They have not, however, explained why a well was built in such land. It is clear enough that no cultivator would go to the expense of digging a well in land that could not grow irrigated crops. The cultivators, when asked to explain this, stated that it was dug as an experiment. Every cultivator knows that you cannot irrigate black soil in Gujarat and no one would have wasted his money on a well if the soil had been obviously unirrigable at the time. It is certain that the land did once grow irrigated crops but probably, as the Superintendent supposes, with the stoppage of sugarcane and of heavy applications of manure the surface degenerated or was washed away and only black soil remained. The classification is now wrong, bat there is nothing to show that it was wrong 30 years ago.
"13. The only point which emerges in regard to the assessment is that it would be better in all cases that the maximum rate for natural bagayat and garden land should be separate from the jirayst maximum rate. When there is a single rate the soil assessment of each is bound together and differs only with the classification. There is, therefore, no elasticity and it is not possible to make any adjustment, if this appears to be necessary, between the rates on garden and dry soil. There is nothing to show that the classification is as a whole unsound in principle or has been faultily applied. The evidence shows only that in some respects the factors affecting classification have undergone a change.
"14. Paragraph 143 : Maximum Rate.-The term ' maximum rate' is a' technical one and means the rate assessed on 16 anna land. In three quarters of the Presidency it is in fact a maximum rate as no land is rated above it and most is rated below. Only in Surat District and a few adjoining areas the peculiar excellence of the soil has made it necessary to adopt a 24 anna scale as the soil is so good that the question is not of subtracting annas for fauits, but of adding annas to cover the range of extraordinarily yood land. Where this specially good land predominates, the average assessment naturally exceeds the ' maximum rate', especially when extra annas are added to the scale for sub-soil water advantages and nearness to the village. There is nothing irrational or illogical in this. It merely leads to an apparent anomaly because the maximum rate is not in such cases the maximum. The maximum rate is in fact a standard, which everywhere else is higher than any actual assessment, but here may be lower. 'The term 'standard rate' has come to connote non-agricultural rates and its adoption would only cause confusion. The term 'maximum rate' is perfectly clear to those who understand it, and those who will not trouble to do so will be less likely to get a false impression from it than from some apparently simple term such as average assessment' which is in fact very misleading. The whole matter is merely one of nomenclature and it is a little dificult to understand why the Committee have devoted so much attention to it.
"15. As regards Kharvasa the Superintendent's report (page 8*) shows that only 33 out of 291 survey numbers have assessments higher than the maximum rate. In 17 of these, extra annas have been given for nearness to the village site. In the 33 survey numbers classified at above 16 annas, only 13 are so classed on the soil annas independently of additions for nearness to the village site. Of this 13 , as many as 12 have been found too high by the present classification. On the other hand of the

20 survey numbers classed at 16 annas or below, none have been found too high. These figures support the Superintendent's view that the classification scale above 16 annas requires modification, while that of 16 annas and below is correct and needs no change. It is not clear why the Collector thinks that reclassification of the land of over 16 annas is necessary and not merely an adjustment of the scale. The former would be very laborious and requires substantial reasons to justify its being done.
"16. For the same reason I do not see why any further reclassification should not be left to the ordinary method of application by the occupants and deposit of fees.
"17. As regards reclassification in Bardoli which has been prevented by the hostile attitude of the occupants themselves, I strongly support the Collector's view that nothing further should be done for them, while the reductions proposed by the Superintendent of Land. Records on the land which he has examined should be granted as early as possible and from the beginning of the present year.
"18. The Collector's endorsement has been sent to the Superintendent of Land Records for explanation of certain points raised by the Collector and his replies are contained in the supplementary report ${ }^{\text {p }}$ forwarded herewith.
"19. A summary of the Superintendent of Land Records' proposals will be found on page $33 \dagger$ of his report and the reductions proposed therein are recommended for sanction.
" 20 . The proposals for bonus will be dealt with in a separate reference."
Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. S.R.Y. 149, datt d the 30th May 1931 :-
"Submitted to Government.
" 2. I would invite attention to the remarks of the Collector in the beginning of his review on the attitude taken by the pfople of Bardcli Taluka. So far as the work has been done, it may now be considered by Government. The work which remains may be carried out when the people show their readiness to co-operate.
"3. The greater part of Mr. Kavi's able report is taken up with his arguments aimed at rebutting the criticisms of the Bardoli Committee on survey methods.
" 4. I do not consider that it is necessary for me to go very fully into the technical discussions dealt with by Mr. Kavi and Mr. Bristow.

I will briefly give my own views on several points:-
(i) Maximum Rate-'I his term is neither accurate nor logical. As, however, it is well understood and no good substitute is found, it should still be kept.
(ii) Reclassification-ignoring of error less than 2 annas.-I agree with the

Settlement Commissioner that this practice should stand. Greater precision in classification is impossible.
(iii) Sub-soil Water.-I see no reason to assess water on use as against capacity
for use. It is most andesirable to reject the experience of experts who only arrived at the present method after trial of several others.
"5. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the Superintendent, Land Records' proposals may be sanctioned. Mr. Kavi may be commended for a very lucid and comprehensive report."

Letter from the Collector of Surat (Mr. H. V. Braham, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. R.E.V., dated the 2nd February 1931 :-
" With reference to paragraph 2 of your endorsement, No. C.N.R. 121, dated 31st March 1930, requesting me to arrange for the inquiry referred to in paragraph 127 of the report of the comimittee appointed by Government to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Talulsa (including Valod Mahal), and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Revenue Department, I have the honour to report that villagewar statements, showing details of survey numbers, and area of 'new rice' land in each viliage under kavchi variety and other rice as well as under crops other than rice during the last five years of the last settlement, i.e., during the years 1922-23 to $19: 6$ - 27 , have been got prepared by Talatis from the village crop registers. As the inquiry consisted merely of an examination of the village crop registers no appointment of a special officer was made for the purpose, but the statements for all the villages have been got checked by the Aval Karkun, Bardoli.
"2. A villagenar statement showing the total number of survey numbers and area of 'new rice' land under the karchi variety and other rice and under crops other than pice in each village, is submitted herewith, from which it will appear that the total number of survey numbers requiring reclassification (total of columns 4 and 8 of the statement) comes to 955 and the total ares (total of columns 5 and 9) comes to 791 acres 28 gunthae.
"3. Similar information for Valod Mahal has also been called for from tho Mahalkari, Valod. It will be submitted as soon as received."

- Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.
+ Tide page 1 Ci ante.

Letter from the Collector of Surat (Mr. T. T. Kothavala); No. R.E.V., dated the 2ind April 1931:-
"In continuation of my No. R.E.V., dated 31st January 1931, forwarding statement showing 'new rice' area requiring reclassification in Bardoli Taluka, I have the bonour to forward herewith a staternent showing similar information for Valod Mahal as directed by Government in their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, while sanctioning the proposals of the committee appointed to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) in paragraph 127 of their report.

The total number of survey numbèrs requiring reclassification comes to 934 and the area thereunder 766 acres 15 gunthas as shown in the statement (vide columns 5 plus 7). These survey numbers have been verified by the Aval Karkun, Valod, through the pahani patraks as having been shown to have grown kavchi rice or crops other than rice from 1925-26 to 1929-30."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. C.N.R. 121, dated the 11th June 1931, to the Collector of Surat:-
"With reference to the Collector of Surat's Nos. R.E.V., dated 2nd February 1931 and 22nd April 1931, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has the honour to request the Collector to be so good as to arrange, in consultation with the Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, to work out the financial effect of the proposals for the conversion of 'new rice' lands to 'dry crop' in the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal, and submit the papers through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for obtaining the necessary sanction of Government."

- Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. C.N.R. 121, dated the 11th June 1931 :-
"Copy, with copies of the Collector's letters under reference, submitted to Government with reference to their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd Janaary 1930.
is 2. The information for the Bardoli Taluka has been collected for the years 1022-23 to 1926-27 and that for the Valod Mahal from 1925-26 to 1929-30. The information for the Bardoli Taluka should have been collected for the years 1925-26 to 1929-50 as has been done in the case of Valod Mahal in view of paragraph 127 of the Broomfield Committee's Report."

Resolution.-The Broomfield-Maxwell Committee appointed by Government in 1928 to enquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District made certain recommendations in paragraphs $125,126,127,132,140$ and 143 of its report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. In their Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Government passed orders or these recommendations and explained later in a Press Note the nature of the enquiries which would be made in consequence. Supplementary instructions were issued in Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 14th June 1930, which was also published as a Press Note. The results of the enquiries and Government's orders on thens are explained in the following paragraphs.
2. Paragraph 125 of the Committee's Report. - In this paragraph the Committee noticed that the assessment on land in the village of Supa of the Bardoli Taluka which had been changed from garden to jirayat had not been materially reduced. They, therefore, recommended that the classification of

- land in this villageshould be thoroughly overhauled. In Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Government direoted that the classification value of all land in this village formerly classed as garden but now classed as dry crop should be examined, and in addition a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made: It was observed that the necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village would be judged from the results of this test. The Superintendent of Land Records, N.D., has accordingly made a test of all types of land in the village and on finding the classification excessive in one-third of the test area has re-examined the whole land of the village. The classification has been lowered wherever it was found necessary owing to washing away by streams or deterioration of the sub-soil supply, and the results are as follows-
(i) the reduction in sub-soil assessment from Rs. $505-11$-1 to Rs. 307-4-0;
(ii) the reduction in assessment on rice land by Rs. 22-6-0;
(iii) the reduction in assessment due to daterioration of soil by Rs. 293-3-0; and
Cs $9-23$
(iv) the reduction in assessment by Rs. 10-7-0 on account of pot kharab. Thus the total reduction in assessment as a result of the present classification is Rs. 633-4-0.

3. Paragraph 126 of the Committee's Report.-In this paragraph the Committee recommended that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be examined in the Bardoli Taluka in the light of the present conditions in order to determine how far this form of assessment is now justified by the actual use of the advantages assessed: Government accepted the Committee's recommendation and directed that this re-examination should be complete throughout both the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. In the Chorasi Taluka the sub-soil classification has been applied in 23 out of 76 villages and the total sub-soil assessment in these villages is Rs. 12,286-3-5. As a result of reexamination, the sub-soil scale has been reduced wherever it was found necessary. The reduction in assessment on this account is estimated to be Rs. 4,274-12-0, which is equal to 34.7 per cent. of the total sub-soil assessment. In the Bardoli Taluka where the bulk of land is black soil, the sub-soil classification has been applied only in 34 villages and the total sub-soil assessment is Rs. 7,690-7-2. As a result of the reclassification, the reduction of assessment is Rs. 1,645 . The reduction of assessments in both the talukas is sanctioned.

It was suggested in the Committee's report that the assessment for sub-soil water should be based on actual use. This was indeed the principle used in the Bombay Survey before the present system was adopted. But the difficulties of taxing the actual use of sub-soil water were so great that after prolonged trial the principle was abandoned and the system adopted of taxing potedtial productivity and not actual use. After careful consideration, Government agree with the Settlement Commissioner in his view that there is nothing to show that the present system of assessing sub-soil water facilities is intrinsically unsuitable. Now that the sub-soil classification has been brought up to date, Government consider that the present system will ensure a fair assessment.
4. Paragraph 127 of the Committee's Reeport.-In this paragraph the Committee recommended that new rice land which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than the ' kavchi variety') during the last five years, should be reclassed as dry crop. As recommended by the Committee, inquiry as to the survey numbers, which on the above principle are to be converted to dry crop, has been made, and a report regarding the financial effect of the proposal is a waited.
5. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928, Government directed that inquiries should be made regarding deterioration of lands in certain villages of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas owing to washing by streams. The Superintendent of Land Records reports that several applications on this account were received and the requisite investigations were carried out. The result of reclassification is that there will be a reduction in assessment on this account of Rs. 2,750-14-6 and of Re. 249-3-0 on account of new pot kharab.
6. Paragraph 131 of the Committee's Report.-In this paragraph the Committee drew attention to a complaint that many of the lands classed as old rice and capable only of growing dry crops. They recommended that it should be left to individuals to apply for relief in this connection and that such applications should be carefully investigated where the crop record shows that no rice had been grown for the last 10 years. In Government Resolution, No. 7259/28, dated 14th June 1930, Government were pleased to sanction this recommendation and to direct that the applications should be disposed of as quickly as possible. The Superintendent of Laud Records reports that 942 upplications were received from the Collector and the work was undertaken immediately. The result of the examination is that land revenue assessment amounting to Rs. 1,291-9-6 will be reduced on aocount of reclassification.
7. Paragraphs 132 and 140 of the Committee's Report.-In paragraph 13:2 of their report the Committee recommended that the classilication of garden lands in Bardoli should be re-examined. In paragraph 140 they gave instances where dry crop land in Chorasi Taluka had been wrongly classed as garden. Government directed a complete re-examination of the classification of garden
lands in Bardoli and a similar re-examination in those villages in Chorasi which were nentioned by the Committee and in other places where applications for such examination were received. The Committee appear to have included in the term garden both bhatha land and uttam bagayat land. In the Chorasi Taluka bhatha land is found in twelve villages and in the Bardoli Taluka in one village only. As a result of re-exumination by the Superintendent of Land Records, the buik of the land has been reclassified as jirayat, resulting in a net total reduction in assessment of Rs. 4,861 in Chorasi Taluka and Rs. 10 in Bardoli Talula.

Uttam bagayat land is found in eight villages of the Chorasi Taluka and one village of the Bardoli Taluka. Of the total area of 879 acres, 27 gunthas of this hand ( 821 acres in Chorasi plus 67 acres, 27 gunthas in Bardoli) an area of 188 acres, 27 gunthas has been found to be jirayat and the reduction in soil assessment on this account in both the talukas comes to Rs. 139-10-0. There is a further reduction in assessment of land continued as uttam bagayat in the Chorasi Taluka, amounting to Rs. 101-10-0 on account of reclassification.
8. Paragraph 143 of the Committee's Report.-In this paragraph the Committee suggested that as the assessment per acre in Chorasi Taluka sometimes exceeds the maximum rate, it was desirable to devise a system of classification by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate. Government accordingly directed that a sufficient number of fields in Kharvasa which are assessed much above the maximum rates should be re-examined in order to enable them.to decide what action is necessary to meet the recommendation of the Committee. This has now been done and the results are summarised by the Settlement Commissioner.

As the Settlement Commissioner has pointed out, the term " maximum rate" is correotly used over three quarters of the Presidency, as no land is rated there above 16 aunas. It is ouly in Surat District and a few adjoining areas that the classification exceeds 16 annas, and here the expression maximum rate is somewhat anomalous. But the expression is well understood to be the assessment on 16 anna land, and it does not appear to the Governor in Council that there is any sound reason why it should be altered, especially as it has been in use for so many years in the Presidency as a whole.

In their orders on paragraph 143 of the Committee's report, Government directed that the tests in Kharvasa should be taken to see not merely whether the classitication is in accordance with the classitication rules, but also whether the rules require alteration because the results they produce are inequitable. It is now reported that the classification has been uniform and correct except where there has been an obvious error or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt) or scarcity of water (sub-soil or of tanks or canals). In the opinion of the Superintendent, which is concurred in by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., the present system of classification does not require any alteration. After careful consideration the Governor in Council agrees in this view.

Though the examination has established that the method of classification requires no alteration, it has disclosed that the classification scale of jirayat lands in 45 villages of the Chorasi Taluka is very high and requires modification as the additional facilities of sub-soil water and well water have either disappeared or deteriorated in quality and quantity. The Superintendent has, therefore, proposed a reduction in the present general scale annas of the jirayat lands in question instead of the classification of individual survey numbers. This has resulted in a total reduction of Rs. 13,169-11-0 which is sanstioned.
9. The present practice of the Survey Department is to allow an error of two annas in the classification value, as this value is a matter of individual judgment. The Collector of Surat considers that the examination of the classification of the soils in Kharvasa suggests a revision of this margin of error. The Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., are of opinion that errors of less than two annas in classification should be ignored. Government accept this view. Government also accept the Settlement Commissioner's view that further reclassification should be made in the ordinary way on application by occupants on payment of fees in advance.
10. The work of reclassification has been completed in the 38 villages out of 76 villages in the Chorasi Taluka for which it was necessary. As regards the Bardoli Taluka including the Valod Mahal, similar work was to be done in 137 villages but it has been finished in 34 villages only owing to non-co-operation by the villagers. The results of the reolassification work will now be applied for reducing the assessments in the villages for which the work is complete. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that the work which remains to be done in the Bardoli Taluka should be carried out when the people are ready to co-operate and arrangements sbould be made to restart it as soon as practicable.
11. The reductions in assessment specified in the foregoing paragraphs and which are summarised below are due generally to natural changes and 'not to faulty olassification originally. They are sanctioned and should be given effect to from the current revenue year 1931-32 :-

Reduction in assessment.

12. Government endorse the Commissioner's oommendation of Mr. Kavi's excellent work.

By order of the Governor in Council,

> H. V. R. IENGAR, Under Secretary to Government.
G. R. No. 7259/24, R. D., dated the 5th October 1931. To

The Commissioner, Northern Division, The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division, The Collector of Surat,
All other Collectors in the Presidency proper,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, The Director of Information, The Accountant General, The Finance Department, The Public Works Department.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated the 5th October 1931.

Meworandam from the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division
(Mr. C. D. Kavi), No. S.R.V. 237, dated the 6th September 1930, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
The report called for is submitted as under :-
Paragraph 1.-Calls for no remarks.
Paragraph 2 (5). -It has been remarked that "It is, I suggest, a matter for expert consideration whether the margin of error could and should be reduced ". As has been
stated at page 9* of my report, it is the survey practice not to take any action, when classification is not modified by more than 2 annas, because classification is a process of judgment, in which variation up to 1 class or 2 annas is possible and allowed. This is an old survey practice followed in all reclassifications since the time of revision settlement about 1888. It has been followed in all reclassifications from 1924, the principal cases being :-
(1) reclassification due to dapmage by floods (G. R. No. 4871/28, dated 14th May 1928);
(2) reclassification of garden lands in Palghar (G. R. No. 1745/28, dated 22nd June 1929); and
(3) reclassification of garden lands in Bassein (G. R. No. 4828/24, dated 14th November 1929);
(4) the same practice has been followed in my proposals about salt rice lands in Bassein (my No. S.R.V. 269, dated 16th December 1929); and
(5) it has been followed in this case.

Variation in judgment op to 1 class or 2 annas is not unoften and the long standing practice may be continued.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.-The remark about "faults other than slope" apply to uttam bagayat lands only (vide paragraph 4 of my report). Such area is not much- 812 acres in 8 villages of Chorasi, and 67-27 acres in 1 village of Bardoli. The bagayat area turned jirayat on account of faults other than slope is only 30 acres 24 gunthas ont of 289 acres 6 gunthas turned jirayat. The remaining area (289-6-30-24 $=258-22$ ) is turned jirayat, because the water has either become brackish or inadequate. As has been explained at page $20 \dagger$ of my report, the faults were not found at the time of the original classification. The classification was correct, but there have been sabsequent changes.

I agree that classification of water factor requires periodical reclassification at the time of a revision settlement, or when a prima facie case is made out on application, or during inspection. This is being done.

Paragraph 5.-As has been explained at pages $\ddagger 23$ and 24 , and particularly Appendix IV, it is the practice to take all necessary factors into consideration in deciding capacity, and that it was not safe to rely upon one factor only, though we are bound by the scale, and should not go beyond it.

Previous methods of water assessment have been mentioned at page 22§. They have been rejected after trial. There is no need in the change of the system, though periodical examination is necessary, as has been stated before. Where necessary, this is being done, vide Government Resolution, No. 8347, dated 9th July 1924, regarding the five talukas in the Kaira District.

Paragraph 6.-The total assessment of Supa is Rs. 5,461 . Out of this amount, reduction of Rs. 307-4-0 is proposed on account of change in sub-soil, and the amount of Rs. 315-9-0 is proposed to be reduced on account of deterioration of land. As has been stated at page $29 \|$ of my report, "in this taluka some lands are situated on rivers and streams, and they are sloping. The original classification is low, and pot kharab, where necessary, has been given, but there is some further deterioration in some places on account of washing by streams". This further deterioration is the reason of the reduction in soil classification.

Paragraph 7.-The area to be examined in IV does not include the area of the pend ing applications. Practically the whole area in VII is included in VI. Reclassification of rice lands is being done, where necessary, vide-

Government Resolution, No. 8347, dated 9th July 1924, for the 5 talukas in the Kaira District ;
Government Resolution, No. 8171, dated 23rd May 1927, for Sanand;
Government Resolution, No. 9226, dated 13th July 1927, for Viramgam ;
Government Resolution, No. 3606/28, dated 4th December 1929, for Jahangirabad in Chorasi.
Paragraph 9.-Area to be examined in (ii) is the area originally classified, but which is now to be examined, either as reported by village officers, or on application. According to instructions (vide page $32 \%$ of my report), the classer had to examine the whole area to classify 5 per cent. in different localities in the village and, if the difference was appreciable, to take immediate action to classify further area. The difference between

| - Tids page 88 ante. | $\dagger$ Vids page 93 anto. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\ddagger$ Tide page 84 ants. | \% Vide page 9t ante. |
| \|| Vide page 96 ante. | 4 Vide page 88 arth |

(ii) and (iii) is the area examined, but not classified, as there was no apparent deterioration. This was the usual method followed in reclassification, vide Government Resolution, No. 487/28, dated 14th May 1928, regarding reclassification of land deteriorated on account of floods, and my No. S.R.V. 269, dated 16th December 1929, regarding reclassification of salt rice lands in Bassein. Therefore, the percentages in (iv) are correct.

Paragraph 11.-As has been explained at pages $37-38^{*}$ of my report, my chief reason for suggesting modification in the scale instead of classification of individual survey numbers is the fact that after carefully examining the point in the villages visited by me, "the classification was found to be uniform and relatively correct". The saving of labour and cost is incidental. As has been stated on page $3^{* *}$, there has been a precedent in Government Resolution, No. 8347 of 8th March 1927, where the area involved and assessment reduced were greater.

Paragraph 12.-As has been stated at page 39* and also in paragraph 11, survey numbers classed at more than 16 annas will get the benefit of the scale reduction, if sanctioned. As has been shown in case of other survey numbers, in case of Kharvasa, no action is necessary. For such survey numbers action will be taken in the usual course on application and deposit.

[^39]

## PENDIX L.

pied land of Chorasi Taluka of Surat District.


Ca $0-30$

REVISED APPENL


## -continued.



PREVISED APPENI

-continued.


Ca $0-31$


* continued.


REVISED APPENDIX


## I-concluded.


C. D. KAVI,

Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF MATAR TALUKA OF KAIRA DISTRICT.


*N.B.-For further correspondence, please see Govermment Resolution; Revenue Department, No. 13526, dated 23rd Deoember 1918.

To.


Ahmedabad and the taluka of Mehmedabad in Kaira, on the east by Nadiad Táluka and part of Baroda territory, on the south by Cambay, and on the west by Cambay and Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad. A block of 5 villages in the south of the taluka is separated from the rest of the taluka by Cambay territory, while the isolated village of Dewataj in the south-east is surrounded by Baroda territory.

The whole taluke is fairly level, but there are 2 large areas of depression, one in the north and one in the middle of the taluka, which receive the drainage of the higher lying country inside and outside the taluka.]

- $985-1$

No. 268.
From

L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire; I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira;

To.
The COLLECTOR or KAIRA.
Eaira, 1st July 1916.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for a fresh revision-settlement of the Mátar Táluka.
2. The first settlement of the taluka was made by Colonel Proscott in 1862-63. The táluka then consisted of 95 Government villages. In 1867 it was reconstituted as follows:-


The first settlement of Dholka Taluka was made by Mr. Rogers of the Bombay Civil Service in 1856-57, and the first settlement of Jetalpur also by Mr. Rogers in 1862-63.

The 16 old. Jetalpur villages are-
(1) Shetra; (2) Damri; (3) Vadála; (4) Dhathal ; (5) Bherái ; (6) Navagam ; (7) Pansoli; (8) Gobhalaj; (9) Kánera; (10) Malárpura; (11) Pinglaj; (12) Chanindra; (13) Naika; (11) Kaloli; (15) Káthwada; ' (16) Chitrasar.
The one old Dholka village is Rasikpur.
3. In 1892-93 the Revision survey of the taluka was carried out by `Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey. The new rates were introduced in 1894 for a period of 30 years, but from 1902 onwards a reduced assessment has been levied under the orders of Government. The present resettlement was ordered by Government Resolution No. 8879, dated 30th September 1913.

## Situation and physical features.

4. The táluka is bounded on the north by the Daskroi Taluka of Ahmedabad and the talluka of Mehmedabad in Kaira, on the east by Nadiád Taluka and part of Baroda territory, on the south by Cambay, and on the west by Cambay and Dholka Táluka of Ahmedabad. A block of 5 villages in the south of the taluka is separated from the rest of the taluka by Cambay territory, while the isolated village of Dewataj in the south-east is surrounded by Baroda territory.

The whole taluka is fairly level, but there are 2 large areas of depression, one in the north and one in the middle of the talluka, which receive the drainage of the higher lying country inside and outside the taluka.]
a ${ }^{985-1}$
(There are 4 rivers in the táluka.) The Sábarmati skirts its western border and receives the waters of the Khari and Watrak, both of which have the last 10 or 12 miles of their course in the taluka. The Shedhi runs along the eastern boundary of the táluka for about 6 miles and then joins the Watrak.

As the course of the rivers ipdicates, the natural slope of the land is down towards the south and west. (Besides the rivers there are several natural drainage channels traversing the taluka from east to west, and one, the so-called Alang river, passing from north to south, through Ashamli, Khanpur and Gorad on its way to Cambay. In years of heavy rainfall the táluka is liable to floods by the rivers overflowing, but of late years there bas generally been a deficiency of water except in a few specially favoured tracts.
(The táluka is well wooded except in the rice and wheat tracts, mangoes, mhowras and rayans being the most important trees. In the rice and wheat tracts, $i$. e., roughly speaking the northern part of the táluka and the southwest, there are few trees except bábuls.)

Climate and Rainfall.
5: The climate is uniform throughout the taluka.
For rainfall I have thought it desirable to prepare in addition to Appendix A, a statement (A-1),showing the monthly rainfall during the monsoon months for the period 1898-1915, as without this it is impossible to realise how inadequate the rainfall has been. The detailed statement A-1 shows that from 1898-1915 there were only 5 normal years, viz., 1898, 1906, 1909, 1913 and 1914. By a normal year I mean a year in which the rainfall was both adequate in amount and well distributed. There were 5 years, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1911 and 1915, when the rainfall was so scanty that there was a general crop failure; 1899-1900 was the year of the great famine. In the remaining 8 years the total amount of rainfall was adequate, but its distribution through the various monsoon months uneven. The average rainfall for the period 1898-1915 was only $24 \cdot 27$ as against $35 \cdot 15$ for the period 1877-92, which was taken for the purpose of the Revision Survey. During the period ${ }^{\circ}$ 1898-1915 the actual rainfall exceeded the average in 9 years out of 18 .

I have also prepared a statement (A-2), showing the character of the seasons from 1903-1913. The season does not necessarily affect the Kalambandhi villages in the same way as the rest of the taluka. In a year of absolute drought they suffer badly as they are entirely dependent on rice, but in a year when the rain is adequate in amount but badly distributed they can save their rice crop with water from the Khari river and the reservoirs, while in less fortunate villages the rice crop withets. The present season 1915-16 has been one of general crop failure and scarcity, which would have been much more acute but for the extraordinary rain of October last.

## Crops.

6. The following table shows at a glance the proportion of the various crops bafore the Revision Survey and now on a 5 -years' average :-



Not only has there beerr a decrease in the total occupied area since the Revision Survey [vide paragraph 21 (i)] owing to decrease in population, but there has besides been a considerable decrease of the percentage of occupied land cultivated with cereals, and a considerable increase in the percentage of occupied land remaining fallow. The crop which shows the largest percentage decrease is rice, which is the most valuable crop grown in a normal year. The decrease $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, the }}$ area under rice is due to deficient water-supply, owing to the succession of poor seasons. The increase in the percentage of occupied land left fallow is due to the scarcity of tenants. This question is discussed later in paragraph 21 (ii). The crop which. shows the greatest increase is cotton.

This is due to the high prices obtained of late years. Cotton suffers less than cereals for a badly distributed rainfall. It is mostly of the Kanami variety which is sown every year. It is not yet an important crop. Tobacco cultivation has not shown that increase which Mr. Fernandez prophesied for it in parsgraph 24 of the Revision Settlement Report.
7. The methods of husbandry are those common in North Gujarát. The only change since the Revision Survey is the starting of pumps worked by oil engines for irrigation at various points on the banks of rivers. These pumps have only been partially successful hitherto. There are 4 in all, but 2 of them were out of use for over a year and one started this year soon broke down. 1 The reason is that the engines were not kept in good order. It must be admitted that the remoteness of the taluka from any place where there are skilled engineers and workshops is a real hindrance to the development of this sort of enterprise.

The standard of husbandry is in some places not very good owing to the laziness of the people and the scarcity of labour, and I do not consider the average standard equal to that found in the Charotar.

## -Roads and Railways.

8. As the map shows, the north part of the táluka is well' supplied with made roads. South of Limbáshi there are no made roads, and communications are frequently difficult during the monsoon, as this part of. the taluka is lowlying, flat and subject to floods. The only roads constructed since the Revision Survey are:-
(i) Mátar to Limbáshi in the centre of the fáluka.
(ii) Matar to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kaira Town.

There are no railways in the táluka.
The nearest railways outside the táluka are:-
(i) B. B. and C. I. main line : Nadiadd Station is 13 miles east of Mátar Town.
(ii) Anand-Cambay Railway: Tárápur Station in Cambay territory is about 4 miles from Moraj and Sinjiwada in the south of Matar Táluka.
(iii) Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway : Dholka Station. is about 14 miles west of Mátar Town.
(iv) Petlád-Wáso Railway in Baroda'State, This line runs along the east border of Mátar Táluka. Waso Station is near Shiholdi, Dabhowa Station near Dethli, and Sojitra Station is near Dewataj. It is hoped that the line may be extended to Nadiád and to Mátar and Kaira during the next few years.
The extension of the Anand-Petliad Railway to Cambay via Tárápur and the whole of Railways Nos. (iii) and (iv) have been made since the Revision Survey. VThe bulk of the produce of Mátar Taluka still goes all the way to the market towns by bullock cart, and the rivers are all shallow and fordable in the fair season, but the Sábarmati, Meshwo and Watrak are generally impassable for carts in the rains. The Shedhi is bridged at Ratanpur ard Government have recently given administrative approval:for a bridge over the River Watrak at Kaira.

## Markets and Fairs.

9. The chief markets of the tailuka are Ahmédabad, Nadiád, Sojitra and Cambay. Kaira, Mátar, Dholka, Bareja, Wáso and Petlád are markets of minor importance. / Roughly speaking all villages in the north and northwest of the táluka deal with Ahmedabad or Bareja. Villages along the bank of the Sábarmati deal with Dholka or Ahmedabad ; villages in the east of the táluka deal with Nadiad, except 3 villages on the Baroda border near Waso, which deal with Waso; villages in the centre and south as far as Pariej and Bamangam deal with Sojitra, while the isolated villages in the south and
some other villages in the south-west of the main block deal with Cambay. The villages which deal with Mátar and Kaira are near those towns, and their market town is for them rather a matter of necessity than choice, as they are heavily indebted to the money-lenders of those places, who are also merchants. Mátar, the only market town in the taluka, is a place of small and decreasing importance. Its population was :-

| 1891 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 4,849 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,005 |  |
| 1911 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3,776 |

Though these are the principal markets, most villages, except a few of the poorest Dharala villages, have their local banias with whom. the small cultivators generally deal.
$\checkmark$ The taluka is fairly well off in the matter of markets though the main markets are for the most part at some distance. But the cultivators are to some extent compensated for this by the fact that they are able to sell rice, tobacco and cotton at door to merchants from Ahmedabad, Cambay, etc., and well-to-do patidars from the Charotar tract. The town merchants generally hire carte from the villagers, and thus the latter get back in cart hire what the dealer deducts for the cost of conveyance. The Charotar patidárs on the other hand generally bring their own carts.

There are no fairs held in the taluka. The Waotha fair held at the junction of the River Sábarmati and Watrak opposite Palla is purely religious and has no commercial importance.

## Railway Statistics.

10. There are no railways in the táluka. I do not think statistics of traffic from stations outside the táluka are of much value, because it is impossible to say what proportion of the imports and exports belongs to Mátar Táluka. Statistics for Barejdi station are given in the Mehmedabad report, but this station serves 3 tálukas, Mehmedabad, Mátar, and South Daskroi.

## Population and Vital Statistics.

11. Population declined sharply in the decade 1891-1901 and slightly in the decade 1901-1911 as the following figures of population show:-

| 1891 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 79,080 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | $\cdots$ | $:$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1911 | $\cdots$ | 61,522 |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | 58,705 |

The decline in the first decade is no doubt manly due to the famine of 1900. In 1896 there were 23 deaths from cholera. The decline in the 2nd decade is entirely due to plague, as the following figures of plague deaths show :-

$$
\begin{array}{llllr}
1902-08 & \ldots & . . & 3,111 \cdot \text { deaths. } \\
1910-11 & \ldots & \ldots & 186 & \prime \\
1914 & \ldots & \ldots & 1
\end{array}
$$

In the same period there were only 5 deaths from cholera. Fortunately plague has now ceased, so an improvement may be expected in vital statistics. $\checkmark$

The figures for 1911 are disquieting, because they show that if there had been no deaths from plague and cholera during the decade the increase in population would have been only 79 per cent. The normal increase of population in a decade should be 6 per cent: Mr. Fernandez has noted in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Revision Settlement Report that the taluka is very unhealthy owing to malarial fever. I believe this is what keeps down the natural increase of the population. The Mámlatdar estimates the number of those who emigrated from the taluka between 1901 and 1911 and did not return at 800. There wras no immigration during this period, though since then labourers have been imported to cultivate the large blocks of land taken up by outsiders. MaFaria saps the vitality of the people and many sucoumb to lung complaints. The Kalambandhi tract is partioularly unhealthy from the rainy season up to the end of. November. The most healthy year of recent

- 965-2
times was 1911, when the monsoon failed and conditions were unfavourable for the breeding of mosquitoes. Till recently Mátar Taluka had no dispensary, the nearest hospital in British territory being at Kaira, which is 4 miles from Mátar Town. In November 1915 a dispensary was opened at Navagam, So far it has no accommodation for indoor patients.


## Agriculturalists and non-agriculturalists.

12. The Record-of-Rights shows that 17.8 per cent. of the land is in the hands of non-agriculturalists. Money-lenders do not lend money on the security of land as freely as they did and a good deal of land is now being taken up by agriculturalists; so I anticipate that the proportion of land held by non-agriculturalists is likely to decrease rather than increase. The proportion of agriculturalists to the whole population is 76.5 per cent. as against 71 per cent. in 1891. Assuming that the census figures are accurate I ascribe the increase partly to the greater facilities now enjoyed by men of small means for taking up land and partly to non-agriculturalists migrating elsewhere on account of business being so slack in Mátar.Táluka.

It may be noted that the terms money-lender and non-agriculturalist are not necessarily synonymous. A good many pátidárs who cultivate land also lend money in a small way.

## Castes.

13. The Kunbis are the best and most prosperous agriculturalists. Talukawár figures of population by castes in 1891 are not available, but in the whole distriot the Kunbi population decreased by 17 per cent. from 1891-1901. In Mátar Táluka the Kunbis decreased by 20 per cent. from 1901-1911, though the general decrease in population was under 5 per cent. The reason usually given is that Kunbis are deterred by considerations of expense from marrying and having large families. The Koli population has remained stationary during the last decade. Kolis form the bulk of the cultivating class. They are not good cultivators, butfamine and the greater unwillingness of sowcars to lend them money have taught them more thrift and self-reliance than they formerly possessed.

The other castes are not sufficiently important to call for any remarks. The outstanding feature is the decrease of Kunbis which is bound to bring about a lowering of the average standard of cultivation.

## Education.

14. The táluka is backward in education. There are no AngloVernacular schools. The number of boys' schools has increased from 31 to 41 , including private schools, but attendance has only increased from 1,641 to 1,665. There are now 2 girls' schools as against 1 in 1891-92, but the number of pupils has declined from 82 to 53 . The decrease of population and the apathy of a large section of the people, especially the Dharalas, accounts for this state of affairs. The figures supplied by the Educational Department do not include various small schools maintained by Christian Missions, mainly for the teaching of outcastes. The percentage of literates to the total population has doubled since the Revision Survey.

Water Supply.
15. Consists of
(a) Irrigation from rivers.
(b) Irrigation from tanks and nalláhs.
(c) Irrigation from wells.

The question of water supply is important owing to the large area under rice and the large number of wells used for irrigation.
(a) Rivers,-The Shedhi is little used for irrigation. In 1914-15, I only found 1 lift well being worked. There are a namber of lift wells on the Watralk and Sábarmati, and the present year of soarcity thas given an impetus to this kind of irrigation, but the Watrak can now no longer be relied on ${ }^{\text {to }}$ to continue flowing in the hot weather, so sugarcane is not grown much now.

Wheat and jowari are the usual crops raised. I have already mentioned irrigation by pumps in paragraph 6.

The Khári is the only river of real importance for irrigation. I need not go.into its past history which is given in the Khári sluices handbook and summarised in paragraphs $12-16$ of Mr. Fernandez's report of ' 1893 . Below Kanera, where it enters the Mátar Táluka, the Khári beginṣ to run through 'a very flat tract between low banks, so that during the monsoon its water rises to a level slightly higher than that of the surrounding country. At Pinglaj. the stream divides into 2 branches and an even distribution of water is secured by a regulator constructed by the Irrigation Department:-The western branch of the stream known as the Kharol» waters, the villages of Pinglaj, Kathwada,
'Navagam, Chanindra and a few Survey Nos. in Naika; and the eastern branch,

- known as the Khári, waters the east part of Pinglaj, the east part of Navagam, and the villages of Malarpura, Pansoli Bherai, Dhathal, Govindpura (Inami) and the bulk of Naika. These 11 villages are known as the Kalambandhi "villages, after the rules known as the Kalambhandhi tharav framed in 1843, to regulate the turns by which they are to take water. It might be inferred from paragraph 54 of Mr. Fernandez's Revision Settlement Report that Kalofì is a Kalambandhi village; but this is not the case. In order to give a good head of water for irrigation, sluices have been constructed at various points on the Khári river in the limits of Mátar Taluka, and hence this part of the river is known as the Khári sluices.

The following changes have been effected in the Khári system since the Revision Survey:-
(1). Construction of the Bokh reservoir in Prantij filled by the natural drainage of the Bokh valley and a canal from the Hathmati River. The water of this reservoir is discharged into the Khári River.
(2) Connection of the Hathmati Canal with the Bhujwa Vehela. Hathmati water is now passed down this"Vehela.into the Khári river.
(3) Considerable extension of irrigation on the Khári out system in South Daskroi.
(4) Construction of large reservoirs at Gobhlaj and Bherai in Mátar Táluka to store the flood water of the Khári.
(5) Improvement of various tanks in the Kalambandhi tract, all of which are now filled by the Khári.
(6) Linking up the Khári cut system with the Khári river by canals from Jetalpur to Bidaj (Mehmedabad Táluka) and Bareja to Kanera anḍ - Bareja to Pinglaj.
(7) Extension of the Khári cut from Bareja to lands in Kathwada not irrigated by the Khári.-
In spite of the improvements made by the Irrigation Department the area under irrigation in the Kalambandhi villages shows a steady decline as the following figures of the irrigated area in the 11 Kalambandhi villages including the Inam village of Govindpura show. Irrigated area in this connection means area assessed to Himayat ; it does not mean that the whole area actually got water:-

| Year. |  |  | Area irigated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1892-93 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... 8,230 | Area irigated. |
| 1893-94 | ... | ... | $\therefore 88,278{ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| 1894-95 | ... | ... | ... 7,731 | 1st year of the revised rates. |
| 1895-96 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... 7,537 |  |
| 1896-97 | ... | ... | ... 7,298 |  |
| 1897-98 | $\ldots$ | ग... | ... 7,178 |  |
| 189--99 | ... | ... | ... 7,292 |  |
| 1899-00 | ... | ... | ... 7,2019 |  |
| 1900-01 | $\ldots$ |  | … 7,211 |  |
| Average | 10 | endin | 14. 6,929 |  |
| Average | 3 ye | nding | ... 6,830 |  |
| 1914-15 | ... | ... | ... 6,201 |  |

The climate of the Kalambandhi villages is particularly unhealthy, and it is clear from paragraph 26 of the Revision Settlement Report that the population had been declining even before the advent of famine and plague. This would account for the gradual decrease of the irrigated area from 1884 onwards, but the sharp decrease which immediately followed the introduction of the revised rates was due partly to the considerable increase in assessment brought about by the Revision Survey and partly to damage caused by floods in 1894.

Apart from the question of increased assessment, I find there is considerable dissatisfaction prevalent in regard to the flow of the Khári River, and any shortage of water is at once attributed to interference by the Irrigation Department with the natural supply. The Khari River has undoubtedly deteriorated from an irrigational point of view. Its bed formerly narrow has now in South Daskroi become wide and sandy. This is said to have been due a good deal to the flood of 1894. The result is that as soon as the fair season sets in an enormous loss of water by evaporation and absorption takes place between Raipur in Daskroi and Kanera in Mátar. Formerly the river used to flow on throughout the cold weather. The supply was ample upto the end of September (vide paragraph 15 of the Revision Settlement Report). Shortage often now begins in mid-September. Since 1900 the natural supply of this river has like that of other rivers in Gujarat decreased owing to the deficient and irregular rainfall. This has meant that the bed of the river remains dry for longer'periods and consequently becomes more sanidy. The floods are not so strong as they were, and the loose sand instead of being scoured right down is deposited in the bed of the stream and sometimes in adjacent survey numbers. During the last few years there has been' a considerable increase of irrigation in the Ahmedabad District: New canals and reservoirs have been made and old canals and reservoirs extended and improved. The increased supply of water needed for these developments has been obtained partly by storing up flood water which formerly ran to waste and partly by a stricter control of the ordinary supply of the Khári River which is supplemented by the Hathmathi canal. To secure this control the Irrigation Department diverted into the Khári Cut Canal all the waten except the quantity they considered necessary for the Kalambandhi villages. But this partial diversion only accentuated the natural tendency of the river to silt up and bring down sand in flood time and to absorb water in its sandy bed when the stream ran low. Finally, even to supply the Kalambandhi villages when the stream funs low the Irrigation Department have found it necessary to divert into the Khari Cut Canal at - Raipur as much water as the canal will take and throw it into the natural bed of the Khári River again at Bidaj in Mehmedabad Táluka just above Kánera.

From the above summary it will be seen that the Khári is no longer a natural irrigation system and cannot be treated as such. The Khári River and Khari Cut Canal must now for practical purposes be regarded as one system
under the control of the Irrigation Department. The supply of water which the Kalambandhi villages can claim as of right will be entered in the record of rights now being prepared under the Irrigation Act, Part X of which has been applied to the. Khari Cut Canal and Khari River below Raipur in Ahmedabad District by Government Notification No. 2047, dated 22nd 'February 1916.
(b) Outside the Kalambandhi tract rice lands are dependent either on rain water alone or on rain water supplemented by tank water. During and since the famine of 1900 large Irrigation tanks have been constructed at Tranja, Nagrama, Limbashi and Pariej. The last named which is incomplete is the most successful. Besidet this a number of smaller tanks have been repaired, generally but not always with beneficial results. In spite of this the tank supply

Note (to be read after paragraph 16 (b)).
As the proposals for revision of tank Himayat in this tiluka are now to be included in the Settlement Report, vide Government Order No. 10 76, dated 30th October 1916, the following table is appended showing the remissions and reductions resulting from the reclassifioation :-
B.-Tanks which are efficient but which are not worthhanding over to the Irrigation Department.

C.-Inefficient tanks, Himayat on which should be struck off, altogether or reduced by more than 50 per cent.


The principles on which Himayat has been reclassified have been explained in paragraph 31.

Detailed statemonts showing the changes effected by the reclassification. are attached as Appendix T.

$$
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$$

which the village officers declared to be bona fide, i.e., not merely in satisfaction of debt or to complete some previous transaction between the parties. Buteven if they are really bond fide, I consider it would be unsafe to draw any conclusions from them as to the value of land in different villages. The circumstances must vary in each case. In one case the land sold may be near the village site, in another far fromit. In one case there may be a well near from which the purchaser may hópe to make arrangements for irrigating his land, in another there may be none. Sale values primarily show the demand for land. This varies with individual circumstances. It is generally greatest where population presses heavily on the land and least where there is, much waste H 565 -8
land. It has no necessary connection with the remunerativeness of the land on which the assessment ought to be based. The statistics of sale value per acre expressed in multiples of the assessment are as under :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Jarayat. |  |  |
| Group I S | ... | ... | 50.33 | 4.42 | $15 \cdot 70$ |
| Group II S | ... | ... | $33 \cdot 16$ | 0.78 0.69 | 12.14 |
| Group III S | .. | . | 27.85 | 0.69 | 10.32 |
|  |  |  | Kyari. |  |  |
| Group I 8 | ... | ... | 62 | $1 \cdot 11$ | $9 \cdot 66$ |
| Group II S | $\ldots$ | ... | 37.98 | 3.03 | $13 \cdot 19$ |
| Group III S | ... | - | 50 | 3\%28 | $8 \cdot 11$ |

N.B.-Highest and lowest figures are villagewar, i.e., they represent average of all sales in a village, not the highest and lowest prices recorded in any single sale.

Rents form a more reliable guide to the value of land, but here again other factors come in. Rents sometimes represent interest on loans, not the true economic rent of the land. Statistics are neoessarily based on cash rents only, but rents in kind are far more common and in the case of Kyari lands almost universal. In Limbashi, in most villages in the extreme Southern group and in most of the Kalambandhi villages there are no cash rents. CWhen rent is paid in kind the usual terms are that the landlord takes half the produce including fodder and pays the whole assessment or judi, the whole cost of manuring and half the cost of reaping. All other expenses are borne by the tenant.] The value per acre of the outturn of the most important crops in a good year may be estimated as under:-

## Rs.

| Rice | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $40-80$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| according to kind of rice and |  |  |  |
| irrigation available. |  |  |  |

When cash rents are paid, the tenant bears the whole expense except the assessment or judi.]

The following table shows the percentage of the assessment to cash rents. in the various groups :-

|  |  |  | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \{ Jarayat | $\cdots$ | 108.13 | 32.99 | 51.94 |
| Group I | $\therefore$ Kyari | $\cdots$ | $113 \cdot 61$ | 24.59 | ¢0.83 |
|  | SJarayat | ... | 326.66 | 45.60 | 71.58 |
| Group II | ... $\{$ Kyari | ... | 130.55 | $13 \cdot 18$ | 94.32 |
|  | $\ldots$... Jarayat | $\cdots$ | $15<27$ | 40.90 | 55.92 |
| Group III | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Kyari | 8. | 186.84 | 30.76 | 94:33 |

[^40]are held on the inám tenure. The best lands are not generally given out on cash rents. Occupants either cultivate such land themselves or give, it out on the crop share system. Nor are the worst lands given on rent, as tenants would not take them. In most cases it is land held by sowkars, often of other villages, that is given out on cash rents. The decrease of population and the faoilities now enjojed by ryots of small means for taking up land on the new tenure have made tenants scarce and landlords are unable to get good rents for their lands. The present figures in Appendix $M$ give the total area leased on cash rent in each village. Appendix M of the Revision Survey only gave instances selected haphazard. Those instances show'ed that the average rent was $2 \frac{1}{4}$ times the assessmerit, in other words the average assessment was 44.5 per cent. of the rent. If any reliance is to be placed on these statistics, the only possible conclusion is that the revised assessment is nowhere too low, and in the poorer villages far too high.

## Prices and Wages.

17. A perusal of Appendix $N$ of the Revision Settlementr Report shows that prices were very low till 1862-63, suddenly rose in 1863-64, and afterwards fell again somewhat. Just before the Revision Survey prices were 33 per cent. in advance of what they had been before the Original Survey. 1896 was a year of famine in North India and this may account for a sharp rise of prices in 1897. The local famine of 1900 sent up prices to an even higher level than they had reached during the cotton crisis of the sixties, but they fell again and in 1904 were about the same as the average for the decade preceding the Revision Survey. Since 1904 prices have steadily risen and I do not anticipate they , will fall again. The increased facility of transport by rail has tended to equalise prices throughout India, just as the opening up of new markets and sources of supply and increased facilities of sea transport have tended to equalise prices throughout the world. Fluctuations in price are not likely to be as violent in the future as they have been in the past. The increasing connection of India with the markets of the outer world has resulted in India sharing in the rise in prices which has taken place throughout the world of late years. The war has not directly affected local prices, but its general economic effect on the world is bound to be to keep prices at a high level for some years to come. 1905 was the year that really ushered in the new, scale of prices. I therefore think it will be fair to take for the purpose of comparison with the decade 1882-92 the 9 years 1905-13. This period includes one year of great scarcity 1912, but the prices of that year were not so much above those of the years preceding and succeeding it as to make it necessary to exclude it in calculating the average. Comparing the two periods we find the average, prices and increase as under:-

Prices in seers of 80 tolas and chataks of 5 tolas per rupee.


The statistics for rice are for the common variety of sutarsal only. The finer qualities are only grown in the Kalambandhi tract or where there is exceptionally good tank irrigation.
The large increase of prices is not all net profit to the agriculturist. The prices of necessary commodities have also gone up, e.g., bullocks though not as dear as immediately after the famine are generally said to be about. 50 per cent. dearer than before the famine.

Wages.
A wage census was taken in August 1914. There are two systems of engaging labourers in vogue. Either a labourer is engaged as a servant for the season, which may be $4,6,8$ or 12 months; or he is paid by the day. In the former case the servant gets his food, an allowance for clothes, shoes and tobacco, and a cash remuneration which works out at Rs. 4-5 a month. The cash value of the food is estimated in the wage census at Rs. 5 per mensem and tobacco allowance at Re. 0-8-0 per mensem. This works out at an average daily wage of 5 annas a day. -

The wage earned by, the daily labourer varies with the time of year, the class of work he has to do and the demand for labour. In August 1914 the usual. wage was 4 annas plus food worth 1 anna $=$, total 5 annas, for weeding, and 6 annas inclusive for transplantation. This is the average for the taluka, but the rate generally goes up 1 or 2 annas above this in some villages, particularly in the Kalambandhi tract, where an enormous amoint of transplantation has to be done. in a short time under trying conditions. $\sqrt{\text { In }}$ the fair season the average wage is 4 annas a day. It may even rise higher in the busiest part of the wheat harvest. I have discussed in the Mehmedabad report the question of Public Works Department and Local Fund wages. It is difficult to compare the present rate of wages with that prevailing before the Revision Survey. The then Collector of Kaira did not altogether accept the correctpess of the figures given by Mr. Fernaindez (vide paragraph 41 of the Revision Settlement Report and paragraph 16 of the Collector's letter printed at page 75 of the Revision Settlement Compilation). VIt is however clear that wages have risen something between 50 and 100 per cent. since the Revision Survey. The rise in wages has been proportionately greater than the rise in prices.

## Agricultural Stock.

18. (Appendix F).-To the figures supplied by the Director of Agriculture have been added the figures of the special census taken last year. A comparison of these figures with Appendix E of the Revision Settlement Report, shows that a great decrease in the number of oattle of every description was caused by the famine of 1900. Since then the numbers have been gradually increasing and though they have not reached the level of 1892 still in proportiop to the decreased population there are almost as many cattle as there were.

There are now 10,264 bullocks to an aǵricultural population of 44,888 , i.e, 1 bullock to every 4.3 persons as against 13,061 bullocks to an agricultural population of 50,558 in 1892, i.e., 1 bullock to every 3.8 persons (vide Appendix D). Taking the figures of occupied land there are now 10,264 bullocks to an occupied area of 86,379 aeres, i. e., 1 bullock to every 8.4 acres as against 13,061 bullocks to an oocupied area of 98,356 acres in 1892, i. e., 1 bollock to every $7 \cdot 5$ acres. But to draw a proper conolusion from these figares, two further facts should be noted: (i) the partial substitution of dry orops for rice means that fewer bullocks are required than before, (ii) the occupied fallow area in 1913-14 was 18,537 acres as against 8,075 acres in 1892 (vide Appendix B).

The present year (1915-16) is one of great scarcity of fodder and is bound to give a set back to the increase of agricultural stock.

One fact whioh should be noted about agrioultural stock is the relative unhealthiness of the Kalambandhi villages for cattle. The cattle here have for some months in the year to spend most of their time on sodden ground and they cannot stand this for more than 2 or 3 years. A good many of the people buy bullocks of poor quality at a oheap rate to last out a season or two, considering it would be waste of money to bring good bullocks to such unhealthy surroundings. It is said that Rabaris remove their cows from the Kalambandhi villages during the rains. The number of cattle in the taluka belonging to Rabaris is estimated as under:-

| Corva: | Shoep. | Goats. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4,731^{\prime}$ | $68 \pm$ | 1,665 |

Similar statistics for the time of the Revision Survey are not available. Carts have decreased by 25 per cent. assuming that the Revision Survey figures include both passenger carts and carts for produce. If they were for carts for produce only, then the decrease has been greater. On the former hypothesis the decrease has been about proportionate to the decrease in population. It might have been expected that the decrease would have been less is many of the poor, the class which must have suffered most by the famine, are not oartowners, but the answer to this is that the famine has increased the number of the poor

## Change in the condition of the land.

19: (i) Soil.-Even before the Revision Survey there was salt effloresance in parts of the taluka. This has spread a little especially in Limbáshi. It is due to waterlogging or insufficient drainage. Bherai and Bamangam are also affected in this way. There has been some deterioration of land on the bank of rivers owing to the rivers bringing down more sand than formerly. Bhatha appears to have deteriorated on the whole. The Khari has deposited sand in Chanindra and the Sábarimati at Asámli and Kaloli. There has been extension of nallahs in places especially at Kaloli and Radhu. I have not found any instance of soil being improved since the Revision Survey. The increase in the area of waste land and the slovenly cultivation due to laziness and lack of means have resulted in the growth of babuls, weeds and oourse grass. Babuls harbour pig and other destructive animals. In the better cultivated parts away from the rivers, there has been no change in the soil proper, but as already noted in paragraph above a distinct deterioration in the subsoil. In the Kalambandhi villages there has been no decrease in the supply, but Kanera and Malarpura are the only villages with entirely sweet water. In villages in the east of the táluka, e. g., at Alindra and Sokhda there bas been a shrinkage of the supply due to the springs being affected by the succession of seasons of inadequate and badly distributed rainfall.
(b) Water.-The rivers have diminished in volume from the same causes as the springs. Tanks have also suffered as stated in paragraph 15 (b)". The result has been that the area under rice which steadily expanded upto the Revision Survey hàs since 1900 appreciably diminished not only absolutely but relatively to the total cultivated area.
filu tris Economic condition of the people.
only non-agricultural industry of any importance is hand-wearing, which is done by dheds. They are poor and weave coarse country oloth. The class who have suffered least on account of the bad seasons since 1900 is the labourers. As already pointed out in paragraph 17 they have been able to obtain an increase of wages greater than the increase in prices. Labourers pure and simple not being tied to any one place are better able to go and look for work in a year of famine than agriculturists. But the line between the labourer and agriculturist is not sharply drawn. Most labourérs kèep some cattle, and many petty agriculturists take to labour when times are hard, The great bulk of the land is held in small holdings as the following table shows:-

| Number of holdivge. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 5 acres | $\ldots$ | ... | 13,466 |
| 5 and under 10 acres | .., | ... | 2,984 |
| 10 and under 25 " | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,802 |
| 25 and under 50 " | $\ldots$ | ... | 265 |
| 50 and under 100 | $\cdots$ | ... | 44 |
| 100 and under 500 " | $\ldots$ | ... | 15 |
| Over 500 acres | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 |
|  |  |  | 18,579 |

The economic condition of the taluka was not good even at the time of the Revision Survey (vide paragraph 5 of Settlement Commissioner's letter printed at page 80 of the Matar Revision Settlement.Compilation). In spite of the rise of prices, the condition of the taluka is even less good now. The famine gave a tremendous setback to agricultutal prosperity and the poor seasons which have been so frequent since have retarded recovery. The serious decrease in the Kunbi population has affected thè táluka adversely. It might be thought that with a decrease of the kunbi population and the Dharala population remaining stationary, labour would have become relatively more plentiful, but this result has not followed as the statistics of wages go to show. Even in a year of scarcity like the present, labourers are not attracted to tank excavation work on ordinary piece-work wages.

The small cultivator who cultivates his land with the help of his family is not affected by scarcity of labour. But the poor seasons and the consequent great decrease in the outturn of rice, which is a most valuable cróp, have affected all classes. In spite of these adverse conditions, there has been a gradual improvement since 1902.

- A táluka with a decreasing population is bound to show signs of decay, but the following signs of progress must also be noticed:-
(i) Decrease in area of waste land since 1913-14. A considerable area has been taken up by outsiders (paragraph 21 (i)).
(ii) Slight increase in number of wells (paragraph 15 (c)).
(iii) Steady increase in number of cattle (paragraph 18).
(iv) Co-operative Credit Societies started in Traj, Limbási, Chánor, Antroli, Radhu, Vávdi arid Navágám.
(v) Greater thrift and self-reliance among the poorer cultivators owing to the lessons taught by famine and the greater unwillingness of sávkárs to lend money freely.
The people are better prepared to meet famine and scarcity than they were before 1900 .
- The period which must elapse before prosperity is recovered depends mainly on the character of the seasons and to a smaller extent on the assessment not being pitched too high.


## Revenue history of tàluka.

21. The notewortidy features are :-
(i) The fluctuations in the occupied area, first a large decrease due to famine and decreased population and then an improvement chiefly due to the taking up of waste land by outsiders.
(ii) The large increase in the area of occupied fallow land:
(iii) The large number of compulsory processes issued.
(iv) The large remissions of revenue given.
(i) The relinquishment of land began in 1895-96 and has been explained by the Collector of Kaira in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his No. 302e, dated 2nd August 1900, printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 3018, dated 6th May 1901,'as under :-
" 3. The fact that the increase in the assessed waste in the Mátar Taluka dates from the introduction of the Revision Survey cannot be gainsaid. I think, however, there can be very little doubt that Mr. Modi is correct in his explanation. The relinquishments were due not to bigher rates having been fixed by the revision but to the existing rates not having been lowered. Owing to floods salt efllorescence and other causes, the land had been for some years deteriorating in value and it seems very probable that the occupants retained it till the Revision Survey rates were announced only in the bope that the assessment would be reduced to suoh an extent as ta allow of their still working their holdings without loss. It may be pointed out that there were, abnormal floods in 1894 just after the introduction of the
revised rates and the injury caused by them may have raccelerated the relinquishment of some of the lands under reference.
"4. I am given to understand that assessed waste has very appreciably increased also in villages other than those selected by my predecessor for enquiry."

It will be seen that the area of cultivable waste which was 10,944 acres, 14 gunthas just before the Revision Survey reached its highest figure 23,581 acres, 30 gunthas in 1901-02. It fell to 16,455 acres, 9 gunthas in 1906-07, again rose to 21,990 acres, 38 gunthas in 1913-14, but has now fallen to 18,067 acres, 34 gunthas.
(ii) In 35 villages the area of Government assessed waste in 1914-15 was over 20 per cent. of the total assessed area. The Dárwári forms prepared in 1915 show that of the waste in these villages 79 per cent. is Jeráyat and 21 per cent. Kyari land.

The average area of occupied land remaining fallow was 18,537 for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14 as against 8,075 in 1892. The occupied fallow is now 21.46 per cent. of the total occupied area as against 8.21 per cent. before the Revision Survey (vide paragraph 18). On making local enquiries I find that these lảrge fallow areas are nearly all inami land for which the holders cannct find tenants, but which they nevertheless retain because they prefer to pay the small amount of judi due to Government and wait for better times rather than throw the land up and lose their status as inamdars. The villages in which - these large fallows are found are generally villages in which the area of - Government waste is also large, so it is clearly not the need of reserving land for cattle to graze that is the cause of large fallows.
(iii) The number of compulsory processes in recent years is as under :--


These numbers are large even allowing for the fact that many old arrears were being cleared off. A comparison with the figures given in the Revision Settlement Report (paragraph 46) shows that the number of distraints has increased and it is clear that revenue has been collected with more difficulty than before the Revision Survey even though the 30 per cent. remission concessions to be mentioned later have been in force since 1901-02.
(iv) Remissions since the Revision Survey fall into three classes-
(a) Remissions given under the Igatpuri concession rules in the year 1894-95 to 1899-1900.
(b) Casual remissions due to bad years:
(c) Remissions given under special concessions from 1902 upto date.
(a) Igatpuri concessions call for no remark.
(b) Casual remissions are most instructive.

In 1893-94 they were Rs. 1,408 . There is nothing to show why such a large sum was remitted, but it may have been partly on account of diluvion. In 1894-95, the first year of the new rates, remissions rose to Rs. 3,198, but steadily fell up to the famine. How. far the flood of 1894 accounts for the jump of 1894-95, and the high figures of the following two years, cannot now
be said. .These'figures, however, sink into insignificance when compared with the casual remissions given from 1902-03 onwards: From 1902-03 upto 1914-15 the enormous sum of Rs. $5,52,379$ was remitted over and above the special remissions to be noted below.

These figures cannot be explained away on the assumption that the work of revenue collection is done more thoroughly than it was before the Revision Survey. The obvious test of revenue collection is its efficiency and judged by this standard revenue ${ }^{\circ}$ collection before the Revision Survey was efficient as there were no arrears, though the casual remissions given were considerable.
(e) After the famine of 1900 Government enquired that relief in the way of reduction of assessment was necessary to enable the taluka to recover its prosperity and on receiving the replies of district officers granted the following percentage reduction of the increase effected by the Revision Survey:-

| Government Resolution No. 3018,dated 6th May 1901. | (1) Pariej |  | 40 per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (2) Radu |  | 15 " |
|  | (3) Kaloli |  | 20 |
|  | (4) Chitrasar. |  | 60 |
|  | (5) Kathwada |  | 35. |
|  | (6) Naika |  |  |

Further in the above 6 villages and in the 8 following villages :-
(1) Traj,
(5) Chanor,
(2) Navagam,
(6) Khanpur,
(3) Mahelaj,
(7) Limbáshi,
(4) Tranja,
(8) Asamli,
land classed as rice at Revision Survey was to be reclassed as dry crop and subsoil water annas remitted.

Government Resolution No. 8933, dated 17th December 1902, gave a reduction of 30 per cent. of the assessment or Re. 1 per acre whichever is less on the assessment of every survey number wet or dry in all villages except 15 villages in group I and the 6 villages which got special percentage concesssions in 1901.

Government Resolution No. 1782, dated 14th March 1903, extended the ${ }^{0} \mathrm{\varepsilon}$ per cent. concession to Radu, Kaloli and Naika in lieu of the concession of 1901.

Government Resolution No. 4057, dated 20th May 1904, extended the 30 per cent. concession to Pariej, Chitrasar and Kathwada in lieu of the concession of 1901. The following table shows the amount of remission given under the special concessions :-


These concessions originally granted for 5 years, have been continued apto the present time, by the following Goveriment Resolutions :-

| No. 6921, Revenue | Department, dated 16th July 1909. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. 10593 | 22nd November 1910. |  |  |
| No. 2503 | " | $"$ | 14th March 1913. |
| No. 8879 | $"$ | $"$ | 14th |
| noth September 1913. |  |  |  |

The effect of the concessions was to leave the assessment of Group I villages unchanged, to reduce that in Group II villages by $17{ }^{\circ} 4$ per cent. and that in Group III villages by 24 per cent. The average reduction for the whole taluka was 15 per cent.

The concession was fairer than the concessions given about the same time in Mehmedabad, as it was calculated on the total assessment, but it was not very well distributed. Some of the Group I villages were overassessed. If Kaira town in Mehmedabad Taluka with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-12-0 needed a concession, it is hard to see why Mátar town, where the people are certainly no better off and where the maximum rate was Rs. 5 got none. The concession is usually called the 30 per cent. concession. It might more fairly be called the Re. 1 per acre concession since in practically every case except Jeráyat numbers of low classification in Group III 30 per cent. of the assessment exoeeds Re. 1. It follows that the concession was proportionately less on the more highly assessed lands, i.e., the rice lands though they stood in need of relief quite as much as the Jeráyat lands. They have since received further relief by the orders of Government authorising Collectors to remit the water rate when the rice crop of the village fails, but even then the inferior rice lands were left rather heavily burdened.

## History of Previous Settlements.

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22. (a) Original Survey-
    Old Mátar Táluka-Original Survey, 1864-
        Group I-Mátar Town, Rs. 4-12-0.
        Group II-Villages east of Wátrak and Radu, Rs. 4-8-0.
        Special rate for Antroli, Rs. 4.
        Group III-Villages west of Watrak, Devataj, the isolated group of
        5 villages in the south, also Kunjráo, Tránja and Káthoda,
        Rs. 4-4-0.
    Special rate-Sinjiwáda, Rs. 4.
    Group IV-The rest Rs. 4.
    Sppecial rate-Punaj, Rs: 3-8-0.
    Water rates, Rs, 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 on tanks and pucca wells.
    Dhekudiat rate Rs. 2.
    Bhatha Rs. 9 in Mátar tówn, Rs. 8 elsewhere.
    Old Dholka Táluka-Original survey, 1859-
    Group II-Rasikpur-
        Soil Rs. 2. Water Rs. 6.
        Well rate Rs. 8 per kos for pucce wells,
            Rs. 2 " kacha wells.
    Old Jethalpur-Oríginal survey, 1864-
    Comprising all villages north of the Kaira-Rasikpura road except
        Rasikpura.
    All old Jetalpur villages except Kathwáda and Chitrasár were in
        Group II and had soil rate of Rs. 2-8-0.
    Kathwáda and Chitrasár in Group III had soil rate of Rs. 2-4-0.
        Water Rates-
    Class I-Navágam, Rs. 10
    Class II-Pansoli, Pinglaj, Rs. 9-8-0 \(\quad . .\).
    Class III-Naika, Bherai, Dháthal, Kánera,
        Gobhalaj, Chanindra, Kathwáda, Rs. 9
    Class IV-Dámri, Shetra, Wadala, Malárpura,
        Rs. 8-8-0
    Class V—Chitraser, Kaloli, Rs. 8 . ...
- 9 965-5
```

Gardian rates Rs. 8-8-0 (for land under wells and Bhatia). Dhekudiat rate Rs. 12 per bag from Sábarmati.

$$
\text { Rs. } 8 \text { from Khári. }
$$

(b). Revision Survey of Mátar Táluka as at present conotituted in 1894Boil. Water.

N.B.-All rates are on 16 annas classification. The composition of these groups mesy be seen at a glance from Appendix P, printed on page 92 of the Revision Survey. Settlement papers, and the second map inserted in those рарегв.

Group I consisted of Mátar town and the bulk of old Matar Group II villages.
Groap II consisted of Rasikpara, the old Jetalpur villages Radu of old Matar Group II and the bulk of old Matar Gronp III.

Group III conisiated of Kunjra, Tranja and Kathoda in old Group III, and all villages of old Group IV.
Changes introduced by Revision Survey.
23. In addition to regrouping and fixing new maximum rates the following changes were introduced af the Revision Survey:-
(1) Abolition of Dhekudiat and bag rateg-
(2) Imposition of subsoil water annas.
(3) Reclassification of water rates, rice lands and conversion of old Jerayat which.had grown rice since the old survey into new rice land.
(4) Partial reclassification of soil in 6 villages owing to changes in rivers bordering them and of 4 villages owing to extension of salt.
(5) Remeasurement of plots of new rice, numbers cut up by rivers, nallahs and new roads, and recognised shares of survey numbers. The slight ohanges thas effected in area have been explained in paragraphs 5,7 and 8 of the Revision Settlement Report. The important charges were (2) and (3).
24. Subsoil annas are an addition to the soil classification in consideration of its supposed capacity to yield water if wells are sunk. The extent to "which they were imposed may be seen from paragraph 4 of the Settlement Commissioner's No. 854, dated 1st April 1893 (Mátar Revision Settlement papers, page 79). The Settlement Commissioner thought that subsoil had beer too freely imposed on dry crop areas in the Bhal tract, and the present condition of this tract shows that his apprehensions were well founded.

There never has been any irrigation from wells worth speaking of in this tract. In a district like Kaira where the people are thoroughly alive to the advantages of irrigation by wells it is only reasonable to suppose that where wells are not found to exist or where they exist but are not used, there is some very good reason for this. In Mátar Taluka the general reason is the saltness of the subsoil water which makes irrigation from wells in many villages unprofitable. To impose subsoil annas on such lands is to tax them for a capacity which primid facie they do not possess. As the old bag rate was only imposed where water was taken and the new subsoil annas were imposed nearly every--where the result was a considerably increased charge, the increase falling on the lands which had no wells. This result was foreseen and it is not the system which is open to criticism but the too indiscriminate way in which it was applied. In the present reclassification subsoil has been struck off or modified in accordance with existing conditions vide paragraph 32.
25. In the reclassifioation of rice lands the maximum alsashia valuation of 8 annas was fixed on most plots while few were assessed at less than 6 annas. This classification was based on the assumption that Matar had such exceptional advantages as \& rice producing tract that it was proper to fix the olassification higher than laid down in the survey rules. This is assuredly not the case now, but it seems to have been so at the time of the Revision Survey. In the Settlement Commissioner's No. S.-400, dated 19th February 1894 (Mehmedabad Revision Settlement papers, page 38) it is stated that Dholka Táluka suffers frequently for absence of rain when necessary for rice, which is not the case in Kaira.
26. The soil classification fixed at the original survey was not changed except in 6 riverside villages and in some cases where survey numbers were sub-divided or new survey numbers were made out of waste land or new rice lands made. There seems to be no justification for raising the classification of a survey number because it is divided, or because it is newly formed out of waste, so the classification has now been restored to the original figure where: possible.
27. The maximum rates were spparently based on the assumption that the fertility of the soil and agricultural ability of the people were almost uniform throughout the Kaira District and that proximity to the Charotar tract and the chief market town of Nadiad should be the principal criterion of whatpeople could pay. The Settlement Commissioner referred to Group I and the viltages of Khandhli and Heranj in Group II as the 'Charotar' tract of Mátar. In my opinion the villages most akin to the Charotar are Alindra, Siholdi, Maliataj, Laval Khandhli, Dethli, Dewataj, Sinjiwada, Moraj. Only the first four of these are in Group. I. In Alindra the subsoil water is scanty: In Khandhli it is very brackish, while in Sinjiwada and Moraj it is so salt as to be useless for irrigation. The expression 'Charotar tract of Mátar' is misleading as it suggests that the East part of Métar is as fertile and prosperous as the true Charotar tract of Nadiad, which is not the case.

The greatest increase caused by the Revision Survey was in the old Jetalpur villages and in Rasikpur. The Kalambandhi villages would no doubt have been easily able to pay the enhanced rates but for the succession of bad seasons. The enhancement pressed more heavily on the non-Kalambandhi villages of Kaloli, Chitrasar and Rasikpur, all of which will get appreciable relief by the present reclassification.
28. The distance scales imposed at the Revision Survey were on the whole less liberal than the old distance scales. No mention of their anticipated effect is made in Mr. Fernandez report but this may be gauged by a few instances given below:-


Generally speaking the effect of distance scales is to raise the assessment in villages of which the village site stands in the centre of the village land and to, lower it in the case of very large or struggling or riverside villages.
4. Scales are in use:-

No. 1 for villages with a population up to 500.

| $"$ | 2 | $"$ | $" " r$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $"$ | 3 | $"$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | 4 | $" 501-1,500$ |  |
|  | $"$ | $"$ | over 2,500 |

No. 1 is the most liberal, the maximum increase being 1 anna per rapee while in No. 4 the maximum increase is 3 annas in the rupee. The system is a fair one, but I think that an increase of 3 annas in the rupee is rather high for this táluka and that no increase at all is justified in the case of villages with a population under 500, which generally have no artizans and no bajar. I propose a fresh set of scales with uniform gradations. Scale 1 will have no increase upto $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and thereafter a decrease. Scale 4 will havé a maximum increase of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ annas.
29. The present resettlement was undertaken because Government came to the conclusion that the existing classification was so faulty that no final settlement of the assessment difficulty was possible without reclassification. The following is a brief account of what has been done.
30. Akashia classification has been thoroughly revised. Whatever' was the case in 1892, Kaira is no longer a district where it can be said that the rain never fails when wanted for rice (vide para. 13 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter printed at page 38 of the Mehmadabad Revision Settlement papers). Very few places outside the Kalambandhi villages enjoy any special water advantages. Akashia has been lowered almost throughout the táluka. It has been struck off S. Nos. which were classed as riee numbers at the Revision Survey but are now found to be dry crop.

In the Kalambandhi villages it has been struck off from all Government waste numbers from which himayat has been struck off either under the orders of Government (vide Government Resolution No. 9198, dated 29th September 1914) or in the present reclassification, and from Government waste numbers which were originally assessed to akasia only and not to himayat. This was done after consultation with the Collector, the Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation, and the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D. When such numbers are subsequently occupied they are charged the full Irrigation rate of Rs. 7 per acre and this is all they can really afford. If they have to pay akasia in addition, the total water charge is higher than they can bear. It is also higher than the combined akasia and himayat levied on survey numbers which have remained occupied all along. Naturally it is the lands which are less favourably situated in respect of water supply which were thrown ap, while those which were more favourably situated remained occupied. So the former ought if anything to pay a lighter water rate than the latter, and this will now be the case as the result of the akasia reclassification. For.the same reason akasia has been struck off a few occupied survey numbers in Naika, the occupants of which gave agreements surrendering their rights to take water and agreeing to pay the Irrigation rate whenever they took water. It is only because their lands are really no better than jirayat that they have given such agreements, and akasia would be an unfair charge on such lands.
31. Himayat has been revised throughout. In the Kalambandhi villages the Revision Survey classification was sometimes very arbitrary, e. g., large blooks in Kánera and Malarpura which are high lying villages were classed at 15 or 16 annas. Survey numbers quite close to each other and apparently enjoying equal facilities were classed at different rates. I have tried as far as possible to grade the olassification by blocks. This has involved raising the classification in some cases especially at Navagam which admittedly gets the best supply of all the Kalambandhi villages. In the great majority of cases reclassification has been in the direction of reduction. .Himayat has been struck off altogether :-
(a) From all waste numbers assessed to himayat from the Khari in Kalambandhi villages vide Government Resolution No. 9198, Revenue Department, of $29 t \mathrm{th}$ September 1914.
(b) From several blocks of waste "rice" numbers in other villages which were obviously ne better than dry orop lands.
(c) From occupied survey numbers classed as rice lands at Revision Survey, but found now to be dry crop.
(d) From occupied survey numbers which still grow rice, but from rain water only, tank water being no longer available.
(e) From occupied survey numbers which normally grow dry orops, but grow rice in years of exceptional moisture only.
Where himayat has been struck off but it is thought there is any possibility of the tank supply being improved later on, occupants have been encouraged to give agreements to pay irrigation rates in the event of such improvements being made. The existence of such agreements will it is hoped facilitate the carrying out of improvements by the Irrigation Department.
32. Subsoil water olassifioation has been revised throughout. It has been struck off from most large blocks of waste land, from tracts where there are no irrigation wells, or where irrigation is not profitable owing to the nature of the land or the scarcity or bad quality of the water. It has been halved where the sapply is inadequate, $i$. e., where only one kos or less can be worked for a full day, or where its quality is such that it cannot be used every year for irrigation without damaging the soil. Elsewhere it has been kept at the full rate.

At the Revision Survey subsoil was not everywhere imposed. Four villages were entirely exempted, in 2 villages no subsoil was imposed except on Kyari lands, and in 12 villages no subsoil was imposed on black soil Jerayat lands. But it is very doubtful if exemptions were given sufficiently liberally at the Revision Survey, and the water-supply has deteriorated since then. In the present reclassifioation' 36 villages have been entirely' exempted, 29 partially exempted, while full subsoil has only been kept in 9 villages. It is impossible to state the exact financial effect of this reclassification without preparing separate Darwaris for subsoil, which was not done at the Revision Survey and did not seem worth the labour involved. I estimate the reduction due to change in subsoil at about Rs. 10,000.
33. Bhatha land has been reclassed where it was found to have deteriorated or become no better than Jerayat.

The area of bhatha is not large and reduction will not be great, but it may result in some land which remained waste as bhatha being taken up as Jerayat.
34. Soil classification has generally been left untouched as it was found to be on the whole fairly accurate, but in 5 villages, viz., Limbashi, Kaloli, Ashamli, Radu and Mehelaj where deterioration of the soil was more pronounced, some substantial reductions have been made. The total amount of reduction for the táluka is Rs. 1,644 of classification annas, representing roughly Rs. 6,500 assessment, and for the 5 villages only Rs. 936-12-0 of classification annas representing roughly Rs. 3,700 of assessment. Outside the 5 villages the main cause of reduction is the conversion of new rice land to Jerayat.

## Grouping.

35. The assumptions made in fixing the Revision Survey groups were-
(i) that Nadiad is the most important market for the tajluka.
(ii) that the eastern part of the talluka is a Charotar tract.

The fact that Nadiad is the most important market of the taluka in the sense that it is the market for more villages than any other town is not a reason for relegating to a lower group villages which_are distant from Nadiad but near some other good market. It is not correct to call the eastern part of Matar a Charotar tract. The soil is generally inferior to that found in the true Charotar, and the subsoil water is often scanty or brackish. But though this part is not equal to the Charotar of Nadiad, it has since 1900 suffered less than the rest of the táluka owing to its being less dependent on rice.

There were nominally 3 groups at the Revision Survey but really 8. The reason for making so many groups was that the limitation rules prevented greater uniformity. It was recognised that greater uniformity was desirable and should be brought about at the next settlement.

In my opinion the two questions to be considered now in arranging the groups are-
(i) Relative advantages of different tracts in the matter of access to market towns.
(ii) Relative material prosperity of different traots.

As has been shown in paragraph 9 the taluka has several markets and numerous local bazars. I have obtained statistics of retail sale prices at various bazars in different parts of the taluka, and I find there is really very little difference in them. The prices in these local bazars readily respond to fluctuations in the larger markets. The cultivators watch prices carefully. The result is that the price the cultivator can get for his produce from the local bania will never be much less than the price he can get in the nearest principal market minus the cost of cartage. This will never represent more than 10 per cent. of the value of the produce, and would never be as much as that except in the case of some of the remote villages in the west and southwest of the taluka.

It is rather on material prosperity that the grouping should be based. The east and central part of the taluka form a fairly homogeneous group of villages which are less dependent on rice than the rest of the tajluka. Most of these villages were placed in Group I at Revision Survey. I have added Traj, Machhial, Garmala, Heranj, Khandli, Koshial, Piparia, Devataj, and Sipjiwada Traj has been connected with Matar by a pucca road with Matar since the Revision Survey. It is a large well to do.village. Waste land increased since Revision Survey, but as the increase of assessment by the Revision Survey was ofly 1 per cent. this can hardly have been the cause, which is probably decrease of population. Heranj and Khandhli were in 1893 considered Charotar villages by the Settlement Commissioner (in paragraph 6 of his letter, page 84, Matar Revision Settlement papers), but he approved of their being in class 2 as they, suffered much from flooding. I have heard no such complaints of late and both villages have drains to carry off flood water. Garmala was placed by Mr. Fernandez in Group I, but lowered to Group II on .the Collector's recommendation. It now gets a substantial reduction by reclassification and may, therefore, be given its proper place in group I. Machhial is placed in Group I as it is situated between Traj and Heranj. Koshial and Piparia are near Matar and have a very fertile soil. Devataj is a well-to-do village only 1 mile from Sojitra, an important market town, now connected by rail with Petlad. Sinjiwada is one of the most prosperous villages in the táluka and it is only 4 miles from Tarapur Station and 6 miles from Sojitra.
36. My first group therefore consists of the following villages : -

1. Matar Kasbi.
2. Sandhana.
3. Hejrabad.
4. Radhavanj.
5. Undhela.
6. Alindra.
7. Shiholdi.
8. Utai.
9. Khadialapura.
10. Maliataj.
11. Laval.
12. Wansar.
13. Solkhda.
14. Ratanpur.
15. Antroli.
16. Traj.
17. Machhial.
18. Garmala.
19. Heranj.
20. Khandhli.
21. Koshial.
22. Piparia.
23. Devataj.
24. Sinjiwada.
37.* My second group consists of the following villages :-
25. Radhu.
26. Mehelaj.
27. Vavdi.
28. Kajipur.
29. Varsang.
30. Morej.
31. Chikhalia.
32. Khanpur.
33. Jiohka.
34. Gorad.
35. Dethli.
36. Nandoli.
13., Shetra:
37. Damri.
38. Vadala.
39. Bhathal.
40. Bherai.
41. Navagam.
42. Pansoli.
43. Gobhlaj.
44. Kanera.
45. Malarpura.
46. Pinglaj.
47. Chanindra.
48. Naika.
49. Kaloli.
50. Kathwada.
51. Chitrasar.
52. Rasikpur.

It will be seen that this is identioal with Revision Survey Group II except that 9 villages transferred to Group I have been subtracted and 2 villages, Dethli and Nandoli, have been added from Gyoup III. The condition of these 2 villages is fair and they are within easy reach of Dabhowa Station on the new Petlad-Waso Railway. . $\because$
38. The remaining villages as detailed belơw will form Group III :-

1. Kanjra.
2. Tranja.
3. Kathoda.
4. Ashamli.
5. Palla.
6. Aslali.
7. Vasai.
8. Nagrama.
9. Malaran
10. Limbashí.
11. Ranasar.
12. Bhalada.
13. Shekhupur.
14. Sayla.
15. Chanor.
16. Hadewa.
17. Walotri.
18. Viroja.
19. Pariej.
20. Bamangam.
21. Punaj.

## Rate of surrounding talukas.

39. Brief details are given below as required by Government. Daskroi

Government Fiesolution No. 2888, dated 1st May 1901.
Government Resolution No, 7567, dated 27th October 1902.
Government Resolution No, 9912, dated 19th October 1906.
Government Resolution No. 1598,
disted 14th February 1908.
Government Resolution No. 4798, dated 18th May 1911. taluka to the north of Matar taluka was resettled in 1889. The soil rate of the villages in the south of the taluka on the Matar border (Groap II of Daskroi) was fixed at Rs. 4; water rates at Rs. 5, $5-8-0$ and $6-0-0$. Reference to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin will show that these rates were found too high in practice. The condition of the best of these villages, e. g., Bareja, which are irrigated by the Khari Cut, is similar to that of the Kalambandhi villages.

To the north-east is Mehmedabad táluka revised in 1894.
The maximum rates are as under:-
Group I adjoining Matar Group I-
Kaira $\quad \cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Rs. 4-12-0. } \\ \mathrm{W} . \text { Rs. 3-4-0. }\end{array}\right.$

| Kumarwad | . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gadwa |  |
| -Bavra | W. Rs. 3-4-0. |

Group II adjoiming Matar Group II-
Samadra $\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Rs. 4-8-0. } \\ \text { W. Rs. 3-4-0. }\end{array}\right.$
Group III adjoining Matar Group II-
Bidaj $\quad \cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Rs. 4-0-0. } \\ \text { W. Rs. 3-4-0. }\end{array}\right.$
But Groups I and II got a 16.6 concession on the soil rate in 1902 as the assessment was foupd too heavy and Group III got a 25 per cent. concession on the soil rate-Government Resolution No. 8933, Revenue Department, dated 17th December 1902. Nadiad was revised in 1895.

Dehgam, Group III, has a soil rate of Rs. 5-4-0 and water rate of Rs. 3-8-0.

In 1913 it got a $16: 6$ per cent. concession under the misapprehension that if it had been in the adjoining taluka of Matar it would have got a reduction of 30 per cent. In fact it would have got nothing, because it would have been in Groap I. The Collector however thought its assessment was too heavy.

Baroda State is on the east border of the táluka from Sandhana; Sinjiwada and Dewataj.

Rates vary from $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rs. } 6-10-8 \text { Jerayat } \\ \text { Rs. 8-5-4 Kyari }\end{array}\right.$ to $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rs. } 5-0-0 \text { Jerayat. } \\ \text { Rs. } 6-4-0 \text { Kyari. }\end{array}\right.$

No subsoil rates are levied, but Kasar bagayat ratés are levied when well water is actually used. These rates vary from 2 annas to 12 as per bigha on Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per kهfaccording to the depth and quality of the water.

Cambay State surveyed 1892.
Tarapur, Isarwada, etc., adjoin the extreme south villages of Matar. Their rates are:-

|  | R Rs. 4-12-10. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Soil | Rs. 4-6-5. |
| Water ... | Rs. 4-0-0. |

Group III, villages adjoining the poor villages on the south-west of Matar:-

| Soil... | $\cdots$ | Rs. 4-0-0. <br> Rs. 3-9-7. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Water ... | $\ldots$ | Rs. 3-10-0. |

The assessment is high, though Mr. Fernandez, the Settlement Officer, who also resettled Matar, writes that in point of fertility Cambay is nearer to Borsad than Matar.

Dholka re-settled in 1889.
Group I Sathal opposite Kaloli-

| Soil ... | ... | Rs. $2-8-0$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Water ... | .. | Rs. $5-0-0$. |

Group II Sahij, Wautha, etc., opposite Radhu, Warsang, Palla, etc.-
Soil ... ... Rs. 24-4-0.
Water ... ... . Rs. 5-00.
A perusal of the various settlement reports will show that these territories have been settled on different systems, and the rates have in several cases been found too heavy in practice. They do not form much of a gaide for fixing the assessment in Matar, but it is clear the assessment ought to be related to that of Mehmedabad.

## Maximum rates.

40. I do not think it requires much argument to show that the rates imposed at the Revision Survey were higher than the táluka, whose condition the then Settlement Commissioner considered not gaod and whose revenue history be declared to be unsatisfactory, could bear. It has already been shown (paragraph 21) that the immediate effect of the new rates was the relinquishment of land on a considerable scale. The statistics of Government waste land up to the time of the famine are given for ready reference.

| $1891-92$ | $\ldots$ | 10,975 acres. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1892-93$ | $\ldots$ | 11,014 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1893-94$ | $\ldots$ | 10,944 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1894-95$ | $\ldots$ | 11,084 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1895-96$ | $\ldots$ | 13,749 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1896-97$ | $\ldots$ | 15,833 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1897-98$ | $\ldots$ | 16,930 | $" \prime$ |
| $1898-99$ | $\ldots$ | 17,363 | $\prime \prime$ |
| $1899-1900$ | $\ldots$ | 18,044 | $\prime \prime$ |

I do not think the flood of 1894 had a great deal to do with this for land was given up in villages which the flood cannot have affected to any extent. The burden of the increased, rates which fell specially on rice land was much intensified by the famine of 1900 and the poor seasons which followed. In spite of the rise in prices since 1902 when the concession rates were introduced, the condition of the taluka oannot even now be considered as good as it was at the time of the Revision Survey though of course the higher prices now obtaipable afford ground for hoping for a quicker recovery than would otherwise have been possible, given a succession of good seasons for some years. As there has been some recovery since 1902 I feel
bound to regard the ooncession rafes as a standard of what the people can pay. The Revision Surkey rates are rather a standard of what the people cannot pay.

The concession rates have never been extended to Revision 'Survey Group I, which still pays the full Revision Survey rates though the'villages I now propose to transfer to Group I; most of which are decidedly better off than the poorer. villages of Revision Survey Group I, have been enjoying the concession. In my opinion the maximum rate of a group should. not be so high as to press hardly on the poorer villages of the group, even if this means that the richer villages are lightly assessed. The Superintendent of Land Records has expressed the opinion that the villages of Group I are not much superior to those of Group. II. The sucpession of bad seasons since 1900 has given them an accidental advantage owing to their being less dependent on rice. Nevertheless I- think rental statistios clearly show that most of them are over-assessed. The villages in Group I of Mehmedabad which adjoin Group I of Matar got a 16.6 per cent. concession on the soil rate in 1902. For these reasons I think that even with the reclassification the present rate of Rs. 5 is too high for Group I.

The rates I propose for the various groups are :-

| Group I | $\quad .$. | Rs. | 4 | 12 | 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Group II |  | $\ldots$ | $"$ | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Group III |  | $\ldots$ | -1 | 3 | 8 | 0 |

It was contemplated at the last Revision Survey that the maximum rate of the old Jetalpur villages in Group II would be brought up to the level of the rest of Group II. I have secured the same object by bringing down the rates of the other villages to the level of the old Jetalpur villages. The latter have been more affected by the reclassification, generally in the form of reduction, than any other villages. Jirayat lands in. Group III alone got a real 30 per cent. concession in 1902. In the higher groups the concession was always limited to Re.1. I think that if the principle of fixing rates on the assumption of normal seasons is adopted, the difference between Rs. 4-12-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 is under modern conditions as much as is justifiable between Group I and Group III. I emphasise this point because the difference between the rates actually levied in Group I and Group III since 1902-03 is much more and unless the assessment of Group III is raised unduly high it is necessary to lower that of Group I somewhat so as not to make the difference too great.

## Water rates.

41. The water rates fixed at the Revision Survey were moderate. The present reclassification will in most villages outside the Kalambandhi area reduce them to a greater extent than the lowering of the maximum rate will reduce the soil rates, and this is reasonable in view of the greater extent to which rice cultivation has declined. The relative assessment of dry crop and rice lands will thus be about in proportion to their value as far as this can be judged by rent statistics, if no change is made in the water rates.

The rates fixed at the original survey for the Kalambandhi villages were continued with very slight modification at the Revision Survey. Mr. Fernandez admitted the desirability of equalising the rates, but for the reasons given in paragraph 54 of his report he did not do so. As all those villages areirrigated from the River Khari and their relative advantages have been allowed for in classification I see no reason for keeping up different maximum rates any longer. Rs. 6, which is the present rate for the majority of the Kalana-. bandhi villages, seems to me to be a fair rate:

For these reasons I fix the rates as under :-


I have not thought it necessary to raise the water rate in Gobhlaj from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 though this village now gets as good a supply of water as the Kalambandhi villages thanks to the Gobhlaj reservoir which is filled by the Khari. . The Irrigation Department levies a rate of Rs. 3 in this village. There is nothing to prevent the Irrigation Department raising this rate to Rs. 7 which is the rate levied on all other newly irrigated layds on the Khari system. The full rate of Rs. 7 added to the akashia on a rating of Rs. 3 would raise the water charge to the same rate as the Kalambandhi villages are paying.

## Bhatha.

42. "The rate of Re. 8 on 16 annas classification which was fixed at the original and revision surveys may be continued.
43. A statement showing increases and decreases in percentages and in annas and pies per rapee of the new rates over the existing rates is submitted as directed in paragraph 32 of Gobernment Resolution No. 1601, Revenue Department, dated 11th February 1916.
44. The result of these new rates will be to reduce the assessment to the following exfent:-


The modification of distance scales will make the reduction a little more when the final assessment is worked ont. In addition to this reduction it is to be noted that the suspension and remission rules introduced by Government Resolution No. 650, Revenue Department, dated 22nd January 1907, etc., have made our revenue system more elastic and make less burdensome to the rayat than was the case at the time of the Revision survey.

Trees.
45. There are no valuable trees in the táluka which need to be reserved to Government.
46. If the proposed rates are approved I recommend that they should be introduced from the year following the settlement for a period of 30 years. In case they involve an increased assessment on any particular holding, only the assessment fixed at Revision Survey can be levied up to 1923-24 inclusive when the present guarantee expires, and the enhanced assessment can be levied from 1924-25.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Assistant Settiement Officer, Kaira District.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Matar, District Kaira, for the years 1908 to 1913.


## APPENDIX A-I.

(Accompaniment to Appendix A.) Monthly rainfall at Mdtar during monsoon months.



APPENDIX
Details of cultivation and crop in the Government surveyed


Wayatroarri villages of the Mátar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.


## APPENDIX D .

Detsil of population according to occupation by percentages for the Matar Taluka, district Kaira (as per the Imperial Census of 1911).


APPENDIX F.
Statement showing the agricultural stock of the Government surveyed rayatwairi villages in the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.


APPENDIX G.
Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the seventy-four villages of the Mätar Tiluka, Kaira District.

| Shopg. | Liquor shopa. | Hand induatriem |  |  |  |  | Meahanical powers, |  |  | Remarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oil presses. | Cotton looms. | Woolen looms. | Silk looms, | Gins. | Gins. | Rice husking Maobina | Cotton preasef. |  |
| 281 | 8 | 81 | 41 | ... | ".. | ** | ... | ...... | ... |  |

## APPENDIX J.'

Statement showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Government surveyed rayatudari villages of the Mdtar Tdluka of the Kaira Collectorate for the years 1909-10 to 1912-13.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { willages. } \end{gathered}$ | Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Taxite. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yor } \\ & \text { rrigation. } \end{aligned}$ |  | For drinkting mupply of human beings bat not for irrigation. |  | For cattle and wabhing and ofter purposee bat not for Grigation or drinking supply of haman being. |  | In disuse. |  | For Irrigation. |  | For drinking mupply of human belings solely. |  |
|  |  | Pakkn. | Kacha, | Pakika. | Kaoha. | Pakks. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kactian. | Pakkn. | Ksohs, | Paktas. | Eacha. |
| 1 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mstar } \end{array}\left\{\left.\begin{array}{lll} 18003-10 & . . & . . . \\ 1810-11 & . & . . \\ 1011-12 & . & . \\ 1912-13 & . . & . . . \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  | 1,1881,1811,3001,802 | 148147148136 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 208 \\ & 213 \\ & 212 \\ & 207\end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 73 |  |  |  | ** | 98 | 57 | 7 | 834 | - |  |
|  |  | 74 |  |  |  | - | 245 | 88 | 7 | 334 | .. |  |
|  |  | \% |  |  |  | - | 887 | © | 7 | 834 |  |  |
|  |  | 74 |  |  |  | - | 257 | 78 |  | 589 | 1 |  |


|  | Year. | Tasxa, |  |  |  | Onime bouroze. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For caltue and xashing and other parpores bet not for irrigation or of hamata beinge, |  | In disusa, |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { irrigation, } \end{aligned}$ |  | For drinking* sapply of homan beings solely. |  |  |  | In dicuse. |  | $\because$ |
|  |  | Pakka. | Kacha. | Fallen in or in dif | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { causee. } \end{aligned}$ | Pakka. | Kache. | Pekka. | Kachan | Pakk. | Eacha. | Kacha, | Pakka, | 曾 |
| 1 | 2 | 15 | 18. | ${ }^{27}$ | 28 | 19 | 20 | 91 | 22 | 89 | 24 | ${ }^{5}$ | 88 | 97 |
| M6tar |  | 6 6 6 6 | 166 160 100 100 | 4 | $\square$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ .. . | -* <br> .. <br> .. | 87 37 37 87 | $-\%$ <br> - <br> - | $\mathbf{8}$ <br> $\mathbf{3}$ <br> $\mathbf{8}$ <br> $\mathbf{8}$ | .- . .. .. | 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 | -.. |  |  |

Abstract of 1912-13.*

| no. | Datalis for the year 1918-18. | Welle, budkis and the like. |  | Tanke. |  | Other monroost |  | Rembrik. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakke, | Kacha. | Palkar | Kachs. | Pakka. | Kacha. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  | Por irrigation : '...... ... | 1,308 807 | $1_{1}^{188}$ | 7 | 388 8 | ". | 97 9 | $\cdots$ |
|  | For cattle and washing and other purpoeea but not for irrigation or drinkings supply of human beluge. <br> Grand Total <br> Totel recorded tin 1802-88 | 76 | - | 6 | 180 | - | . 8 |  |
|  |  | 1,688 |  |  |  |  | $\cdot 4$ |  |
|  |  | 8,0 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,401 |  | Not arailable. |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop and kyari lainds in the villages of Mditar Tdiluka, Kaira District.


APPENDIX K.-continued.


## APPENDIX M.

Statement on sublettings, Mátar T'áluka.


A'PPENDIX M—continued.


APPENDIX N.
Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mátar Taluka from 1888 to 1913.

aPPEEDDIX $0^{0}$.
Changes in occupied areanfor 74 villages of the Mdtar Tdluka of the Kaira District into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1894-95.


## APPENDIX 0\%

Collection of assessment on Government and Inam lands for 74 villages in Mdtar Taluka, Kaira District; in which Revision Settlement was introduced in 1894-95


APPENDIX Q.

'pvernment occupied lands, Mátar Taluka.


fcontinued.


## APPENDIX Q. 1

Statement showing population and unoccupied cultivable area at the beginning and end of the expiring Settlement, Matar Táluka, Kaira District.

$N_{1} B_{1}-$ In column 5 fgare日 in parantheail refer to unaseassed Bhatha

47

N.B.-In column 5 figuree in parenthesia refer to unassessed Bhath an

48
Statement showing increase or decrease in percentage ànd in annas and pies per rupee of existing assessment, Mdtar Tdluka.

| Proposed groupo. | Boll rates. |  |  |  |  | Water rates. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of villages | Corrent rete. | Proposed rate. | Porcentage increase decrease, | Increase $\stackrel{0}{0}$ deoreaya per rupes. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { villagen. } \end{gathered}$ | Curront rato. | Proposed rate, | Percentage indecrease |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | $\theta$ | 10 | 11 |
| Group I | 159 | Ba, an | $\left.\begin{array}{rr} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. p. } \\ \text { in } & 18 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $-500$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} \mathrm{Ra}, \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right. & 0 & 08 \end{array}\right.$ | $\} \quad 34$ | Re. a. p. | д.s. a. p. | Ba, a, p. |  |
|  |  | 500 |  |  |  |  | 300 | 800 |  |  |
|  |  | 480 | 4180 | +5.85 | $\left\{\begin{array}{cccc}+10 & 0 & 104 \\ 1.0 .0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | \} ... | **** | sor | * | $\cdots$ |
| Group II | 10 | 480 | - 00 | $-11 \cdot 11$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1,00 & 1 & 9 \\ 0\end{array}\right.$ | \} ... | $m \times$ | **" | -• | ... |
|  | 16 | 400 | $\leqslant 00$ | ..... | ..... | 19 | 800 | 300 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 2 | 9120 | 400 | +6'66 | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}+0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1.0 .0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | $\}$ | 680 | 600 | -7.00 | $-113$ |
|  | 1 | 300 | 40 | +83\%38 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | + $\square_{0}$ | +0   <br> +0.0 1 1 |
| Group III | 21 | 8120 | 380 | $-6 \cdot 68$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{ccc}-0.0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ | (\} 21 | $=00$ | 800 | * | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Statrmenti B.

- Tanks which are efficient but not wonth handing over to the IFrigation Department, Matar Taluka $a_{5}$ Kaira District.


APPENDIX T (a)-continued.


APPENDIX T (a)-continued.


APPENDIX T (a)-contimued.


APPENDIX T (b).
Statement C.
Inefficient tanks himayat on which should be struck off or reduced by more than 50 per cert. in Mátar Táluka, district Kaira.


APPENDIX T (b)-continued.


APPENDIX T (b)-continued.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{T}$.(b)-continued.


APPENDIX T (b)-continued.


## APPENDIX T (b) $\rightarrow$ continued.



APPENDIX T (b)一continued.


## APPENDIX T (b)-concluded.



No: S.R.V.-7 of 1916.
From
J. GHOSAL, EsQ, I. C. S., Collector of Kaira ;
To.
Ths COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, Ahmedabad.

Kaira, 5th February 1917.
Sir,
I beg to submit herewith the special Revision Settlement Report on Mátar Táluka submitted by Mr. Robertson.

- 2. This taluka was revised in 1892-93. A few years later came the disastrous famine of 1900 when the population fell with a bound, cattle. were scarce and the whole economic situation in Gujarat was upset. So in 1901 Government thought it necessary to make a general reduction of the assessment for at any rate some years on all areas where there was reason to suspect that the assessment pressed heavily on the cultivators, and called for reports.

As a result of this enquiry, concessions were given in all talukas of this district except Borsad and Kapadvanj.
3. In Mehmadabad Taluka a reduction of 25 per cent. in 11 villages and 16.6 per cent. in the rest of táluka on the soil rate was sanctioned.

## In Mátar Táluka-

a. Under Government Resolution No. 3018; dated 6th May 1901, the following reductions in 6 villages were granted on the assessment fixed at revision settlement rates:-

| 1. Pariej | $\ldots$ | 40 | per cent. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Radhu | $\ldots$ | 15 | $"$ |
| 3. Kaloli | $\ldots$ | 20 | $"$ |  |
| 4. | Chitrasar | $\ldots$ | 60 | $"$ |
| 5. Kathwada | $\ldots$ | 35 | $"$ |  |
| 6. | Naika | $\ldots$ | 12 | ". |

b. Under Government Resolution No. 8939, dated 17th December 1902, a reduction of 30 per cent. of assessment or Re. 1 per acre whichever was less was given on the total assessment of all lands, wet or dry, in all villages except 15 villages of Group I and the above 6 villages.
c. By Government Resolution No. 1782, dated 14th March 1903, and Government Resolution No. 4637, dated 2Eth May 1904, the concession of 30 per cent. or Re. 1 per acre of assessment was extended to the 6 villages in (a) above.

Thus except the 15 villages in Group I noted marginally, all

| 1. Matar. | 9. Undhela. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Sokhda, | 10. Khadialspura. | other villages finally got a reduction |
| 4. Rastanpur. | 12. Alindra. |  |
| 5. Antroli. | 14. Siholdi, | in assessment of 30 per cent. or rupee |
| 7. Sandhana. | 15. Laval. |  |
| 8. Radhavansj. |  | one per acre. |

## In Nadiad Tàluka -

By Government Resolution No, 8933, dated 17th December 1902, a reduction of 25 per cent. of the increase in assessment in 40 villages and
16.6 on dry-crop assessment in 10 villages were sanctioned. Later the 25 per cent. reduction in the 4 villages was reduced to 16.6 and three more villages were added to the list.

## In Thasra Tâluka-

By Government Resolution No. 8933 of 17th December 1902, a reduction of $16^{\circ} 6$ on soil rate of edry-crop Jand was sanctioned for all villages.

## A'nand Táluka-

By Government Resolution. No. 8933, a reduction of 16.6 per cent. was given in 8 villages.
The concessions were granted first for a period of 5 years, and then extended for another 5 years.
4. The concessions as regards all the other talukas were withdrawn in 1914 (vide Government Resolution Nos. 4697, dated 20th May 1914, and 10567, dated 3rd November 1914).

The only two tálukas where the concessions continued were Mátar and Mehmadabad.

I would invite your attention to my letter No. 3143, dated 5th May 1914, incorporated in Government Resolution No. 5664, dated 17th June 1914. The concessions were continued in these 2 tálukas as it was realized that on the whole the assessment was high, and deserved certain reduction. The fact was that in these 2 talukas there was admittedly something wrong with the soil classification. The sub-soil assessment was certainly wrongly rated. I pointed out in my report that a mere revision of settlement rates would not meet the case of these 2 talukas. The real relief wanted was by owners whose dry-crop lands has been classed as rice or whose lands without sub-soil water advantage had been given credit for the same. A reduction of maximum rates would have benefitted more the irrigable area at the cost of the jirayat land. The full benefit due to poorer lands would have been split up and distributed evenly to all lands of the village. The poor land would thus still have been comparatively highly assessed, while the good lands were under-assessed. I therefore pressed for a reclassification of the "anewari" before any settlement was made.
5. These talukas have now been properly reclassified and we can presume that there are no more discrepancies. In other talukas we have sub-soil classification but in Mátar the sub-soil has been struck off altogether or modified (Mr. Robertson's paragraph 24). The Akashia has been reduced to what is presumably compatible with the present average rainfall (paragraph 25). The soil classification in 6 riverside villages where lands have deteriorated has been reduced, and in cases where the soil classification was raised at the Revision Survey merely because a survey number was sub-divided, the original classification has been restored (paragraph 26). A more liberal distance scale has been applied (paragraph 28). In Kalambandhi villages lands which were only fit for jiráyat have been classified as such and the Himayat as well as the Akashia removed.

## As to classificätion of rice land.

Given an adequate water-supply rice is by far the most paying crop that can be grown in a normal season, and in Gujarát it is grown whereever possible in preference to other crops. If therefore in any particular land it is found that rice has been seldom or never grown during the dast 10 years, there is a fair presumption that such land has not the capacity to grow rice. In the enquiry into small tanks this principle has been followed with the approval of Government. However in the reclassification of Mátar and. Mehmadabad Talukas failure to grow rice has not been taken as proof of the incapacity of the land. That was determined by inspection by Mr. Robertson on the spot who made a point of checking the classer's work as much as possible by personal inspeotion.

I would mention here that the proposals under which the reclassification was to be conducted formed the subject of several conferences at which Khán Bahádur P. R. Mehta, Mr. Robertson, myself and occasionally Mr. Chitale were present. These principles were also discussed with Mr. Seddon who visited Mátar Táluka when acting as Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Seddon also checked the reclassification on the spot in several cases.

Khán Bahádur Mehta alsơ went on tour occasionally with Mr. Robertson to check the field work.
6. I will now proceed to discuss the groupings.

Mr. Robertson has been strongly against minute groups or groups within groups. Thus against 5 groups under the revision survey he has only 3 groups.

I thoroughly agree that in this taluka there is no room for more than 3 groups at the outside.
7. Mr. Robertson's grouping is on the whole very sound. His first group consists of the former first group under the Revision Survey to which he has added 9 villages. The 15 villages belonging to old Group I are those which I have called before the non-concession villages. They are of the Charotar tract and very well off and-so have thriven in spite of no concession. Of the 9 villages added, 2-Devataj and Sinjiwada--are isolated, while the othersTraj, Machhial, Garmala, Heraj, Khandhli, Koshial and Piparia make one block with these other villages of Group I.

Traj is now certainly a flourishing village. Heranj and Khandhli no - longer suffer from flooding probably because of the drainage works and of the two big tanks at Tranja and Nagrama. The Khar area in Heranj has now been properly classified and an increase in assessment would not affect these lands. Similarly Garmala was formerly reduced by one group because of the "Khar". Under the reclassification the assessment of this village principally because of sub-soil being struck off on account of Khar and the water classification being considerably lowered - has now been reduced by 23 per cent., and so there is no justification in keeping this village any longer in a lower group. Koshial and Piparia are both near Mátar and now have direct access to Mátar and Kaira by a pacca road. As to Sinjiwada it is a flourishing village and very near the big town of Tarapur and close to the Tarapur Station. Similarly Devataj is not only near Tarapur but also near Sojitra. These villages get the benefit not only of the Cambay Railway but of the new Vaso-Petlad Railway. I am therefore convinced that these 9 villages have all been properly placed in Group I.
8. Mr. Robertson's 2nd group with'a few minor exceptions discussed below consists of all the villages to the north of the Watrak. These villages form one compact block with the paicca road Washna to Ahmedabad running through the centre. I concur in this grouping. The isolated villages in this group are in 3 blocks -
(a) Mehelaj.
(b) Dethli and Nandoli.
(c) Moraj, Chikhalia, Jichka, Gorad and Khanpur.

A look at the map will show that Mehelaj cannot properly belong to Group II. It is on the wrong side of the river and isolated from that group. This village adjoins those in Groups I and III and ought to be placed in one of these. This village is mainly inhabited by poor Mahomedans and is not prosperous enough to be placed in Group I and so its proper place is in Group III.

## As to Dethli and Nandoli.

$\therefore$ These are really more or less Charotar villages. They are fairly flourishing. Lately they bave got the additional advantage of the Vaso-Petlad Railway and the station of Dabhow is quite close to them. For the same reasons that Mr. Robertson has placed Siniiwada and Devataj in Group I.

I would have placed these two other villages also in that group, but in that case on account of a rise by 2 groups the increase in assessment would be too heavy, specially as I have later proposed a higher rate for Group I. I have therefore left these 2 villages in Group II for this settlement.

As to the block of 5 villages to the extreme south, they are not so near - the Railway. They are also surrounded by villages in the Cambay State. Though these villages are not badly off I agree with Mr. Robertson that they should be kept one group lower, that is, placed in Group II.
9. As to the third group it consists of villages to the south of the táluka, not so well off as regards communication or market and having a preponderence of Khar in the soil and so generally less prosperous than the other 2 groups.

Thus, I accept the grouping proposed by Mr. Robertson with the only modification that-

Mehelaj should be reduced to Group III from Group II.
10. Noweas to the maximum rates.

At the Revision Survey there were really four groups as follows:-
Class I-15 villages-maximum rate Ris. 5. Class II-19 villages-maximum rate Rs. 4-8-0. Class III-16 villages-maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0. Class IV-23 villages-maximum rate Rs. 3-12-0.
There was one village Rasikpura which though included in Class II was specially treated as otherwise the enhancement would have been too great and so rated at Rs. 3 :

Mr. Robertson has modified the rates as follows :-


From the above it will be seen that of the 74 villages in 46 he has lowered the maximum rate, in 16 he has kept it the same as before and in 12 cases only raised them.

In my opinion there is no justification in reducing the assessment further by lowering the maximum rates all round.
11. In my letter No. 3143 quoted above, I suggested that probably if these two tálukas be reclassified and so if the abnormal anna valuation of particular numbers reduced to the right pitch, if lands be properly classified as jirdyat or rice or new rice and also if the sub-soid anna valuation be slightly reduced in all cases on the ground that in Mátar Táluka water as a rule is brackish; then our difficulties would all disappear and further changes might not be necessary. I am persuaded that my view is correct. The same reasons which led me to recommend that there was no need to continue the concessions in other tálukais apply to these two tálukas, now that all inconsistences have been removed.

Apart from the classification the only other thing wrong was the dearth of population. The famine of 1900 reduced the population enormously. The climate of Mátar Táluka is not attractive and there is no immigration. But the true test of a decline in prosperity is emigration, and one must admit that of this there has been none. No outsiders would be persuaded to come and settle in Mátar simply because the assessment had been somewhat reduced. My 3 years' experience of this district makes me certain that no such reduction is necessary. The only effect of a needless reduction will be make the Dharalas more apathetic about doing the best with the land.
12. Admittedly since the revision survey the prices have gone up about 48 per cent. This is the most important factor. Again since the revision survey there has been marked improvement in communication. Three new Railways now serve this taluka, the Ahmedabad-Dholka to the west, the Petlad-Vaso to the east and the Tarapur-Cambay to the south. A new pacca road has been constructed from ${ }^{\circ}$ Kaira to Limbashi and its extension to Taraput is under contemplation and the earth work has already' been constructed. Several important irrigation works have been constructed both in the south and specially in and around the Kalambandhi tract. With all these improvements and specially the heavy increase in prices, I do not think there is any case for a reduction in assessment.

Mere statistics seldom reflect the true situation, and require investigation. For instance the increase in fallow is well known to be due to the people refusing to relinquish inam numbers. They can afford to pay a nominal judi and hold on. Similarly the increase in the compulsory processes is mostly due to our new system of suspensions. The illiterate people always jib at paying up suspended arrears as they firmly believe it will be remitted if they hold out long enough. The indiscriminate grant of tagai in 1900 would also explain'a great deal.

Then as to cattle, it is well known that specially since the famine of 1900 the Patidars of Kalambandhi villages specially on the Navagam side refuse to keep any plough cattle of their own. They prefer to hire bullocks during the cultivating season along with the labourers.

As Mr-Robertson himself says in paragraph 20, there are many signs which tend to show that the taluka is not decaying but improving steadily.
13. - As mentioned before of the 74 villages concessions were given in all but 15, that is, in 59 villages. I would summarize below the result of Mr. Robertson's proposals :-

|  | Effect of percentage remissions on the assessment of Government occupied land. |  |  | Financial effect of reolassification only. |  |  |  | Financial effect of reclassification plus new rates. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  |
| 59 concession villages. | 160,722 | 31,023 | 19.3 | 160,722- | 142,219 | 18,508 |  | 160,722 | 138,090 | 22,632 | 14.08 |
| 15 non-con- cession vil- | 37,746 | $\ldots$ |  | 87,746 | 83,912 | 3,684 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 37,746 | 31,303 | 6,443 | 17.06 |
| Total 74 vil Jages. | 198,468 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 31,028 | 15.6 | 198,468 | $\cdot \mathrm{376,181}$ | 22,397 | $11 \cdot 2$ | 198,468 | 169,893 | 29,075 | 14.6 |

14. Thus it will be seen that for the 59 villages the concession amounted to $19: 3$. The reclassification reduced the assessment by $11 \cdot 3$ and the revision in maximum rates increased this to $14 \cdot 08$., Thus these 59 villages now are to pay somewhat more than under the concession rates.

As regards the 15 villages, however, of Group 1 the figures are rather startling. Originally they were regarded as so well off as not to require any concession. Still on account of general reclassification of the soil-specially modification as to the sub-soil anna valuation, even at the old mixamum ratesthey would have got a reduction by 101 . But the new rates still further reduce the assessment to $17 \cdot 06$. The point at issue is, since these villages could do without any concessions all these years is there any justification for giving ( 965-i7 $^{\prime}$
them any greater benefit than the concession villages ? I'say "no;" for I can find no eviderice that the condition of these 15 . villages is any the worse because of the want of concession.
15. I have discussed this point fully with Mr. Robertson. He told me that in his opinion the reduction resulting from reclassification was more than sufficient but further reduction in some cases was the unavoidable outcome of his endeavour to reduce the number of groups, without ex cessive enhancement for-particular villages.

I admit that a certain amount of reduction may be justified on the score of 'perfect grouping. But in my humblê opinion Mr. Robertson has gone further than necessary.

Thus as regards Group I: There are 24 villages in this group. 15 of these as I have said before never enjoyed any concession before but now are to get 17 per cent. reduction. It is because 9 more villages have been added to this group from Group II, that presumably Mr. Robertson has lowered the rate by 4 annas, so that for these 9 villages there should be no heavy increase. But for the sake of these 9 villages it is not necessary to reduce excessively the demand on the 15 other villages and unnecessarily saerifice Government revenue. I am also convinced that these 9 villages raised from Group II to Group I can easily pay the increased assessment. I am strongly in favour of keeping the maximum rate for Group I at Rs. 5 as before. The following table will show at a glance the result of raising the rate to Rs. 5 for these 9 villages:-

| Village. | Percentage inorease or decrease on rovision survey asesssment if rater be fixed at Rs. 6. |  | Village. | Percentage increase or decrease on revision survey assessment if rate be fixed at Ms. 5. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increase. | Dearease. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1. Khandhli | $\cdots$ | $10 \cdot 49$ | 6. Devataj ... | $1 \cdot 25$ | ... |
| 2. Heranj ... | ... | $5 \cdot 21$. | 7. Sinjiwada .... | -• | ... |
| 3. Machhial ... | ... | 6.03 | 8. Koshial '... | ... | $12 \cdot 24$ |
| 4. Traj ... |  | 8.47 | 9. Piparia ... | - + | $8 \cdot 15$ |
| 5. Garmala ... | - | 14.34 |  |  |  |

Thus there is still substantial decrease in case of 7 . villages. For Sinjiwada the assessment remains unchanged. In the case of only one village Devataj is there a slight increase.

From my knowledge of these villages I am convinced that all these villages can well afford to pay the assessment based on a maximum rate of Rs. 5.
16. As to the other 15 villages they all get on an average 10 per cent. reduction due to reclassification only, even if the maximum rate is kept the same.
17. Now as to Group II-

At present this group consists of-

|  |  |  |  | Rs. | a | p. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 villages-former rate | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 16 villages-former rate | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 villages-former rate | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 village-former rate | $\ldots$. |  | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |

This is the group the rating of which is rather difficult. There can be po deubt that the new grouping is correct. But in order to ensure correct grouping villages from many different groups of old had to be incorporated. So, though I am convinced that the right rate for this group is Rs. 4-8-0. I am afraid that for this settlement one must fix a lower rate. Mr. Robertson has fixed it at Res $4-0-0$. But I think Rs. $4-4-0$ would be low enough.
18. I have proposed that Mehelaj should be reduced to Group III. So there remain 28 villages in this group. The following table will show at a glance that incidence if the maximum rate be fixed at Rs. 4-4-0 :-


From the above it will be seen that in spite of fixing the rate at Rs. 4-4-0 instead of at Rs. 4 there is substantial decrease in most cases, the only exceptions being the 4 villages Chanindra, Navagam and Rasikpura and Kathwada. As to Chanindra and Navagam these villages are exceptionally well off and can afford the enhanced rate. In case of Kathwada there is neither increase nor decrease.
19. As to Rasikpura, the circumstances are peculiar. It was originally part of Dholka Taluka with a maximum rate of Rs. 2 only. Mr. Fernandez at the revision survey proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 4 as the village properly belonged to the 2 nd group. This however resulted in an increase in assessment by 125 per cent. So the Collector Mr. Cooke recommended as a special case to reduce the rate to Rs. 3. Mr. Ozanne, however, remarked "I cannot agree with the Collector that Rasikpura properly belonged to Class III. Its high enhancement is to some extent due to its Dhekudiat and Bhatha, and besides the small area of permanent Bhatha it has a large and most valuable area of Katcha Bhatha, shown in black type in column 32, Appendix P, which is sold by annual auction. It adjoins a Dholka village rated at Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ at revision, but it has one river less between it and Kaira and the Railway. Its acre incidence is small compared with other Mátar villages classed with it, though much higher than that of adjoining Dholka villages. It is not overassessed, but, in order to tone down the high enhancement, I think that it may be rated at Rs. $3 \frac{1}{2}$, being kept in Class II. At the next revision it may be considered whether with other villages of the class, its maximum cannot be assimilated to the full maximum of the class. It has no old rice land and this fact I have taken into consideration."

Mr. Robertson has now raised it to the full assessment of Group II. I am afraid as far as Rasikpura is concerned, there is no way out of a heary increase. The only solution is to giva this village the concession that any increase above the revision survey assessment would be remitted during the currency of the guaranteed period and thereafter the increase should not be more than 25 per cent. This village has certainly got the benefit of under-assessment for half a century or more.

Omitting Rasikpura, for the other 27 villages, the average percentage decrease as compared with the revision survey rates will be about 9.50 and in my opinion a further decrease is not necessary nor desirable.
20. Now as to Group III.-Mr. Robertson has placed in this group 21 villages. $:$ These were all formerly rated at Rs. 3-12-0, which he has reduced to Rs. 3-8-0. I have added the village of Mehelaj to this group.

- For reasons explained before $I$ do not see the necessity for reducing the maximum rate for this group either. The reclassification reduced the assessment by 11.6 per cent. and no further decrease is necessary. I therefore propose that the maximum rate should be kept as before at Rs. 3-12-0. The following table shows the incidence of percentage ingrease and decyease as compared with the assessment fixed at the revision survey :-

| Viilage. | Incresse. | Decrease. | Village. | Inorease. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Mehelaj ... | $\ldots$ | 19.09 | 12. Limbashi .. |  | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| 2. Bamangam | ... | 22 | 13. Marula ... | ... | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| 3. Pariej $\ldots$ | ... | 9.9 | 14. Tranja ... | ... | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| 4. Viroja | ... | 14.5 | 15. Navagam ... | $\ldots$ | $8 \times 2$ |
| 5. Valotri | ... | $6 \cdot 3$ | 16. Vasai | ... | 152 |
| 6. Hadewa | $\ldots$ | $16 \cdot 1$ | 17. Kathoda | $\ldots$ | $12 \cdot 6$ |
| 7. Chanor | ... | 13 | 18. Aslali | ... | 21.5 |
| 8. Sayla | ... | 7.1 | 19. Punaj | ... | 31.7 |
| 9. Sbekhupur .. |  | 21.4 | 20. Kunjera | $\ldots$. | $7 \%$ |
| 10. Bh.llada . | $\ldots$ | 12.6 10.4 | ${ }_{\text {21. }}^{\text {21. }}$ Palla | ... | ${ }_{2}^{1 \cdot 1}$ |

The above will show that the decrease is rather heavy in many villages, all due to reclassification. I would really have been inclined to raise the maximum rate for this group to Rs. $4-0-0$, for as I have said once before the proper rates for the 3 groups are Rs. 5, Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0. But as Ps. 4-4-0 has been fixed for the 2nd group, I have thought it best to keep a difference of 8 annas between Group II and III.

Thus as regards maximum rates all I have done is to raise them by 4.annas in each case.
21. Maximum water-rates.-As to maximum water-rates proposed by Mr. Robertson I have no remarks to make. At the revision survey 3 of the Kalambandhi villages were rated at Rs. 6-8-0, 6 at Rs. 6 and 1 village at Rs. 5-8-0. These Himayat rates were assessed on the Khari River. They were in force even before the revision survey. Mr. Fernandez saw the inequality of these rates but refrained from removing it because he thought he had already raised sufficiently the soil rates in these villages and they were not able to bear a-rise in both respects (please vide paragraph 54 of his report). Mr. Robertson has now removed the inequality by doing away with the different maximum rates and adopting an uniform rate of Rs. 6 which was the rate for the majority of the Kalambandhi villages.

As for the lands in the above villages not assessed to Himayat on the Khari but on other sources and the remaining villages of the taluka, Mr. Robertson has maintained the old rate of Rs. 3. Thus beyond equalizing the rates in the Kalambandhi villages no change has been made in the maximum water-rates in the present proposals and I approve of this policy.
22. Now comes the most important point, what should be the period of guarantee.

The revision survey was introduced in 1894 and the present settlement expires in 1923-24, that is, has seven more years to run.

I would point out that we.are now going back on our revision settlement and so it is wortb while considering what the effects of the fresh proposals are as compared with the original survey of 1862-63.

On the same acreage of Government occupied land as at present the damands aceording to the original, revision and present settlements are :-

| Aoreaga. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Domand original } \\ \text { nutrvey, } \\ 1862-68, \end{gathered}$ | Demand revision survey, 1894-95. | Demand present - propisals. 1916-17. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89.935 | 163,534 | 198,468 | 177,447 |

Thus the present proposals involve an increase of only Rs. 13,913 over the original survey figures.

Thus after 54 years of progress during which the prices have admittedly gone up about 50 per cent., many railways opened, new roads made, Irrigation works inaugurated markets strengthened and so forth, we are asking for a 8.5 per cent. increase. Common sense will admit that this is not adequate. I am not therefore in favour of a long guarantee. There is just now a boom in land, and some immigration has set in and even in a few ydars the conditions may be quite different. I have also said that our grouping is now correct, but the rates are far too low. Simply because the famine of 1900 reduced the population and upset the economic situation of this taluka, I see no reason why we should go on losing our legitimate revenue for a protracted period.

I therefore propose that the new rates should be in force for only 15 years, i. e., till 1931-32 and no longer.
23. Before concluding I must record my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Robertson. This was not an ordinaxy settlement work. The more important part of his duties was the reclassification. Mr. Robertson had often to inspect morning, noon and evening in order to check the work of all his survey subordinates.

Mr. Robertson has carefully studied the conditions of the taluka and as will be seen I have departed little from his recommendations.
24. As regards this taluka, I would also thank Mr. Chitale whose advice in connection with questions of Akashia, Himayat rates and other cognate matters were of great help.

## Part II.

25. The rough draft of this report upto the last paragraph was ready in September, but as. the Settlement Commissioner was shortly expected to visit this district it was kept pending a personal discussion. On 9th October Mr. Anderson, Mr. Robertson and myself met at Nadiad and discussed this report. Mr. Anderson suggested that-
26. Appendix $Q$ should be remodelled.
27. In order to decide on the new rates proposed the revision survey should be ignored, and all calculations should be based on the assessment subsequent to the concession rates. Thus new appendices specially of sales and rentals ( $K$ and $M$ ) should be prepared with fuller details on this assumption.
28. As to rates.-The figures of waste, fallow, coercion depopulation, cattle, revenue history, combined with bad sale and rent statistics, would prima facie justify a reduction of assessment to below that fixed under the concession rates even, so these points should be discussed more fully. He also suggested that reasons if any for not assimilating the rates to those of neighbouring talukas should be more fully discussed.
29. As to groups.-Mr. Andérson also opined that as grouping ought to go more by climate and communication, and not by general considerations which could hardly legitimately include the supposed prosperity or poverty of a particular village, the groups proposed should be discussed in light of these considerations alone.
30. Some time was taken up in preparing the fresh appendices. In the meanwhile there seemed to grow up a demand for land on this side and as this had a direct and important bearing on the question of assessment and settlement, the submission of this report has been a little delayed.
31. I submit Appendix "Qa" in the form recommended by Mr. Anderson as also Appendies " $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ " and " $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ " based on the assumption that the concession should be regarded as the true last revision and figures of the formal revision survey practically ignored. These statements have been compiled by Mr. Robertson.
[ 4 965-18
32. I would however urge that this point of view about the concession rates being the true last revision rates is open to criticism. The concession rates were temporary and known to be such by the people. They were only exterided from time to time and no one could say when they would cease ${ }_{n}$ Thus the sales and agreements and other agricuiltural transactions were based on the assumption that the full assessment might be revived any day. So the true statistics for guide would be the permanent and not the temporary rates except in the case of annual rente. If people, have resigned. lands it is not because the temporary rates'were too high, but because the permanentrates were 80. If people have taken up fresh land for cultivation it is on the assumption that they will have to shortly pay the full assessment. For long rentals too the consideration has been the permanent and not the temporary assessment of the lind.
33. However as the Settlement Commissioner wants a'clear idea of the improvement if any to the situation since 1900, I would mention the following facts.

Communications.-The Mátar-Limbashi Road was nearly completed about 1902. The extension of the Anand-Petlad Railway to Cambay and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway were opened about 1902. The Petlad-Vaso Railway was opened in 1915. Thus considerable improvement in communications was effected about 1902 and there has been further improvement since.

Irrigation.-The period following the famine of 1900 was one of great activity in the construction of new Irrigation works. The following are the approximate dates of the openings of the works referred to in paragraph 15 of Mr. Robertson's report :-

Bokh reservoir in Prántij Táluka completed, 1903; first filled, 1907.
Pariej reservoir in Mátar Táluka partially constructed, 1905; improved, 1912 and 1916.
Tranja reservoir completed, 1908.
Nagrama reservoir completed, 1908.
Gobhlaj reservoir completed, 1905 ; first filled in 1908.
Bherai reservoir completed and filled in 1909.
The extension of the Khari Cut Canal system to join the Khari River was made in 1900-01, but water was first supplied to the Kalambandhi villages by this canal instead of by the river Khari in 1912 as the bed of the Khari has becomeso sandy that it absorbs all the water before it reaches the Kalamibandhi villages when the supply is low. Moreover in addition to these large schemes many minor tanks in the taluka have been improved by the Irrigation Department since 1902. The táluka is undoubtedly better protected against partial failure of the monsoon than it was in 1902.

Wells.-The number of wells shows an increase in the tâluka since 1902. Figures are as under:-

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { 1901-02 } & . . & \quad . . & 1,119 \text { plus } 256 \text { Kacha. } \\
1912-13 & \ldots & \therefore . & 1,302 \text { plus } 135 \text { Kacha. }
\end{array}
$$

Agricultural stock was very depleted in 1902 owing to the famine of 1900 when about half the cattle died. From the old villagewar figures of cattle statistics, I have compiled a table showing the comparative number of catile in 1901-02 and 1915-16 :-

|  | $\ddots$ | Plough oxen. |  | Comb. | She buffaloest | Ploughs. | Carts. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1901-02 | $\ldots$ | 8,288 |  | 1,379 | 5,148 | 4,798 | 2,078 |
| $1915-16$ | $\cdots$ | 10,264 |  | 4,864 | 11,623 | 6,000 | 2,200 |

In the case of bullocks and ploughs the recovery of late years has been more striking than these figures indicate, for a reference to Appendix F will show that down to 1905 the number of bullocks and ploughs deoreased, though other cattle increased.
30. In the new Statements " $K$ " and " $M^{1}$ " Mr. Anderson wanted shown the ratios which the sale and letting values bear to the proposed new assessments. This I have found difficult to comply with. The Appendices "K" and " $M$ " prescribed by Government do not contain this information, and it would be impossible to show it accurately without referring to the Darwari forms and calculating what the assessment of each individual survey number or hissa in question would be under the new rates classification. It would of course have been possible to caloulate the ratio of such letting end sale values to the revision survey assessment raised or lowered in each case to the some extent as the average rate for the whole village is raised or lowered by the present settlement. But this method would give inaccurate results for individual fields and in most cases be misleading.

I would also point out that as Mr. Anderson" wanted the new Appendices " $K^{1 "}$ " and " $M^{1}$ " to show specially the fates of sale and letting values to the concession rates and as these do not extend to Inám lands, statistics of such lands have been omitted and only those for Government lands retained.
31. I would humbly state that $I$ am still convinced that material reduction is not necessary nor desirable. I do not place much faith in these statistics of sales and rentals as collected from registered documents for it is well known that more often than not the figures do not record the true considerations, Mr. Robertson took particular care in compiling the figures for these Appendices " $K$ " and " $M$ ". After collecting all the figures from the Record-ofRights (in this district very few transactions relating to land remain unentered therein) he discussed each case in detail with the village offcers to try and discriminate, and include only cases where the figures entered in the document were approximately correct. Often when a Sávkar recovers his debt by taking possession of the debtor's land, to save stamp'duty, etc.; the consideration shown is only a small sum representing the difference between the full value and the amount for which it was mortgaged.
32. Taking sales first into consideration, Appendix "K" shows that for Matar Taluka, the price fetched is roughly 13.70 the assessment for jiráyat lands. According to " $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ " this figure is 14.44 which is not widely different. Considering that compensation paid in Land Acquisition cases would give a truer indication of the real value of land, I have had a list made of all such cases within the last 12 years as could be traced on my files. From this the sale value of land comes on an average for Government and Inám land combined average 20.8 times. A similar average for Mehmadabad Táluka is 17.66. In cáse of Mehmadabad, however, the value of Government land alone is 15.5 . On this analogy I think if we say that the present sale value in Mátar is about 17 times the assessment for Government lands, we will not be far out. I regret similar accurate figures for rentals cannot be obtained. Appendices M and $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ show that the rentals are for jirayat lands 1.73 and $2: 33$ times the assessment. In all these cases cash rents only are taken into consideration so the landlord pays the assessment. The rental cannot be considered too low. The sale price however is admittedly somewhat low. I will now explain why in my humble opinion neither these rentals nor these sale values prove that the assessment is too high.

I may state here that I tried to collect information as to rents in Inám villages but correct figures fit for inclusion could not be obtained.
33. All these sales and leases are governed by the law of supply and demand. Now in Mátar Táluka admittedly there is a large area of waste. I will explain later why there should be all this waste, but at present we may simply admit this as a fact. Now the waste in Mátar is peculiar. It is not virgin waste, i. e., land never formerly brought under cultivation or land all in blocks far away from the present cultivated centre. There are many waste numbers interlaced with cultivated numbers. These former have been thrown up simply because of the enormous decrease in population, because the area a man can cultivate specially when the labour available is also scarce, is strictly limited.

Thus when a man wants to purchase land for cultivation why should he pay a high price when he can get almost as good land perhaps adjoining the number offered to him for sale,-at no or a nominal price. The only difference is that the land offered is actually under cultivation, while the waste-having remained uncultivated for a years might require a little expenditure of money on clearing, etc. Thus the proper price would be under the law of supply and demand only the difference in the cost of improving back the waste land. This is why I strongly maintain that the prices lands now fetch have no direct bearing on the assessment. Similar arguments apply to rentals, only in case of rentals the rates more approximate the true value as for short periods the expenditure on rendering waste lands fit for recultivation would be comparatively heavy.

In Thásra and Kapadvanj Tálukas also there were vast waste areas and yet the sale and rental statistics were much higher, simply because in these talukas the waste was regarded on the whole as uncultivable or as it had never been cultivated before as requiring a vast expenditure of capital on improvement. Thus in spite of the large waste areas the land normally available for cultivation was limited and fetched a fairly normal price, and these sale and rental statistics had some bearing on the assessment.
34. Next as to grouping.-The whọle táluka has, as a matter of fact, been divided into 3 broad groups according to climate, communication, market, etc.

Thus the 1st group consists of villages which are bounded by 2 pucca roads and a Railway, viz., the road from Mátar to Nadiád and Mátar to Limbashi and the Railway from Petlád to Vaso-shortly to be extended to Nadiád. In point of climate this is a homogeneous tract. The rainfall in this side is also generally more. It has easy access to the market towns of Nadiád, Mátar, Váso and Pij and in a few cases Sojitra and Tárápur. The new railway line has several stations close to this group. On the north this group is bounded by the Shedi River and Mehmadabad Taluka.
35. The 2nd group is the well known Kalambandi tract. It is separated from the other groups by the Watrak difficult of crossing in the monsoon. The climate on this side is different from that of the 1st group, damper as the whole area is more water-logged. The communications and markets for this group are also different and it is at a further distance from the Railway.
36. The 3rd or lowest group has not such good communication or markets as a whole. But unfortunately there is no natural boundary between the 2 Groups I and III and an artificial line had to be drawn. This line has been drawn on the following considerations :-

1. Distance from markets and communications as compared with the more favourably situated villages in Group I.
2. General considerations as to poorer conditions of soil and people.
3. Mr. Anderson urged that such general considerations should be ignored. But I would humbly urge that if general pfosperity and ability or inability to bear the assessment are ignored we shall ond up by fixing assessments too high or too low. Our system of classification is admittedly not perfect. If it had been so the present settlement would have been unnecessary. The very fact that a certain tract is unduly prosperous or poor, is an indication that our classification is not correct and must be adjusted by other means at our disposal.

As a matter of fact, in the 3rd group, a further consideration taken into account which probably could not be sufficiently met by the rules of classification is the presence of Khar in the soil. All these villages in "this 3rd group have a good deal of Khar, much more so than in the 1st group. Most villages in Matar Taluka have got Khar, it is only a question of degree. From the Khar point of view this third group is the worst. The result is that in a good year with practically normal rainfall the crops grown are almost just as good. But if the rainfall is abnormal, i. e., too heavy or insufficient even if the villages in, the 1st group get a decent crop those in the last will have a very poor crop, so poor that no classification scale could cope with the difference, and adjustment has to be made partly by grouping and assigning a lower rate.

After all the presence in Khar in a village and the preponderence of brackish water is probably partly climatic.
38. In the above paragraph I have described the main grouping. A few exceptions have been made.

I have put Mehelaj in the 3rd group, because in my opinion from the point of view of communications and markets, it cannot be placed in Groups I or II, and so must go in Group III. Topographically it is outside group II. It has not much Khar and so but for the above consideration should be placed in Group I in which case the assessment would have gone up very high, and I am sure the Mahomedans who inhabit this village and who are poor agriculturists and unable to get the best out of the land would be unable to pay this.

- Sinjiwada and Devataj.-Have both decidedly liess Khar than for instance Pariej and Bhalada. Sinjiwada is nearer two Railway stations-Tarapur and Sojitra-both market towns. The same remarks apply to Devataj. Devataj is surrounded by Baroda villages-all paying very much higher assessment than that now proposed.

Nandoli and Dethli.-For similar consideration, these two villages are properly placed in Group I but though this is their right place as this would involve a heavy rise by 2 groups, for this settlement they are rightly placed in Group II. '

Moraj, Chilhlia, Jichka, Khanpur, Gorad.- I admit that this group presented some difficulty in grouping. One naturally enquires why it is not in Group III with the others. These villages have been placed in a higher group because Moraj-the largest village-is well off. It has one solid block of Khar, but otherwise contains good land. Then all these villages have more jirayat lands which do not suffer so much from slight deficiency in rainfall. Again the whole block is situated nearer the Cambay Railway and Tarapur than the majority of villages in the 3rd group. Thus the group as a whole is too good for the 3rd and not so well off as the 1st, and so have been placed in the 2 nd group as at the Revision Settlement.

I would only add that lately I have been touring in the villages placed in Groups I and III to make a special study of their condition.
39. Next as to rating.-I am still convinced that the rates proposed by , me are not high. On this point I would submit the following extracts from a note lately submitted by Mr. Robertson :-

[^41]79 cents and badly distributed. Both Tagai and charitable relief were given on a much smaller scale than in 1911-12, and the people got through with no loss of human life, and only trifling losses of cattle than in 1911-12. Moreover neither 1911-12 nor 1915-16 was followed by the heavy number of coercive processes and remissions (other than automatic and water remissions) that followed the famine of 1900 . Thus we have since 1902 increased prices, increased agricultural stock, decrease in Government waste (notwithstanding decrease in population) decrease in occupied area remaining fallow, better revenue recoveries, better irrigation protection, better power of resisting famine and latterly a considerable demand from outsiders for land. The old public debt which hung like a mill stone round the necks of the people in 1902 has been entirely wiped off by now and the private debt which had also mounted up to a very heavy sum during the famine has also been wiped off to a considerable extent by now. Money-lenders like Government had to write off many debts as irrecoverable after the famine. At the same time the growth of mills and other industrial undertakings of late years has given them fresh openings for investing their capital. They are less willing to lend to the poorer class of agriculturist than formerly. The latter have had to become more self dependent and the growth of Co-eperative Credit Societies shows that there has been some progress in this direction. If sales and rents have not improved this is only the natural result of the decline of population and consequent smaller demand for land. The decline of population has nothing to do with the incidence of the assessments. - In these circumstances to lower the rates to be levied for the next 15 or 30 years as the case may be below the rates under which the tálukas have made such a noteworthy recovery since 1902 would be needless sacrifice of revenue."
40. I would again impress on Government that the present peculiar situation of Mátar Táluka is entirely due to depopulation and nothing else, and has nothing whatever to do with high assessment.

The most important point to note is that this depopulation too is due to famine, plague, cholera and climatic conditions and has nothing to do with emigration: True there has been no immigration, but nor has there been in any other taluka admittedly not over-assessed.

The economic situation naturally underwent a bouleversement when the population decreased, so that the remainder could not possibly cultivate or hold the same area as before. I am convinced that the waste and fallow is entirely dependent on this and no other circumstance. I have discussed this point before and so has Mr. Robertson.
41. .Mr. Anderson wants specially discussed the following drawbacks to high assessment :-
(a) Depopulation.
(b) Increase in waste.
(d) Decrease in cattle.
(c) Increase in fallow.
(e) Bad rent and sale statistics.

As to depopulation I have already said that it is due to famine, etc. By reducing the assessment enormously we might encourage immigration to a slight extent for our waste areas, but that will not mean that the present holders are unable to pay the assessments imposed.

In 1894-95 the population was 72,616 and the holding per head of population was $1 \cdot 34$ acres. In 1901-02 immediately after the famine, the holding was $1 \cdot 48$. In $1914-15$ with a population of 54,499 , the holding per head was $1 \cdot 63$. Thus it will be seen that the area in the occupation of each has gone up, This does not suggest high assessment.

Though the people have clung to more land than they had before, yet as the area each can actually cultivate is limited by the total population on the whole naturally the waste has proportionately increased.

As to fallow, it can be presumed that if the men insist on holding more land than they did even in pre-famine days then since labour is much scarcer some excess land must be left fallow. I do not think it can be urged that the
fallow is due to over-assessment. Over-assessment will be a heavy burden and lead people to resign rather than hold on to move and leave the land fallow.

Another peculiar feature of this fallow is that a good deal of it is Inám land, for which they have to pay a nominal assessment and so can afford to hold on.
-•
As to Cattle.-In 1894-95 the area oultivated per bullock was 2.27 acres. In 1915-16 the area is $2 \cdot 14$. Thus per bullock the area is very slightly higher but we have got to realize that the famine has taught the people one lesson and this is not to keep superfluous bullocks as they did in the pre-famine days. The number of bullocks now is not less than actual requirements for the area under cultivation, and no area remains fallow or uncultivated for want of bullocks. On the other hand, the number of milch cattle has increased in spite of the decrease in population. Thus in 1891-92 a population of 72,616 had 29,765 cattle other than bullocks, while in 1915-16 a population of $54,499 \mathrm{had}$ 31,075 . On the whole, there is an increase in cattle.

As to sale and rent statistics.-I have already said that these have no direct bearing in Mátar Táluka on the question of assessment.

## 42. As to Revenue History-

I admit that prima facie this looks rather bad. Unfortunately the records as to coercive processes, etc., for previous years are destroyed and so detailed information cannot be supplied.

It is necessary to briefly outline the revenue policy followed in this taluka in order to understand the situation.

The figures as to coercive processes remissions, etc., for the last 10 years, only need be considered. Now it is well known that most of these years were not good ones. In many of them suspensions had to be given and in some these suspended arrears had finally to be remitted. Previous to the famine of 1900 famine was unknown, and the people had no idea of, what. was meanit by suspension. Thus if any amount was once suspended it was regarded by the people as remitted, and they showed great obstinacy in not paying up such arrears specially the Dharalas, and it was not thought desirable to b8 very hard on them considering that the years were not specially good." Thus notices had to be issued very freely. Another point I am constrained to note is that at one time it was the policy here to pitch the crop anna valuation rates high, so as to compel the Sávkárs to pay up, while the Dharalas if in arrears were treated leniently. This also led to an increase in coercive measures. The fact that most people were holding on to more land than they could cultivate also led to slackness in payment and consequently to coercive processes.

Most of these coercive processes consisted of notices and I do not think more stress need be laid on this.

To show that the increase in the case of compulsory process is not due to over-assessment or is not peculiar to this taluka but was due to the revenue policy followed in this district, I would compare the figures of Mátar with Nadiád-a taluka which is admittedly in a flourishing condition :-


As regards forfeiture it might be mentioned that it was freely resorted to in order to relieve the poorer agriculturists of the burden of extra land which they could not cultivate and which remained fallow. In such cases it was thought fit not to allow arrears to accumulate.

The question of remissions is more important. This also was due to a large extent partly to the policy followed as mentioned before and partly to the fact that though after the famine of 1900 large areas remained fallow and a good deal of the arrears were really irrecoverable, in hopes of some day being able to collect a part of these arrears, the majority were not written off but carried on from year to year. Thus in the last 10 years we had accumulated as arrears:-

1. Irrecoverable arrears of pre-famine days.
2. Arrears due to the stringent policy followed as to Sávkarrs.

The arrears were all the heavier because of the indiscriminate grant of Tagai in the earlier famines.

Then in 1908 it became impossible to cope with such a situation. Then Mr. Wood issued orders for writing off these arrears freely. His orders ran as follow in substance :-

1. All arrears of Dharalas and lower castes to be absolutely written off.
2. Sávkárs and others must be made to pay up.
3. Pátidárs and others must be treated individually.

Thus from that year the amount of remission began to mount up. This was a heavy task however and took years to settle.

In 1912 Mr . Chuckerbutty had to repeat similar orders, only he insisted on villagewar Patraks without delay.

Arrears still remained heavy and I had to clear off the balance when I took charge. In this connection I would draw your attention to Government Resolution No. 3605, dated 14th June 1913, Revenue Department, explaining how Rs. 1,72,034 of arrears came to be remitted.

Thus what I would impress on you is that most of these compulsory processes and amounts remitted were due to arrears being allowed to accumulate from the famine years of $1900-01$ and were not really due to inability to pay current demands of subséquent years.

It is also necessary to state that the water assessment in this talaka forms a high percentage of the total assessment and in case of deficient rainfall all this water assessment has to be remitted. Thas between 1908-09 and 1914-15, Rs. 82,612 had to be remitted for lands assessed to water.

When this policy of clearing up arrears was followed in earnest, in case of persons holding more laid than they could cultivate as stated before stricter measures were enforced, and this would also account for inorease in forfeitures and in coercive processes and remission, for as a rule the land was forfeited and arrears were written off.
43. Thus in my humble opinion the revenue history though prima facie bad does not really represent the present true situation.
44. One of the best tests whether the land is over-assessed or not is the demand for land. As to this I have already said that the holding per bead has increased. Lately also there has been a good demand for land on this side.

Between March 1914 and November 1916, 7,413 acres of land assessed at Rs. 28,822 have been given out. Demands have also been received for practically the entire waste areas in Naika and Chitrasar, and in Antroli, Ratanpur, Haijrabad, Bhalada, Bamangam, Viroja and Tranja, etc.

In all applications for over 3,000 acres are now pending with me.
Thus in my opinion the rates proposed are not high. As far as possible the rates proposed in the neighbouring talukas of Matar and Mehmadabad have been assimilated for adjacent tracts. It was impossible to assimilate our proposals with the rates prevailing in the neighbouring talukas of Nadiád and Baroda and Cambay States, which between them represent half the frontier as in that case we would have to raise our rates all round to a good deal more than those settled at the Revision Survey.
45. The maximum rates as proposed by Mr. Robertson were duly notified in all the villages and the petitions of objections together with Mr. Robertson's comments thereon have been submitted to-day separately. The objections are on the whole groundless. It is the inhabitants of non-concession villages who never got any concession and yet are to get their rates lowered or who are particularly well off who have raised the greatest outcry. Their guiding principle seems to be that as they cannot possibly lose anything and might gain something, why not object?
46. I would again urge that the guarantee should be for 15 years, as there will be no justification for lowering the assessment for a longer period, assessment which I would repeat is due to depopulation and not to present over-assessment. It is true that a few individual fields had been over-assessed but this has been set right by the reclassification.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. GHOSAL, Collector of Kaira.

Through
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay, Poona.

## APPENDIX KI.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Matar Taluka, district Kaira.


APPENDIX KÍ-continued.


## 81. <br> ÂPPENDIX 'mi.

Statement showing Sub-lettings, Matár Taluk"a.


APPENDIX M1-continued.

|  |  | Dry orop. |  |  |  | Kgart lande. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \% ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | ¢ |  |  |  | 亩 | (1) | 免 |
| 1 | . | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6. | ' | 8 | ¢ | 10 | 11 |
| (10 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Group II-conta } \\ \cdots \cdots .: \\ \text { Nawagam } \end{array}\right\|$ | Acres, | ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ | Acres. |  | вя. | 8. | \%s. |  |  |
|  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | … | ..- | ..- | $\cdots$ | 1 | 11 | 91 | 199 |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .'. | ... | ... | ..' |  |  |
|  | Total ' ..- | 1188 | ${ }^{19}$ | 1,814 | 2046 | ${ }^{8}$ | 25 | 110 | 80.73 |  |
|  | Group III.  <br> Bamangam $\cdots$ <br> Pariad $\cdots$ <br> Viroia $\cdots$ <br> Valetra $\cdots$ <br> Hadora $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{68}$ | 80088 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ... | ${ }^{8}$ | $\stackrel{14}{.1}$ | 60\% | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{\text {... }}$ | ${ }^{550}$ |  |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{14}$ | .'. |  |  | ... | ... |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 500 | ... | ..- | ... | ... |  |
|  | - .-... | ..- | .'. | ..- | ... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | .-' | .. |  |
|  | Bhadala | 9 | 6 | 9 | ${ }^{2806}$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | Ranaser | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | .- | ... |  |
|  | Limbael | ${ }^{8}$ | ... | 11 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  |  |
|  | Marala | ... |  | ... | ${ }_{4807}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  |
|  | tranda | - | ${ }_{28}$ | ${ }_{8} 8$ |  |  |  | ... | ..- |  |
|  | Nagrama | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{6} 8$ | ${ }^{2986}$ | ... | .-. | ..- | ... |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Vasal }}$ Kathode. - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{9}$ | 4 | $\square$ | -00.10 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\stackrel{.}{\square}$ | ... |  |
|  | Punad ${ }^{\prime}$ | B |  | ${ }^{29}$ |  | ... | ... | ... |  |  |
|  | Konlera | ..' | $\cdots$ | 10 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | ... |  |
|  | Palla <br> Abamal <br> ... |  |  |  | e000 | - | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  |
|  | Total | 7 | 181 | 80 | \% 17 | 3 | 6 | $\bullet$ | 8666 |  |
|  | arand Total ... | ms | 8.000 | 8.18 | 1980 | . ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{385}$ | ${ }^{187}$ | 41.68 |  |

APPENDIX Q (a).

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

$Q(a)$.
Government occupïed lands, Mátar Taluka.


$Q(a)$-continued.

APPENDIX

$Q(a)-c o n c l u d e d$.

L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Assistant Collector, Kaira, S. D.

$$
\text { No. S. R. V. of } 1917 .
$$

From

# L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, S. D.; <br> The COLLECTOR of KAIRA. 

To
Kaira, 12th May 1917.
Sir,
As directed by Government Resolution No. 1616, Revenue Department, dated 19th February 1914, I have the honour to submit my report about the revision of the Jama of the Talukdari villages of Hariala and Kharanti in Mátar Táluka.
2. The two villages were originally surveyed and settled along with the Khálsa villages of Métar Táluka in 1862 by Captain C. J. Prescott, Superintendent of Gujarát Revenue Survey.
3. The Jama was fixed as under by Government Resolutions Nos. 1321, dated 21st March 1872, and 696, dated 7th February 1873 :-

|  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hariala | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,709 | 9 | 2 |  |
| Kharanti | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,483 | 1 | 8 |  |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | 6,192 | 10 | 10 |

4. A revision survey was introduced by Government Resolution No. 2954, Revenue Department ${ }_{3}$ dated 9th April 1896. Government in that resolution sanctionediflie proposad to apply to the two villages the rates sanctioned for adjoining Government villages. The original survey classification was found to be sufficiently accurate and was accordingly confirmed at the Revisfon Survey. The net result of the resettlement was to raise the assessment by 23.7 per cent. in Hariala and to lower it by 3.4 per cent. in Kharanti.
5. Government Resolution No. 2954 of 9th April 1896 did not fix the Jama; but directed the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to prepare recommendations for this, taking into account any recent deterioration of the soil by reason of floods or salt efflorescence. For the reasons given in the preamble to Government Resolution No. 8039, Revenue Department, dated 18th August 1909, no proposals for revising the Jama were submitted. Government in that Resolution sanctioned the following proposqls:-
(1) Reduction of the Jama on the two villages together to Rs. 2,500 , for, a period of five years,
(2) Remissions of arrears of Jama which had accrued since 1901, amounting to Rs. 21,892 .
(3) Carrying out a detailed survey and preparation of survey registers. A new detailed survey was accordingly carried out by Khán Bahádur P. R. Mehta, Tálukdári Survey Officer, in 1913. The five years period for which reduction of Jama was granted expired in 1914 but by Government Resolution No. 1616, dated 19th February 1914, the concession was continued pending submission of proposals for revising the Jama in the light of the rates to be fixed for the Government villages of Mátar Taluka* for which a special resettlement was ordered by Government Resolution No. 8879, dated 30th September 1913.
6. I have gone through the Akarbandhas and classification books and find that the reclassification mąde by Khán Bahadur'P..R. Mehta in 1913 for these two villages is on the same lines as the reclassification made by me in 1914-15 for the remaining villages of the táluka. Water rate classification is nowhere excessive, and subsoil classification appears reasonable. 'So it will be perfectly fair to impose the same rates on these two villages as are imposed on the
adjoining Government villagês. Hariala adjoins Vavdi, and Kajipura in Mátar Táluka. The maximum rates proposed for these villages are:-

> Rs. a. p.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { Soil } & \ldots & \ldots & 4 & 0 & 0 \\
\text { Water } & \ldots & \ldots . & 3 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

For Bhatha I would propose a rate of Rs. $8-0-0$ as this is in force in other villages of Mạtar Táluka.

Hariala also adjoins Samadra, táluka Mehmedabad, and on the opposite bank of the river Watrak are the town of Kaira, táluka Mehmedabad, and the village of Sokhda, taluka Mátar.
; The rates of these places are:-

|  |  | Soil |  |  | Water. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ṙs. a. |  |  | p. |
| Samadra | ... | $\cdots$ | 44 |  | 3 | 00 |
| Kaira | . | $\ldots$ | 44 | 0 | 3 | 00 |
| Sokhda | ... | ... | 412 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

This the village will be liberally treated by fixing the maximum soil rate. at Rs. 4-0-0 only.

Kharanti adjoins the following villages of Mátar Táluka. The proposed rates are shown against each :-

|  |  |  | Soil. |  |  |  | Water. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. a. | p. |  |  |  |
| Limbashi | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Punaj | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Kunjrao | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |  |

It also adjoins Baroda (Tálukdári Dholka Táluka).
Nandhanpur (Cambay State)... $3 \quad 9 \quad 7 \quad \because \quad 310.0$
Surveyed 1892.

|  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I propose soil rate |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| water rate. | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | 0 |  |

7. .The following table shows at a glance comparative figures of population, cultivation and resources for 1892 and 1914 :-


Reasons of large variation in ddienated landsiarea-
Hariala.-Some land Formerly classèd as Wanta and alienated was found to be in possession of the Darbarrat the time of Revision Survey and was therefore classified as Darbari. At the time of the detailed survey made by Khán Bahádur Mehta a good deal more land which had been 'till then classified as
alienated was for various reasons classified as Därbari. This accounts for large decrease in area of alienated land. The Thakor Saheb of Utelia is appealing against this change of classification.

Kharanti.-More land has been assigned by the Thakor Saheb for Pasaita to village servants.

The area of land cultivated per head of population and for pair of bullocks is very high. The reason is that much land in both villages is cultivated by peop̂le of surrounding villages, Kaira and Vavdi, and Samadra people cultivate much land in Hariala. Limbashi people cultivate land in Kharanti.

The causes of decline of population and resources in both villages are the same as those shown in the Mátar Settlement Report for Government villages.
8. Realisations of recent years have been as under :-


Norg.-These are gross realizations, e.g., the expences of administration are not deducted. These are about Rs. 1,200 a year for the two villages. But miscellaneous land zevenue is notincluded.
9. The Revision survey rates sanctioned in 1896 have in fact never been introduced.

No Jama has eveŕ been caloulateed" on them and the Thakor Saheb has not collected rent from lis tenants according to the revision rates, but, according to the original survey rates. Moreover on lands which were originally classed
as alienated, but are now reclassed as Darbari he is levying Salami only and not the survey assessment, and this in spite of the fact that the revision rates raised the assessment in Hariala considerably. The reason of this is that he was dissatisfied with the change of classification of certain alienated lands in Hariala into Darbari lands at the revision survey and thought that by accepting the benefit of the new rates he would be estopped from claiming what he considered to be his old rights. The area changed from alienated to Darbari at the time of the revision sutwey was 146 acres. Further changes in the same directions were unade by Khán Bahádur P. R. Mehta when preparing the new settlement register in 1913.
10. I have prepared Appendix $Q$ but I cannot supply full and accurate information as to the effect of the proposed new rates as compared with the revised rates because the latter are not actually levied.

The effect may be roughly estimated as under. (The figures are given for 1912-13) :-

## Hariala:

Area of Darbari cultivated land ... ... Acres 503
Original survey assessment calculated on the area
classed Darbari by Khán Bahádur Mehta $\quad$... Rs. 1,756*
Revision survey assessment (not accurate but calculated by multiplying area by average rate of Rs. 3-14-1 given in column 37 of Revision Settlement Revised Appendix Q ... ... , 1,952
Proposed assessment ... ... ... ", 1,633

- The Darbar sotaaly levied only Ra. 1,641 in 1912-13 for reasons explained in para. 10.


## Kharanti.

| Area on Darbari land cultivated |  |  |  | ... Acres 641 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Original | ... | ... | ... | ... R | :2,707 |
| **) Revised | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 2,413 |
| ${ }^{4}$ : 3 Proposed | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1,950 |

11. The important orders of Government on the subject of Jama are to be found in Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 23rd March 1904, which suggested as a fair standard of Jama 50 per cent. of the survey assessment on the following classes of cultivated land :-
(1) Darbari,
(2) Land unauthorisedly alienated.

In (1) is to be included all land originally Darbari and all land formerly classed as alienated but whioh has now come into the Tálukdár's possession. But it has not been olearly laid down whether cultivated land should be taken as synonymous with occupied land. I think this should be done as rents are all in cash and presumably the tenant pays the rent whether he cultivates his . whole holding or not.

- (2) Comprises all alienations made since 1888. But land sold out of the Tálukdári estate is to be specially treated, Tálukdár vendees being assessed to full Jqma, and other vendees to full Survey assessment (Government Resolutions No. 11038, dated 16th October 1915; No. 4133, dated 15th April 1916).

Further 50 per cent. of the payments actually made to the Talukdar, whether in the shape of Salami, Udhadia or other denomination, is to be levied on the following 7 classes of lands when alienated prior to 1888 :-
Cbakayia.
Widowa' Jivai.
Malgameti.
Daughbers' Jivai.

Ucchakbhag.
Daughters' marriage lands.
Deli Khatu.
No Jqma is to be levied on authorised aliemations which comprise-
(1) 'Lal Liti' Jands, i.e., lands recognized as alienated at the original survey by Sir J. Peile, provided, suok lands have not since oome into the Tálukdar's possession.
(2) Lands of the following olasses when alienated previous to 1888 :-

Devesthan.
Giras.
Swaminarayan . . Pasaita
Bhimnath.
Sadarrat.
Katrana.
.Salami (Prantij Tàluka only).
Govaia.
Bhatcharan.
Rajput Girassia.
Bajania.
Kabja Hak.

Chhatri.
-Vechania.
Jivai.

## Inam.

Miscellaneous.
Wanto.
Brahmins' land.
Bhavaia.
Charania.
12. It will be seen that the question of what lands should be regarded as authorised alienations is important in calculating what the Jama would be ander ${ }^{\text {the }}$ ordinary rules, particularly as the Talukdar protests against the decision on this point incorporated in the settlement Register and careful examination and comparison of the original faisal Patraks and the Settlement Registers will be required. The Revision Settlement Report of 1896 is silent as to the reason for changing the classification of alienated lands.

The Settlement Manual, is silent as to the principles to be followed in settling Tálukdár villages. I regret that I did not consult the Tálukdári Settlement Officer sooner, and so did not find out that the question was such a . complicated one. As I am going on leave. I forward this report to you with Appendix Q.

I am unable to submit any proposals as I have not been able to make the examination of the records required for oalculating Jama according to the above rales. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has suggested to me demiofficially that the submission of proposals for Jama might be left to him to make next year'along with proposals for revising the Jama in Dholka villages.

I have, etc.,
L. V. M. ROBERTSON; ;

Assistant Collector, Kaira, S, D.
(2) Lands of the following classes when alienated previous to 1888 :-

Devasthan.
Swaminarayan.
Bhimnath:
Sadavrat.
Kutrana.
Salami (Prantij Táluka opnly).
Govais.
Bhatcharan.
Rajput Girassia.
Bajania.
Kabja Hak.

Giras.
Pasaita.
Chhatri.
Vechania.
Jivai.
Inam.
Miscellaneons.
Wanto.
Brshmins' land.
Bhavaia.
Charania.
12. It will be seen that the question of what land̃s should be regarded as authorised alienations is important in calculating what the Jama would be under the ordinary rules, particularly as the Talukdár protests against the decision on this point incorporated in the settlement Register and oareful examination and comparison of the original faisal Patraks and the Settlement Registers will be required. The Revision Settlement Report of 1896 is silent as to the reason for changing the classification of alienated lande.

The Settlement Manual is silent as to the principles to be followed in settling Tálukdár villages. I regret that I did not consult the Tálukdári Settlement Officer sooner, and so did not find out that the question was such a complicated one. As I am going on leaver I forward this report to you with Appendiz Q .
' I am unable to submit any proposals as I have not been able to make the examination of the records required for calculating Jama according to the above rules. The Talukdári Settlement Officer has suggested to me demiofficially that the submission of proposals for Jama might be left to him to make next year along with proposals for revising the Jama.in Dholka villages.

I have, etc.,
) L. V. M. RÕBERTSON ${ }_{*}^{\prime}$ " Assistant Collector, Kaira, S. D

From
No. T. S. O. 15.

To

> J. GHOSAL, EsQ., I. C. S., Collector of Kaira;

Tae COMMISSIONER, Northern Division, Ahmedabau.

Kaira, 29th June 1917.

## Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the special revision settlement report of the Tálukdári villages of Hariala and Kharanti in Mátar Taluka submitted by Mr. Robertson.
2. Revision settlement was introduced in these two villages by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2954, dated 9th April 1896. Government in that resolution sanctioned the proposal to apply to these two villages the rates sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages of Mátar Táluka. The Jama was, however, not fixed and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was directed to submit recommendations for the same. No proposals for revising the Jama were, however, submitted; but as these villages needed some relief Government in their Resolution No. 8039, dated 18th August 1909, sanctioned for a period of five years a temporary reduction of the Jama fixed in 1872 and ordered to carry out a fresh detailed survey and to prepare survey registers in these two villages. A detailed survey was accordingly carried out in 1913 by Khán Bahàdur P. R. Mehta, Tálukdári Survey Offioer. . The five yéars' period for which the Jama was temporarily reduced expired in 1914; but. by' Government Resolution No. 1616, dated 19th February 1914, the concession was continued and the question of revising the Jama was deferred till the conclusion of the special revision resettlement of the Government, villages of Matar Táluka. The proposals regarding the resettlement of Mátar Tálukay have already been submitted. In his above report Mr. Robertson could not include the proposals for the resettlement of these two villages and so has submitted this present report which deals with two points, viz.:
(i) the resettlement, i.e., fixing of the maximum rates of assessment, and
(ii) revision of Jama.
3. Point (i).-Mr. Robertson-states in paragraph 6 of his report that the reclassification of these two villages made by Khán Bahádur.P. R. Mehta in 1913 is on the same lines as those adopted by him for the Government villages of Mátar Táluka. The Government villages of Mátar Táluka which adjoin Kharanti are Limbashi, Punaj and Kunjrao, while those which, adjoin Hariala are Vavdi, Kajipura and Sokhda. The rates for these villages as proposed by Mr. Robertson and those recommended by me are as under :-


For these two villages Mr . Robertson proposes the rates as under ${ }^{2}$ :-


I would, however; propose the rates to be as under on the basis of those recommended by me for the adjoining Government villages :

| Kharanti Hariala |  |  | * * Maximum rate. * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Soil. | Water. $\cdot \cdots$ | Bhatha. |
|  | ... |  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Rs. } \\ 3 & 12 & \text { p. } \\ \text { 4 } & \\ 4 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p } \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Re. a. } & \text { p. } \\ \ddot{8} .0 & 0 \end{array}$ |

4. According to the, rates proposed by Mr: Robertson these two villages get relief as ander:-

while according to the rates proposed by me the percentage decrease would ،be as under:-:-


In spite of the slight increase in the rates proposed by me, the villages get substantial relief as compared with the revision survey assessment and in fact the rates are lowet. than those fixed at the original survey 55 years ago. Any further decrease would mean needless loss of revenue to the Thakor.
5. Th. the circumstances I "would recommend for sanction the rates proposed by the in paragraph 3 above. The settlement should be guaranteed for a term of 15 years, i. a., kipto 1931-32 as recommended in the case of other Government villages of Mátar Táluka.
6. Point (ii).-A rèport has already been submitted to you together with Mr. Robertson's report in original under this.office No. T. S. O-15, dated 2nd

June 1917, for requesting the Talukdari Settlement Officer to take up the question about fixing the Jama of these two villages.

Th have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. GHOSAL,

Collector of Kaira.

## Through,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records with a copy of this office No. T. S. O.-15, dated 2nd June 1917
N.B.-For further correspondence please see Government Resolution, Revente Deparitment, No. 13526 of 23rd December 1918.

APPENDI



(Signed) L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Assistant Collector, Kaira, S. D.

No. S. T. 120.
Poona, 29th March 1917.
Forwarded with compliments.
2. The Mátar Revision Settlement Report raises some important questions of principle which must be faced, before we can proceed to detail.
3. There was an original Settlement in 62.3. (just before the peak of bigh prices induced by the Amerioan War): a Revision in 1894 which I will call the "Fernandez" : and a cancellation and reduction of those rates in 1902 after the 1899-1900 famine which are known as the "Concession" rates. Now, the first problem is this: is our re-Settlement in. 1917 to be based on the Fernandez or the Concession rates? Are we to speak of our proposals as an increase or decrease with reference to the one or the other? And are we to calculate the sale prices and rents of land as multiples of the Fernandez or the Concession rates?
4. From 1894 to 1902 land was driven out of cultivation and population and cattle declined even before the famine of ' $99-00$ : it is argued that this was not so much the result of the Fernandez rates as of the original rates: people had been waiting to see if they would get a reduction, and finding they did not, relinquished land. This seens to $m e$ to be no denial of the fact that the Fernandez rates were too high. In 1902 the effects of the famine were so serious that it was impossible to go ons and concessions or reductions were given and modified, but finally settled at about 1 Re. per acre or $30 \%$ whichever was less: the general average result being a reduction of about $15 \%$ in the Fernandez rates. These concessions have actually been in force for 18 years: though each time renewed as "temporary" only. Now it seems certain that in bargaining for the purchase or renting of any piece of land, the actual assessment now being paid (and reasonably expected to be continued) must be the basis of transactions and not a theoretical assessment never levied. A single remission given on account of fire or flood would not be taken into account : but concessions or rebates given every year must be. If Smith \& Co. sell hats at Rs. 10 less $30 \%$ discount for cash or nett Rs. 7, people say. "you can get hats of that quality at Smith's for Rs. 7 ": the nominal price Rs. 10 is not what affects the market, but the actual price Rs. 7, and if they decide to reduce the discount from $30 \%$ to $10 \%$ we do not say their hats have come down from Rs. 10 their nominal price to Rs. 9: but have gone up from Rs. 7 to Rs 9. Therefore, in calculating whether we are now recommending an increase and what its percentage is, and also in discussing the statisties of - Sales and Rents, we must, it seems, Lave in mind the actual Concession rates, and not the theoretical Fernandez rates. This was pointed out to the Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer in 'October 1915. Additional Tables showing the result of this comparison hate been added: but the old delusive Tables and statistics based on the Fernandez rates have not been removed from their leading position. This slould be done.
5. The next and the most serious question is-what should be the basis of such re-Settlements? The Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer say that Sales and Rente are misleading and an insufficient guide: and they argue that depopulation has reduced the demand for land and therefore the Settlement must have reference not to the value of land, but to the Assistant Settlement Officer's and tine Collector's estimates of the general material prosperity of the group of villages. In fact the Collector's grounds for imposing this rate and not that, are simply enough expressed: "I censider they can well afford to pay."
6. But the Land Revenue Code does not render such a mode of assessment lawful. It says that all such re-Seftlements shall have regard to the value of land. Moreover, surely no topic is so trite as the constant diseussions and promouncements by the Government of India on the subject of the Half-nett-assessments theory : and the argument that Land Revenue is not a tax but a State share of the economic rent: and so on. We profess to calculate what economic or competitive rent a landlord can derive from the land, and we bind ourselves not to aspire to take more than half. Such a revenue inapost takes none of the
cuitivator's profits and is not borne by agrioulture, but is paid by the landholder out of his rent (even if he cultivates his own land, the two capacities or functions are easily distinguishable).
7. Let us now reconsider the grounds on which the Collector rejects the sale and rent statistics: he says population has so fallen that there is no demand for land : no economic rent. That is what the statistics show, or rather they prove that the concession assessments were taking almost the full half and sometimes more than the full hilf of the economio rent (see Appeadix K, M). But if so, we dare not raise them. If an assessee to income tar proves that this year his income is below Rs. 1,000 , we may not say "though there is no - taxable income properly so speaking, still he can well aff.rd to pay, and therefore tax him." That is the same as saying that he must pay taxes at a birher rate on his small income than other men pay. If the absence of demand for land has destroyed or impaired the economic rent, we have lost our measure of the profits of agriculture (sec. 107) beeause the market is elosed. Moreover, we should also have lost our power of collecting the revenue; the worst we can do is to forfeit and sell, and if ex hypothesi there is no sale value, then we cannot collect. We àre unable to apply our standard of half-nett assets till some market is "made". If therefore it were true that the statistics were of no worth and afforded no real measure of the value of the land and of the profits of agriculture, we should have to look about for other evidence, but could not resort to the empirical, cut-adrift, standard of how muoh the material prosperity of the people indicated they could probably pay.
8. Again, the Collector and Mr. Robertson lay stress on the fact that a re-classification has also lowered the assessment of the táluka about $10 \%$ by striking off water rates and charges for subsoil wator advantages which did not really exist. This reduction is an act of justice: it affects pretisular fields which have been paying imposts to which rightly theg were not liable. When ramoved, other land does not benefit: it is not a reduction in rating. It seems doubtful whether the reduction effected by this re-classification ought to be taken into account at all in considering the fairness of the maximum rates. Let us consider an extreme case: a táluka has 20,000 acres assessed at Rs. $40,000,10,000$ aores are ruined by salt deposit: only $10,00 \mathrm{~J}$ acres remain fit for cultivation, and bearing the old assessment of Rs. 20,000 . Now, can we say the assessment of this taluka is decreased 50 per cent.? Is it not rather left unaltered?
9. I note that in 1894 both the Collector and Mr. Ozanne, my predecessor, had grave doubts as to the assessment then proposed without due regard to Land values, but they did not press their objections, and it took a very few years to show that they would have been justified in standing firmly against them.
10. There is one defect in Mr. Robertson's sale and rent statistios, pointed out to him in October 1916, but still not rectified. He has nowhere stated over what period they extend; we do not know if all are from the last 3 or 5 years: or whether some go back to the times before "concession" It is most important this should be made clear. The body of statistics, subject to this qualification, seems sufficient and sufficiently homogeneous in elfect to enable us readily to form judgments upon them. They show that in a!l groups the Concession assessments nearly absorb half the gross rents: and the sale prices practically never go above 20 multiples of the assessment which is the standard danger point: when land will not sell for more than 20 times the assessment due upon it, it means that the assessment already absorbs more than half the nett profits of agriculture (when the holder cultivates himself) or half the nett economic rent (where he does not). Subjeot to any further wstatistios of recent years which could be collected, the statistios in the Appendices $K$ and $M$ are conclusively against any increase of rates above the "concession" rates: still less do they afford any ground for reverting to the Fernandez rate.
11. In Mr. Fernagdez's Report, the statistios of rent and sales showed clearly that he was proposing too much; being ignored, the result was that in the first 7 years of his Settlement (before the Famine of 1900) the population had dropped rapidly by $25 \%$ and the area of relinquished land lad gone
up heavily (from 11,084 to 19,234 acres) with a steep decline in irrigation figures, which Mr. Robertson admits was "partly" due to this Revision Settlement. My oontention is that we must base our Settlements on these statistios : when in other tálukas we reoommend an increase we point to the sales and rents in proof of its justice ; prioes of proluce may rise, but if they are to affeet Settlements they must be reflected also in rents and sales: if we rely on these statistios for claiming increases we cannot reject them when they point to a decrease. If the statistios are scanty and inconclusive, then we must collect more data till we do find a sufficient basis.
12. In 1894 we guaranteed the rates for 30 years. This did not prevent Government from reducing them as an act of grace: but if we now increass them before 1924, as Mr. Ghosal suggests, will it not be an unlawful breach of a: guarantee?
13. In short, $I$ find in Mátar a decline in population, in oultivated area, in cultivation of cereals, in cattle and carts, and a large increase in occupied fallow, and an admitted decline in water-supply: and an admitted burden of debt ard past bad seasons and a remarkably bad revenue history. It is true that in recent years with the Concession assessments there have been-indications, none too pronounced, of a return to more prosporous conditions. The statistics of rents and sales show a bad market for land, and a high incidence of the assessment on the economic rent. We rely on opposite conditions elsewhere as grounds for raising our assessments: I am convinced that here in Kaira we have a strong case for reduction: I would accept Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals as to rating: since they do show a reduction (apart from re-classification) upon the Fernandez rates bringing them down to practical equalitv with the concession rates: but with Mr. Ghosal's proposed increase upon the concession rates I cannot possiblyassociate myself. I should like to see the reductions go further than Assistant Settlement Officer proposes. The patient has not done well under astringents: let us therefore give a fair exhibition of the opposite treatment, and if after $\mathbf{3 0}$ years he has waxed too fat then we can with a better conscience raise our rates in 1947.
14. Assuming that the general views above stated are accepted, it is possible to proceed to deal with the proposals in detail. The Colleotor has lengthened the papers considerably by adding frosl statistios to those previously submitted instead of substituting as had been desired. In the Collector's remarks he lays stress upon the recovery which bas taken place in recent years. The undersigned would not lay great stress upon it. It has not lasted long enough. But even if a recovery has been evinced, still it must be rememberel that this recovery is taking place under the concession rates, and not at all under the rates which the Collector would like to reintroduce. The rent and sale statistics in, the revised statements slow that on the whole there is justification for the concession rates, which do not constitute an impossible burden. The Collectar's argument, that owing to scarcity of labour and impossibility of getting the landcultivated the people have (while still clinging to their holdings) lett a larger area fallow, does not constitute a powerful argument for an increase of rates. The only alternative was for them to resign the land which would unquestionably have compelled a reduction. The argument as to decrease of cattle being due to "a preference for hiring cattle rather than owning them" seems unconvincing. Nor can we altogether accept the view that all sales and leases in recent years have taken place under the conviction that the Fernandez rates might at any time be restored. The petitions received against the proposals now before us show that the people regarded it as unthinkable that Government should go back to those rates. The position taken up in these petitions that the concessions were necessary and proper and have enabled them to survive, and that for the present no advance beyond that point should be sanctioned, seems fully justifable.
15. As compared with the Fernandez rates, the Conoessions surrendered Rs. 31,000 . By re-classification Mr. Robertson has struck off 22,000 out of that, and he further proposes to strike off another 7,000 by reducing rates. So far and broadly the undersigned would fully concur. But he does not concur with the Collector's desire to reduce the 7,000 by retaining the Fernandez rates.
16. It is well to recapitulate that the Fernandez rates, the Concession rates, and the rates proposed by Mr. Robertson, are as follows: they have nowhere been tabulated :-

|  | Fernan | den. |  | Rober | son. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum rato. | Water rate. |  | Maximum rite. | Water rate. |
| Group I Group II | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Res. } & \text { pace }_{0} \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Ra. } & \text { g. } \\ 3 & \text { P. } \\ \text { P. }\end{array}$ | Calculated arcording <br> to percentages. $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. } \\ 5 & a_{0} & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } \\ 4 & 12 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { R. } & \text { a } & \text { p. } \\ \text { 3 } & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { nd one } \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\} 5 \frac{1}{4}$ to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 312.0 | 400 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}6000 \\ \text { Ealam: } \\ \text { bendi. }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Group III | 3120 | - | 2130 | S 80 | 300 |

The concession rates were not sanctioned as maximum rates: and so can only be calculated roughly: but near enough for our purpose.
17. Turning to the details of the grouping, it is plainly justifiable to raise those villages which have a new railway near them on the south. But Mr. Robertson adds to group I 9 villages, thereby obliterating the belt of old group II which came between groups I and III. Under his proposals we should pass at once from group I to group III, and it seems a very severe jump down and very unusual in grouping to go at once from Rs. 4-12 to 3-8 in crossing the boundary . of a single field. Turning to the statistics of those old group II villages between groups I and II (i. e., the yellow villages in Mr. Fernandez's map) it is not possible to endorse the proposal to raise Traj, Koshial and Piparia. By excluding these villages, we shall leave most of the old transition belt between groups I and III, and we shall do something. to knock off some protuberances of increase over the concession rates in respect of these villages which are being raised from Rs, 3-12-0 to 4-12-0, or $4 \frac{1}{4}$ annas per rupee.
18. Group II should then be increased by those 3 villages. The lifting of Nandoli and Dethli into group II is quite justified.by statistics, and it does not seem possible to agree to the exolusion of Mehelaj, although it is said to be "poor": that is not a consideration justifying irregular grouping. But Rásikpur which was anomalously rated at Rs. 3 in the Fernandez Settlement cannot be raised now from the Concession rates to Rs. 3-12-0. Moreover, apart from the fact that the enhancement would be unduly heavy, there is no reason why it should not be in group III. It is the most distant village from markets in the whole taluka if we consider the markets north at Barejdi, east at Nadiád and south on the new railway. Even though we leave it in group III we shall still have wiped out the anomaly, and it will be capable of being raised to group II at next revision, if it is then felt that its position justifies it.
19. To sum up, the undersigned would support Mr. Robertson's proposals, but would bring down three villages from group I to group II and one village from group II to group III. The result of this will be that the rates will work out even more closely to the existing revenue of the taluka than Mr. Robertson's and the grouping will still more closely conform to markets and climate. The water rates proposed by Mr. Robertson may be accepted. The himáyat arrangements referred 10 in paragraph 31 seem undesirable.

> F. ANDERSON,
> Settlement Commissioner and Director, Lard Records.

No. S.R.V.-5.
From

The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. PRATT, I. C. S.,<br>Commissioner, Northern Division;

To
The CHiIEF ŚECRETARY ro GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

> Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D., No. I, 8th September 1917.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government the marginally
noted papers on the second revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka. The circumstances under which it has been found necessary to resort to the exceptional measures of introducing a. new settlement without waiting for the
> 1. Assistant Settlement Officer's No. 268 of 1st Juily 1916.
> 2. Collector's No. S. R. V.-7 of 5th February 1917.
> 3. Settlement Commissioner and Direotor of Land Records' No. S. T.-120 of 29th March 1917.
> 4. Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No, S. T.-120 of 12th July 1917. expiration of the old settlement have been fully described and discussed in the papers underlying Government Resolution No. 8879 of 30th September 1913, and I venture to invite reference especially to the remarks made by me when I then dealt with the case as Settlement Commissioner in my letter No. 9555 , dated 22nd June 1913.
2. The results of the detailed enquiries made by the Settlement Officer seem to me to corroborate and confirm the opinions expressed by myself as Settlement Commissioner in 1913 and by the then Commissioner Mr. Barrow, viz., that " in both tábukas-Mátar and Mehmadabad-the rates of assessment fixed at the revision settlement in 1£93-91 are higher than the lands generally can bear."
3. The present Settlement Commissioner Mr. Anderson has summarised the situation in paragraph 13 of his letter and I agree with his conclusions and recommendations. there expressed.

In paragraphs 5 to 11 of his review Mr . Anderson criticises the empirical method of formulating proposals for assessments, that is to say, the method which discards or neglects close and laborious study and analysis of rents, profits and statistics and claims as a guarantee for the

- correctness of the proposals the personal experience of the Settlement Officer and his supposed knowledge of what the people can or cannot reasonably be expected to pay. In this matter my views are identical with those oí Mr. Anderson. The whole tendency of our settlements in the past decade has
- been to establish our new assessments upon reasoned and logical conclusions. with a clear knowledge of their meaning and effect with reference to a definite standard of assessment. The empirical method will do no harm so long as assessments are notoriously light bat as their pitch increases it is only by accident that such a method can fail to be mischievous. And in the Fernandez Settlement now under revision we have in fact an illustration of its. evil effects. In 1893 Mr . Atkins when Collector of Kaira sounded a note of warning about rack rents when discussing an argument identical with that now employed by Mr. Ghosal when he says that people can well afford to pay higher rates. (Vide page 26, paragraph 10 of the Mehmedabad Revision Settlement Blue Book CCLXXXVIII).

4. The proper methods of enquiry have been clearly laid down by Government for the guidance of settlement officers (vide pages 394 to 398 of Volume II of Mr. Gordon's New Survey and Settlement Manual).
5. I turn now to the consideration of the new assessments proposed by Mr . Robertson and this involves a discussion of his proposals as regards groups and as regards rates.

## Grouping.

Mr. Robertson's remarks about grouping leave me in doubt as to whether he has correctly grasped the correct principles by which grouping, should be regulated (vide pages 114 et seq of Mr. Gordon's Manual). Fertility of soil is a factor in classification not in grouping and the general proposition that grouping should be based on material prosperity appears to me to be thoroughly unsound.
6. For the sake of convenience I recapitulate Mr. Robertson's proposals which with the exception of one village Mehelaj are accepted by the Collector and Mr. Anderson's criticisms of them. Mr. Robertson wishes to raise from group II to I the 9 villages of-

1. Traj
2. Machial
3. Garmala
4. Heranj
5. Khandli
6. Devataj
7. Sinjiwada
and to raise from group III to group II the 2 villages of Dethli and Nandoli. Mr. Anderson objects that Traj, Koshial and Piparia must not be raised to group I but should remain in group II and he adds that Rasikpur now nominally but only nominally in group II must be pat down into group III. 'I agree with Mr. Anderson as regards Rasikpur bat to the rest of the proposed regrouping I strongly object. My objections are based not on the theoretical grounds stated in paragraph 5 but upon the serious increases of assessment which the regrouping will entail in a large number of villages. This will be explained in detail in the following paragraph in which I discuss the rates.

## 7. Rates.

The practical effect of Mr. Robertson's scheme of rates is set forth in the subjoined table :-


This birds-eye-view brings out the fact that in this taluka which has admittedly been suffering from over-assessment and wrong' classification it is proposed after a few years that is in 1923-24 to increase the assessments in 49 out of the 74 villages by ratios of twenty, thirty and fifty per cent. I regard these proposals as impossible and it seems to me to be no defence to say that the severity of the increase will be modified by the correction of matakes of classification ; süch correction being as Mr. Anderson has pointed out a bare act of justice. Reference to the Collector's paragraph 13 will show that Mr. Robertson's proposals would in the 50 conoession villages increase the concession assessments by about $9, \mathrm{CO0}$ rupees and the heaviest burden would be laid on the poorest villages and tracts. I am sorry to have to disagree so completely with the Collector but he does not seem to me to have appreciated the situation correctly. Thus in paragraph 15 of his report he writes that

Mr. Robertson's only reason for lowering the rate of the first group was that he wanted to make things easy for the 9 new villages which he was raising into it from group II. He has overlooked the fact that Mr. Robertson himself in his paragraph 40 admits that there is clear evidence of the over-assessment of the villages in group I.
8. Turning now to the Settlement Commissioner's discussion of the prososed rates I find that in paragraph 19 he writes that he supports Mr. Robertson's proposals but he appears to do so under ai misapprehension of their real effect. In paragraph 13 of his memorandum he writes: "I would accept Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals as to rating since they do show a reduction (apart from re-classification) upon the Fernandez rates bringing them down to practical equality with the concession rates but with Mr. Ghosal's proposed increase upon the concession rate I cannot possibly associate myself. I should like to see the reductions go further than Assistant Settlement Officer proposes." And in paragraph. 5 of his review of the Mehmedabad Report Mr. Anderson has. written : "The undersigned is of opinion justas in the case of Mátar that the most we can think of exacting from Mehmedabad Táluka are the rates fired under the concessions of 1903-04, and not the higher rates proposed by Mr. Robertson." Now I have shown that Mr. Robertson's rates show no reduction except in the old villages of group I and in all other cases increases-mostly heavy increases-on the concession rates and assessments. This is partly the result of his regrouping and partly the result of the high pitch of his assessments.
9. I now formulate my own proposals which are briefly as follows:-

Grouping.
There must be no regrouping except by war of recognition of differences which do at present exist though they are not formally reoognized. Thus the existing group II is composed of 19 villages with a higher rate (3-12) and 16 villages with a lower rate (3-5) and one village with a lowest rate (2-11).

Therefore the 19 and 16 villages must be treated as 2 distinct groups and the one village Rasikrur must be put down one group.

10. The question of the water-rate now remains. With a few exceptions Mr. Robertson has proposed an all-round rate of 3 rupees and this has been accepted by the Settlement Commissioner. But in paragraph 8 of his review of the Mehmedabad Report'the Settlement Commissioner .has I think quite justly criticized Mr. Robertson's recommendations and the statements upon which they are based. Those criticisms apply with equal force in the Matar Táluka.

It does appear to be a fact that in the Revision Settlements of this part of Gujarat in 1893-94 the rice-producing capacity of these tálukas was much exaggerated. The past twenty years' experience has taught us that rice in North"Gujarát is much more a garrble in rain than any other kind of crop. I think therefore that, we should in this revision be guided-for want of something better-by the empirical principle laid down by Mr. Ozanne for water-rates under such circumstances (vide paragraph 14, page 34 of the. Mehmedabad Revision Settlement Blue Book). The water-rate should not exceed half the soil rate. I therefore recommend that the water-rate in Matar should be uniformly 2 rupees except in the lands in the Kalambandhi villages : assessed to Himayat on the river Khari where it should continue to be 6 rupees.
11. My proposals are made subject to the same recommendation as that contained in paragraph 46 of M1r. Robertson's report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. PRATT,

Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.
Kaira.
Second revision settlement of the Mátar taluka.

GOVERNMENT of BOMBĄY. Revende Department.<br>Resolution No. 7610.<br>Bombay Castle; 23rd July 1918.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. R. V.-5 dated 8th . September 1917Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Mátar taluka of the Kaira district:

- Letter from Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. O. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, No. 268 dated 1 st July 1916. Letter from the Coilector of Kaira No. S. R. $\nabla .-7$ dated 5 th February 1917. Memorandum from the Settilement Oommissioner and Direotor of Land Records No. s. T.-120 dated 29th March 1917.

Letter $\dagger$ from the Collector of Kaira No. S. R. V.-9 dated 5th February 1917Forwarding petitions $\ddagger$ of objections in conneotion with the second revision settlement of the Mátar taluka.-

Memorandum $\dagger$ from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. R. V.-5 dated 13th September 1917.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 74 Government villages in the Mátar taluka of the Kaira district. The re-settlement was ordered to be made by Government Resolution No. 8879 of 30th September 1913.
2. The grouping and rating proposed by the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 9 of his letter No. S. R. V.-5 dated 8th September 1917 are approved. The rates sanctioned by Government are shown in the appended statement. §
3. The proposals made by the Commissioner, N.D., in paragraph 10 of his letter to levy a uniform water rate of Rs. 2 except in the Kalambandhi villages assessed to himáyat on the river Khari where it should continue to be Rs. 6 are approved. The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer for bhatta rates given in paragraph 42 of his report are also sanctioned.
4. The proposals for remissions and reductions in himáyat contained in statements $\mathrm{T}(a)$ and $\mathrm{T}(b)$ are approved.
5. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, Under Secretary to Government.

## To



+ Not printed.
TReturned to the Collector of Kaira with Gopernment Resolution No. 7609, dated 29rd July 1918.
§Printed on the reverse

The statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7610 dated 23rd July 1918.


APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal



APPENDIX


L——Matar Taluka)-continued.


APPENDIX:

-(Matar Taluka) -continued.


APPENDIX


## n-(Matar Taluka)-concluded.


 the change in classifcation, there
under the Revision Setilement,
C. D. KAVI,

Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.
Litho:Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona. 1921.


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SETTLEMENT OF MEHMEDABAD TALUKA OF KAIRA DISTRICT.

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From

L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira;

To
The COLLECTOR of KAIRA.

## CORRECTION MEMO.

Mehmedabad Settlement Report.
In the additional para. to be read after para. 16 (b) :
Below B.-Tanks which are efficient -

For
Himayst.
Ra. a. p.
$1,408 \quad 9 \quad 0$
$1,27910.0$
Below C.-In efficient tanks -

| Rs. | a. | p. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 461 | 1 | 0 |
| 66 | 4 | 0 |
| 394 | 13 | 0 |

Appendix T (a), Statement B.-

CoL 10.
Rs. a. p. $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { R. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 2 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ Rs, a. p. $\begin{array}{lll}23 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ 1880 140

| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1,422 | 3 | 0 | 1,293 | 4 |
|  |  |  | 0 |  |


J. R. HOOD,

Absistant Collector, Kaira, S. D.
east to the south-west, as the course of the river nurcaces.
The river Watrak and its tributary the Meshwa drain the central part of the táluka. The river Shedhi skirts the south border of the táluka and joins the Wátrak at Kaira. The Khári passes through the villages of Láli and Bidaj in the north-west of the taluka. All these rivers are at times liable to floods, but of late years owing to the poor rainfall floods have been very rare.

The taluka is well wooded, the most important trees being the mango, mhowra, sayau and babul.
z 804 - 1

From

> L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I.O.S., Assistant Settlement Offcer, Kaira;

To
The COLLECTOR of KAIRA.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the re-settlement of the Mehmedabad Táluka of the Kaira District.
2. This taluka was constituted in 1867 from 3 other tálukas as under:-

| Jetálpur, Áhmedabad District | ... | .. | 7 | villages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Matar, Kaira District | ... | ... | 33 | " |
| Mahudha, Kaira District | - | ... | 17 | " |
| Total Government villages | ... | ... | 57 |  |
| Add-Inámi villages | ... |  | 3 |  |
| Total number of villages in táluka |  |  |  |  |

The old Jetálpur villages are:-Láli, Kanij, Bidaj, Mahij, Raska, Rohisa and Jinjar.

The old Mahudba villages are :-Varsola, Vamali, Sundha, Wansol Sundha, Wanthwali, Kesra, Sunj, Mokwa, Rinchhol, Aklacha, Rasulpur, Vansoli, Satrunda, Sarsavni, Karoli, Rudan and Hathnoli.
3. The original surveys of the above talukas were carried out by the following officers:-

Jetálpur, in 1858-59, by Mr. Rogers of the Bombay Civil Service.`
Mátar and Mahudha, by Colonel Prescott, in 1862-63.
4. The revision survey was carried out in 1892-93 by Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, but from 1903 to the present time reduced assessment has been levied under Government Resolution No. 8933 , dated 17th December -1902. The present re-settlement was ordered -by: Goyernment Resolùtion No. 8879, dated 30th September 1913.

Situation and Physical features. .
5. The táluka is bounded 'on the north by Táluka Daskroi of Ahmedabad, Barodà Territory, and Mahi Kántha Political Agency ; on the east ly Kapadwanj and Nadiád tálukas; on the south by Nadiád and Mátar tálukas; and on the rest by Mátar and Daskroi tálukas.

The táluka is fairly level throughout, the slope being down from northeast to the south-west, as the course of the river indicates.

The river Watrak and its tributary the Meshwa drain the central part of the táluka. The river Shedhi skirts the south border of the tálukar and joins the Wátrak at Kaira. The Khári.passes through the villages of Láli and Bidaj in the north-west of the taluka. All these rivers are at times liable to floods, but of late years owing to the poor rainfall floods have been very rare.

The taluka is well wooded, the most important trees being the mango, mhowra, sáran and bábul.

- 9 964-1


## Climate and Rainfald.

6. The climate is uniform throughout the taluka. For rainfall I havethought it desirable to prepare, in addition to Appendix A, a statement A.LI showing the monthly rainfall during the monsoon months for the period 1898-1915, as without this it is impossible to realise how inadequate the rainfall has been. The detailed statement A-I shows that from 1898-1915 there were only 5 normal years, viz. 1898, 1906, 1909, 1913 and 1914. By a normal year I mean a year in which the rainfall was both adequate in amount and well distributed. There were 5 jears, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1911 and 1915, when the rainfall was eo scanty that there was a general crop failure : 1^99-1900 was the year of the great famine. In the remaining 8 years the total amount of rainfall was adequate, but its distribution through the various monsoon months uneven. The average rainfall for the whole period 1898-1915 was only 27.37 as against $34 \cdot 29$ for the period from 1882-1892, which was taken for the purpose of the revision survey. During the period 1898-1915 the actual rainfall exceeded the average in 11 years out of 18.

I have also prepared a statement A-II showing the character of the seasons from 1903-1913. The present season 1915-1916 has been one of general crop failure and scarcity, which would have been much more acute but for the extraordinary rain of October last.

Crops (Appendix $x$ D).
7. The following table shows at a glance the proportion of the various orops before the Revision Survey and now on a 5 -years' average :-



Not only has there been a decrease in the total occupied area since the revision survey (vide paragraph 22) owing to decrease in population, but there has, besides been a considerable decrease of the percentage of occupied land cultivated with cereals and a considerable increase in the percentage of occupied land remaining fallow. The crop which shows the largest percentage decrease is rice, which is the most valuable crop grown in a normal year. The deorease in the area under rice is due to deficient water supply, owing to the succession of poor seasons. The jncrease in the percentage of occupied land left fallow is due to the scarcity of tenants. .This questionis diseussed later in paragraph 22. The crop which shows the greatest increase is cotton. This is due to the bigh prices obtained of late-years.. A good deal of the cotton is of the Rozi or Jario varieties which only have to be sown once every 2 or 3 years. This crop suffers less than cereals from a badly distributed rainfall. However, cotton is not yet an fimportant crop. Sugarcarie is not grown at all and tobacco very little. The reasons seera to be poor water supply and poverty and want of enterprise on the part of the cultivators.

## Mẹthods of husbandr'y.

8. The methods of husbandry are the same as practised throughout Northern Gujarat. The standard of husbandry is fair but not equal to that found in the Charotar. The decrease of population and consequent scarcity of labour have no doubt made it difficult to keep up a high standard of cultivation.

## Roads and Railways.

9. A made road now runs through the centre of the taluka from east to west. The road from Melimedabad-Sunj and thence on to the horder of Nadiád táluka is new since the revision survey. A made road in the northwest of the táluka connects Mahij and Lali with Barejdi station and Bareja and Almedabad.

The B. B. \& C I, Railway traverses the táluka from north-wंest to southeast. There is only one station in the táluka, at Mehmedabad, but Barejdi station, just outside the limits of the táluka, is useful for the northern villages. Khambhali station, just outside the southern border of the táluka, is open for passenger traffic enly.

The newly constructed Nadiad-Kapadwanj Railway does not enter, the táluka, but skirts its south-east border at a few miles distance. The trade 'of the eastern and south-east part of Mehmedabad táluka is with Nadiád more than Mahudha, and as the distance to Nadiád is not too far for a bullook cart to cover in a day, the new railway has probably made but little difference so far.

## $\therefore$ <br> Markets and fairs.

10. The market towns are Kaira and. Mehmedabad in the tálaka and Ahmedabad and Nadiád outside it. The/large village of Barejg in south Daskroi táluka three miles west of Láli also has an important bazar. The poor isolated village of Bathnoli deals with the adjacent Mahi Kántha villages of Ghodasar and Haldarwas. According to the Patels of the eastern villages of the táluka Mahudha is no longer considered a market of importance. If this is so, the new railway may improve its position. Broadly speaking the villages west of the river Meshwa deal-with Ahmedabad or Bareja. - The villages surrounding Kaira deal with Kaira kasba.: All villages between the Meshwa and Watrak and ull villages along the left bank of the Wátrak and a few others deal with Mehmedabad. The south-east villages of the táluka deal with Nadiád. The two best markets, Ahmedabad and Nadiád, are outside the táluka. Though' these are the principal markets, where wholesale dealers may be found, most villages bave their local Banias with whom the small cultivators generally deal. Another method of disposing of the produce is to sell it at the door. Rice and tobacco are often sold in this way where they are grown on a sufficiently large soale to make it worth a trader's while to buy them direot from the growers.

## Railway trafic statistics.

11. Total imports and exports of other than food grains (in tons):-

|  | Year. |  |  | Mehmedabad. |  | Barejiti. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Imports | Exporta. | Imports. | Exportan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1913 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,610. | 13,592 | - 1,336 | 5,226 |
| 1914 | ... | -r. | ... | 2,595. | - 14,492 | 1,729 | 4,07C |
|  |  | - |  | ar statisti | for food | grains only. |  |
| 1913 |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2,235 | 95 | ... |  |
| 1914; | ... | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | 2,512. | 91 | $\dddot{127}$ | $\cdots$ |

Statistios' for years prior to Revision Settlement. The quantity passed through Melhmedabad and Barejdi stations is as under:-

|  |  |  | Mehmedabad. | Barejdi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890 | ... | , | 1,421 tons. | 878 tons: |
| 1891 | ... . | - | 1,830 | 1,116 |
| 1892 | ... | ... | 2,636 | 1,838 |

The most noticeable features are :-
(1) The import of food grains, though Mehmedabad is an almost purely agricultural táluka. The chief grains imported are jowár, bájri and cleaned rice.
(2) The considerable increase in the total traffic. The following are among the causes that probably account for this increase :-
(i) Import of food grains.
(ii) Export of cotton.
(iii) Growth of mills, etc., leading to increased exports of timber.
(iv) Import of stones for roads and boundary marks.
(v) Exp irt of sand and kanker.

The increase of railway traffic while it undoubtedly points to increased commercial prosperity does not afford, convincing proof of any increase in the
agricultural prosperity of the táluka.

Barejdi station is in Daskroi taluka and part of its traffic is with villages in south Daskroi and part with villages in Mátar, but how much it is impossible to say.

## Population and Vital statistics.

12. There was a very large decrease of population in the decade 1891-1901 and a smaller decrease in the decade 1901-1911. The census figures are :-

| 1891 | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 93,674 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. |
| 195,926 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1911 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | 67,692 |

The decrease in the first decade was no doubt mainly due to the famine of 1900 . In 1896 there were 129 deaths from cholera.

- The decrease in the second decade is entirely due to plague as the following figures of plague deaths show:-


From 1909-1912 there were 62 deaths from cholera. Fortunately plague has now ceased, so an improvement may be expected in vital statistics.

The figures for 1911 are disquieting, because they show that if there had been no deaths from plague and cholera during the last decade the increase in population would have been only 21 per cent. The normal increase of population in a decade should be 6 per cent. It is possible that a number of children died in the famine of 1900 who would during the decade 1901-1911 have become of an age to give birth to families, but the famine mortality among the aged must also have been considerable. The Mamlatdair estimates the number of those who emigrated from the taluka between 1901 and 1911 at 533. My own opinion is that the non-increase of population must be put down to malarial fever. The climate throughout the táluka is unhealthy. Malaria saps the vitality of the people and many succumb to lung complaints. The influence of malaria on vital statistics is clearly proved by the fact that the best year from this point of view was 1911, when the monsoon failed and conditions were unfavourable for the breeding of mosquitoes.

There was no immigration upto 1911. Since then some large blocks of land have been taken up by outsiders, some of whom have imported labourers from other tálukas. The táluka is fairly well provided with medical aid, as there is a Civil Hospital at Kaira and a dispensary at Mehmedabad, while some villages in the east of the taluka are within five miles of Mahudha in Nadiad talula where there is a dispensary.

## Agriculturalists and Non-agriculturalists:

13. The Record-of-Rights shows that 20.67 per cent. of the land is in the hands of non-agriculturalists. Money-lenders do not now lend money on the security of land to the same extent as they did, and a good deal of land is now being taken up by the agriculturalists, so I anticipate that the proportion of land held by non-agriculturalists is likely to decrease rather than increase. The proportion of agriculturalists to the population is $67 \cdot 1$ as against $67 \cdot 41$ in 1891. It may be noted that the terms money-lender and non-agriculturalists are not necessarily synonymous. A good many patidars who cultivate land lend money in a small way.

## Castes.

14. The Kunbis are the best and most prosperous agriculturalists. They are found in most of the larger villages, but hardly at all in the villages east of the railway and north of the Meshwa, or the villages west of the railway between the Shedhi river and the Malkana vehala. Tajlukaiwar figures of population by castes at the census of 1891 are not available, but the census of 1901 showed that the Kunbi population in the whole district decreased by 17 per cent. in the decade ending 1901. The census of 1911 shows that in Mehmedabad taluka the Kunbi population increased by 7.5 per cent. in the decade ending 1911, in spite of the fact that the decrease in the population of the táluka as a whole was 11 per cent: The increase of the Kunbi population has been good for the taluka. The Kolis, who form the bulk of the cultivating class, are not good cultivators, but famine and the greater unwillingness of sowkárs to lend money have taught them more self-reliance than they formerly possessed. They have learned to store some reserve of food and grain in their houses and not to hand over everything to the sowtar as they did before. They show a decrease of 4 per cent. in the decade ending 1911. In the whole district they decreased by 21 per cent. from 1891-1901. Dheds show a decrease of 2 per cent. in the decade ending 1911. The real decrease is probably greater, for it is well known that Christian converts are mostly made from this caste. The number of Christians according to the census of 1911 is over 1,000 less than in 1901, and it is probable that not a few who returned themselves as Christians in 1901 were famine converts who have since reverted to their original creed. The decrease in the Dhed population of the whole district in the decade ending 1901 was 55 per cent. Dháralás and Dheds form the bulk of the labouring classes: The decrease among Mussalmáns was 25 per cent. in the decade 'ending 1901 and 16 per cent. in the decade ending 1911, but whether it was more among agriculturalists or traders the figures do not enable me to decide.

## Education.

15. The number of boys' schools has risen from 34 to 45 and pupils from 1,710 to 1,978 . Kaira town now possesses a High School. The increased attendance has been almost entirely in municipal schools. There is still only one girls' school, attendance at which has risen slightly. The desrease of population and the apathy of a considerable seotion of the population, especially the Dharalas (Kolis) account for this state of things. It should be noted that the figures supplied by the Educational Department do not include various small schools maintained by Christian Missions. The percentage of literacy was the same in 1911 as it was in 1891.

## Water supply.

16. Water supply is an important question owing to the large area under rice and the number of wells dug for irrigation. The sources of irrigation are :-
(a) Rivers and canals.
(b) Tanks.
(c) Wells.
(a) Rivers.-A few lift wells are worked on the Watrak and Meshwa. The water of the latter river however oontains salts which do not suit some soils. There are several lift wells on the bank of the Shedhi at Kaira; but in norms
years they are not used, as the people are too lazy to keep them in order, and can get enough to live on without. They are cleared and worked in famine years to raise fodder crops. The Wátrak has for the most part high banks, a good deal cut up by nallás, and so irrigation by lift is not easy in many places.

The river Khéri stands in class by itself. Formerly it used to flow on well into the cold weather and sluices were built across the river in the limits of Bidaj to hold up a better head of water for irrigation.

The average area thus irrigated by lift between 1891-1892 and 1899-1900 was:-

| Làli | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 260 acres. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Máliji | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $154, "$ |
| Bidaj | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $417 "$ |

The old records show that the Khári river was, down to Pinglaj, a narrow stream running between high banks. When in flood it brought down silt which fertilised the neighbouring fields. All this is changed now. The river brings down sand with the silt in the monsoon. It dries up in October or November. Its bed has become wide and sandy throughout the South Daskroi and Mehmedabad tálukas and only narrows to its original condition below Bidaj village. The Bidaj sluices are broken, and even if they were not they would be of no use as the action taken by the Irrigation Department in recent years makes it impossible for this village to get river water. Not to go into the controversial question of effeot of the Khári Cut Canal on the Khári river in its early days, it is admitted that the flood of 1894 did much to spoil the river bed. Since 1899 the natural flow of the Khari river has, like that of other rivers in Gujarat, decreased owing to the deficient and irregular rainfall. This has meant that the bed of the river remains dry for longer periods and has, consequently become more sandy. During the same period (since 1899) theie has been a considerable extension of irrigation on the Khári Cut Canal in Ahmedabad district. New canals and reservoirs have been made and old canals and reservoirs extended and improved. The increased supply of water needed for these developments has been obtained partly by storing up flood water which formerly ran to waste, partly by a stricter control of the ordinary supply of the Khári, river which is supplemented by the Hathmati canal and Bokh reservoir. To secure this control the Irrigation Department used to divert into the Khári Cut Canal all the water at Raipur except the quantity considered necessary for the Kalambandhi villages in Màtar táluka lower down the stream. As far as I know, no allowance was ever made for non-Kalambandhi villages assessed to river Himayat. This partial diversion accentuated the natural tendency of the river to silt up and absorb water in its sandy bed when the stream ran low. Fewer floods and a weaker flow led to greater deposit of sand, and this sand got looser as it was not so frequently wetted by floods. Of late years the loss of water between Raipur South Daskroi and Pinglaj (Mátar), which is a little below Bidaj, has never been less then 50 per cent. in October, often more. Finally, to avoid this great wastage the Irrigation Department found it necessary to divert into the canal at Raipur as much water as the canal would take, throwing it back into the natural bed of the Khári at Bidaj. The result of all this has been that Mahej and Bidaj can no longer get river water, and only a small area in Láli gets a very precarious supply. All river himayat in Mahij, most in Làli and some in Bidaj have been struck off.

The Irrigation Department have made up for this loss of water by extending the Khari Cut system from Jetalpur in south Daskroi to. the west part of Láli and Bidaj, and extension to Máhij and possibly to the east part of Láli are under contemplation. Survey numbers irrigated in this way have of course to pay.the irrigation rate sanctioned for the Khári Cut Canal.
(b) There are no large irrigation tanks except the newly constructed Galki Talév on the borders of Màhij, Kanij, Sankhej and Wasna Margia. The Executive Engineer hopes to be able to fill this shortly with the flood waters of the Khari. There are numerous small tanks of varyivg degrees of utility. Some have been repaired by the Irrigation Department generally with beneficial
results. A large number of the remainder are much silted up, and as things are now any popular concerted effort to repair them is not to be expected. The tank supply is less adequate than it was notwithstanding the efforts of the Irrigation, Department. The causes of this are partly temporary, as the tanks do not fill so well in poor seasons and the demand on them is greater, and partly permanent owing to continued silting up. In 1914-15 a detailed examination of all tanks was made in connection with the present re-settlement, gnd proposals have been submitted for writing off Himayat to the extent of Rs. 524 from survey numbers which do not now get water. This is in addition to any relief which may be given as the result of the Himayat classification of survey numbers on which Himayat is being retained.

As the proposals for revision of tank Himayat in this táluka are now to be ${ }_{r}$ included in the Settlement Report, vide Government Order No. 10376, dated 30th October 1916, the following table is appended showing the remissions and reductions resulting from the reclassification:-
B.-TTanks which are efficient, but which are not worth handing over to the Irrigation Department-

C.-Inefficient tanks, Himayat on which, should be struck off, or reduced by more than 50 per cent. -


The principles on which Himayat has been reclassified have been explained in paragraph 32.

Detailed statements showing the changes effected by the reclassification ar attached as Appendix $T$.
(c) Wells (Appendix J.)

The famine of 1900 and the fodder famine of 1911-12 gave a great impetus to the digging of new wells and the repair of old ones, and the number of wells, has steadily increased, as the following table shows :-

| Pucca irrigation wells, | $1891-92$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,479 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do. | $1909-10$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,526 |
| Do. | $1911-12$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,984 |
| Do. | $1912-13$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,005 |

The water supply in most places has steadily deteriorated in quantity since 1900 owing to the fall in the subsoil water level and in some places in quality also. Ten per cent. of these wells were in disuse in 1891-92, 12 per cent. in 1909-10, 11 per cent, in 1911-12 and 10 per cent. in 1912-13. I doubt the accuracy of these figures for 1911-12. In that year every available well was worked to. raise fodder crops, including many which had been long in disuse, and there was not such need of irrigation in 1912-13, which was a fair season. The chief value of wells is that they constitute an insurance against famine, by enabling the owner to raise a fodder crop when necessary. Wells the water of which is of such a nature that lands irrigated from them are spoilt for cultivation for the next 2 or 3 years are reserved for this emergency.

## 17. Sales and rents (Appendices $K:-M$.)

The sales shown in appendix $K$ are those which the village officers declared to be bona fide, i.e. not merely in satisfaction of debt or to complete some previous transaction between the parties. But even if they are really bond fide, I consider it would be unsafe to draw any conclusions from them as to the value of land in different villages. The circumstances must vary in each case. In one case the land sold may be near the village site, in another far
from it. In one case there maj be a well near from which the purohaser may bope to make arrangements for irrigating his land, in another there may be none. Sale values primarily show the demand for land. This varies with individual circumstances. It is generally. greatest where population presses heavily on the land, least where there is muoh waste land. It has no necessary connection with the remunerativeness of the land on which the assessment ought to be based. The statistios of sale value per aors.expressed in multiples of the assessment are as under:-


Reats form a more reliable guide to the value of land, but here again other faotors come in: Statistios are necessarily based on eash sents only but rents in kind are far more common and in the oase of kyari lands almost universal. When rent is paid in kind the ususl terms are that the landlord takes half the produce, including fodder, pays the whole assessment or judi, the whole cost of manuring and half the cost of reaping. All other expenses are borne by the tenant: تThe value per acre of the outturn of the most important orops in a good year may be estimated as under :-

> Rice.-Rs. 35 to Rs. 80, according to the kind of rice and irrigation a vailable.

Cotton.-Rs. 30.
Wheat (irrigated).-Rs. 30 to 45, according as it is a second or only crop.
Jowár Bájri.-Rs. 20.
Wheu cash rents are paid the tenant bears the whole expense, except the assessment or judi.

Cash rents in some cases represent interest on money lent.) It is impossible to compare the statistics of cash rents in Appendix $M$ with those of Appendix E in the Revision Settlement report, as it is not clear whether the latter are selected casee, and, if so, on what prinoiple they are selected. All cash rents are included in the present Appendix M.

The percentage of assessment to rent in the various Revision Survey groups is as under:-

|  |  | Highent. | Loweet. | Avorage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group I, Jiráyat | -. | 142.85 | 43.36 | $68 \cdot 54$ |
| Kyári | .. | . 178.00 | $42 \cdot 32$ | $73 \cdot 46$ |
| " II Jiráyat | ... | $142 \cdot 18$ | 45.83 | 65.56 |
| Kyári | ... | 102.5 | 20 | $74 \cdot 36$ |
| " III Jiráyat | :.. | ...... | ...... | 160. |

The present figures give the total area given on cash rent in each village. It will be seen that tie assessment in many villages is high in proportion to the rent; and in some cases actually exceeds it. Such low rents are only possible when the great bulk of the land given out is held on the inám tenure. It is true that the best lands are not generally given out on cash rents. Occupants. either cultivate such lands themselves or give them out on the crop share system. But neither are the worst lands leased at all because no tenants can be found to take them up in these days of scaroity of labour. In many cases it is land held
by sawkars, often of other villagen, that is given out on cash rents. The decrease of population and the facilities now enjoyed by ryots of small means for taking up land on the new Tenure have made tenante scaroe and landlords are unable to get good rents for their lands Allowing for all these factors I consider the statistics prove that nowhere in the táluka is the assessinent fixed at Revenue Survey low, while in many villages it is unduly high. The present state of affairs is certainly very different from that prevailing before the Revision Survey Settlement when Mr. Fernandez wrote that the average rent is nearly 300 per cent. of the Government assessment (vide para. 44 of Revision Settlement report).

For Jiráyat lands only (and Jiráyat statistios are more representative than Kyári statistics) the percentage of assessment to rent is over 60 in Groups I and II.

It should be noted that the assessment given in Appendix M is the assessment fixed in the Revison Survey Settlement and not the reduced assessment levied since the 16.6 per cent. and the 25 per cent. concession (vide para. 22 (v) below) have been in force.

## 18. Wages ant prices (Appendix N).

A perusal of appendix $N$ of the Revision Settlement Report shows that prices were very low till 1862-63, suddenly rose in $1863-64$ (appendix N) of the Revision Settlement report shows 1864-65 as the year of rise, but this is a mistake), fell again to some extent in a fow years' time, though not to the same low level as before 1863, and then remained about stationary till 1895, by which time the Revision Survey was introduced. Prices were then about 40 per cent. in advanee of those prevailing before the Original Survey; 1896 was a year of famine in North India and this may account for a sharp rise of prices in 1897. The looal famine of 1900 sant prices up to the same level as they reached during the Cotton crisis of the sixties, but they fell again and in 1904 were about the same as the averagefor the decade preceding the Revision Survey. Since 1904 prices have risen steadily, and I do not anticipate they will fall again. The increased facility of transport by rail has tended to equalise prices throughout India just as the opening of new markets and sources of supply and increased facilities of sea transport have tended to equalise prices throughout the world. Fluctuations in price are not likely to be as violent in the future as they have been in the past. The increasing connection of India with the markets of the outer world has resulted in a India sharing in the rise in prices which has taken place throughout the world of late years. " The war has not directly affected local prices, but its general economic effect on the world is bound to be to keep prices at a high level for some jears to come. 1905 was the year that really ushered in the new scale of prices. I therefore think it will be fair to take for the purpose of comparison with the decade 1882-92 the 9 years 1905-13. It is true this includes 1912, when the failure of the 1911 monsoon made prices unusually high, but the decade 188292 also contained one abnormal year, and the difference in the prices prevailing . in 1912 and the years preceding and succeeding it is not so great as to make it recessary to exclude it in calculating the average. Comparing the two periods ve find the average prices and increase as under :-

Prices in seers of 80 tolas and ohatake of $\mathbf{5}$ tolas per rupee:-


The statistics for rice are for the common variety of Sutarsil only, but this is now the only variety grown except where canal irrigation is available.

This large increase of prices is not all net profit to the agriculturalist. The prices of necessary commodities have also gone up, e. g., bullocks, though not as dear as immediately after the famine of 1900, are generally said to be about 50 per cent. dearer than before the famine.

Wages.-A wage census was taken in August 1914. There are two systems of engaging labourers in vogue; either a labourer is engaged as a servant for the season, which may be $4,6,8$ or 12 monthe, or he is paid by the day. In the former case the servant gets his food, an allowance for clothes, shoes and tobacco, and a cash remuneration which works out at Rs. 4 to $\mathbb{B}$ a month.

The cash value of the food is estimated in the wage census at Rs. 5 per mensem and tobseco allowance at Re, 0-8-0 per mensem. This works out at an average daily wage of 5 annas a day.

The wage earned by the daily labourer varies with the time of year, the class of work he has to do, and the demand for labour. In August 1914, the usual wage was 4 annas plus food worth 1 anna-total 5 annas for weeding and 6 annas inclusive for transplantation. This is the avèrage. In the fair season the average wage is 4 annas a day. It is true that Local Fund and Public Works Department labourers get only 3 annas. But I think the explanation is obvious. The Patels declare that Local Fund and Public Works Department works are looked on as light work. There may be something in this as bábul cutters are earning 4 annas a day this year. What is more to the point is that these Departments can offer labourers employment lasting for some time at a season when there is not much demand for agricultural labour. Casual agricultural labour in only in great demand for a short time during the fair season, e. $g$., when crops are to be cut. It is difficult to compare these statistios with those given in paragraph 38 of Mr. Fernandez' Revision Settlement Report, as he does not say for what season his figures are. According to him, wages before the Revision Survey were a trifle over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ annas inclusive. The wage of 3 annas 11 pies given in the statement of prices and wages for 1891-92 pablished by the Agricultural Department, presumably, is the monsoon wage, and the wage given by Mr. Fernandez may be for the fair season, though the people do not admit that wages were more than this even in the monsoon. The Mámlatdár states that the wage register for 1892 is not signed by any one. However, even if 3 annas 11 pies is admitted as the real monsoon wage in 1891-92, this

- shows that wages have risen nearly 40 per cent., i. e., in about the same proportion as prices. In view of the very conflicting and unsatisfactory evidence I doubt whether wages were as high as 3 annas 11 pies, and I believe that the rise in wages has been more than 40 per cent., i. e., greater than the rise in prices.

19. Agricultural stock (Appendix F).

To the figures supplied by the Direotor of Agriculture have been added the figures of the special census taken last year. A comparison of these figures with Appendix F of the Revision Settlement Report shows that a great deorease in the number of cattle of every description was caused by the famine of 1900. Since then the numbers thave been gradually increasing, and though there are still fewer bullocks than there were in 1892, yet relatively to the reduced population statistios of plough cattle are actually a little better than in 1892, as the following figures show. There are now 12,297 bullocks to an agricultural population of 45,414 , i. e., 1 bullock to every 3.7 persons as against 14,696 bullocks to an agricultural population of 61,793 in 1893, i.e., 1 bullock to every 4.2 persons (vide Appendix D).

Taking the figures of occupied land there are now 12,297 bullocks to an occopied area of 80,125 acres, i.e., 1 bullock'to every $6 \frac{2}{3}$ acres as against 14,696 bullocks to an occupied area of 88,378 aores in 1892 , i. e., 1 bullock to 6 acres.

But to draw a proper conclusion from these figures two further facts should be noted :-
(i) The partial substitution of dry orops for rice means that fewel bullocks are required than before.
(ii) The average occupied fallow for 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-1t was 14,517 acres as against 5,558 acres for $\overline{0}$ years from 1857-88 to 1891-92 (Appendix B). These figures show that the number of plough cattle is now quite as adequate for the area actually cultivated as it. was in 1892. The present year is one of great scarcity of fodder and is bound to give a set-baok to the increase of agricultural stock.
The number of cattle belonging to Rábáris in the táluka is as under:-

| Comb. | Sberp. | Gosta. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,332 | 788 | 2,024 |

Similar statistios are not available for the period of the Revision Survey.
Carts have decreased by 24 per cent., assuming that the Revision Survey figures include both passenger carts and carts for produce. If they are for oarts for produce only, thus the deorease has been greater. On the former hypothesis the decrease has been slightly. less than the decrease in population, which was 28 per cent. The reason is that the decrease in population has been greatest among the poorer classes, many of whom are not cart owners.

## 20. Change in the condition of the land.

(a) Suil--There has been little change in the soil except along the banks of rivers. Bhatha lands have on the whole deteriorated owing to poor seasons and rivers bringing down more sand than formerly. The lands adjacent to the Kbári at Lali bave suffered from the sand deposited by the river when in flood. Lands found to have deteriorated seriously in this way have been reolassified. Some erosion has been oaused by the extension of nallás, but not much. Under the head of soil comes subsoil, and it has already been noted in paragraph 16 (c) above that the subsoil supply has deteriorated. The shrinkage of the springs is doubtless due to the succession of seasons of deficient and badly distributed rainfall.
(b) Water.-The rivers have diminished in volume from the same cause as the springs. Tanks have also suffered, as stated in paragraph 16 (b). The result has been that the area under rice which steadily expanded up to the Revision Survey has since 1900 appreciably diminished, not only absolutely, but relatively to the total cultivated area.

- 21 . Economic condition of the people.

The táluka is mainly agrioultural (vide paragraph 13). The number of shops and small hand industries has decreased about in proportion to the population, except that hand gins have entirely disappeared, being driven out by meuhanical gins (vide Appendix G). The 2 gins, 1 cotton press and 1 saw mill at Mehmedahad are new since the Revision Survey, but their operations are not on a very large scale and the population of the town of Mehmedabad has deoreased. Hand weaving is done by Dheds throughout the táluka. They are poor and weave coarse cloth. But the prosperity of the taluka still stands or falls with agrioulture. The great bulk of the land is in omall holdings, as the following table shows:-


In spite of the rise in prices the economic condition of the taluka cannot be oalled good. The famine of 1900 gave a tremendous set-back to agrioultural prospority, and the poor seasons which have been sq frequent since have retarded recovery. I find the general impression is that the best class of cultivators are not so well off as before the famine. The famine largely reduced the population of the lahouring olasses, apd plague in the following decade reduced i still further, while the Kunbi population has increased slightly since the
famine. The new tenure has given many persons who oould otherwise have been nothing but labourers an opportunity of becoming occupants of laid. I think it is also possible in these days when prices in diferent localities tend to assimilate that wages share this tendency. If so, the high wages obtainable in towns may have reacted en agricultural wages. Whatever the causes may be, labour has beconie scarcer and dearer than formerly. This, as I shall point out later, accounts for the large area of occupied land remaining fallow. This does not affect the small cultivator who cultivates the bulk of the land by himself and his family, and occacionally does a little labour for others. Both classes however are affected by the number of bad seasons they have had to face, for a bad season awallows up the profit of a good one, and both have felt the heavy loss of cattle caused by the famine and the consequent rise in the price of cattle. In spite of these adverse conditions there has been a gradual improvement since 1902. A táluka with decreasing population is bound to show some signs of decay, but the following signs of progress must also be noticed :-

1. Decrease in the area of waste land. In the last 3 years a considerable area has been taken up by outsiders [paragraph 22 (1)].
2. Steady inarease in number of wells [paragraph 16 (c)].
3. Steady increase in the number of cattle (paragraph 19):
4. Co-operative Credit Societies started in two places, Kairs and Chapra.
5. Greater thrift and self-reliance among the poorer cultivators, owing to the lessons taught by famine and the graater unwillingness of sowkár to lend money freely.
The people are better prepared to meet a famine without succumbing than they were before 1900, and I think they are on the road to recovering the prosperity of the times prior to the Revision Survey. I do not think they have yet fully recovered it. How long "it" will take them to do so depends mainly on the character of the seasons in the next few years, and to a smaller extent on the assessment not being pitched too high.

## 22. Revenue history of the Taluka.

The noteworthy features are:-
(i) The fluctuations in the occupied area.

First, there was a large decrease due to the enhanced assessment introduced at the Revision settlement and the subsequent famine and decrease of population. It was unfortunate that in 1894 just before the revised rates were introduced there was a bad flood which caused some damage. Lately there has been an improvement mainly owing to the taking up of land by outsiders.
(ii) The large increase in the area of occupied fallow land:
(iii) The large number of compulsory processes issued.
(iv) The large remissions of revenue given.
(i) The area of oultivable waste which was 3,797 acres in 1894-95 rose to 5,225 in 1895-96 and thence steadily to 7,692 in 1900-01.

It reached its highest figure 18,393 acres in 1901-02. It fell to 8,640 acres in 1906-07. It rose to 12,530 acres in 1912-13 after the semi-famine year of 1911-12; but has now fallen to 9,834 in 1914-15.

In 22 villages the area of Government assessed waste in 1913-14 was over 20 per cent. of the total assessed area. The Dárwári forms prepared in 1915 show that of the waste in these 22 villages 77 per cent. is now Jiráyat and 22 per cent. Kyári and 1 per cent. Bhátha.
(ii) The average area of occupied land remaining fallow was 14,517 acres for the period of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14 as against 5,558 acres for the period of 5 years from $1887-\approx 8$ to 1891-92." The occupied fallow is now 18.22 . per cent. of the total occupied area as against 6.29 per cent. of the total occupied area before the Revision Settlement. On making local enquiries I find that these large fallow areas are nearly all inámi land for which the holders oannot find tenints but which they nevertheless retain because they prefer to pay the small amount of Judi due to Goverpment and wait for better times rather than throw the land up and Tosè \%heir 4 status as Inámdárs. The villages in which these large fallows are found ará generally
th ose in which the area of Government waste is also large, so it is clearly not the need of reserving land for cattle to graze that is the cause of large fallows.
(iii) The number*of compulsory processes in recent years is as under :-

|  |  |  | Notices. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Distraints. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Forfeiturex. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Warrauts. | Romarss, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1910-11 | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 1,652 | 79 | - $342^{\prime}$ | 2 |  |
| 1911-12 | ... | . | 11* | 217 - | 0 | $\sigma$ | * For Miscellaneous Land |
| 1912-13 | ... | .. | -1,170 | 50 | 165 | 1 | Revenue only, as all |
| 1918-14 | ... | : $\cdot \cdot$ | 1,029. | 45 | 49 | 0 | current Land Revenue |
| 1914-15 | ... |  | 1,159 | 5 | 7 | 0 | was suspended. |

These numbers are large even allowing for the fact that many old arrears were being cleared off. A comparison with the figures given in the Revision Settlement Report shows that the number of distraints has increased, and it is clear that revenue has of late years been collected with more difficulty than betore the Revision Survey, though the 16.6 and 25 per cent. concessions to be mentioned later have been in force since 1902. The figures cannot be explained away on the assumption that the work of revenue collection is done more thoroughly than it was before the Revision Survey. The obvious test of revenue collection is its efficiency, and judged by this standard, revenue collection before the Revision Survey was singulary efficient, for remissions, were trifing and arrears nil.
(iv) Remissions given since the Revision Survey fall into 3 classes:-
(a) Remissions given under the Igatpuri concession rules in the years 1894-95 upto 1899-1900 (Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{2}$, column 6).
(b) Casual remissions due to bad years (Appendix $0^{2}$, column 7).
(c) Remissions given under the 16.6 and 25 per cent. concessions 1902-03 upto date (Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{2}$, column 6).
(a) Igatpuri concessions call for no remarks.
(b) Casual remissions are most instructive. They rose from Rs. 102 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,279 in 1894-95, the first year of the new settlement. The flood of 1894 may have partly accounted for this, and probably some numbers on the margin of profitable cultivation were thrown up when the rates were raised. Casual remissions declined up to 1899-1900 when they were only Rs. 112. But from 1900-c1 to 1914-15 the enormous sum of Rs. $2,05,157$ was given by way of casual remissions, in addition to the regular annual remissions given from 1902 onwards. The figures when examined clearly show that if it had not been for the famine and the bad seasons that followed it, the revenue fixed at the Revision Survey could, whether easily or not cannot now be said, have been collected. The influence of the character of the season-on the ability of the people to pay the land revenue is shewn by the figures for 1914-15. This and the two preceding seasons were fair and as a result casual remissions fell to Rs. 167.
(c) After the famine of 1900 Government enquired what relief in the way of reduction of assessment was necessary to enable the táluka to recover its prosperity, and on receiving the replies of District Officers granted the following concessions for five years (Government Resolution No. 8933, dated 17th December 1902):-
(a) Reduction of 25 per cent. on the soil rate in 11 villages:-
(1) Amsaran.
(7) Raska.
(2) Nodaj.
(8) Rohissa.
(3) Láli.'
(9) Kuna.
(4) Mahij.
(10) Jinjar.
(5) Bidaj.
(11) Hathnoli.
(6) Kanij.
(b) Reduction of 16.6 per cent. orit the soil rate of all other villages in the táluka.
The Collector at the time anticipated that a permanent reduction would be necessary, and this anticipa tion has proved correct, for the concessions have been continued in force thpto the present time by the following Government Resolutions:-

No. 6921, Revenue Depart ment, dated 16th July 1909.
No. 105!3, Revenue Department, dated 22nd November 1910.
No. 2503, Revenue Department, dated 14th Maroh 1912.
No. 8879, Revenue Department, dated 30th September 1913.
The effect of these concessions was to lower the assessment anything from 14 to 24 per cent. The concession was beneficial but it was not very well distributed, because the rice lands which were most heavily assessed and where the crop had failed worst got least proportionate remission. To illustrate this by an example, the actual percentage reduction brought about by the concession was 16 per cent. in Bidaj and 16 per cent. in Aklacha, though Bidaj got a 25 per cent. concession and Aklagha only 16.6 per cent. The reason is that Bidaj contains much highly assessed rise land while Aklacha is mainly a Jiráyat village. There is no doubt that Bidaj was the harder hit of the two by the famine. Láli and Mahij, two other 25 per cent. villages, only got 19 per cent. actual reduction for the same reason. The orders of Government authorising Collectors to remit the water rate when the rice crop of the village fails gave rice lands a much ileeded relief, but even then the inferior rioe lands were left rather heavily burdened.
23. History of previous Settlements:-A.-Original Survey (vide paragraph 50 of the Revision Settlement Report).

Mehmedabad is, as already explained, a conglomeration of bits of three old tálukas-Mátar, Jetálpur, and Mahudha. It will be convenient to take the villages in the order they were grouped at the Revision Survey of 1894.

In Group I the maximum soils rates were :-

| Kaira and Mehmedabad towns | ... | - | ... | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Rs. } \\ 412 . \end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Areri | - | ... | ... | 44 | 0 |
| Kachhai and Bávra ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 0 |
| Ghadwa and a Khunerwad | ... | ... | ... | 312 | 1 |
| All other villages . ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 0 |

Water rates from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0.
In Group II soil rate Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4-0.0. Water rates from Rs. $3.8-0$ ) Rs. 2-8-0.


Soil Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 2-4-0.
Water Rs. 4-6-0 to Ris. 1-4-0.
Old Jetálpur villages :-
Soil Re. 2-8-0.
Water Rs, 4-8-0 to 3-8-0.

- B.-Reivision Survey of Mehmedabad Tíáluka à at present constituted, 1894: -


It will thus be seen that while there are nominally four groups there are really eight.
24. Changes introduced by'Revision Survey.

In addition to regrouping and fixing new maximum rates the following' changes were introduced at the Revision Survey:-
(1) Abolition of dhekudiat and bag rates.
(2) Imposition of subsoil water annas.
(3) Reclassification of water rates of rice lands and conversion of old Jiráyat which had grown rice since the Original Survey into new rice land.
(4) Remeasurement of plots of new rice, numbers cut up by rivers, nalláhs and new roads, and recognised shares of survey numbers. The slight changes thus effected in area. have been explained in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 of the Revision Settlement Report.

The important clanges are (2 and 3).
25. Subsoil annas are an addition to the soil classification in consideration of its supposed capacity to yield water if wells are sunk.

In Mehmedabad táluka the charge appears to have been a fair one in the conditions prevailing at the time of the Revision Survey. It was, however, halved by others of Government, not on the ground that the water was inadequate or of bad quality, but as a convenient means of reducing the assessment ixed by. the Settlement Officer to the extent thought desirable by Government. Subsoil has been kept at the halved rates in the present reclassification in most villages, as there has been marked deterioration in the watersupply. The people are thoroughly alive to the advantages of well irrigation and where few wells are found or wells are not used in ordinary years it may safely be assumed that irrigation is not particularly profitable. The old Jetálpur villages of Láli, Máhij, Bidaj and Kánij have the most copious supply though in most of Mabij the water is very salt, and the villages in the northeast of the táluka have the most seanty supply and nearly all wells are either over or nearly 40 feet deep in depth.
26. In the Feclassifioation of rice lands the maximum Akasia valuation of 8 annas was fixed on most plots, while few were assessed at less than 6 annas. This classification was based on the assum ption that Mehmedabad had suoh excoptional advantages as a rice producing tract that it was proper to fis the classifioation higher than laid down in the Survey rules. This is assuredly not the case now, but it seems to have been so at the time of the Revision Survey. In the Settlement Commissigner's No. R.-400, dated 19th February 1891 (Mehmedabad Revision Survey papers, paragraph 38), it is stated that "Dholka táluka suffers frequently from absence of rain when neeessary for rive ; which is not the case in Kaira."
27. The soil olassification fixed at the Original Survey was left unchanged except in some oases where survey numbers were sub-divided or now rice lands were made. The principles of classification followed in old Mátar and old Mahudha tálukas were slightly different, but the differences were not so great as to be any practioable obstacle in grouping the villages together. The old systems should either have been left as they were or thoroughly harmonised. For the most part they were left alone, but in some instances partial amendments were made with curious results, e. g., Rasulpur S. No. 38, area 0-29. Of this 0-28 is new rice; 0-1 is old rice :-

i.e., new rice olassified higher than old rice:-

> S. No. 68, area 4-34.

Jiráyat, 4-16.
Soil classification 0-13-6.
$0-18$ is old rice classed at $0-12-0 ; 0-6-0$ water.
Note in Classification book :-" Kyari, therefore, classified on the new system."
28. The maximum soil rates were based on the idea of introducing a consistently graded assessment through Kaira District which was regarded as a homogeneous area.

The inoresse was least in the well-to-do villages and greatest in the poorer villages, but this was inevitable as the divergence in the original survey rates was excessive.

It may be noted that the water rateswere raised 4 annas above the figure proposed by the Settlement Officer as a convenient means of bringing the assessment to the figure thought desirable by Government.
29. The distance scales imposed at the Revision Survey were on the whole less liberal than the old distance scales. No mention of their anticipated effect is made in Mr. Fernandez's report, but this may be gauged by a few instances given below:-


Generally speaking the effect of distance soales is to raise the assessment on villages of which the village site stands in the centre of the village land and to lower it in the case of very large or struggling or riverside villages.

| Five soales are in use :-- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. 1 for villages with a population upto | 500. |  |
| 2 | do. | $500-1,500$. |
| 3 | do. | $1,501-2,500$. |
| 4 | do. | $2,501-5,000$. |
| 5 | do. | over $5,000$. |

No. 1 is the most liberal, the maximum increase being 1 anns per rupee while in No. 5 the maximum increase is 4 annas in the rupee. Two factors are allowed for, (i) distance from the village (ii) size of the village, it being presumed that the larger the village the better facilities there are for marketing, purchase and repair of agricultural instruments, etc. I consider the system is a perfectly fair one, but the gradations in the various scales are not uniform, and the maximum increase of 4 annas in the rupee is rather high. I have therefore prepared a fresh set of scales. with uniform gradations. In Scale I, I propose no increase for land up to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village and a graded decrease for more distant lands. Villages with a population of less than 500 have generally no good bazár and no artizans, so I see no justification for raising the assessment in any case above the standard rates. For Scale V, I propose: a maximum increase of 3 annas, which seems to me to be high enough. Sunj is the only village in the táluka to which Soale IV would apply. I do not consider this village at all superior to several of the larger villages with a population under 2,500, and I therefore propose that Scale III should be applied to it.

## 30. The present re-settlement.

The present resettlement was undertaken because Government came to the conclusion that the existing classification was so faulty that no final settlement of the assessment difficulty was possible without reclassification. An account of what has been done follows in paragraphs 31 to 35.
31. Akasia classification has been revised throughout. Whatever was the case in 1892, Kaira is no longer a district where it can be said that the rain never fails when wanted for rice. No village can be said to enjoy exceptional water facilities except Bidaj, which has a considerable area under canal irrigation, but this is not a natural advantage and the Irrigation Department levy a water rate on such.lands. Akasia classification has accordingly been, reduced throughout the táluka. It has beên struck, off survey numbers which were classed as rice at Revision Survey but are now found to be dry crop.
32. Himáyat has been revised throughout. Where the supply was found to have decreased the classification has been lowered.

It has been struck off altogether-
(a) From all waste rice numbers assessed to limáyat on the river Khári in Bidaj. This is following the analogy of the Kalambandhi villages in Mátar. When such numbers take canal water the Irrigation Department levy the irrigation rate.
(b) From several blocks of waste rice numbers in other villages which were obviously no better than the dry crop lands.
(c) From occupied survey numbers classed as rice at Revision Survey but now found to be dry orop.
(d) From occupied survey numbers which still grow rice but from rain. water, only tank water being no longer available.
(e) From survey numbers which normally grow dry orops. but' grow rice in years of exceptional moisture only.

Where it is thought that there is any possibility of the tank supply being improved later on, ocoupants have been encouraged to give agreements to. pay irrigation rates in the event of such improvements being made. The existence of suoh agreements will, it is hoped, facilitate the carrying out of improvementby. the Irrigation Department.
33. Subsoil water classification has been revised throughout. It has been struck off from most large blooks of waste land, from tracts where there are no irrigation wells, or where irrigation is not profitable owing to the nature of the land or soarcity or bad quality of the water. It has been halved where the supply is inadequate, i.e., where only 1 kos or less can be worked for a full day, or where its quality is suen that it cannot be used every year for irrigation without damaging the soil. Elsewhere it has been kept at the full rate.

The effect of this Revision may be seen in the following table :-

| Subsoil annas fised at Revision Survey |  | 9,828 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ ordered by Governmeat' at-Revision Sarvey | ... | 4,914 |
| Annas proposed now | ... | 4,33 |

$N_{1} B$,-These rupsas represent classificstion annag not assasiment. To find what assesament they represent, they most be multiplied by the maximam rate. The agtual xeduction in subsoil asseasment will thorefore be about RE, 2,500.
34. Buatha land has reclassed where it was found to have deteriorated or become no better thàn Jiráyat.

The area of Bhatha is not large and the reduction will not be great.
35. Soil classification has been generally left untouched. Subject to the considerations set forth in paragraph 27 it is on the whole fairly accurate, and it did not seem worth the labour involved to try and make it into a harmonious whole. A few obvious anomalies and mistakes have been corrected. In the village of Láli where considerable deterioration had been caused by floods and deposit of sand by the Khári river, the soil was reclassified. In other villages some survey numbers in the bariks of rivers and nallás which have suffered from erosion have been reclassified.
36. The financial effect of the reclassification if the maximum rates were left unchanged would be to reduce the assessment to the following extent:-


## Grouping.

37. Mehmedabad is a small tíluka well served by road and railway. The reasons which led to its being split up into as many as eight groups at the Revision Survey were :-
(i) There was great variety in the rates fixed at the Original Survey and so it was impossible to fix uniform rates at the Revision Survey without violating the limitation rules though it was recognised that greater uniformity was desirable.
(ii) The higher groups were regarded as having distinct advantages over the lower groups in the matter of easy access to markets and the railway.
, Leaving aside the question of the limitation rules the real tests which should in my opinion be applied are :-
(i) What financial disadvantage is suffered. by villages at a greater distance from market towns and railway stations?
(ii) Apart from this, do the material conditions and prosperity of any village or group of villages differ noticeably from those of the neighbouring villages?

The distance standard adopted at the Revision Survey does not appear reasonable, e. g., Wanthwali, which is only four miles from Mehmedabad, is put in group II. A four-mile radius for group I may be reasonable when the centre is a large town where the surrounding agriculturists can obtain specially good prices for fodder, milk and other agricultural produce, but Mehmedabad and Kaira are not big towns and agriculturists residing in or near them do not enjoy such advantages as if they lived near Ahmedabad or Nadiad. The bulk of the small cultivators throughout the táluka deal with local Banias. Almost every village has its local bazár and the prices obtainable in these

Iocal bazars readily respond to every fluctuation of the rates in the larger towns. I have obtained statistics of retail sale prices at various villages, and I find that these prices are'nearly always identical throughout the talaka, the only exception being that things are always dearer in Kaira town than anywhere else. The retail sale price is of course not the price the cultivator gets when he sells his goods to the dealer, but the cultivators keep in touch with market prices. The consequence is that the difference of price obtainable by the oultivator in Mehmedabad or Kaira* and in any distant village can never be much more than the cost of cartage from such village to the most convenient market town. The cost of cartage will never be more than 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. From this point of view the variation in the local prices actually obtained by the cultivator for his produce is so small as to afford nojustification for splitting up the táluka into more than one group.

Coming to the other criterion-variation in material conditions and prosperity,-there is very little difference in the conditions of the villages of Revision Survey group I, Revision Survey group II, and four old Jetálpur villages of Revision Survey group III (Láli, Bidaj, Máhej and Kanij). All have a good quality goradu soil. Mr. Fernandez says in paragraph 50 of the Revision Survey report "the old Jetalpur villages (i.e. of Revision Survey group III) are among the finest in the Taluka", and though they were hard hit by the famine owing to the large area under rice, and have been enjoying a 25 per cent. concession since 1902, I think Mr. Fernandez's remark still holds good. On the other hand, some villages in Revision Survey group I are quite poor, but this is due to the character of the people, not to any natural - inferiority in the soil or difficulty of marketing goods. As I have shewn in paragraph 23-B, the difference between the soil rate of Revision Survey group I and group II villages was only 4 annas, and some villages nominally in group I were assessed to the same rate as the villages of group II. I think there is no reason for keeping up this small difference. Seeing that all the rivers are fordable during the fair season when produce is sold, the fact of a river intervening between any village and the nearest market town is no great drawback. The reason assigned by Mr. Fernandez (paragraph 48 of his report) for putting the four old Jetalpur villages in group III, viz., that they are separated from Kaira and Mehmedabad by two rivers, is not valid, because those villages do not deal with Kaira and Mehmedabad but with Ahmedabad, Bareja and Barejdi stations. My first group therefore consists of the following villages:-

| 1. | Kaira. | 16. | Gadwa. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Mehmedabad. | 17. | Khumerwad. |
| 3. | Dedarda. | 18. | Wasna Khurad. |
| 4. | Parsantaj. | 19. | Samadra. |
| 5. | Khatraj. | 20. | Sankhej. |
| 6. | Samaspur. | 21. | Wasna Margia. |
| 7. | Gothaj. | 22. | Wanthwali. |
| 8. | Katakpur. | 23. | Aklacha. |
| 9. | Chhapra. | 24. | Kesra. |
| 10. | Tava. | 25. | Sundh. |
| 11. | Virol. | 26. | Warsola. |
| 12. | Devki Wansi.. | 27. | Rinchhol. |
| 13. | Areri. | 28. | Wansoli. |
| 14. | Kachhai. | 29. | Rasulpur. |
| 15. | Bavra. | 30. | Sunj. |


| 31. | Wansol Sundha. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32. | Wamali. |
| 33. | Mokwa. |
| 34. | Ghodali. |
| 35. | Sojali. |
| 36. | Sansoli. |
| 37. | Nenpur. |
| 38. | Pahad. |
| 39. | -Vadadls. |
| 40. | Malataj. |
| 41. | Sadra. |
| 42. | Láli. |
| 43. | Mahij. |
| 44. | Bidaj. |
| 45. | Kanij. . |

31. Wansol Sundha.
amal
32. Ghodali
33. Sojali.
34. Sansoli.
35. Nenpur.
36. Pahad.
37. Vadadla.
38. Malataj.

Sadra
43. Mahij.
44. Bidaj.
45. Kanij. ,

The remaining villages of Revision Survey group III, Modaj and Amsaran, and the villages of Revision Survey group IV, are distinetly poorer. than the rest of the taluka. The Kunbi element in the population is small. The subsoil water level is very deep in the north-east corner of the táluks. Owing to the 25 per cent. concession these villages have been enjoying a larger reduction of assessment since 1902 than the villages of Revision Survey groups I and II, and to group them with those villages now would probably raise their assesement by over 40 per eent. over what they have been paying
since 1902, an increase which their ciroumstanoes does nt justify. I therefore form my second group as under:-

1. Àmsaran.
2. Modaj.
3. Rudan.
4. Karoli.

| 5. | Satrunta.". |
| :--- | :--- |
| 6. | Sarsarni. |
| 7. | Raska. |
| 8. | Rohisa. |

9. Dajipura:
10. Kuna.
11. Jinjar.

Group III will consist of the isolated village of Hathnoli, whict still deserves special treatment in vie $\ddot{W}^{2}$ of its remoteneses and its poverty. Its assessment was raised by 57 per cent. at the Revision Survey, but it has enjoyed a 25 per cent. concession since 1902.

## Rates of surrounding Tálukas.

38. Brief details are given below as required by Government.

To the North-South Daskroi Táluka, resettlled in 1889.
Group II, Bareja, etc. (adjọining Láli)- .

| Soil ${ }^{\text { }}$ | ... | ... |  | 4 |  | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Water ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | - |  | 5 |  | 0 | 0 |
|  | $\because$ | - |  | 6 |  | 0 |  |

Group IV, Hirápur-


Group V, Haraniav-
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Soil } & \cdots & \cdots & \ldots . & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ \text { Water } & \ldots . & \cdots & \cdots & 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
(Hirápur and Haraniav adjoin Raska.)
References to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin will show Government Resolutions-

No. 2883, dated 1st May 1901.
No. 7567, dated 27th October 1908.
No. 9912, dated 19th October 1906.
No. 1399, dated 14th February 1908. ${ }^{\text {² }}$
No. 4798, dated 18th May 1911.
, that these rates were found too high
in practice:
To the North-east-Kapadwanj, resettled 1895.
Group I, Pithai (adjoins Rudan) -
hs. a. p.

| Soil | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ;Water | ... | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |

Groap II, Abhripur (adjoins Sarsavni)-


To East and South-east-Nadiád, resettled 1895.
Group III, Dehgam (adjoiningIGothaj and Gadwa) -

Şoil
Water ${ }^{*}$. ${ }^{-\cdots}$. $\therefore 54^{\circ} 0$, ... 3 8. 0 :

In $19{ }^{2} 3$ Dehegam got a 16.6 "per cent. concession under the miṣapprehension that if it had been in the adjoining taluka of , Mátar it would have got a reduotion of 30 per cent.; in fact, it would have got nothing as it would H $964-6$
have been in' group it. The Collector however thought the assessment was too heavy.


Group V, Phinav, Dhandhodi (adjoining Vansoli and Rasulpur)-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | ... | ... |  | 4 | 0 |  |
| Water | ... | .... |  | 2 | 8 |  |

To South and East-Mátar, resettled 1894.
Group I (adjoining villages on Southern border from Kaira to Gothaj)-

| $\therefore$ |  |  |  | Rs. | a. | p. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Soil | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Water | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Group II (adjoining villages on Western border from Wasna Khurad-Bidaj)-

$$
\begin{array}{llllllll} 
& & & \ddots & & \text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\
\text { Soil } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 4 & 8 & 0 \\
\text { Water } & \ldots & \because & \ldots & 3 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

Government Resolution No. 8933, dated 17th December 1902, Revenue Department, and No. 1782, dated 14th March 1903, Revenue Department gave a concession of rupee 1 per acre on the total assessment in group II villages of Mátar.

To North-east-Baroda States villages-
Adjacent to Jinjar and Hathnoli-
Jiráyat land ... Rs. 3-5-1 per aore
Kyari land ... , 4-9-4 per acré
Standard rates.
No subsoil rates, but Kasar bagyat rates levied . when well water is taken, at rates varying from 2 annas to 12 annas per vigha or Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per kos, according to the depth or quality of the water.

To South-east-Khamblali (adjoining Samaspur and Warsola)-
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { Jiráyat ... } & \text { Rs. } & \text { 5゙-13-4 per acre } \\ \text { Kyári } & \text {..s. } & \text { „ } & 7-4-8 \text { per acre }\end{array}\right\}$ Standard rates.
Kasar bagáyat as above.
A perusal of the various Settlement Reports will show that these territories have been settled on different systems. They were all settled before the famine of 1900 and the rates in several cases have been found too heavy in praetice. They do not form much of a guide for fixing the assessment in Mepmedabad, but it is clear that the assesment ought to be related to that of Mátar.

Proposed maximum rates-Soil.
39. The question whether the Revision Survey rates were excessive when they were introduced is an interesting one. The famine of 1900 , the subsequent poior seasons and loss of population having entiroly altered the situation, the only test is whether between 1894 and $1900^{\circ}$ the; taluka was flourishing. It does not seem to bave been so to judge from the steady increase
in the area of Government wasté land during that period. The areas are given for ready reference :-


No doubt there was a heavy flood in 1894, and the villages in whidh Government waste bas increased ate mostly riverside villages. But I believe this is a mere coincidence As there are four rivers in the táluka riverside villages are numerous. The rivers other than the Khari generally have very high banks, and it is not likely that a flood would do any damage beyond a certain amount of erosion. Except in Lali I have not seen any signs of considerable damage caused by floods, and I have not heard of any such damage. In my opinion the substantial relinguishment of land after 1894. cannot be accounted for, by the flood. The patural inference is that the increased assessment had something to do with it." Oonsiderable increase of assessment had not this effect every where; e. g., in Karoli (assessment increased $93 \ddagger$ per cent.) and Dedarda (assessment increased 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) there were no relinquishments to speak of. On the other hand, there were relinquishments in Wasna Margia (assessment decreased 21 per cont.) and Malataj (assessment increased 31 per cent.). These however are exceptions. Of Government waste the increase was most noteworthy in the following 20 villages :-Kaira, Kachbai, Khumárwad, Pahad, Bávra, Samadra, Nenpur, Malatíj, Wasna Margia, Sankhej, Láli, Kánij, Máhij, Modaj, Amsaran, Kuna, Jinjar, Raska, Rohisa, Hathnoli. The average inorease of assessment in these. villages inoluding Wasna Margia and Malatáj was 25 per cent. as against 20 per'cent. for the whole táluka. Whether the Revision Survey rates were, as I believe, to ${ }^{\circ}$ high in 1894 or not, I feel no doubt in view of the conclusions I have come to in paragraph 21 that they would be too high now, even with the reduction given by the present reclassification. The reclassifioation secures adequate reduction in the water rates, but does not affect the soil rates; in fact it raises the sail rate in villages where sub-soil is now kept at the full rate instead of the $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ rate adopted at the Revision Survey, as a convenient method of lowering the asssesment.

The recovery since 1902 has been under the concession rates. The revenue history of the taluka shows that during fair seasons those rates can be paid without hardship. The concession rates should therefore be preferred as a standard to the Revision Survey rates. Since 1902; prices have risen and conditions have improved. Taking all these factors irto consideration I think it will be fair to fix rates at a figure somewhat higher than the concessionrates, but lower than the Revision Survey rates. I accordingly fix a rate of Rs. 4.4-0 for my first group. This will lower the rate for the villages in Revision Survey Groups I and II and raise it by 4 anras for the $4^{2}$ old Setalpur villages of Revision Survey group IIII for my second group I fix a rate of Rs. 3-4-0; and for my third group I fix a rate of Rs. 3-0-0.

## Water rates.

40. As the rainfall is uniform throughout the taluka and the actual water facilities enjoyed by each survey number have been classified, If see no reason for keeping sup the small differences in the water rating sanctioned at the Revision Survey. I fix a uniform rate of Rs. 3 for all villages except Hathroli (Group'III) where the special rate of Rs. 2 may be continued for the same reasoins as it gets a specially low soil rate. A rate of Rss 3 in addition to the soil rate dies about represent the extra value of rice land condpared with dry' cripp. land,' as. far as this can be ascertained from a comparison of rental values. A A uniform. rate of Rs. 3 was sanctioned for Mátar táluka (except the Kalambandhi villages) at the Revision Survey. . Conditions in Mátar and Melumedabad are much the same.

## Bhatha rates.

41. The area of Bhathat laud is not large and there is no very valuable bhatha. The only change needed in the rates fixed at. the Revision Survey is to make'the rate for Kaira uniform , with the rate ${ }^{4}$ prevailing in Matar, since Sokhda is adjacent to Kaira and the conditions are sinilar.

I therefore fix the following rates :-

$$
\text { Kaira-Res. } 8 .
$$

Bbatha on Wátrak above Kaira and Meshwa-Rs. 6.
-Bhatha on Khári-Rs. 5.
42. A statement showing increases and decreases in percentages and in annas and pies per rupee of the new rates over the existing rates is submitted, as diregted in paragraph 32 of Government Resolution No. 1601, Revenué Department, daţed 11th February 1916.
43. The result of these new rates will be to reduce the assessment to the following extent:-

| Group. - | $t$. | Persentage reduction on rates fixed at Revisipn Sarvey. | Percentage increase or-rates fixed by concession of 1902. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | ... | 8.43.1 | 8.97. |
| II | ... | 14.31 | $8 \cdot 44$ |
| III ... | - | 21.13 | $2 \cdot 74$ |
| Average for Taluka | $\because$ | $9 \cdot 54$ | $8 \cdot 82$ |

The modification of the distance soales will make the reduction a little more when the tinal assessment is worked out. In addition to this reduction it is to be noted that the suspension and remission rules introduced by Government Resolution No. 650, Revenue Department, dated 22nd January 1907, etc., have made our revenue system more elastic and less burdensome to the rayat than was the case at the time of the Revision Survey.

## Trees.

44. There are no valuable trees in the táluka which need to be reserved to Government.
45. If the proposed rates are approved, I reoommend that they should be introduced from the year following the settlement for a period of 30 years. In case they involve an-increased assessment on any particular bolding, only the assessment fixed at Revision Survey can be levied up to 1923-24 inclusive when the present guarantee expires, and the enhanced assessment can be levied from 1924-25.

> I have the honour to be, $\because \because:$ Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Assistant,Callector and Assistant Settlement Oficer, Kaira.

## APPENDIX A.

Staiement showing Rainfall recorded at Mehmadabad, District Káara,

| Xears. | Early rain ilst Janvary to 10th April): |  |  |  | Monsoon kharif foth Jane.to $j^{4 t h}$ August). |  | Mongoon rabi (i5th Augugt to 81st Octobar). |  | Late raius (22nd Octobar to 10i Decembor). |  | Total. |  | Re. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall. | Raing <br> daya | * Pall. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Raing }}$ daje. | Fall. | Rainy | Fall. | Raing | Fall, | Rangy dagas | Pall. | ${ }_{\text {Rniny }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Rasa } \\ & \text { desa }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Inches. | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{ }$ | Inches. | $\stackrel{\mathrm{Na}}{ }$ | Incheo. | No. | - Inolos, | No. | Indes. | No. | Inches. | , No. |  |
| 2003 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{22}$ | ${ }^{8 \cdot 00}$ | ${ }^{37}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{231}$ | 39 |  |
| 2804 | $1 \cdot 6$ | + | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $8.25{ }^{\circ}$ | 18 | 238 | 4 | ... | ..' | 1818 | 21 |  |
| 1805 | 006 | ... | - 0 09 | $\cdots$ | 3i\%, | ${ }^{17}$ | $2 \cdot 05$ | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3475 | 21 |  |
| 00. | ... | … | ... | ... | ${ }^{17008}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | 1.09 | 15 | ". | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{25} 16$ | ** |  |
| 1007 | $0 \cdot 58$ | s | 0.76 | 1 | ${ }_{39}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 25 | 11:80 | - ${ }^{10}$ | $\cdots$ | ". | . $45 \cdot 89$ |  |  |
| 1909 | 0.14 | $\cdots$ | - ${ }^{-}$ | ..- | 28.78 | 95 | $7 \cdot 4$ |  | ". | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | ง*3 | $4{ }^{6}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |
| 1900 | 0.18 | 1 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 1 | 24.58 | ${ }^{11}$ | 10.68 | - 18 | 0.18 | . 1 | 35\%88 | 'st |  |
| 1910 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $0 \cdot 37$ | 1 | ${ }^{27} 98$ | 83 | 6.82 | - 7 | ... | -... | 34:34 | 41 | \% |
| 1011 | 118 | 5 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 1 | ${ }^{1108}$ | ' 9 | ${ }^{2} 88$ | 8 | $0 \cdot 8$ | ... | 1667 | 38. | 㟶 |
| 1912 | ... | $\cdots$ | .005 | ... | 28.35 | 31 | ${ }^{8} \cdot 5$ | - ${ }^{3}$ | $0 \cdot 87$ | 1 | ${ }_{35} 53$ | 45. | 3 |
| 1013 | . ${ }^{\circ}$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | . $33 \times 68$ | 40 | 878 | 14 | 0.07 | -. | 02.37 | 54 |  |
| Averays ... | $0 \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $0 \cdot 19$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{29} 28$ | $\boldsymbol{\otimes}$ | 0.95 | 1 | 0.05 | " | 30\%8 |  |  |

Remarke soith regard to the oharaotor of Rainfall and Season in Mohmadabad Talukea
 - or less all the gtanding cropss. Season on the whole fair.
middle of September bat too late" to save the kharif 1904.- Little rain in suly and Auguat. Good rain in the midale of
except tobacco and pulges. No rain afterwards. Seamon on the wholertad.
1905.-Rain on the last week of July was very heavy damaging and washing away seedingg. Only a sfew cente in August. Useful rain in September. No aubsequent rain. Season on the whole only fair.
1906.- Good and sufficient rain throughoat the geasph. Rain fellin Ootober, "Feason good for both kharif and rabi crops except bajil which was damaged by heaxy rain in July. .
1907.-Onls light rain till latter half of July. Hence kharif sowings generally tate. Crops somewhat injured and agricaltaral operations stopped owing to hesvy rain in Auguat. No rain after the first week of September and so unirrigated rice and late sown kharif crops suffered muck. Season poor.
1908. -Heary and continuous rain in August washed away 单edings. No rain in September. Late sown kharif crops suffered. Season on the whole ansatisfactory.
1909.-Kain favourable till beginning of Septamber. No rain after the first week of September. Hence late sown kbarif crops snfiered. Season on the whole fair.
1910.-Rainfall in Jane, July and Augasta adequate for all crops excopt rice only is few cents in September and $s$ few showera in October. Late kharif crops suffered through absence of rain. Rabi craps injured by frost. Season op theswhy fo fair
1911.-Light rain in June añd July, Raińanufficient for completion of kbarif sowioge. Sery few showers of rain afterwards. Kharif crops antirely failed exfpt where irrigated by wells. No rabi sowing possible except wheteavell, wator seas available. Sessqu was a faifure.

19í2.-Good rain 务 July and $\Delta$ ugust. Rain in September inadequate for standing cropga Rabi crops whera irrigated throve well, Season on the whole fair. *

1213 - Excessife rain in July damaged seedlings, Crops recovered by good rain in September. No rain after September. Rapi crops needed more rain. Season on the whole fairly good.
L. V. M. ROBERTSON,

Assistarit Setclement Officer, Kaite


Details of cultivation and crops in the Government surveyed Rayatwári

| Táluka. | Years. | Occupied and unoccupied area of the Government surveyed Rayatwári vill. ₹es. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{Nu}$ | mber and a | ea of vill | es, |  | - |  | Area for which ayricultural statistics are available. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Government. |  | Alienated. |  | Total. |  | , |  | Area occupied. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number. | Area in acres. | Number | Area in ueres. | Cropped net. |  | Percent-age ofcolurnn 10on thegrossarea. | Irrigated. | $\underset{\text { Irrigated. }}{\text { Not }}$ | Fallow. | Total. |
|  |  |  |  | Villages. |  |  |  | Area in aeres. |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  | 3 | 4 |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | [11 |  | 13 | 14. | 15 |
|  | Percentage avcrace of 5 years from 1909-10 to) $1913-14$ |  | Acres. |  | Acres. | Acres. |  | Acres. |  | Per ceut. | Acres. | Agres. A | Acres, | Acres. |
| 䔍 |  |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 105,685 | 10000 | , 7,681 | 57,925 | 14,5! 7 | 80,123 |
|  |  |  | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$. | 9.58 | $72 \cdot 30$ | $18^{\circ} 12$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |
|  | Years. | Crops-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pulses-continued. |  |  |  | Orchard and garden produce. |  |  |  | Drugs and Narcotic. |  |  | Sugarcane. | Sesamat. |
| Taluta. |  | Mug aad $\mathrm{Man}_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{h}}$ and udid. kulith. |  | Others. | Total. | Vegetables. | Green fodder, | Fruit trees. | Total. | Tobacco. | Others. Total. | Condiments and spices. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | - 37 | 38 | 3980 | 41 | 42 |
|  |  | Acres. |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Aures. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. A | Acres. Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 管 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { years from } 1809-10 \\ & \text { to } 1913-14 \end{aligned}$ | 660 | 1,315 | 1.366 | 4,736 | 75 | 708 | 57 | 810 | 447 | $\cdots$ | 447 741 | 2 | - 993 |
|  |  | 0.82 | 1.64 | $1 \cdot 71$ | $5 \cdot 91$ | 0.09 | $0 \cdot 89$ | 0.07 | 1.05 | $0 \cdot 5 \%$ | $\cdots$ | 0.50 0.93 | $\cdots$ | 1'24 |

B.
villages of the Mehmadabad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{D}$.

Delail of population according to occupation by percentages for the Mehmadabad Iáluka, District Kaira (as per the Imperial Census of 1911).


Statement showing the agricultural stock of the surveyed rayatwari Government villages in the Mehmadabad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.


APPENDIX G.
Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the fifty-sever villages of the Mehmadalad Tábuka, Kaira District.

| 8bops | Hiquor thops. | Hand Industries, |  |  |  |  |  | Mechavical powor. |  |  |  | Elemarks, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oll proesce. | Cotton looms. | Woolen Iooms. | 6ilk looma. | Glins. | ( Cream | Gins | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rico } \\ \text { hnaklig } \\ \text { mavhizes. } \end{gathered}$ | Cotton press. | Sam |  |
| 8Sl | 7 | 7 | 298 |  | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | **** | 1 | 2 |  |

## APPENDIX J.

, Slatement showing wells, bwdkis, tamks and other sources of water-supply in the Government sarveyed rayatwári villages of the Mehmadabad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate for the years 1909-10 to 1312-13.



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Nc.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Dotails for the year 1912-18.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Folls badkis and tho lase.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Tank.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Other sources,} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Remark.} \\
\hline \& \& Pakta. \& Kacha. \& Pakka. \& Kacha. \& Pakice. \& Kacha. \& \\
\hline 1 \& \& 5 \& 4 \& 6 \& \(6^{\prime}\) \& 7 \& 8 \& 8 \\
\hline 1 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Por irrlgation \\
For drinking sapply of human boinga but not for irrigalion. \\
For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinting supply of human belinge.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{2,005
184

108} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{60
11} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\cdots$} \& 193 \& 2 \& 17 \& <br>
\hline 3 \& \& \& \& \& 8 \& -2 \& 5 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8} \& \& \& 8 \& 8 \& 250 \& $\cdots$ \& 29 \& <br>
\hline \& Total \& 2,209 \& 63. \& 8 \& 488 \& 4 \& 51 \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{4} \& In disuge \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{$1+8$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{8} \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Grand Total ... \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Total recor !ed in-1891-92 ... \& -1. \& \& 4 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Mehmedabad Táluka, District Kaira.


## APPENDIX M

Statement of subletting, Táluka Mehmedabad, District Kaira.


## APPENDIX M-cmntinued.



## APPENDIX N .

Statement showing the pricos prevalent in the Mehmedabad Táluka from 1888 to 1913.


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

## Changes in ocgupied area for 57 villages of the Mehmedabad Taluka of the Kaira District into which the Revision, Settlement was introduced in 1894-95.

| Year. | Occupied Government land paying full mssegoment. |  | Unovcupied asséssed cultivable Government land. |  | Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partislly. |  |  | Total land-Government, occupied, unoccupied and inam. |  | Remarka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aares. | Arsesomont. | Acres. | Assesgment. | Acres. | Fall assesement. | Quit xent | Acren. | Asse日sment (fall). |  |
| 1, | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|  |  | Rs. |  | Re. 4 |  | Hs, | Rs.' |  | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Rg}$. |  |
| 1891.98 | 62,519 | 1,80,185 | 4,002 | 10,689 | 38,390 | 1,34,933 | 61,472 | 94,911 | 3,25,807 |  |
| 1892-93 | 52,828 | 1,81,111 | 3,730 | 9,018 | 38,389 | 1,34,935. | 51,474 | 94,942 | 3,25,959 |  |
| 1893-94 | 52,823 | 1,81,375 | ,8,724 | 9,640 | 88,385 | 1,34,921 | 51,469 | 94,932 | 3,25,936 |  |
| Average ... | 52,722 | 1,80,890 | 8,818 | 10,081 | 38,388 | 1,34,930 | 51,472 | 94,928 | 8,25,901 |  |
| 1894-95 | 62,818 | 2,15,361 | 3,797 | 11,801 | 38,387 | 1,52,528 | 51,469 | 94,797 | 3,79,688 |  |
| 1895-96 | 51,115 | 2,10,201 | 6,225 | 16,682 | 38,387 | 1,52,536 | 51,468 | 94,727 | 3,79,509 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Remisaion } \\ & \text { account of }] \end{aligned}$ |
| 1896-97 | 50,121 | 2,07,161 | 6,189 | 19,734 | 38,357 | 1,52,245 | 51,433 | 94,667 | 8,79,140 | pari concen: |
| 1887.98 | 49,743 | 2,06,031 | 6,567 | 20,871 | 88,356 | 1,52,235 | 51,428 | 94,686 | 8,79,137 |  |
| 1888.99 | 49,527 | 2,05,388 | 6,792 | 21,544 | 38,345 | -1,52,198 | 51,403 | 94,664 | 8,79,128 |  |
| 1899-1900 | 49,218 | 2,04,226- | 7,137 | 22,802 | 38,377 | 2,52,366 | 51,391 | 94,738 | 8,79,394 |  |
| 1900.01 | 18,681 | 2,08,414 | 7,692 | 24,684 | 38,358 | 1,52,294 | 51,366 | 94,781 | 8,79,392 |  |
| 1201.02 - ... | 41,733 | 1,75,635 | $\underset{\sim}{18,893}$ | 66,098 | 34,605 | 1,37,809 | 43,344 | 94,731 | 3,79,542 | Large dect |
| 1902-03 | 48,484 | 1,81,363 | 16,696 | 60,438 | 34,550 | 1,37,742 | 48,131 | 94,730 | 8,79,543 |  |
| 1903-04 | 48,227 | 1,01,508 | 12,988 | 46,453 | 85,487 | 1,41,467 | 45,082 | 94,702 | 3,79,423 |  |
| Average. | 48,246 | 1,99,937 | 9,147 | 31,110 | 37,321 | 1,48,342 | 49,145 | 94, ${ }^{\text {714 }}$ | 3,70,389 |  |
| 190405 | 48,187 | 1,88,568 | 9,703 | ;33,977 | 36,603 | 1,45,910 | 47,318 | 94,493 | 3,78,455 | Itrerease in i |
| 1905-06 | 49,094 | 2,01,703 | 8,758 | 30,608 | 36,645 | 1,46,055 | -47,383 | 94,492 | 8,78,451 |  |
| 1906-07 | 49,194 | 2,02,288 | 8,640 | 30,030 | 36,650 | 1,46,107 | 47,398 | 94,484 | 3,78,399 |  |
| 1907.08 | 48,384 | 1,99,249 | 9,484 | 83,218 | 36,573 | 1,45,835 | - 47,301 | 94,441 | 3,78,287 |  |
| 1908-09 | 48,472 | 1,99,358 | 9,461 | . 33,308 | 36,489 | 1,45,511 | 47,152 | 94,422 | 3,78,172 |  |
| 1509-10 | 48,350 | 1,98,782 | 9,610 | 84,108 | 36,454 | 1,45,852 | 47,052 | 94,414 | 8,78,142 |  |
| 1910-11 | 47,387 | 1,94,918 | 10,216* | 88,250 | 86,360 | 1,44,977 | 46,941 | 94,413 | 8,78,139 |  |
| 1911-18 | 46,037 | 1,89,709 | 12,107 | 43,816 | 86,257 | 1,44,579 | 46,743 | 94,402 | 3,78,104 |  |
| 1912-13 | 45.655 | 1,88,147 | 12,531 | : 45,509 | 36,205 | 1,44.379 | 46,660 | 94,391 | 8,78,035 |  |
| 1913-14 | 47,023 | 1,98,824 | 12,443 | 45,227 | 84,906 | 1,38,919 | 46,447 | 94,372 | 8,77,969 | Decreaserin İ land owisy the resump of service la |
| 1914-15 | 49,634 | 2,02,345 | $9,895$ | , 36,575 | 36,074 | 1,98,881 | 46,430 | 95,603 | 3,77,751 | Increase in $\mathbf{i}$ land owin the inám of Nam hamlet of huj being ts into accoriml per Collect No. 610, $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ 7th April 18 |
| Average . 0.6 | 47,948 | 1,97,177 | 10,304 | 36,774 | 36,292 | 1,45,131 | 46,993 | 94,589 | 3,79,088 |  |

## APPENDIX $\mathbf{O}^{(2)}$.

Collection of assessment on Government and Jnám lands for 57 villages in Mehmedabad Taluka, Kaira District, in which Revision Settlement was introduced in 1894-95.


Effect on Revision Settlement proposals on Government

recupied lands, Mehmedabad Táluka. !



2-consinued.


APPENDIX Q.
Slatement showing population and wnoccupied cultivable area at the beginning and end of the exptrsng setllement, Mehmedabad T'aluka, Kaira Listrict.


APPENDIX Q2-continued.

L. V. M. ROBERTSON, Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira.

Statement showing the increase or decrease in percentage and annae and pies per rupee of ex̣isting asséssment, Mehmcdabad Taluka.


APPENDIX T (a).
$\therefore \quad \because \quad$ Statembnt B.

- Tanks thicil are efficient but not voorth handing over to the Irrigation Department, Mêmadabad Táluka, District Kaira.


ㅍ 964-12

APPENDIX T (a)-uontinued.


APPENDIX T (a)-continued.


APPENDIX'T (a)-centinwed.


APPENDIX T (a)—continued.


## APPENDIX T (a)-continued.



APPENDIX T ( ( $)$-concluded.


ArraNDIX T (b),
Statement C.
Inefficient Tanks the Himayat on which should be struck off or reduced by more than 50 per cent., taluka Mehmadabad, district Kaira.


APPENDIX T (b)-continued.


APPENDIX T (b)-continued.

*APPENDIX T (b)-concluded.


No. S.R.V.-8.
From

J. GHOSAL, Esq., I. C. S.,<br>Collector of Kaira;

To

The COMMISSIONER, N. D.,<br>Ahmedabad.

Kaira, 5ith February 1917.
Sir,
I beg to submit herewith the special Revision Settlement Report on Mekmedabad Táluka submitted by Mr. Robertson.
2. The settlement of the two talukas Mátar and Nehmedabad have been rerised at the same time on the same lines for similar reasons. So to avoid repetition I would call your attention to my remarks in forwarding the report on Mátar Taluka. The reasons which led to the revision, the previous history of the concessions, my views as to the amount of relief now necessary have been fully discussed in that report and apply more or less to the proposals for this taluka. In fact I would request that this report may be regarded as supplementary to my other on Mátar Táluka.
3. I would briefly discuss only the points wherein the conditions in this taluka differ from those in Mátar, and then proceed to discuss the grouping and rating.
4. The frrst point of difference, and one very important, is that onlike Matar in point of climate, rainfall, facilities of communication, prosperity, fertility of soil, nature of crops sown and so forth, this taluka is a homogeneous entity.

The nest important point to note is that in Mehmedabad the Famine of 1900 is not alone responsible for the decline in population and economic prosperity. Since 1900, on account of plague and other epidemics the population further declined by about 10 per cent.

Thus in the twenty years 1891 to 1911, there was a decline in the population by about 27 per cent. In my humble opinion as in Mátar Taluka, and some other parts of this district, much of the decline in prosperity is due to this dearth of popalation specially of labourers. Unfortunately the Famine and Plague affected mostly the labouring classes with the result that the landholders cannot cultivate their full holdings. This accounts for the large proportion of fallow. Another reason for the fallow is as in the case of Mátar Taluka the disinclination of the people-to relinquish inam lands.

The water also in Mehmedabad Taluka is not so brackish and so the increase in the number of wells is more striking.

Another important fact is the cattle.
As Mr. Robertson has pointed out, considering the reduced population or the number of bullocks in this talluka is now greater than in 1892.
5. Mr. Robertson has laid some stress on the increase in the number of compulsory processes and remissions. These only refer to the last few years. As explained in the Matar report, the increase in compulsory processes is mainly due to a succession of bad years and suspensions. Once the revenue is suspended these Dharalas regard it as remitted. They refuse to realize that this is not finally to be remitted if they hold out long enough. The remissions

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are due to the indiscriminate grant of Tagai in 1900 and substantial grants in later years, and the refusal to write off irrecoverable arrears. This reacted even on the Land Revenue demand. Huge amounts of arrears were carried over from year to year, in hopes that some of it might be collected some time.

In 1913-14 alone I remitted in the whole district Rs. 12,100 of these recoverable arrears of land revenue over and above the remission of Rs. 9,329 on account of Tagai.

Mr. Robertson has also laid great stress on the less rental value of land. In my opinion statistics are never very convincing or satisfactory. In this particular case when we consider that a large amount of good land is lying waste which any cultivator can take up on "Eksáli" tenure by paying only the assessment and that for dearth of population, there are not enough cultivators to go round, the rental must be low.
6. It is next worthwhile enquiring why the reclassification in Mátar Táluka resulted in a general decrease in assessment by about 12 per cent. while in this Taluka the decrease is only 3.4 per cent.

The primary reason is the subsoil anna valuation. In Matar Taluka the subsoil revision led to a reduction in the assessment about Rs, 10,000. In Mehmedabad Taluka however the decrease under this head is small, firstly because here the water is not so brackish and secondly because the subsoil rate was already half that in Mátar.

Another reason for less reduction is due to the fact that the damage done in this Táluka by floods was very müch less and large tracts had not to be classed low on account of having become less fit for cultivation.
7. I would now discuss the grouping and rating. But before doing so I ought to mention that Mr. Robertson had first shown me a rough draft of this report, and I had fully discussed the grouping and rating and also pointed out which figures or deduction wanted further explanation. The proposals as to grouping and rating therefore reflect more or less our joint opinion and, I have little criticism to make.

The only point in which I differ is the system of distance scale. Personally I have always been in favour of abolishing this scale. It only complicates our caleulations without adequate justification. In this District specially, where during the cultivating season the majority of Agriculturists live with their cattle in the fields, where the hamlets are numerous, where much of the produce is sold at the doors or straight from the field, I do not think an equitable distance soale can be devised. Moreover the effect of the distance scale is an unknown quantity and might result in material increases or decreases in individual cases or villages even. I had therefore suggested that the distance scale should at least not be touched, as it had really nothing to do with our present reclassification. But I understand that you yourself personally approved of modifying the scale and gave necessary instructions. to Mr. Robertson as to the system to be followed.
8. As to the grouping, there has been a marked departure from the practice followed at the Revision Survey.

Mr. Fernandez in bis report stated "The climate being the same over the small extent of the Taluka, the proximity to the railway and the nearness and accessibility to the markets will form the main conditions which will guide me in the formation of the groups."

But as Mr. Robertsdn has explained, the groupings were not really based on these considerations.
9. Mr. Robertson in paragraph 37 of his report. has fully explained why as far as possible he has kept the whole taluka as one group. Only 11 villages, which are comparatively poorer, beoause principally inhabited by Dharalas, and because of the depth of subsoil water have been put in Group II. Nominally there is a third group of one village. But really this means that one isolated village (Hathnoli) has been giver special concession.

I am strongly in favour of this one group policy of Mehmedabad. I have already said that this táluka is a homogeneous whole. Broadly speaking there is the main line railway running right through the centre of the taluka. The headquarter town is in the centre of the taluka. There is another pucca road running right through the táluka at right angles with the railway.

The whole táluka is well served by rivers, which while providing an adequate water supply are not deep enough except during 2 or 3 months of the monsoon to hamper cart traffic. The villages to the east may be a little more distant from the centre of the taluka, but have the additional advantage now of the Nadiad-Kapadvanji Railway. Similarly the villages to tho West and North-east have the advantage of a pucca road connecting Bárejadi Station and through Báreja town to Ahmedabad. The villages to the south: west no doubt benefit by being near Kaira. The only villages which may not be quite at par with others are the few to the North of the taluka, East of the railway, and they have been placed in the and group.

The whole Tâluka is well served by markets like Nádiad, Mahuda, Ghodásar, Báreja, Kaira, Mehmedabad. But I do not attach much importance to these markets, for as mentioned several times the cultivators seldom go to these markets for disposing of their produce. They generally sell locally in the village or in their fields to traders at prices which often come to more than they would get if they had to cart all the produce at their own expense to these markets.

Thus I fully concur in the grouping adopted by Mr. Robertson: As to Hathnoli I regret I have not visited this village and I accept Mr. Robertson's assurance that it is a paor village deserving special treatment.

Now as to the rating.
10. Idiscussed this fully with Mr. Robertson. The reclassification has reduced the assessment fixed at the revision survey by only 3.4 per cent. Considering the present situation I agree that for a few years to come the Táluka ought to get a greater reduction in assessment though much less than what it has been getting under the concession rates.
11. I think Mr. Robertson's proposals which reduce the assessment by about 9.54 per cent. may be adopted. Perhaps the reduction in case of group II is higher than nécessary, but in view of my reoommendation that this settlement should be guaranteed, as for Mátar Táluka, for only 15 years I think these villages might be given the benefit of a little extra concession.
12. The only two villages of the táluka which do not get any benefit but whose assessment has on the contrary somewhat increased are Bidaj and Kanij. In oase of the former the increase is $0 \cdot 16$ which is only nominal, while in the case of the latter the increase is $15 \cdot 29$ over the revision assessment. This requires some explanation and the following detailed figures might prove interesting :-


The above figures will show that the reason for the considerable increase in Kanij as compared with Bidaj is the increase in the dry crop assessment. Dry crop land is $2 / 3 \mathrm{rd}$ of the whole area in Kanij while only a little more than half in Bidaj. The increase of dry crop rate in Kanij is due to full subsoil
having been kept on the greater part of it. There are about 50 wells in Kanij and the water is sweet. In Bidaj the subsoil water supply is good in most of the area commanded by canal irrigation but elsewhere it is- not good besides the village has got only about 10 wells. Both these villages are prosperous and the soil is considered good. Outsiders are attracted to this part and at any rate they have taken up more land in Kanij than in any other village of the taluka in recent years. . All this shows that the villages are able to bear the increase without any hardship.
13. As to the water rates Mr. Robertson recommends an uniform rate of Rs. 3 as for Mátar Táluka, and I think this sound.

As to the rate on Bhatha lands, the area under this head is insignificant. The rates proposed are quite moderate.
14. In moy opinion the worst of the crisis $\cdot$ is over and this Táluka like Matar is now on the upward grade. There has been a great demand of late years for waste land. Within the last 3 years nearly 3,000 acres have been taken up and the demand is on the increase. For the same reason as put forward in the case of Mátar Táluka, I am strongly against guaranteeing what may be called a concession settlement for the full period of thirty years. I would therefore recommed that this settlement should expire along with Mátar Taluka in 1931-1932.
15. On the same acreage of Government occupied land as at present ohe lemands according to the original revision and present settlement are :-

| A Crang . | Demand according <br> to original survey 1862-68. | Demand according to revision burve 1893-94. | Demand according to present proposalis to present pro $1916-17$. | Increase over oritinans survey demand. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ -\quad \text { onezasea } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 49,784 | $\underset{1,49,883}{\text { Rs. }}$ | $\underset{2,0 \_, 977}{\text { Rs. }}$ | $\underset{1,83,621}{\text { Rs. }}$ | $\underset{3 \because, 738}{\text { Rs. }}$ | $22 \cdot 50$ |

The above figures will show that after 54 years we get only an increase of 22.50 per cent. which is hardly adequate and cannot certainly represent the legitimate share of Government of the increased profit from land.
16. Mr. Robertson has written an excellent report and his discussion of the statistioal figures shows a careful study and a full grasp of the history of the economic situation of this tadluka and makes interesting reading.

## PART II.

17. The rough draft of this report was written in Septémber last. I would call your attention to paragraph 26 of my report on the Nlátar settlement which explains the further delay.
18. As for Mátar Táluka new appendices $Q,(a) K^{1}$ and $M^{1}$ are submitted. The remarks made by me in my Matar report as to these appendices, and as to the cattle, waste, fallow, coercive processes, remissions, etc., apply mutatis mutandis to the statistics for this táluka also, and it is-not necessary to go inta further details here. The two reports may kindly be read together.
19. The special points to note are--:
(a) In Mehmedabad the population has subsequent to the famine gone on decreasing due to plague, etc.
(b) The number of bullocks has materially increased considering the decrease in population.
(c) The soil olassification in Mehmedabad Taluka at the Revision Survey was more correct and so required less individual differentiation.
(d) Tho táluka a whole is mere homogeneous from thea point * of view of soil, "chinate, communication markets, etc.
20. (a) In"Mehmedabăd Táluka according to Land Acquisition cases the value of Government land is 15.5 times the, assessment, while that of inåm land is 2211 or an ayerage 1766 times the assessment.
(b) In Mehmedabad in 1894-95 the area cultivated per bunock was 1.87 against 2.05 in 1915-16.

In $1891-92$ with a population of 88,458 , the number of cattle other than bullocks was $33,9 \% 3$, while in 1915-16 with a population of 66,391 , the number of such cattle 'iss 29,521 .
(c) The hollding per individual was in 159 1-95 1.03 acres abainst 1.29 acres in 1914-15.
(d) Of a total remmission between 1909-10 and 1914-15 of Rs 3,44,410 Rs. $1,95,674$ represented percentage remissions and Rs. 24,717 , water remissions, and lis. 31,000 remissions under the Suspension and Remissions Rules, the rest being due fo forefeiture of holdings mostly lying waste, with the writing off of the arrears as explained in $^{2}$ the Mátar report.' A. small part of the remissions was due to various minor causes.
21. "As for Mátar 'Caluka I give a briff general summary of the improvement subsequent to the year 1901-02 as the concessions were based or the conditions then prevailing.

Communications.-The road from Mehmedabad to Sunj was metalled in 1902 and the extension to Mahudha a little later. Nadiád-Ka padvadj Railway. was opened in 1913; otherwise there has been no change.

Irrigation.-The Khári Cut has been improved ensuring'an improved supply to villages around Lali, Bidaj, etc. A new big tank has been completed ,in 1913 in Mábij (Galki Tank). . Numerous small tanks have been , improved by the Irrigation Department.

Wells.-The number of wells shows an increase since 1902. Figures are as under:-

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
1901-02 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1,759 \\
191-13 & \ldots & \ldots . & \ldots & 2,005
\end{array}
$$

Agricultural stock.-The following figures will show a striking timprove-
in the agricultural stock over that in 1302 :ment in the agricultural stock over that in 1302 :-


General prosperity.-Please vide paragraph 39 of my remarks on the Settlement Report of Mátar Táluka.
22. The maximum rates as proposed by Mr. Roberts $n$ were notified in all the villages and the petitions of 'objeotions together with Mr. Robertson's comments thereon have been submitted separately along with the petitions of objections from the villages of Mátar Táluka.

Objections to the proposed new rates were received onty from 7 villages. The 4 villages of Mahij, Kanij, Bidaj and Lali were raised to group I. For reasons given by Mr. Robertson these villages have been rigltly raised to Group I. As regards the remaining 3 villages, Kesra gets a reduction of 7:93 per cent. which is enough. For Aklacha and Sarsvani the reaspons shown in the petitions are not valid. Both of them get substantial reductions,
23. If demand for land is a test of the adequacy or otherwise of the assessment, then I might add that as in Mátar Táligka a good deal of waste and has been given away in the last 2 years for cultivation and I have now $\therefore$ ㅂ 9546
submitted for your approval an application for the entire remainiog waste area in $^{n}$ this ${ }^{2}$ aluka. If this to sanotioned, there will thus be no waste left in the táluka.
...24. I T would àgain arge thal as for Mátar Táluka 1 am átrongly in favour of only temporary guaraptee tor only 1 th jears.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obediẹit servant,
J. GHOSAL,

Collector of 'Kaira.
Through the Sett'exent Commis iojer,

- and Director of Yand Reccris, Poona.
$\therefore$ APPENDIX K.
Statement showing the selling value of dry crop. lands in the villages of Mehemdabad Taluka, distrig\& Kaira.




## APPENDIX M-I.

Statement of sub-lettings in Mehemdabad Taluka.

(1) 619—— 964 - 17 .

APPENDIX M-I-continued.

J. V. M. ROBERTSON,

Assistant Collector, Kairs, S. D.

APPEND'IX Q(a).


Q.-(a)
${ }^{7}$ Gôvernmest otcupied landé, Mehemdabad taluka.


APPENDIX

$71^{4}$
Q.-(a).-continued.

APPENDIX

|  | Namo of $71 . l$ | By yonam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2}{\text { D of erop: }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ， Br |  | Now | garr． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 年＇ |  | g |  | 4 |  | \％${ }^{\circ}$ | －賆 |  | ( | 厢 |
| 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 48 |  | 5 | ${ }_{5}$ | 7 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{10}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {c }} 12$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{23}$ |
| 67781011 |  | Acrot． | ${ }^{\text {ma．}}$ | Acreen | ${ }^{\text {rum }}$ | $\triangle$ aree． | －в． | Aorín．＂ |  | $\mathrm{Fan}_{4}$ ． | Aora． | $\mathrm{Sa}_{8}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{685}$ | 1，929 | $\bigcirc 61$ | 278 |  |  | ？ |  | ＂ 1,78 | ${ }^{601}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{121}$ |  | ${ }^{195}$ | 848484 |  |  |  | $\sim$ | ${ }^{1,102}$ | －113 | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  |  | 611 |  | 83 |  |  |  |  | $0 \cdot 1,881$ | 1， 1,50 ， |  | 1，364 |
|  |  | 1．819 | 4，000 | 188 | $1^{647}$ |  |  | $\infty 0$ ．1，480 | 4578 | ${ }_{8}^{3,800}$ | ，1，2， 2 ？ | \％${ }^{3}, 689$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{978}$ | 1，072 | 50 | ${ }^{216}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1,382}$ | ${ }^{1,2} 8$ | ${ }^{301}$ |  |
|  |  | －1028 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2888 \\ & 2,628 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{BE} \\ \text { 1es } \end{gathered}$ | so | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & .103 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － 48 | 1．638． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{y}^{1,072}$ | ${ }^{2} 2,888$ | ${ }_{-2,48}^{2,280}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 0，125 |  | 991 | （207） | ${ }^{245}$ |  |  |  |  | －＇${ }^{\text {gre }} 8$ | 23．80， |
|  |  | Re．0．p． |  | ${ }^{\prime}$ | $1$ |  |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ \text { Acres. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{3} 11415$ |  | ${ }^{\prime} 108$ |  |  |  | srea |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {ces }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1.608 \\ 2 \rightarrow 8}}$ | 108 | $2_{240}^{340}$ |  | 87 |  | $\underbrace{2} 8$ | 1，80 | ${ }^{669}$ | ， 1.788 |
|  | Grand Tomal | 88，028 | 1， 8.8 .780 | 8，888 | － | 8，118113 | （ | 9，784 | ${ }^{2.0097}$ | 1，88，7s |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q (a).-conclwded.

L. V. M. ROBERTSON,

Aseistant Collector, Kaira, S. D.

# [Below'Kaira,Collector's No. S.R. V.-8 of 5th February 1917.] <br> No. S.T.-121. 

Poona, 8th May 1917.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. These papers were received simultaneously with the Matar proposals, but were retained for a tipe in the hope that there would be some indioation of the opinion of the Commifsioner, N. D., upon those proposals to which these are closely allied. The views of the undersigned upon Mátar were communicated to the Commissioner in his No. S. T.-120, dated 29th March 1917. On most of the essential. points his opinion upon the present proposals is identical, and it is not necessary to recapitulate that Report.
3. These papers show that the increase of assessment imposed by the Fernandez rates in 1894 threw so much land out of cultivation that most of the apparent increase was lost again before the Famine of 1899-1900. The averagé collected revenue before Mr. Fernandez put on an increase of 30 per cent. was Rs. $2,32,200$ and there was no arrears to colleot. Since the concession rates were imposed from 1904-05 onwards for 11 years, the average collection has only been Rs. $1,78,000$ and the average remission and write-off has been Rs. 57,000.
4. The table of prices has been given in a declining curve of seers per rupee which reaches zero when the price is infinitely high. The effect of this is to flatten out the fluctuations when prices are high, and accentuate them when prices are low. It is difficult to avoid this effect in any graphic method of showing prices, whether by rupees per maund or by maunds per rupee. One seer per rupee is very much dearer than two seers and yet there is very little difference in the diagram. If we plot the prices in rupees per maund, then this asymptotic effect is felt only at that end of the scale where prices are very low. But when prices are high, then a rise of a few rupees per cent. is adequately indicated in the diagram. Consequently I do not like the scale used by Mr. Robertson, though it is perfectly clear and intelligible, if we remember that the fluctuations become more and more difficult to distinguish as prices go higher. However; the table shows that there has not been any very marked. rise of prices during the last 15 years. If it had not been for a period of cheapness about 1903-4-5 the price variation would have been very slight. indeed. The table ends at 1913. It is not understood why it could not have been carried at least up to 1915 or even 1916, though the figures in 1915-16 would have been affected by war whioh has not come into the Table attached to the Report. As in the Mátar case, so here too we find an indisposition of the Collector and the Assistant Settlement Officer to accept the result of the sale and rental statistics. The argument is that the sales cannot be depended upon because sometimes they are affected by considerations of distance from village (a curious argument, because we find in his review of the Report that the Collector argues against the distance from village scale and observes that the distance makes no real difference) ; and also because the sales are vitiated by the presence of buildings or wells in the land. In other settlements, the Assistant Settlement Officers have by enquiry and inspection eliminated such disturbing influences as far as they could ; distance from village is allowed for in classification, and the existence of wells can easily be ascertained and has been noted in the appendices $K^{1}$ and $M^{1}$. But if rather high prices on account of wells are inoluded, then we must'regard the statistics as even less favourable than the actual figures would indicate. However, the principal argument is that owing to fall in population there is small competition between tenants and therefore they get the lands for low rents, and therefore sale prices of land are: also low. This is quite intelligible and if the assessment took only the. normal proportion of the profits the natural result of this state of things would be a high degree of prosperity amongst the cultivators (since they

- would have things all their own way) we should expect they would easily pay their assesswents, and also we should expect another important consequence, i.e., that rents in kind would also tend to fall below the normal.. But this is not so. 'Kind' or produce rents are at the normal rate of half the produce; the cultivators are not abnormally prosperous: and in 14 years even under the Coricession rales granted after the Famine, still we have had to remit more than two lakhs of revenue through inability to pay.

5. It has been argued in the case of Mátar that considerable relief afforded by the reclassification. The tudersigned-has not been able entirely to accept that view for reasons given in those papers. But now in Mehmedabad we find that reclassification has effected only a slight reduction of 3.4 per cent. and therefore can be left out of account.* The reasons given for this difference are entirely satisfactory, and there is no reason to doubt that the reclassification has been well and justly done.
6. The undersigned is of opinion just as in the case of Matar that the most we can think of exacting from Mehmedabad Taluka are the rates fixed under the Concessions of 1903-04, and not the higher rates proposed by Mr. Robertson. His grouping which makes the táluka into a single homogeneous group of 45 villages with one smaller group of 11 , villages rather less. favourably situated and one isolatéd village specially treated for special reasons may be accepted : but the rates now to be imposed must not appreciably exceed the Concession rates. Since 1902 Mr . Robertson says that "prices have risen" and conditions have improved ". These are his reasons for raising the rates. The rise in prices, as already pointed out; is not very marked, and even though some conditions may have improved, they have hardly yet been reflected in any improvement in the value of land, the net rental of the land-holder, and therefore do not afford a sound basis for increasing the State demand, which was excessive.
7. The statistics appended to Mr. Robertson's Report are based entirely upon the Fernandez rates, which are obsolete and we should pay regard rather to the revised appendices attached to the Colfector's Report which show the rent and sale statistics in terms of the rates existing for the last 15 years. Having regard to the whole body of facts contained in these Reports, the undersigned is of opinion that Mr. Robertson's Group I should be fixed at Rs. 4 and Group II at Rs. 3 dry crop rates; and 'Hathnoli should stand at Rs. 3 and form part of Group II. That will result in a decrease of a little over one anna in the rupee as compared with the rates he proposes, and will leave the assessment of the taluka much as it new is, without appreciable increase or decrease.
8. Since receiving the Reports we have also received the Collector's Report forwarding the petitions of objections against the proposed rates, which are being forwarded simultaneously. The chief point made by all these petitioners in respect of both talukas is that no case is made out for an increase over the Concession rates accepted in 1903-04 and on consideration of the statistics it is difficult not to agree with them.
9. In paragraph 40 of the Report Mr. Robertson deals with the water rate for rice land. He says "an extra rate of Rs. 3 does about represent the extra value of rice land, compared with dry crop land, as far as can be ascertained from rental value". The meaning of the phrase "represent the extra Value " would be difficult to assign; presumably it means that rice land per acre will command on an average so much more rent than dry crop, that Rs. 3 is only a fair proportion of the State demand upon that increased rent, and Mr. Robertson says that this is supported by rental values. On turning to the appendices it is found that the average rental of about 4,000 acres of dry crop land is Rs. 6.6 whereas the average rental of about 450 acres of rice land is Rs. 7-2. The difference therefore is little more than' half rupee; and even allowing for the fact, if it be a fact, that rental values are much depressed by absence of competitive demand, the result of depopulation, still the undersigned cannot admit that Rs. 3 represents a fair proportion of the State demand upon an increased rental of eight annas. It is admitted in these papers that rice is regarded as very much over-assessed even more so than the dry crop land.


#### Abstract

77 Mr. Fernandez assessed the taluka at a time when 19 per cent. of the total cultivation was rice, and we now find that only 12 per cent. is rice. This is a fall of more than one-third and is very likely due to this over-assessment. The undersigned would recommend that the maximum water-rate for rice land should be fixed at Rs. 2 in addition to the dry crop instead of Rs. 3 as proposed. 10. Further he would deprecate the Collector's proposal that the rates should be guaranteed for a short period only. As already stated in the Mattar papers, he thinks that these talukas are showing plain symptoms of over-assessment or at any rate very full assessment. He therefore favours a policy of liberality, and would not even be shocked at a proposal to pitch the assessment slightly under what was reasonable, rather than run any risk of keeping it too high. If after a full dose for 30 years of light or under assessment the tálukas have recovered a healthy condition, then will be the time to revert to a fuller assessment. - If on the other hand they have not recovered, we shall at any rate have the satisfaction of recognising that the failure to recover has not been due to a harsh re-settlement, but is prohably due to other causes besides the pressure of Land Revenue.. 11. Just one more point. Towards the end of paragraph 5 in his review, the Collector speaks as though any cultivator in Kaira can take up any . waste land on Eksali tenure by paying only the assessment, and then apparently give the land up at the end of the year. If this is so, it is respectfully suggested that it ought not to be so. It is against all the principles of our Land Revenue Settlements, and it is better that land should be withheld from the market in a district where the qultivating population is too small even for the existing occupied area, than that uneconomical and demoralising use of the waste land should thus be permitted.

F. ANDERSON,<br>Settlement Commissionẹr and Director, Land Records.


# No. S. R. V. 55. 

From

> The Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, L.C.S., (Commissioner, Northern Division;

To
The CHIEF SECREfARY to GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department, Bombay. Alimedabad, Shakibagh, W. D., No. I :
13th Soptember 1917.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government the marginally

Assistrant Settlement Officer's. No. 269 of 1 st July 1916 .

Collector's No. S. R. V.-8 of bth February 1917.

Settlement Commissioner and Direotor of Land Records' No.S.T. - 121 of Eth May 1917. noted papers on the second revision settlement of the Mehmadabad taluka.
2. In this case as in the case of the Matar taluka the facts and figures presented by the Assistant Settlement Officer appear to me to establish beyond all possibility of doubt that the taluka was overassessed at the làst revision. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner's summary of the general situation and I range myself along side of him in his criticism and rejection of the views and arguments of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector. On these matters I need not repeat what I have already written in the companion report on the Matar taluka.
3. Two special features call for notice in the review of this taluka. The first is that the classification in this taluka was found generally correct except in the excessive valuation of Akasia (Assistant Settlement Officer's paragraph 26) and therefore it is impossible to argue that the failure of the revision settlement was due only to wrong classification and that no other remedy is now needed beyond correction of classification mistakes.

Mr. Anderson has dealt with this point in paragraph 4 of his review. The second point that needs to be mentioned is that the concessions being reductions only of the soil rate and not of the water rate were very unequally and unfairly distributed and rice lands have not been getting their fair share of relief. This point is mentioned in paragraph 75 of the Assistant Settlement Oficer's report.
4. Turning now to the Assistant Settlement Offiser's proposals for grouping and rates. I must here as in the Matar proposals enter a strong protest against re-arrangement of the groups where such re-arrangement results in heavy increases of assessment. Settlement Officers sometiones do not sufficiently realize that grouping is only employed as a convenient means towards a particular end, namely, the establishment in every village of fair and reasonable assessments. It is therefore nothing short of absurd to sacrifice the end to the means and to gratify a taste for classification or simplicity or uniformity when the result is increases of assessment which in themselves are indefensible.
5. In the case now before us Mr. Robertson proposed to run together into one group 45 villages which were formerly separated into groups and rates. as follows: -

and for all these 45 villages he now proposes a single new rate of Rs, 4-4-0. What is the result? In the 4 villages of old group III the increase will be no less than 41 per cent. To my mind this fact alone is a sufficient argument for н 964-21
leaving the old group III alone. But there is another argument which is equally strong.

The old group III is composed chiefly of those villages of the taluka which are preeminently rice villages. We have it on record that in the past relief has been most needed but least given in the rice tracts. How then is it possible to raise the soil assessments of this group by over 40 per cent.?
6. To the amalgamation into one new group of the 41 villages composing old groups I and II I have no objection since the original difference between their maximum rates was only 8 annas. But Mr. Ozanne's group III must in my opinion be left undisturbed as a separate group.
7. What now should be the new soil rates? Mr. Robertson proposes Rs. 4-4 for his first group which would include the whole of the old groups I, II and III except the villages of Modaj and Amsaran, and Rs. 3-4 for his second group and a rate of Rs. 3-0 for the isolated village of Hathnoli. In criticising these proposals the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Anderson strongly insists (paragraph 5) that the new rates must not appreciably exceed the concession rate;, and he therefore proposes that the rates should be Rs. 4-0 for Mr. Robertson's group I, 3-0 for Mr. Robertson's group II. My views coincide with Mr. Anderson's, but as already remarked, I would go further and propose new groups and rates as follows:-

8. There remains the case of the village of Hathnoli which wo ars told deserves "special treatment" on account of its remoteness and poverty (Assistant Settlement Officer's paragraph 37). Since 1902 the assessments have been based on a concession rate of Rs. 1.8 and the "special treatment" now recommended for this village is to increase its assessments by 100 per cent. by crushing it on to the Procrustean bed of the proposed group II. . Such a proposal cannot be defended except on the theory that the machinery for making assessments is more important than the assessments themselves. I recommend therefore that the new maximum rate for this village sbould not exceed 2 rupess.

## 9. Water Rates.

I have stated my riews in detail in my remarks on the Matar report. The came principles should be applied in Mehmadabad and I support the Settlement Commissioner's recommendations (paragraph S) that the water rate should be reduced from 3 rupees to Rs, 2.

> I have the honour to be
> Sir, Your most obedient servant, F. PRATT,
> Commissioner, Northern Division.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Kaira.
Second revision settlement of the Mehmedabad taluka.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

## Revenge Departmenty.

Resolution No. 7609.
Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1918.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-55 dated 13th September 1917Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Mehmedabad talaka of the Kaira district.

Letter from Mr. Ln V. M. Robert3on, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, No. 269 dated lat July 1916. Letter from the Collector of Kaira No. S.R.V.-8 dated 5th February 1917. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records NO. S.T -121 dated 8th May 1917.

Letter $\dagger$ from the Collector of Kaira No. S.R.V.-9 dated 5th February 1917Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the second revision settlement of the Mehmedabad talaka.

Memorandum $\dagger$ from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-5 dated 13th September 1917.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 57 Government villages in the Mehmedabad taluka in the Kaira district. This re-settlement was ordered to be made in Government Resolution No. 8879 of 30th September 1913.
2. The grouping and rating proposed by the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 7 of his letter No. S.R.V.-55 dated 13th September 1917 are approved except with regard to Hathnoli for which a soil rate of Rs. 2-8-0 should be adopted. The rates sanctioned by Government are shown in the appended statement. $\ddagger$
3. The proposals made by the Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 9 of his letter to levy a water rate of Rs. 2 and by the Assistant Settlement Officer for bhatta rates in paragraph 41 of his report are also approved.
4. The proposals for remissions and reductions in himáyat contained in statements $\mathbf{T}(a) \mathrm{T}(b)$ are sanctioned.
5. The revised rates should be introduced during the ourrent year. 1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

[^42]$\dagger$ Not printed.
$\ddagger$ Printed on the reveras.

The statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7609 dated 23rd July 1918.

| Group. |  |  | No. of villages. | Maximum dry-orop rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { II } \\ & \text { III } \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Rs. a. p. |
|  | ... | $\cdots$ | 41 | 400 |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | 380 |
|  | ... | ... | 9 | 300 |
|  |  |  | I | 280 |
|  |  |  | 57 |  |

APPENDIX $\mathbf{L}$.
Effect of revision settlement proposals


1. (Mehmedabad Táluka.)
on Government occupied land.


L.-continued.


$\mathrm{N}_{1}=\mathrm{NOWHICO}$.
O. $=$ Old rice.

## $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{L}}$-continuel.



 With the ehange in cizstincamion there was change in the kind of land and some essessed S Not. under
revision mestlement

$$
\mathrm{X}=\text { Kew rice. }
$$

C. D. KAVI,

Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.


Papers relating to the engunry into the curreat recrision settelements of The Matar and Malimadabad Taluk of the Karia Distrier. 1932.

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From

M. D. BHAT, Esq., I.C.S.,<br>Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas ;

To
The COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

Ahmedabad.

Camp Kaira, 28th February 1931.
Sir,
In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 3002/28, dated 25th March 1930 and 10th October 1930, I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the rates of the current settlement in the Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas of the Kaira District.
2. I joined my appointment at Kaira on 3rd November 1930 and spent ten days in reading previous settlement reports and other relevant literature. Thereafter I moved out into the Mehmedabad Taluka and inspected all the villages and verified the rental and sale statistics prepared by the Talatis according to my instructions. On 14th December I entered the Matar Taluka and continued inspection of villages (except during the Christmas Holidays) till 10th February 1931 when I returned to Kaira for writing the report.
3. The circumstances under which the present inquiry was ordered by Government are described in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3002/28, dated 25th March 1930, as under :-
"The agricultural situation of the Matar and Mehmedabad talukas of the Kaira District has for some time been under the serious consideration of Government. The economic condition of both talukas appears to be unsatisfactory and it is possible that they may no longer be capable of bearing the existing assessment without a strain on the cultivators."
As this announcement was made publicly, intelligent agriculturists of both talukas were anxiously looking forward to my arrival. Although the atmosphere was clouded with political passion, I was glad to find that there was no thought of non-co-operation with me. In fact villagers evinced keen interest in the enquiry and attended the chora in large numbers during my visits. They presented their case as ably as they could, but were unable to substantiate their complaint about unremunerativeness of agriculture by production of reliable and satisfactory evidence.
4. The report is divided into two parts. The first deals with the Matar Taluka while the second with the Mehmedabad Taluka. The object of the enquiry being to ascertain whether the rates of the current settlement are suitable or not, I adopted the same line of investigation that is prescribed for settlement officers and have embodied the results of the enquiry and the recommendations in the form of a settlement report.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
> M. D. BHAT, Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## PART 1.

## MATAR TALUKA.

5. Constitution of the Taluka.-The total area of the Taluka is 220 sq. miles.

At the original settlement the taluka was composed of 95 villages but it was reconstituted in 1867 from 3 different talukas as under:-

57 Government villages from the original Matar Taluka.
16 Government villages from the Jetalpur Taluka.
1 Government village from the Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad.
3 Udhad villages.
2 Talukdari villages.
1 Leaschold village.
2 Inami villages.
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6. Previous settlements.-The original settlement of 57 Government villages of Matar and 16 villages of Jetalpur was made by Colonel Prescott, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, and Mr. Rodgers of the Bombay Civil Service, respectively, in 1862-63. The one village of Dholka Taluka wasfirst settled by

Government Resolution No. 3018, dated 6th May 1901.
Government Resolution No. 8933, dated 17th December 1902.
Government Resolution No. 1782, dated 14th March 1903.
Government Resolution No. 4057, dated 28th May 1904.
Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6291, dated 16th July 1909.
Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10593, dated 22nd November 1910
Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2503, dated 14th March 1913.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8879, dated 30th September 1913. Mr. Rodgers in 18561857. The revision survey of the taluka was carried out by Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, in 1892-93, and the revised rates were introduced in the year 1894. The great famine of 1900 and the bad years which followed it, however, necessitated relief and reduced assessment was levied under the marginally noted Government Resolutions.

The final concessions sanctioned by Government were as under :-
Reduction of 30 per cent. of the assessment or one rupee per acre whichever was less in all villages except those of Group I.

In bad years the remission of water assessment in wet lands with or without the above concessions according to Collector's discretion.

In 1913 an enquiry was made under Government orders into the condition of this taluka by Khan Babadur P. R. Mehta, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., as a result of which Goveroment came to the conclusion that a re-settlement was necessary and Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., was accordingly appointed Settlement Officer. Orders were passed on his report by Government in 1918 and the revised settlemert was introduced in that year. The concessions mentioned above continued to be in force till the introduction or the new rates.
7. Boundaries and physical features.-The taluka is bounded on the north by South Dashkroi Taluka of Ahmedabad and Mehmedabad Taluka; on the east by Nadiad Taluka and Baroda territory ; on the south by the Cambay State; and on the west by Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad and the Cambay territory.

It is a fairly level tract with a gentle slope from north to south and east to west. There are however two large areas of depression-one in the north and one in the middle of the taluka-which receive drainage of the higher lying country both inside and outside its limits.

The taluka is intersected by four rivers. The Sabarmati skirts the western edge of the taluka while the Kbari and Watrak which are its tributaries drain the north-western portion. The Shedhi flows along the eastern boundary of the taluka for about six miles before it joins the Watrak at Kaira.

Except during monsoon, the Sabarmati, the Watrak and the Shedhi are shallow streams whle the Khari dries up in November. There are besides natural and artificial drainage channels from east to west and the silted up along river from north to south.

All the rivers are liable to floods in years of excessive rainfall. Fortunately such years are rare but when they occur extensive damage is caused to surrounding lands by the deposit of sand and washing away of the surface.

The taluka is studded except in the Dashkoshi and the wheat growing tracts with a fairly large number of trees which give it a picturesque appearance. The most valuable trees are Mango, Rayan and Mahuda. The Dashkoshi and the wheat growing tracts in the north and south-west, respectively, are comparatively bare of trees growth and possess no useful trees except Babuls.
8. Soils.-The principal soils of the taluka are goradu and black, the quality of which varies from richest to poorest. The former is generally found in the northern half while the latter in the southern half. The goradu soil of the portion adjoining Nadiad Taluka is of a slightly superior type, but is not as good as that of Charotar. The black soil of the southern half resembles that of the Bhal of Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas of Ahmedabad. The black soil is heavily impregnated with salt commonly known as khar which appears on the surface in white patches in years of low rainfall. The presence of this substance is injurious to crops but its ruinous efferts can be countered by manuring the soil and properly cultivating it.
9. Subsoil water.-The level of subsoil water is generally low except in the north east. There too shortage of rainfall tends to lower it from year to year. There is reason to believe that the subsoil water level had steadily gone down till 1926 when the excessive raintall of that and the succeeding year helped to raise it. The several tests which I took throughout the taluka showed that the level and depth of water are now much the same as in 1915 . Water is generally brackish or saltish except in a few villages in the north. Brackish water does not do much harm but saltish water damages the soil to the extent of making it useless for growing any crops for the next three or four years.
10. Climate and Rainfall.-There is no variation of climate in the taluka. The cold months are pleasant while the hot weather is oppressive. In the rains the low lying areas get saturated with water with the result that malaria breaks out in epidemic form and saps the vitality of the people. The drainage channels which have been constructed by Government have diminished the water-logging of these areas and villagers testify to the fact that malaria is now less prevalent than in the past. However it is an annual malady which seriously interferes with the health of the agriculturists during the most valuable period of agricultural operatioiss.

The rainfall may be said to be practically uniform throughout the taluka although slight local variations must occur in different parts. The figures of total rainfall and rainy days per month recorded at Matar during the years 1918 to 1930 are give' in Appendix A. The following table shows the total rainfall recorded at Matar, Tranja and Pinglaj for each year from 1918 to 1930 :--


The average rainfall at Matar comes to $28 \cdot 9$ inches and exceeds the average of the period from 1903 to 1913 by 2 inches and is less than that of the period from 1882 to 1892 by nearly 7 inches. The average is swollen by the excessive rainfall of 1927 ; otherwise it would be less than that of 1903 to 1913.

The seasons when classified fall into the following categories:-

| Good | . | - | . | .. | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fair | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |
| Poor | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 5 |
| Very poor | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| Scarcity | .. | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Famine | . |  |  |  |  | 1 |

This shows that roughly speaking out of 'every four years, one is good, two are indifferent and one is bad.
11. Crops.-The chief crops of the taluka and areas under them for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 are given in Appendix B. In this appendix, I have shown averages for 5 years (1925-26 to 1929-30) as well as for 3 years (1927-28 to 1929-30) as the latter point to a definite downward trend of cultivation of rice and bajri which are the most important crops of the taluka. The subioined table gives the proportions of various crops for 1887-88 to 1891-92, 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1925-26 to 1929-30 and 1927-28 to 1929-30 :-

| Name of crop |  |  | Percentage of occupied ares |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1887.88 \\ \text { to } \\ 1891.92 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1909-10 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1913-14 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1925-26 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1929-30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1927-28 \\ \text { to } \\ 1929-30 \end{gathered}$ |
| Rice | $\cdots$ | -. | 21.44 | $13 \cdot 73$ | $12 \cdot 17$ | $11 \cdot 12$ |
| Wheat .- | .. |  | $13 \cdot 20$ | $8 \cdot 71$ | $9 \cdot 02$ | $9 \cdot 85$ |
| Bajri | . | $\cdots$ | $16 \cdot 18$ | 16.08 | $9 \cdot 34$ | $8 \cdot 79$ |
| Jowar .. .. | .. | - | $11 \cdot 17$ | $12 \cdot 79$ | $10 \cdot 52$ | 11.26 |
| Other cereals and pulses. | . | $\cdots$ | $22 \cdot 20$ | 18.84 | $19 \cdot 41$ | $20 \cdot 03$ |
| Oil seeds .. .. | .. |  | $4 \cdot 58$ | $4 \cdot 62$ | $3 \cdot 81$ | $3 \cdot 69$ |
| Condiments and spieces | .. |  | $0 \cdot 16$ | $0 \cdot 36$ | $0 \cdot 28$ | $0 \cdot 37$ |
| Cotton .. .- | . | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 85$ | $6 \cdot 10$ | $13 \cdot 26$ | $12 \cdot 22$ |
| Sugarcane and starches | . | . | 0.25 | $0 \cdot 04$ | - 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Other fibres . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 34$ | - $0 \cdot 24$ | 0.22 |
| Dyes .. | . | .. | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 40$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ |
| Tobacco .. .. | . | $\cdots$ | 0.83 | $1 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 14$ | 1.58 |
| Fruits and vegetables and | lane | ts, etc. | 0.33 | 0.46 | 0.46 | $0 \cdot 16$ |
| Green fodder -. |  | , | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | 1.96 | 1.78 |
| Grass or fallow |  |  | $8 \cdot 21$ | 21.46 | $21 \cdot 28$ | $21 \cdot 50$ |
| Deduot twice cropped aree | rops | ssessed land | $0 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 11$ | $2 \cdot 92$ | $2 \cdot 41$ |
|  |  | Total | 100\% | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

It will be seen that there has been a remarkable decrease in the percentage of rice crop since 1892. This is the most valuable crop and its gradual decline augurs badly for the future ot the taluka. Wheat and bajri which are the next important crops have also suffered a serious set back. Cotton is the only crop which has steadily expanded but it too has received a set back during last 3 years. This crop is very susceptible to frost and the memory of the havoc caused by the terrible trost of January 1929 is still fresh in the minds of the people. I think that fear of frost and low prices will tend to retard the cultivation of this crop, in the near future. The results of the floods of 1927 can be seen in the decrease of cultivation ot almost every crop. It is also significant that the percentage of twice cropped land has decreased to pearly half of what it was in 1909 to 1913. The disquieting feature however is that the proportion of grass or fallow is as large as in 1909-10 to 1913-14 and shows a tendency to increase during last 3 years. It is true that there has beer an increase of about 11,000 acres in the occupied area, but obviously a substantial portion of it continues to remain waste, for the total area of grass or fallow tor 1927-28 to 1929-30 was 20,858 acres while the same for 1909-10 to 1913-14 was 18,537 acres.
12. Methods of husbandry.-The methods of husbandry have not undergone any change. The old fashioned implements of agriculture which were in use a
hundred years ago still hold the field. Chemical fertilizers are unknown and the only manure that is at all used is the dung of animals. The supply is however far too inadequate for the requirements of the taluka and the result is that the exhaustion of the soil continues and only a very small area is nursed with manure every year. The dearth of field-workers and the high cost of agricultural labour make it difficult for cultivators of average means to till the whole of their land properly and to keep it free of weeds so as to retain sufficient moisture for the standing crops.
$\checkmark$ Of the 4 cultivating castes, Patidars, Girasias, Dharalas and Musalmans, the Patidars are the best cultivators. They appear to be superior to Girasias, Dharalas and Musalmans in the qualities of thrift, industry and skill. The important point however is that they possess better resources than the latter and know how to utilise them to the best advaotage. The difference in the resources of Patidars and others is reflected in the character of cultivation and it is a common sight to see that best lands are owned by Patidars and that the crops in a Patidar's field are more prosperous than those of his neighbour of the other castes.

There are 10 pumps worked by oil engine for irrigation on wells and the banks of rivers but some of them are constantly out oi order. The difficulty of securing efficient mechanics and the absence of good workshops in the vicinity constitute a great handicap for this enterprise.
13. Irrigation wells.-The total number of pucca irrigation wells in 74 villages is 1,188 while in 1912 -13 it was 1,302 . The number cf kaccha wells has also decreased from 135 in 1912-13 to 66 in 1927-28. The number of pucca and kaccha wells in disuse has further-increased by 6 since 1912-13. The decrease of 183 pucca and kaccha wells is due to the destruction of many wells owing to floods of 1927 and the inability of the people to repair them. Of the pucca irrigation wells moreover only a small percentage is in actual use, the main reason being that well-irrigation owing to its high cost is not generally profitable especially to an agriculturist who has to employ hired labour. The value of these wells however lies in the fact that they provide an insurance against famine or scarcity of rainfall. The water of a considerable number of these wells being saltish they are useless for irrigation.in normal years.
14. Tanks.-There is a large number of irrigation tanks in the taluka which are in charge of the Revenue and Public Works Departments. The most important of these are situated at Tranja, Nagrama, Limbashi, Pariaj, Gobhlej and Chanindra. The first two are not however of much use as they hold little water inspite of their large size. The last three tanks are most useful. Water is taken from these tanks either by flow or Dhekudis for irrigating lands on a lower level. The following table shows the area of irrigated land during 1918-19 to 1929-30 :-


The fluctuations clearly show the unsatisfactory character of rainfall. Water of these tanks is used for rice crop only and the fall in the total area is an indication of the failure or low yield of the crop for those years. I have inspected a number of these tanks and found that many of them have become too shallow to be of any use for irrigation. Clearing up of the silt in these tanks and drainage channels is
, necessary to put them in efficient order: The artificial drainage channels of the various tanks have no doubt contributed to check malaria to some extent but they take off water too rapidly with the result that rice lands in the vicinity do not get the benefit of rain water which they used to receive formerly.

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15. Rivers.-A certain amount of irrigation is done from the rivers by means of Dhekudis. The area is however negligible, and as keeping the Dhekudis in good order is expensive, most of them are ordinarily abandoned and worked only in years of scarcity or famine.

The Khari is the only river from which irrigation by flow is possible, and this method has been practised for more than a century. Its past history is given ia the Khari Sluices Hand Book and its present condition which is much the same as in 1914-15 has been vividly described by Mr. Robertson in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Matar and Mehmedabad second revision settlement reports.

The following figures show the area of irrigated land that is land assessed to himayat in the 11 kalambandhi villages of the taluka :-


In 1892-93 the total irrigated area was 8,230 acres while the average of 10 years ending 1913-14 was 6,830 acres. It is difficult to explain the sharp decrease, but possibly the loss of life due to influenza in 1918 and 1919 and the unsatisfactory rainfall are responsible for it.

The security of the rice crop of the kalambandhi villages depends entirely upon the quantity of water which they receive from the Khari river. Any reduction in its supply is at once attributed to the anxiety of the Irrigation Department to supply more water than is their due to the villages of the Khari Cut Cansl System. There is also a good deal of dissatisfaction among the lower lying villages, particularly Dhathal and Bherai, that water from Gobhelaj tank even when available is not given to them. This is probably due to the necessity of securing an adequate and timely supply for villages which are on a higher level. In a year of deficient rainfall some villages must suffer, but I think it would be possible to arrange distribution in such a manner that in a cycle of 3 or 4 bad years every village will have its turn once. The cry throughout this region is for water and more water, but so long as the rainfall continues to be unsatisfactory it seems impossible to satisfy all the villages, unless the Meshwo Canal project which is in contemplation becomes a fait accompli.

Since the last revision settlement the judgment of the High Court has been passed admitting the preferential right of the kalambandhi villages to the water of the Khari river accruing from natural sources. Unfortunately the precise quantity of water to which these villages are entitled has not been defined. In fact it is difficult to calculate this quantity owing to absorption of water in the bed of the river and evaporation between Raipur and Kanera. However the High Court have observed that it would be advisable in times of scarcity to allow to the Khari river as much water as possible even if some of it be augmented water rather than risk damage being suffered by the crops of kalambandhi villages. They have further remarked that the right attitude to be maintained in regulating the diversion of water at the Khari Cut Canal should be the same as displayed by the Executive Engineer in his letter to the Collector dated 17th May 1907. In this Ietter the Executive Engineer wrote, "You may trust me to do my best to give the Khari Sluices as much water as I can in preference to the Khari Cut System as I find that it is likely to be used to greater advantage than elsewhere ". If this attitude is taken up by every Executive Engineer there will obviously be no cause for complaint from the kalambandhi villages although it may mean a diminution
of water for the villages of the Khari Cut Canal System. For the last 2 years a conference was held in August between the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Collector of Kaira, the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, for deciding the question as to the quantity of water that can be made available to Khari villages. The conference however involves delay which is disastrous to the rice crop especially when there is a long drought. From the records on the subject it appears that a flow of 50 cusecs at Pinglaj should be sufficient in a bad year to save the kalambandhi villages from ruin. If this supply could be ensured as soon as want for water is felt by the kalambandhi villages, there will, I believe, be no cause for discontent.

In this connection I venture to suggest that close co-operation between Revenue and Public Works Department Officers is essential. I think it would be advisable if the Prant Officer, Northern Division, visits the kalambandhi villages during the rains and keeps himself in close touch with the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Khari Cut Canal System.
16. Communications.-The taluka is well supplied with facilities for communication although no railway passes through it. A glance at the map will show that four metalled roads radiate from Matar to the north, east, south and west communicating it with important market towns. Since the last revisiou settlement the road from Limbashi to Sinjiwada has been constructed.

There are 4 railways outside the taluka but they are of little use to agriculturists except for passenger traffic. The bulk of the produce is sent to the market towns in bullock carts. The rivers being shallow and fordable during fair weather, constitute little impediment to traffic. During the rains the Sabarmati, the Watrak and the Meshwo are generally impassable while there is a bridge across the Shedbi at Ratanpur.
17. Markets and fairs.-The taluka is fortunate in having good markets though at some distance and outside its limits. The chief market town in the taluka is Matar while outside Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Sojitra are most important markets. Besides the market towns of Cambay, Kaira, Bareja, Dholka, Vaso and Petlad though not so large as the first three are of great use to adjoining villages. The existence of good markets within a convenient distance is not however or much importance as every village has generally its local bania who buys the produce from the cultivators who are mostly indebted to him. Moreover rice, tobacco and cotton can be sold at the door to merchants from Ahmedabad, Cambay, etc., who come to buy them.

There is no fair held in the taluka. The Vautha Fair held in Dholka Taluka attracts a fairly large number of people but has no commercial significance.
$\sqrt{ }$ 18. Population.-The population of the Taluka according to the last four' censuses is as under:-

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | . | $\ldots$ | .. | . | .. | 79,080 |
| 1901 | . | $\ldots$ | .. | . | .. | 61,522 |
| 1911 | . | . | . | . | .. | 58,705 |
| 1921 | . | . | .. | . | .. | 56,036 |

It will be seen that in 30 years the population declined by 29 per cent. The decline in the first decade was due to the famine of 1900. In the next decade the outbreak of plague was partly respoasible for the decrease in population. In 1918 and 1919 there was heavy mortality owing to influenza though by itself it cannot account for absence of increase in the population. The figures of the last census are not yet available, but from the statistics of births and deaths during the decade 1921-31 it is estimated that the population has increased by about 3 per cent. There was no serious epidemic of any kind during this period and the fact that the increase is less than the normal, namely 6 per cent. must be chiefly attributed to the unhealthy climate of the taluka. The figures of population of various castes are not available, but my inquiries lead me to believe that the population of Patidars is declining. It is difficult to state the causes of the decline, but there is no doubt that many Patidars have left agriculture for other pursuits in life. There was. little emigration from the taluka, only a few labourers who had been brought from ${ }^{*}$
outside to cultivate the lands of lot-holders and a few Patidars in search of a career in Bombay and Africa having left it. There was practically no immigration inta the taluka.
19. Agriculturists and non-agriculturists. ©Appendix J shows that 20.4 per cent. of the land was held by non-agriculturists in 1926-27. At the last revision settlement this number was $17 \cdot 8$. A certain proportion of this increase is due to large blocks of land taken up by non-agriculturists but there is no doubt that some land has passed into the hands of non-agriculturists. It is however true that money-lenders are now very reluctant to advance money on the security of land, and that land transactions are fewer than before.) According to the census of 1921 the proportion of agriculturists including labourers to the whole population was $74 \cdot 6$ as against $76 \cdot 5$ in 1911. I think the fall of 2 per cent. in the agricultural population is to be ascribed to the loss of life due to influenza in 1918 and 1919.
20. Shops and Industries.-The taluka is entirely agricultural and there is no industry worth mentioning.
21. Labour and Wages.-The complaint about dearth of agricultural labour is universal. The scarcity is due to the enormous fall in population since 1891. $\downarrow$ The shortage is felt seriously at the time of transplantation operations which have to be carried out simultaneously throughout the taluka. It is also felt at the time of harvesting of kharif crops:- Luack of adequate labour is largely responsible
for the large areas of fallow land. Generally a Dharala cultivator who has 4 to 5 adults in his family can manage to do without hired labour if the holding is not more than 5 acres. Transplantation of rice however requires hired labour as it has to be done quickly and only Dheds are adept in it. $\checkmark$ Patidars and Girasias suffer far more in this respect as owing to social customs their women-folk do not help them in agricultural operations.

The effects of the great war and the famine of 1918 caused a sudden inflation of prices of all commodities. Wages also went up and the scarcity of labourers helped to keep them at the level which they reached. Agricultural wages show slight fluctuations in different parts of the taluka and in different seasons of the year. The average daily wages of a labourer employed for transplantation work or for lifting water from a well come to 9 annas including food which is worth 1 anna, while those of a labourer engaged for weeding operations or for harvesting crops come to 7 annas including food. The same wages in 1914 were 6 and 5 annas, respectively. It will thus be seen that wages have risen by 50 and 40 per cent. Prices of agricultural produce have dropped enormously during last 4 months but wages have not yet showa any tendency to decline. It is however anticipated that they will fall from next season though it is doubtful whether the fall will be proportionate to that of prices of agricultural products.
22. Prices.-The prices of agricultural products are shown in Appendix I. Analysis of the figures given therein shows that prices rose enormously between 1918 and 1922 and gradually dropped from 1923 to 1925 except in the case of cotton. The steady decline was maintained till November of last year except in the case of jowar, bajri and wheat when they fell precipitately and have to-day reached the level of 1892-93. $\sqrt{ }$ I give below the prices of important products for the periods 1909 to 1913, 1918 to 1922, 1923 to 1925, 1926 to 1930 and the prices now in force :-


The sharp fall that has occurred since last 4 months is due principally to universal slump in trade. I think the lowest point has been reached and there are indications already that the present prices will not last long. This is an exceptional year of low prices throughout the world and although it has hit the
agriculturists very hard, it need not be taken into consideration in determining the suitability or otherwise of the current maximum rates. Moreover this is not $\mathbf{a}$ feature peculiar to this taluka alone but is common throughout the Presidency. Assuming that prices will soon attain the level of 1909 to 1913 , it may be held that the current rates are not assailable on this point.
23. Agricultural stock.-Appendix D gives figures of agricultural stock during the year 1929-30. It will be seen therefrom that the total number of plough-bullocks has increased by only 70 since 1915-16. During the same period however the total occupied area has increased by 11,767 acres. It is thus clear that the total number in spite of the small increase is greatly in defect of the requirements of the occupied area. The cropped area per pair of plough bullocks comes to $17 \cdot 05$ acres as against $15 \cdot 61$ acres in 1915-16. It is generally believed that 12 acres is the maximum area which can be efficiently cultivated by a pair of plough-bullocks. Keeping bullocks is expensive for an agriculturist who owns about 5 acres of land as he cannot afford to reserve one or two acres for growing juwar. The device employed by many such agriculturists is therefore to keep one bullock only and to bire another when required. This process is not only uneconomical but ruinous to cultivation especially in this taluka where rainfall is so precarious. Keeping one bullock or none is more common among Dharalas than Patidars. This therefore explains partly the diminution of yield about which complaints are heard everywhere. If we consider the total occupied area there is to-day I bullock to every 9.4 acres as against 8.4 acres in 1915-16. The number of milk-cows has increased from 4,864 to 6,073 while that of she-buffaloes has fallen from 11,623 to 10,712 . The decrease is significant as these animals besides supplying milk to the family of a cultivator are a source of income to him on account of the ghee produced from the milk. Ploughs and carts show an increase but not proportionately to the increase is gross cropped area. The increase in the number of sheep and goats is alarming and constitutes a real menace to the prosperity of agriculture. These animals as well as cows are maintained by Bharwads in large herds and although they buy the grazing of waste or grass lands the damage to crops caused by them is very extensive. In remote villages they are a terror to agriculturists who will not dare to impound their cattle or lodge criminal complaints against them for fear of being assaulted or having their houses burnt. The problem is made somewhat difficult owing to the presence of one or two strong and intriguing men in the village who ally themselves with the Bharwads and make lodging of criminal complaints difficult if not impossible. I think more atteran by the Police and Magistracy is required to prevent these people from com snd ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}^{2 a^{\prime}}$ 'schief by illicit grazing.

It may be fher ${ }^{\text {e }}$ - nere that bullocks and in fact all cattle in the Dashkoshi tract are of a poor quality, the reason being that they have to spend most of their time on sodden ground for nearly four months in the year. The result is that they become useless and often die out within four or five years. This entails a heavy expenditure on agriculturists of this part and makes it impossible for them to keep animals of good breed.
24. Revenue collection.-Appendix $\mathbf{L}$ gives the details of the demand, remissions and suspensions of the 74 Government villages during the period from 1918-19 to 1929-30. It will be seen that more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total demand has been remitted during these years. The percentage of remissions to the total demand in each group is noteworthy. Although suspensions and remissions which are granted according to rules do not constitute proof of over-assessment, they certainly imply that people have suffered far greater losses than Government. The percentage of remissions in the 3rd group is as high as 43. This is only natural as rice is the predominating crop of this area and it suffered heavily owing to ill-distributed rainfall and lack of adequate water in the Khari river.

Appendix K shows that great difficulty was experienced by people in paying up their dues. Although the number of coercive processes is less during this period than in 1910-11 to 1914-15, it clearly reveals that collection was anything but easy. The taluka records also confirm this inference.
moca 31 - 3
25. Changes in occupied laind and fallows.-The figures of Government assessed waste land are given in the subjoined table :-

| Year |  |  |  |  | Assessed uncccupied land |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | , |  |  |  | (Acres) |
| 1891-92 | . | .. | '.. | $\cdots$ |  | 10,975 |
| 1901-02 | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 23,582 |
| 1906-07 | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | 16,455 |
| 1912-13 | . | . | - | $\cdots$ |  | 20,836 |
| 1914-15 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | 18,068 |
| 1918-19 | . | . | - | $\cdots$ |  | 2,867 |
| 1929-30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | 7,317 |

It will be seen that the area of unoccupied assessed land reached the highest figure in 1901-02. This was the direct result of the disastrous famine of 1900 . It gradually fell to 16,455 acres in 1906-07 but again rose to 20,836 acres in 1912-13 as a result of the semi-famine conditions of 1911-12. Since then it steadily decreased to the lowest figure 2,867 acres in 1918/19. This was due to the taking up of large blocks of land by outsiders who are commonly known as lot-wallahs. During the last 12 years the unoccupied area has again increased by 4,450 acres.

The figures are instructive and show that the power of the people to resist calamities is very. much weakened. It is true that between 1912-13 and 1918-19 15,201 acres of land were taken up by lot-wallahs on easy terms but the condition of most of them is far from satisfactory. Some of them have already relinquished the land while in the case of many others land has been forfeited for non-payment of land revenue. The fact that some of them have still managed to keep their lands is due to the high prices which prevailed between 1918 and 1929 and the generous policy of Government of granting suspensions and remissions. During this pariod 7,488 acres of khalsa land and 78 acres of inami lands were forfeited while 2,676 acres of khalsa land and 20 acres of inami land were relinquished. Nearly half of this area has again been taken up by lot-holders and others whose condition is no better than that of the previous owners. Presumably these lands were of a poor quality and perhaps included those which were previously forfeited tor non-payment of land revenue or relinquished owing to their unprofitable cultivation. However these figures especially those of inami land undoubtedly prove that the existing assessment presses hardly upon the cultivators.

At the same time the percentage of occupied land remaining fallow during 1927-28 to 1929-30 is as large as in 1909-10 to 1913-14. In this taluka nearly half of the occupied area is held on inami tenure. Mr. Robeysen was of opinion that a considerable proportion of the fallow lands was contribved by inami lands for which no tenants could be found. This is assuredly not thethe now as will be seen from the following table :-

|  | Yea |  | Ocoupied land | Khalisa land | Inami land | Khalsa land remaining fallow | Inami <br> " Fland remaining fallow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| 1925-26 | - | $\cdots$ | 98,483 | 49,625 | 48,857 | 6,662 | 5,887 |
| 1926-27 | . | . | 98,571 | 49,713 | 48,857 | 6,577 | 4,900 |
| 1027-28 | - | * | 98,416 | 49,568 | 48,848 | 7,202 | 5,792 |
| 1928-29 |  | $\therefore$ | 98,216 | 49,400 | 48,815 | 5,562 | 4,894 |
| 1929-30 |  |  | 98,146 | 49,333 | 48,812 | 6,658 | 5,662 |

On the contrary the percentage of khalsa land remaining fallow works out a little higher than that of inami land. The reasons for large areas of fallow land appear to be dearth of agricultural labour, failure of lot-wallahs to settle tenants from outside and the inadequacy of the yield from land in proportion to the expenditure. Of the grass land a small area is kept as bid, as the land owners have found after bitter experience that selling grass in Ahmedabad or to Bharwads from Kathiawar is more profitable than cultivating the land. It does not follow from this that they get as much or more profit than if it were cultivated, but they. do so because they have failed to settle tenants on this land and would rather keep it without making much profit or even losing a little than relinquish it, in the hope that some day it may be possible for them to bring it under cultivation. I know
some instances in which lot-wallahs have taken great pains to cultivate the land. They have spent large amount in bringing tenants from outside, advancing money to them, buying bullocks for them, building huts for them, etc. For a time they were partially successful but a succession of bad years saw the tenants running away without repaying the debt and the land-holders had no alternative but to lease the lands to Bharwads for what could be had. The fact that even inami lands for which holders are willing to accept lower rentals remain fallow certainly establishes that tenants do not find the cultivation paying.
[26. Leases.-The majority of lands are leased on crop share system. The landlord receives half the produce and pays the assessment. Occasionally he supplies manure and in rare casesto pays half the cost of juwar and wheat seed and labour charges.

From the crop and tenancy registers it appears that cash rentals became more common when prices rose high and with their decline reversion to crop share took place. The reason for this seems to be that tenants found it difficult to pay the rentals fixed on the basis of high prices and insisted on crop share in view of the recent bad years. $]$

Appendix $G$ gives the statistics of cash rents selected by me. My plan was to study the rental statements prepared by the Talatis on the day previous to my visiting a village. I marked off in these statements instances which appeared for the five years or at least three years. The point in doing so was to eliminate instances which occurred for a year or two and which were therefore not likely to be truly representative. These instances and others which though not marked off seemed genuine were then inquired into from parties assembled at the chora, or from wellinformed leaders and were recorded only when I was satisfied that they were cases of true rents. (Leases representing interest on money advanced or the amount paid for a conditional sale, leases entered into by way of family arrangements, leases which included consideration for trees or houses on the land, leases of irrigated lands which included rent on the capital cost of the well, etc. etc., and such others as seemed doubtful have been excluded. The recorded instances include a large proportion of leases of inami lands as in many villages cash-rent leases of khalsa lands are scarce. It is observed that the rentals of inami lands are generally lower than those of khalsa lands, the reason being that the khatedar of the former has to pay only judi to Government which is almost invariably less than the assessment.) The result of the process of exclusion has been to attenuate the statistics which are already meagre. But the thinness has been made up by their accuracy.

One fact deserves to be noted in this connection. villages where the number of landless Dharalas is comparatively large it is generally found that rentals are higher than in other villages, and sometimes border on rack-rents. Owing to competition and the necessity of land for maintaining cattle, they offer rents which do not bring them any profit but occasionally cause deficit.?

A word of explanation is necessary as to the methods of tabulation of the statistics. I have adopted the form used by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell in their report on the Special Enquiry into the second revision settlement of the Bardoli and Chorashi talukas. I have however departed from it by substituting figures of area instead of numbers in columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 as in my opinion the former give a better idea of the trend of rental values than the latter. I have also added a column for index. In columns 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 the area of the leases recorded has been shown only once and not as many times as the number of years for which they are recorded. Similary the rent ot leases recorded is shown only once by finding the average rent per year in case it varied in different years.

It is obvious that in view of the thinness of statistics too great reliance cannot be placed on the average multiple of each village. But when taken together for a whole group, I think the effect of the discordant elements is neutralised and the average multiple for the group affords us a fairly correct idea of the state of rental values in that group. This reasoning is of course based on the assumption that sound principles have been observed in forming the groups, and that there is a sufficiently large number of villages in each group.

Columu 12 of this Appendix shows that the rental multiple of dry crop land of group IV is equal to 2 while that of other groups is less than 2 . The largest proportion of the area of leases recorded is found to havie a multiple of less
than 2. This shows that the average multiple for each group is correct. In estimating the true rental values we must not however omit to take into consideration large areas of land from which no return or very inadequate return is obtained.
'27. Sales.-The statistics of sales are given in Appendix H. The method of collecting the information was the same as in the case of rents. Sales of inami land, sales of dry crop and rice land, sales of land including houses and trees, sales of land in other villages, sales of land between relatives, etc. etc., and all other transactions which appeared doubtful have been excluded. The form adopted is similar to that used by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, the only difference being that areas of the land sold are shewn instead of the number of transactions. Columns showing sale price per acre of these transactions have however been omitted.

Statistics of sales are obviously less reliable than statistics of leases. It will however be seen that the average sale value per acre for each group whether for dry crop, or rice or bhatha land is less than 20 times the assessment. It is a wellrecognised principle that if the assessment is correctly pitched, the average price of land per acre should not be lower than 20 times the assessment. If it is lower, it implies that the return from land is less than 5 per cent. There are some instances in which the price of land is equal to its assessment only. Such instances and the fact that sale values are generally depressed indicate that land is not considered a good investment.
28. Rent suits.-The following table gives the number of rent suits filed in the Mamlatdar's court ;-


The data of rent-suits is vitiated by two factors. In the first place there is no knowing whether the number includes suits for recovery of true rents and if so to what extent. Secondly the filing of rent suits depends to a certain degree upon the reputation of the Mamlatdar whether he is indulgent or stern towards superior holders. Nevertheless the fact that in an ares where crop share is far more common than cash rent, the number has steadily increased since 1925-26 affords evidence however slight it may be of the difflculties experienced by landlords to recover rents from tenants. My inquiry in the villages also goes to support this conclusion.
」 29. Indebtedness.-The taluka is heavily indebted. Private debts alone have been estimated by the Mamlatdar to be nearly Rs. $34,00,000$. Whether this figure is correct or not, there is hardly any doubt that the burden of private debt is crushing. Without going into the causes of this indebtedness it may. be observed that repayment of the debt is a heavy drain on the slender resources of the agriculturists. Besides local Banias, the cultivators are indebted to Mahommedans from Sind, who advance them money in the shape of bullocks. The rate of interest varies from 12 to 75 per cent.with the result that repayment of the principal becomes impossible and the powerful hold of the sowcar continues from year to year. The oppression of this burden leaves no scope for enterprise or initiative. In fact the whole life of an average agriculturist who owns about 5 to 10 acres of land is a continued struggle with adversity. In addition to private debt, he owes large amounts to co-operative societies and Government in the shape of tagavi. The total amount of tagavi and co-operative debt is approximately Rs. $8,00,000$ and Rs. $2,00,000$. The former has reached such a high figure owing to jiberal loans given by Government for building houses which had fallen during the
floods of 1927. In the present condition of the taluka it would be difficult to recover annual instalments of these loans, especially from petty farmers without great hardship. If poor Dharalas and other small cultivators are to be saved from utter destitution, I venture to think that an enquiry into this matter would be necessary in order to give adequate reliet in hard cases. .
$\sqrt{ } 30$. Economic condition. (The bulk of holdings is under 5 acres) and has increased from 13,466 at the last revision settlement to 14,453 in 1926-27 (vide Appendix J). There is a slight increase in the number of holdings over 100 and 500 acres; this is due to the large areas of land taken up by lot-holders. Fragmentation of small holdings has however occurred with the inevitable result of reduction in profits of cultivation.

The economic condition of the taluka is far from satisfactory. Agriculture, being the only industry, prosperity depends upon good seasons. Since 1900 there have been a number of bad years and the recent calamities, namely the floods, locusts, frost, and caterpillars, have created a feeling of despair which is detrimental to any progress. The floods of 1927 caused considerable damage by washing out the manure and scattering seeds of coarse grass. (The disappearance of the crust containing manure has diminished the fertility of the soil and it will take some years betore the soil is restored to its former condition. The growth of rank weeds and coarse grass especially in lands near the banks of rivers has made cultivation difficult and expensive. These calamities have hit all communities alike.)

The increase in population and agricultural stock may perhaps be looked upon as a satisfactory feature, but I have already shown that the increase in agricultural stock is not proportionate to the increase in the total occupied area. As regards increase in population it will be some years before the children born during the last decade are able to help their parents in agricultural operations.

To a casual observer the present condition of agriculturists as evidenced by their garments may seem better than what it was in the past. But beyond improvement in the clothing which now fully covers the body though untidy and insufficient, I do not think that the condition of the average land-holder owning from 5 to 10 acres of land has improved. If at all it has deteriorated, for to-day he has undoubtedly less grain in his house than before and has to seek the aid of the sowcar more often than in the past. I have visited a number of houses of small farmers of different castes throughout the taluka and found that utensils consist of earthenware and. that corn-bins are generally empty. The other belongings also reveal extreme poverty. Perhaps tobacco smoking is more common than before but tea drinking is not known except in houses of substantial land-holders. The wretched state $q$ houses and the scanty possessions inside do not certainly betoken prosperity. (The condition of many of the Dharalas is so poor that they readily sell their manure to Patidars for a few rupees. That an average Dharala cultivator is able to eke out a miserable living is due largely to the income he derives from his buffalo by the sale of ghee and its young ones.) $\gamma$
(The condition of lot-wallas is no better. They have invested large capital is bringing the land under cultivation, in paying large advances to labourers from Borsad and elsewhere and have found that in many cases they have run away after bad years without repayment of the debt and that their enterprise has not given them a return of 5 per cent. on the capital which was often borrowed at a higher rate of interest.)

That all is not well with this taluka has been recognised from the time of the original settlement. Misgivings were expressed from time to time whether the rates introduced at the original settlement were not high. While forwarding Col. Prescott's report on the original settlement of this taluka Mr. Hadow, the then Collector, observed as follows:-
" The very object of a revised assessment such as it is proposed to introduce into the Matar Taluka is to better the condition of the cultivators by lightening their burdens when experience has shewn that they pressed heavily upon them, to give a stimulus to the extension of cultivation, where there is much waste land capable of being brought under the plough and to allow of the revenue being realised in bad as well as in good seasons withoutgranting remissions. Whether these objects are likely to be attained by raising the assessment in a district the population of which is chiefly composed мо $\mathrm{Cs} 21-4$
of Kolis and the assessment of which has been pronounced by officers of experience who have been in charge of the Collectorate to be heavy and so heavy that were it not for the existence of the alienated lands, the revenue never could have been realised is a matter for the consideration of higher authority.".
Later on while discussing the point about the pitch of assessment he expressed his inability to support Col. Prescott's proposals. Nevertheless Government sanctioned the latter's proposals which increased the previous assessment by 10 per cent. with the modifications suggested by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in certain villages. It is interesting to note that Col. Prescott himself admitted that he partly shared Mr. Hadow's fears that the proposed rates were too high and that the increase of revenue was obtained at the price of over-assessing the district. It appears however that he was greatly impressed by the numerous applications which poured in for waste lands.

At the revision settlement again anxiety was expressed as to the justification of the enhancement proposed by Mr. Fernandez. Thus wrote Mr. Cooke, the then Collector of Kaira :-
" My mind therefore misgave me whether if largely enhanced rates are imposed on a population of this character, the burden will not prove too much for them and tend to throw land out of cultivation and drive them back to their former lawless habits. Probably such results will not ensue, for the mass of Dharalas and other low caste cultivators are as a matter of factcultivating the land not as might be supposed from paragraph 39 of Mr. Fernandez's report on their own behalf but on behalf of the sowcars into whose hands they (i.e., the cultivators) have fallen, and who therefore in the end pay the assessment."
Eventually rates were sanctioned by Government which increased the old assessment by roughly 20 per cent.

The famine of 1900 changed the whole situation and reduced assessment was levied from that year till 1918-19.

In 1917 Mr. Anderson the Settlement Commissioner in his remarks on Mr. Robertson's report observed as under :--.
"I am convinced that here in Kaira we have a strong case for reduction. I would accept Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals as to rating. Since they do show reduction (apart from reclassification) upon the Fernandez rates bringing them down to practical equality with the concession rates.
$\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ I should like to see the reductions go further than the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes."
It will thus be seen that the fact that the taluka has fared badly under the original and revision settlements has been admitted by experienced officers. The reason why the rates of the original settlement did not press heavily seems to me to be threefold. In the first place there was no dearth of labourers and wages were low ; secondly, prices went up very high owing to the American War soon after the introduction of new rates and lastly the rainfall was generally satisfactory throughout the period of settlement. There is however evidence to indicate that even before the advent of the great famine of 1900 the rates of revision settlement had begun to press heavily on the cultivators.
31. Conclusion.-Whether assessment is light or heavy can be judged from its effects upon cultivation. In this taluka we find that the Government waste has increased, the proportion of occupied fallow is large, relinquishments and forfeitures have taken place on an extensive scale, rentals are low, sale values are depressed and the economic condition of agriculturists has deteriorated. These are in my opinion unmistakable signs which prove that the assessment is high in proportion to the net profits of cultivation. Low rentals are not due to absence of competition owing to fall in population, for if that were the case and if the assessment was not high, there should have been little difficulty in collection and cultivators should have been prosperous. It should also have led to reduction of the landlord's share in case of leases in kind. None of this has occurred. The cause is therefore different. I think it is to be found in low yield which is due to diminished fertility of the soil, unseasonable character of rainfall, high cost of agricultural labour and lack of adequate resources. Under such conditions high assessment presses far more heavily than in normal circumstances. If therefore further
decline is to be arrested, if the feeling of dispair is to be dispelled, and if a stimulus is to be given to further cultivation, I venture to think that the lightening of the burden of assessment is necessary. To what extent it should be lightened would necessarily be a matter of conjecture, though evidence of rental values and observation would enable us to make the conjecture as correctly as possible.

Our assessments are based on the theory that Government is entitled to receive a share not exceeding half of the net profits of cultivation. Whereas in the present case they cannot be ascertained, Government's share must be determined from rents collected by landlords. Taking the first group we find that the average rental multiple for dry crop land is 1.78 . Now of the total occupied area in this group the percentage of fallow and grass is 6.71 and 3.92 , respectively, for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30. The first brings in no reatal while the rent of the second would be roughly half of the assessment. Thus out of every 100 acres 6.71 acres do not bring in any income, 3.92 acres realise an income roughly equal to half the assessment, while the remainder 89.37 acres fetch a rental equal to 1.78 of the assessment. That meaus that for every 100 acres the total rent amounts to-

$$
\begin{aligned}
3.92 \times \cdot 5 & =1.96 \\
89.37 \times 1 \cdot 78 & =\frac{159 \cdot 07}{161 \cdot 03} \text { times the assessment per acre. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The true rent multiple would thus be $1 \cdot 61$ and not $1 \cdot 78$. Taking $1 \cdot 61$ as the true multiple the index figure would be

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\
4 & 12 & 0 \times 1.6 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Applying the same method to other groups, the index figure comes to Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. $2-0-0$ and Rs. $2-8-0$ for groups II, III and IV. At these rates Government would take exactly half of the rent as assessment. I think some margin should however be left in order to enable the cultivators to tide over poor seasons.

In group III rice is the most valuable crop and every cultivator owns a few bighas of rice land. Dry crops are of secondary importance and the profits are earned mostly out of irrigated rice crop. The supply of water from the Khari river has moreover improved since 1928 and it is expected that in view of the High Court 'judgment the improvement will be permanent. The index figure for group III is therefore misleading, although it is true that the proportion of fallows is the highest in this group and its revenue history is the worst in the Taluka.

As regards the proportion of fallows and increase in Government waste in other groups, it will be seen from Appendices B and $M$ that they are the least in group I while in groups II and IV, they are fairly heavy. The maximum rate of group I is however very high and curiously enough no concession was given to villages of this group after the famine of 1900 .

In view of the above considerations and my observation I am of opinion that a reduction of roughly 25 per cent. in the existing rates would be just and reasonable. That this reduction is not excessive can be seen by a comparison of the maximum rates of South Daskroi and Dholka talukas of Ahmedabad District, which resemble this taluka in rainfall, revenue history, material conditions, etc. The maximum rates of South Daskroi range from Rs. 4-8-0 (this rate applies to only three villages, the next rate being Rs. 3-12-0) to Rs. 3 while those of Dholka range from Rs. 2-12-0 to Re. 1-8-0. .The northern half of Matar Taluka. of which the characteristic soil is Goradu and where there is a large element of Patidar population, is similar to South Daskroi while the southern half with Kali Bhoi as the principal soil and Dharalas as chief cultivators is more like the southern and central portion of Dholka. I think it would not be correct to institute comparison with the neighbouring taluka of Nadiad, where conditions are in every way superior.
32. Recommendations.-I do not think it necessary to disturb the grouping but while proposing a general reduction of 25 per cent. for each group, I have recommended a higher or lower reduction in certain villages according to their present condition for which reasons are given. The differentiation is madé with the object of distributing the relief as equitably as possible. It amounts virtually to leaving a lower or higher margin for the cultivators according to the
productivity of the soil and their economic condition. I have found that villages which are eutirely populated by Dharalas, Musalmans, Girasias and Charans exhibit greater distress than Patidar villages. It may be argued that special concession to such villages would encourage laziness among the cultivators. I do not think this will be the consequence. Higher assessment will only tend to throw land out of cultivation and change their status from land-owners to rackrented tenants. Reduction of assessment on the other hand will give a stimulus to cultivation and in course of years it may be possible for these people not only to cultivate successfully the whole of their lands, but to take up a substantial portion of the unoccupied land of their village.
33. My proposals are as follows :--



No proposals are made in respect to the remaining 3 villages as they are unsurveged.

The above reductions should be made on soil rates only, whether wet or dry. No reduction is recommended in case of water rate which is moderate and is always remitted when the crop fails owing to shortage of rain.
34. Bhatha land.-The quality of Bhatha land has deteriorated owing to deposit of sand and the fertility of the soil has diminished considerably since the floods of 1927. The Bhatha land on the Sabarmati in Dholka and South Daskroi Taluka where the rate ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 is in no way inferior to the Bhatha land on the rivers in this taluka. The bhatha land on the Watrak is slightly superior to that of other rivers. The present rate is Rs. 8 per acre on 16-anna classification. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre for Bhatha land on the Watrak and Rs. 4-8 elsewhere.
35. Reclassification.-Reclassification of lands damaged by the floods of 1927 was made soon after in most of the river side villages. But in Radhu and Ca 21-5

Palla I found that certain numbers which have suffered considerably owing to deposit of sand and khar were not included. The tests taken by me showed that their anna classification has gone down by more than 2 annas. Reclassification of such lands in these and other river side villages seems necessary.
36. Tanks.-Many of the small irrigation tanks have become too shallow to hold a sufficient quantity of water. Similarly the channels leading to many tanks have been silted up. It is recommended that the tanks and channels should be put is efficient order and where the former have become useless from irrigational point of view, the himayat levied for their water should be struck off.
37. Waste lands. COwing to deep attachment to land and the stubborn hope of making up all losses in good years, lotwallahs as well as other land-holders do not relinquish land unless all their resources are exhausted or they find cultivation hopeless. In case of such relinquishments, I think it would be only equitable to give the first option to these people or their legal heirs to take up the land free of occupancy price whenever they apply for it or there is a demand for it from other people.)
38. The current lease expires in 1947. I recommend that reductions proposed by me may be sanctioned till the expiry of the current settlement.

## PART II. <br> MEHMEDABAD TALUKA.

39. Constitution of the Taluka.-The total area of the taluka is $172 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

The taluka consists of 57 Government and 3 inami villages. It did not exist separately at the time of the original settlement of the district but was constituted in 1867 from 3 other talukas as under:--

7 villages from Jetalpur Taluka of Ahmedabad.
33 villages from the Matar Taluka of Kaira.
17 villages from the Mahudha Taluka of Kaira.
40. Previous settlements.-The $\mathbf{7}$ villages of the Jetalpur Taluka were first settled by Mr. Rodgers of the Bombay Civil Service in 1858-59. The original survey of the 33 villages of the Matar Taluka and 17 villages of the Mehmedabad Taluka was carried out by Colonel Prescott, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, in 1862-63. The revision survey of the taluka was undertaken by Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, in 1892-93 and the revised rates were introduced in the year 1894. In view of the

Government Resolution No. 8933, dated 17th December 1902.
Government Resolution No. 6921, dated 16 th July 1909.
Government Resolution No. 10593, dated. 22nd November 1910.
Government Resolution No. 8879, dated 30th September 1913.
severe famine of 1900 and the following bad years reduced assessment was however levied throughout the taluka under the marginally noted Government Resolutions. The concessions sanctioned by Government were as follows:-

A reduction of 25 per cent. in the villages of Amsaran, Modaj, Lali, Mahij, Bidaj, Kanij, Raska, Rohisa, Jinjar, Kuna, Hathnoli and a reduction of 16.6 per cent. in the remaining villages of the taluka on all soil rates whether wet or dry.

Remission of water assessment in wet lands with or without the above concessions in bad years according to the Collector's discretion.

As a result of the inquiry made by Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., into the condition of this taluka in 1913, Government came to the conclusion that a revision settlement was necessary and Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer. Orders were passed by Government on his report in 1918 and the revised rates were introduced from that year. The concessions mentioned above continued to be in force till the introduction of the new rates.
41. Boundaries and physical features.-The taluka is bounded on the north by the South Daskroi Taluka of Ahmedabad, the Baroda territory and the Mahi Kantha Political Agency ; on the west by Matar and South Daskroi Talukas; on the south by Nadiad and Matar Talukas; and on the east by Kapadvanj and Nadiad Talukas.

It is a gently undulating plain with a downward slope from north-east to south-weet and a few low sand hills on the north.

Four rivers run through the Taluka. The Watrak with its tributary the Meshwo drains the central portion while the Shedhi skirts the Taluka on the south and joins the Watrak at Kaira. The Khari flows through the villages of Lali and Bidaj in the north-west.

Except during monsoon the Watrak, the Meshwo and the Shedhi are shallow streams while the Khari dries up in November. No irrigation is possible on the Meshwo owing to its steep and rugged banks while a small area is irrigated on the banks of the Watrak and Shedhi by means of Dhekudis. The Khari when it gets its supply from the Khari Cut Canal is the most useful river from the point of view of irrigation.

All the rivers are liable to floods in years of excessive rainfall. Such years are however rare but when the floods occur extensive damage is caused to surrounding lands by the deposit of sand and washing away of the surface.

It is very well-wooded except in the rice-growing tract to the north-west, the most important trees being Mango, Rayan, Mahuda and Babul.
42. Soil.-The characteristic soil of the taluka is goradu though large patches of black soil are found in the villages in the south and west. It is impregnated with salt in the villages to the west of the railway line. Owing to its inferior power of retaining moisture it is suitable for growing kharif crops. Rabi crops are generally raised by irrigation.

The western portion beyond the railway line is the chief rice growing tract in the taluka. Rice is however grown to a greater or less extent in almost all the villages. It is entirely dependant upon rain water supplemented wherever possible by irrigation from wells and tanks.
43. Subsoil water.-Subsoil water is met with in most of the villages though not at a reasonable depth and in sufficient quantity. The quality varies from sweet to saltish. Saline water does little harm to wheat crop but is almost fatal for the rice crop. At the last revision settlement it was observed by Mr. Robertson that the level of subsoil water had gone down since the great famine of 1900 . There is good reason to believe that the process continued till 1926 when the heavy rainfall of that and the succeeding year helped to raise it. The several tests which I took throughout the taluka showed that the level of subsoil water is now much the same as in 1915.
44. Climate and rainfall.-The climate is uniform throughout the taluka. The cold weather is delightful while the summer is very trying. On the whole it is not so unhealthy as Matar Taluka though malaria is a common malady during the rains.

Appendix A gives the figures of rainfall during the period from 1918 to 1930 recorded at Mehmedabad. The following table shows the total rainfall recorded at Kaira and Mehmedabad in each year from 1918 to 1930 :-

|  | Year |  | Total rainfall |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Kaira |  | Mehmeds bad |
|  |  |  | In. Cts. |  | In. Cts. |
| 1918 | - | . | 7.28 |  | 3.82 |
| 1919 | . . | $\cdots$ | $32 \cdot 21$ |  | 36.43 |
| 1920 | - | - | 20.58 |  | $18 \cdot 22$ |
| 1921 | $\cdots$ | . | $33 \cdot 58$ |  | $41 \cdot 71$ |
| 1922 | . | . | $22 \cdot 9$ |  | $26 \cdot 14$ |
| 1923 | . | . | $13 \cdot 45$ |  | $16 \cdot 75$ |
| 1924 | -- | - | 29-12 |  | 34•76 |
| 1925 | .- | $\cdots$ | 28•79 |  | $46 \cdot 19$ |
| 1926 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 45-57 |  | 71.76 |
| 1927 | - | . | 67.93 |  | 84-33 |
| 1928 | . | . | $26 \cdot 81$ |  | 34.94 |
| 1929 | . | . | $23 \cdot 10$ |  | 30.72 |
| 1930 | . | . | $37 \cdot 10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | 40-35 |
|  |  | Average | $29 \cdot 8$ |  | 37-3 |

The average rainfall at Mehmedabad comes to 37.3 inches per year and exceeds the average of the period from 1903 to 1913 by 7 inches and of the period from 1882 to 1892 by 3 inches. The average is swollen on account of the heavy rainfall in 1926 and 1927, otherwise it would be almost equal to the average of the former period and less than that of the latter. The average rainfall at Kaira is however only 29.8 inches. This indicates that rainfall is not uniform in the taluka and that villages in the south-west and possibly in the west also are less fortunate than eastern villages. Analysis of the figures in Appendix AI shows that of the 13 years, 3 were years of low rainfall, 2 of excessive rainfall and 8 of adequate rainfall. It will further be seen from the remarks below Appendix A, the first part of which is supplied by the Director of Agriculture and the second is extracted from the administration reports of the Collector that there were 5 normal years, 3 of crop failure and 5 years in which the rainfall though sufficient was so badly distributed that the crops were much below the normal. During this period the actual rainfall was in excess of the average in 5 years.
45. Crops.-Appendix B gives the main crops of the taluka and the areas under them for the years $1925-26$ to 1929-30. In this appendix, I have shewn the - average for 5 years (1925-26 to 1929-30) as well as for 3 years (1927-28 to 1929-30) as the latter point to a definite downward trend of the cultivation of some of the rich crops.

The subjoined statement gives the proportions of the various crops for 1887-88 to 1891-92, 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1925-26 to 1929-30 and 1927-28 to 1929-30 :-


It will be seen that since 1892 there has been a remarkable decrease in the percentage of rice crop which is most valuable. In 1925-26 and 1926-27 the percentage had increased to $16 \cdot 51$ but it dropped again to $12 \cdot 21$ during 1927-28 to 1929-30. Rice requires abundant rainfall and suffers heavily from a badly distributed rainfall. No less remarkable is the decline in the percentage of bajri. A part of it is probably due to the unseasonable character of the rainfall and a part is to be attributed to the substitution of cotton in place of bajri. Owing to high prices cultivation of cotton rose enormously till 1929 when the frost of that year and the fall in prices retarded its expansion. The frost of 1929 caused such a havoc that for years to come agriculturists are likely to pay less attention to this crop than before. The percentage of fruits and vegetables reveals a similar decline. The total occupied area in 1925-26 to 1929-30 shows an increase of 8,774 acres over that of 1909-10 to 1913-14, but the percentage of fallows and grass is still very high and shows a tendency to increase. A diminution has also occurred in the area of twice cropped land.
46. Methods of husbandry.-The methods of husbandry are the same as in Matar Taluka.

The principal castes of cultivators are four namely Patidars, Dharalas, Girasias and Musalmans. Of these the Patidars are the best cultivators. They have better resources than Dhalaras, Girasias and Musalmans, and know how to utilise them to the best advantage.
47. Irrigation wells.-The total number of pucca irrigation wells is 1,862 . In 1891-92 the number was 1,479 while in 1912-13 it was 2,005 . The number of kachha wells has however increased from 50 in 1912-13 to 144 in 1928-29. The number of wells in disuse has also increased from 198 in 1912-13 to 410 in 1928-29. The increase is due to the destruction of wells by floods of 1927 and the inability of the people to repair them. Of the pucca irrigation wells $(1,862)$ only a small percentage is in actual use. The reason for this is that well-irrigation owing to its high cost is not generally a paying proposition except for a cultivator who has 4 to 5 adults in his family. The water of many of the wells is moreover saltish and renders them unfit for irrigational use except in years of famine.
48. Tanks.-There is a large number of irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue and Public Works Departments. Water is taken from these tanks either by flow or Dhekudis for irrigating crops on lands of lower level. The following table shows that the area of irrigated lands has steadily decreased since 1926-27 :-

|  | Year | Area irrigated from tanks in Mehmedabad Taluka |  | Year | Area irrigated from tanke in Mehmedabad Taluka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1918-19 | -• | 233 | 1924-25 |  | 13 |
| 1919-20 | . | 684 | 1925-26 | $\cdots$ | 442 |
| 1920-21 | . | - . . . | 1926-27 | .. | 691 |
| 1921-22 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1927-28 | - | 208 |
| 1922-23 |  | 27 | 1928-29 | $\cdots$ | 198 |
| 1923-24 |  | $\cdots$ | 1929-30 | $\bullet$ | 187 |

The decrease is chiefly due to unsatisfactory rainfall. I inspected a number of tanks and found that owing to continued silting up and the floods of 1927 many of them have become too shallow to be of any use for irrigation.
49. Rivers.-Irrigation is done from the rivers by means of Dhekudis. Such lift wells are found along the banks of the Watrak, the Meshwo and the Shedhi but a considerable proportion of them are ordinarily neglected and worked only in years of famine.

The usefulness of the Khari river has much diminished owing to the widening of the bed and deposit of sand. The diversion of water into Khari Cut Canal at Raipur (South Daskroi) makes the stream run very low up to Bidaj where it is again swelled owing to the water that is thrown back into the bed. The result is that irrigation from the river has practically ceased in the villages of Lali, Bidaj and Mahij. The Irrigation Department have however compensated for this loss of water by extension of the system of Khari Cut Canal to these villages. But they being situated at the tail end of the system seldom receive an adequate supply. The following figures need no comment.

Area irrigated by the Khari Cut Canal.


[^43]50. Communications.-There are three made roads in the taluka. One connects Mehmedabad with Kaira, while the other runs from Mehmedabad to Dakor via Sihunj. The third road from Bareja to Nandej connects Lali and Bidaj with Bareja and Barejdi Station of Ahmedabad District.

The main line of the B.B. \& C.I. Railway runs from north-west to mouth-east. Mehmedabad station which is in the taluka and Barejdi station which is beyond it are useful for passenger and goods traffic.
51. Railway traffic statistics.-The information supplied by the General Traffic Manager, B.B. \& C.I. Railway, is so incomplete and unsatisfactory that no conclusion can be drawn from it.
52. Markets and Fairs.-Kaira and Mehmedabad in the taluka and Ahmedabad and Nadiad outside it are the principal market towns. The villagers of Hathnoli deal with Mahi Kantha villages of Halderwas and Ghodasar. These markets are however little availed of by small cultivators for selling their produce as they generally deal with local Banias. Rice and tobacco are purchased by outside traders direct from the cultivators.

There is no important fair held in the Taluka.
53. Population.-The population of the taluka according to the last four censuses is as under:-

| Year |  |  |  |  | Popudation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 93,674 |
| 1901 | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | . | 75,926 |
| 1911 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 67,692 |
| 1921 | .- | . | .. | .. | 66,016 |

It will be seen that since 1891, the population has declined by 27,659 souls, that is by 29 per cent. The chief causes for the decrease were famine, plague and influenza. During the decade from 1911-1921 there was a heavy loss of life owing to influenza in 1918 and 1919. Since 1921 population has been gradually recovering and it is estimated that, within these ten years, it has increased by about 7 per cent. There was little or no immigration into the taluka, during this decade and emigration outside was also very little.
54. Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.-The proportion of the area held by non-agriculturists has risen from 20.67 in 1915 to 34.09 in 1926. The increase is due chiefly to the taking up of nearly 8,000 acres of unoccupied Government land by non-agriculturists during this period. The proportion of agriculturists excluding labourers to the population was 56.6 at the census of 1921. The same proportion in 1911 was $67 \cdot 1$. The decrease is difficult to explain but is probably due to loss of life in 1918 and 1919 owing to influenza and the passing of considerable land into the lands of non-agriculturists.
55. Shops and Industries.-There is no industry worth mentioning in"the taluka. There are now two steam engine and one oil engine pumps in the taluka.
56. Labour and Wages.-The complaint about dearth of agricultural labour is universal. The dearth is due to the sharp fall in population since 1891. The shortage is felt seriously at the time of transplantation operations which have to be carried out simultaneously. Scarcity is also felt at the time of harvesting of kharif crops. The lack of adequate supply of field labourers is to a large extent responsible for the extensive area of fallow land.

As a result of the great war and the famine of 1918 prices of all commodities went up very high. Wages also rose and the scarcity of labour helped to keep them at the level which they reached. Agricultural wages show slight fluctuation in different parts of the taluka and in different seasons of the year. The average daily wages of a labourer employed for transplantation work or for lifting a kos from a well come to 9 annas including food which is worth 1 anna, while the daily wages of a labourer engaged for weeding operation or for harvesting crops come to 7 annas including food. The same wages in 1914 were 6 and 5 annas, respectively. It will thus be seen that they have risen by 50 and 40 per cent. Prices of agricultural produce have now dropped to the level of 1892-93,
but wages have not yet shown any tendency to decline. With the enormous fall in prices of agricultural produce wages must also decrease. But just as they are slow to rise they are also slow to fall. It is however anticipated that the wages of agricultural labourers will fall from the next season, but it is doubtful whether the fall will be proportionate to the fall in prices.
57. Prices.-The prices of the agricultural products of the taluka are shewn in Appendix I. The following table however gives the average prices of important products for the periods 1909 to 1913, 1918 to 1922, 1923 to 1925 and 1926 to 1930 and the prices now in force :-

| Crop | 1909 to 1913 | 1918 to 1922 | 1923 to 1925 | - 1896 to 1930 | Now |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Jowar | 14 I | 68 | 98 | 81 | 18 4 |
| Bajri : $\quad$, | 124 | 6. 1 | 98 | $7 \quad 15$ | $15 \quad 12$ |
| Paddy . | 1311 | - 0 | 8 8 | 117 | 1812 |
| Wheat .. $\cdot \bullet$ |  | 45 | 512 | $5 \quad 14$ | $\theta \quad 12$ |
| Kodrs .. | 171 | 121 | 151 | 160 | 300 |
| Cotton (with seed) .. | 58 | $315=$ | 30 | 312 | - 12 |

It will be seen that prices showed a fabulous rise between 1918 and 1922 and gradually declined during 1923 to 1925 except in the case of cotton. The steady decline was maintained except in the case of juwar and bajri till November of last year when the prices dropped suddenly and have now reached the level of 1892-93. The precipitate fall in the prices since last year is due principally to the universal slump in trade. I think the lowest point has been reached and it is hoped that they will soon attain the pre-war level. The tremendous fall in the prices of all products and particularly of rice and cotton has hit the agriculturists very hard this year.

The large increase in the prices of rice and cotton enabled the agriculturists to secure larger profits but they were nearly all swallowed up by necessary expenditure in lean years and the high cost of agricultural commodities and labour. The high prices did not therefore benefit the agriculturists to any great extent.
58. Agricultural stock.-Appendix D gives the figures of agricultural stock of the taluka during 1929-30. It will be seen therefrom that the total number of plough bullocks has increased by 484 since $1915-16$ but is still lower than the number in 1891-92. The cropped area per pair of plough cattle comes to 12.4 acres as gainst $12 \cdot 18$ acres of 1915-16.

The proportion of plough bullocks to the total occupied area has however increased from 6.6 acres to 6.9 acres. The number of cows has decreased but that of she-buffaloes has increased considerably. The increase of 2,940 and 3,142 in the number of sheep and goats, respectively, is alarming and constitutes ar real menace to agricultural prosperity. The increase in the number of goods-carts is satisfactory though it is still far short of the number in 1891-92. The numberpf ploughs has increased since 1915 by 592, but is still less than the number in 1891-92.
59. Revenue collection.-Appendix L gives the details of the collections, remissions and suspensions of assessment of the 57 Government villages during the period from 1918-19 to 1929-30: It will be seen that nearly 1 th of the total revenue was remitted during these years. The percentage of remissions to the total demand in each group is significant. In the first group the average remissions were 24 per cent., in the second group 37 per cent., in the third group 21 per cent. and in the last group 28 per cent. Although suspensions and remissions which are granted according to rules in force do not constitute proof of over assessment, they certainly imply that people have suffered far greater losses than Government. The percentages mentioned above would show that agriculturists of group II have been hit harder than those of the other groups. This is only natural as rice is the main crop of this area and it suffered heavily owing to ill-distributed or scanty rainfall during this period.

A glance at Appendix $K$ will show that great difficulty was experienced by people in paying up their dues. Although the number of coercive processes resorted to during this period is less than that in the period from 1910-11 to

1914-15, it clearly shows that collection of assessment was anything but easy, The records of this period also indicate that the taluka was always behind hand in the matter of recovery of land revenue.
60. Assessed unoccupied land and fallows.-The figures of Government assessed waste land are given in the following table :-

|  | Year |  | Assessed unoocupied land |  | Year |  | Assessed unoc. cupied land |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | Acres |  |  | - | Acres |
| 1891-92 | - | . | 4,527 | 1914-15 | - | $\cdots$ | 9,894 |
| 1901-02 | $\cdots$ | .. | 18,393 | 1916-17 | - | $\cdots$ | 6,476 |
| 1906-07 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,640 | 1917-18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,036 |
| 1912-13 | $\cdots$ | .. | 12,530 | 1929-30 | . | . . | 1,751 |

It will be seen that the area of unoccupied land reached the highest figure in 1901-02. This was the direct result of the disastrous famine of 1900 . It gradually fell to 8,640 acres in 1906-07, but again rose to 12,530 acres in 1912-13 as a result of the semi-famine conditions of 1911-12. Since then it steadily decreased to the lowest figure 1,036 acres in 1917-18. This was due to the taking up of large blocks of land by outsiders who are commonly known as lot-wallahs. During the last 12 years the area has again increased by 715 acres.

These figures clearly show that the power of the people to resist calamities is very much weakened. It is true that between 1912-13 and 1917-18, 11,494 acres of land were taken up by lot-holders on easy terms, but the condition of most of them is very unsatisfatory. Some of them have already relinquished land while in the case of others land has been forfeited for non-payment of assessment. The fact that some of them have still managed to keep their lands is due to the high prices which prevailed between 1918 and 1929 and the generous policy of Government of granting suspensions and remissions. During this period 1,755 acres including 16 acres of inami land belonging to lot-holders and others were forfeited for mon-payment of assessment and the area of land relinquished amounted to 349 acres including 10 acres of inami land. Owing to high prices of agricultural products more than half of this area was again taken up by lot-holders and others but their condition is no better than that of their predecessors.

Although there has been a substantial decrease in the area of unoccupied land, the percentage of land remaining fallow is still large. It is less than what it was in 1909-10 to 1913-14, but during last 3 years has shown a marked tendency to increase especially in groups I and II. In this taluka nearly 37 per cent. of the land is held on inami tenure. Mr. Robertson was of opinion that a considerable proportion of the fallow lands was contributed by inami lands for which no tenant could be found. This is certainly not the case now as will be seen from the following table:-

| Year | Total occupied area. | Khalsa land | Inami land | Khalsa land romaining failow | Inami land remaining fallow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A. g. | A. g. | A. .g. | A. g. | A; g . |
| 1925-28 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 88,917. 36 | 55,836 3 | $-32,98133$ | 4,869 20 | 2,338 10 |
| 1926-27.. | 88,955 12 | 65,978 35 | 32,976 17 | 4,127 9 | 2,101 21 |
| 1927-28. | 88,922 24 | 55,944 24 | 32,978 0 | 6,158 8 | 3,297 19 |
| 1928-29 ., | 88,872 11 | 55,91633 | 32,955 18 | 7,395 20 | 2,798 36 |
| 1928-30 .. | 88,848 17 | 65,907 24 | 32,940 33 | 7,469 0 | 4,029 0 |

The rise in the area of fallow land both khalsa and inami since 1927 is noteworthy. The reason for the increase seems to be that owing to floods which have diminished the fertility of the soil and low prices landowners as well as tenants have been finding cultivation of land less profitable than before. This is clearly borne out by the increase in the inami fallow land for which holders are prepared to accept rental lower than that of khalsa land.

61, Leases.-The majority of lands are leased on crop-share system. The landlord receives half the produce and pays the assessment. He occasionally
supplies manure and in rare cases gives half the seed of juwar and wheat and pays half the cost of labour charges. From the Pahani-Patraks (V. F. XII) it appears that leasing for cash rental increased when prices went up but decreased since last three years. The explanation for this appears to be that tenants preferred cash rents owing to high prices but insisted on crop share when the land was damaged by floods and prices went down.

Appendix G contains the statistics of cash rents selected by me. I have explained in paragraph 26 of Part I, the method of collection and tabulation of these statistics. From column 12 of this Appendix it will be seen that the average rent multiple for dry crop land of groups I, II, III and IV is respectively $2 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 78,1.86$ and $2: 65$. In the first three groups the largest proportion of the total area of recorded leases has a rent multiple of from $0 \cdot 1$ to $1 \cdot 9$ while in the fourth group the largest proportion has a rent multiple of from 2 to $2 \cdot 9$. This shows that the average rent multiple for each group is correct.

The reason for the higher multiple of group IV is that there is a large number of landless Dharalas in Hathnoli who owing to competition and the necessity. of land for maintaining cattle offer high rates. Similar is found to be the case in many of the villages whose rent multiple exceeds 2.

There is one point which must not be forgotten in giving due weight to the evidence of rent-multiples. Rents are obtained only from lands on which crops are raised or grass is grown and not from land which remains fallow, owing to dearth of labourers, and other causes beyond the control of the cultivators. The rent multiple of such land is obviously zero.
62. Sales.-Appendix $H$ gives statistics of sales. The method of collecting and tabulating the statistics is the same as in the case of Matar Taluka. Column 11 of the Appendix shows that the sale multiple is less than 20 in groups I and. IV, while it is a little over 20 in other groups.
63. Rent-suits.-The following table gives the number of rent-suits filed in the Mamlatdar's Court :-


I have already remarked that the evidence of rent-suits is not very conclusive, but the fact that in a taluka where crop-share is far more common than cash-rent, the number has considerably increased since 1926 , is some indication of the difficulties experienced by landlords to recover rents from their tenants. My inquiries in villages also confirm this conclusion.
64. Indebtedness.-In point of indebtedness this taluka is as bad as Matar Taluka. Private debts alone have been estimated by the Mamlatdar to be nearly Rs. 33,50,000. Besides the tagavi and co-operative debt amount approximately to Rs. $7,00,000$ and Rs. 45,000 , respectively. More than half of the tagai debt dates from 1927 when liberal loans were given by Government for building houses which had fallen during the floods. I have come across cases in this taluka also in which the total amount of tagavi and co-operative debt is far greater than the value of the land. Obviously in such cases repayment of debt is not possible without forfeiture of land. If poor cultivators are to be saved from utter destitution, I venture to think that an enquiry into this matter would be necessary to give relief in hard cases. The repayment of private as well as Government and co-operative debt is a heavy drain on the paltry resources of cultivators which makes any improvement of land almost impossible.
yo Ca 21-7
65. Economic Condition.-The bulk of holdings is under 5 acres and has increased from 13,351 at the last settIement to 14,025 in 1926-27. Fragmentation of holdings has thus occurred with the necessary result of reduction in profits of cultivation. The number of holdings over 100 acres has however increased owing to the taking up of large blocks of waste land by lot-holders.

The economic condition of the taluka is bad. Agriculture being the only industry prosperity is dependent upon good seasons. During the last 30 years there have been a number of bad years and a series of calamities. The floods of 1927 caused considerable damage by washing out the manure and scattering seeds of coarse grass. Walking along the bank of the Khari and the Watrak, I have seen in the villages of Lali and Sadra coarse grass six feet high which has rendered the land unfit for cultivation. Attempts to clear the land of this wild growth and raise crops on it have not been successful. Floods, frost, locusts and caterpillars coming in succession have hit all cultivators alike and given a great set-back to agriculture.

The condition of houses and their contents of petty farmers whether Dharalas or Patidars is as wretched as in Matar Taluka.

The condition of lot-wallahs is no better. They have spent a large amount of money in bringing the land under cultivation, in paying large advances to labourers from Borsad and elsewhere, in building huts for them and have found that most of them have run away after bad years without repayment of the debt and that their enterprise has not given them a return of 5 per cent. on the capital which was often borrowed at a higher rate of interest.
66. Conclusion.-The agricultural conditions in this taluka are in many respects similar to those in the Matar Taluka. There is a slightly greater proportion of Patidar cultivators in this taluka but my inquiries lead me to believe that here also the Patidar population is declining and many Patidars are leaving agriculture for other occupations. The figures of agricultural stock and population are better than the corresponding figures of Matar Taluka, but I have already pointed out that the total number of agricultural stock under almost each head is still far short of what it was in 1891-92. As regards the estimated increase in population it will be some years before the children born during the last decade are able to assist their parents in agricultural operations. In respect to Government waste, occupied fallow, relinquishments and forfeitures, rents, sale values, and economic condition, the situation is undoubtedly bad but the signs of decay are not so pronounced as in the case of the Matar Taluka. Indeed the taluka showed signs of recovery till 1927 when the floods of that year and the frost, locusts and caterpillars which destroyed the crops in succeeding years changed the situation. A great set-back was given to cultivation, distress became widespread and people were dispirited. I have quoted in paragraph 30 Mr. Hadow's opinion regarding the rates of original settlement. At the revision settlement an enhancement of nearly 21 per cent. was sanctioned by Government mainly on the ground that rainfall was to be relied upon and that the subletting value of land was decidedly high. The famine of 1900 demonstrated that the rates were too high. Reduced assessment was therefore levied till 1918 when revised rates which almost equalled the concession rates were sanctioned by Government for 30 years. Since the famine of 1900 , the change in the character of rainfall has made progress towards recovery difficult. We see that the power of the people to withstand shocks of famines and other calamities has become so weak that every time a famine or similar calamity breaks out, cultivation suffers greatly. Reviewing the conditions of agricultural life from the time of the original settlement there is hardly any doubt that the existing assessment presses hardly upon the cultivators and renders them less able to resist calamities. I think the lightening of the burden of assessment is essential in order to give an impetus to extension of cultivation and to increase the power of the people to resist calamities.

Following the method described in paragraph 31, the index figure for groups I, II, III and IV comes to Rs. 3-11-0, Rs. 2-7-0, Rs. 2-10-0, and Rs. 3-0-0, respectively. In group II rice is the most valuable crop and almost every cultivator owns a few bighas of rice land. Dry crops are not of much importance and profits are made mostly out of rice crop. Moreover the number of villages in this group is only six. The index figure is therefore misleading. Nevertheless this group
needs greater relief than the other groups, owing to its worst revenue history and largest proportion of fallow land.

From Appendices B and $M$ it will be seen that the proportion of fallows and the increase in Government waste are the least in group III while the proportion of fallow is fairly large in groups I and IV. The increase in Government waste in group I is comparatively small while there is none in group IV.

The index figure of group IV is unreliable as there is only one village in this group. Hathnoli is the remotest village in the taluka and is entirely inhabited by Dharalas whose condition is very wretched. The rent multiple is high owing to a large number of landless Dharalas and not on account of the superiority of the soil or other factors.

Having regard to the above considerations and my observation, I am of opinion that a reduction of 12.5 per cent. in the current rates of groups I, III and IV and 18.75 per cent. in the rate of group II would be just and reasonable.
67. Recommendations.-I do not think it necessary to disturb the grouping but while proposing the above reductions, I have recommended a higher or lower reduction in certain villages according to their present condition, for which reasons are given.

The differentiation is made with the object of equalising the burden as far as possible. It virtually amounts to leaving a higher or lower margin for the cultivators according to the fertility of the soil and their resources.
68. My proposals are as follows :-



There are three inami villages but as they are unsurveyed no proposals are made in respect to them.

These reductions should be made on soil rates only whether wet or dry. No reduction is recommended in case of water rate which is moderate and is always remitted when the crop fails owing to shortage of rain.
69. Bhatha land.-The quality of bhatha land has deteriorated owing to deposit of sand and the productive capacity of the soil is now much less than before. I think the bhatha land on the Sabarmati in the South Daskroi Taluka where the maximum rate ranges from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. $5-0-0$ per acre is in no way inferior to the bhatha land on the rivers of this Taluka. The bhatha land on the Watrak is slightly superior to that on the other rivers. The present rate is Rs. 8 per acre at Kaira, Rs. 6 on the Watrak above Kaira and Meshwo and Rs. 5 on the Khari. I propose Rs. 5 per acre for the bhatha land on the Watrak and Rs. 4-8-0 elsewhere.
70. Reclassification.-Reclassification of lands damaged by the floods of 1927 was made soon after in most of the river-side villages. But in Samadra, Lali and Bidaj, I found that certain numbers which have suffered considerably owing to deposit of sand were not included. The tests taken by me showed that their classification has gone down by more than two annas. Reclassification of such numbers in these and other river-side villages seems necessary. In Bidaj, Lali and possibly Mahij there are a few kyari numbers which have become useless for raising rice crop and which have either remained waste or on which dry crops have been grown for the last 13 years. Their reclassification also seems necessary.
71. Tanks.-Many of the small irrigation tanks have become too shallow to be of any use for irrigation. It is recommended that they should be put in efficient order and where this is not feasible the himayat levied for their water should be struck off.
72. Waste lands.-Owing to deep attachment to land and the stubborn hope of making up all losses in good years lot-holders as well as other land-holders do not generally relinquish land unless either their resources are exhausted or they find cultivation hopeless. In case of such relinquishments, I think it would be only equitable to give the first option to these people or their legal heirs to take up the land free of occupanoy price whenever they apply for it or there is a demand for it from other people.

- 73. The current lease expires in 1947. I recommend that the reductions proposed by me may be sanctioned till the expiry of the current lease.

> M. D. BHAT, Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

No. S.R.V.-44.
From

A. MASTER, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kaira ;

To
The COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

Kaira, 2nd/7th April 1931.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward herewith the settlement reports of the Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas of the Kaira District prepared by Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., who was placed on special duty for the purpose.
2. The two talukas have for many years presented a difficult problem. It is generally recognised that in the hands of good cultivators the land in spite of vagaries of seasons will yield good crops. Before the Dharalas were finally weaned from their turbulent habits and settled on the land, a process which may be said to have been completed in by 1855, there was much waste land and the better land was in the hands of Patidars. The Dharalas have been very slow to acquire agricultural skill and good agricultural habits. Consequently they have only been able to till smaller individual areas of land than Patidars and their income proportionate to the acreage they hold has been very meagre. The increase of the Dharala population and the decrease of the Patidars has intensified difference in standards between the two communities. Before the principles of the jaint report were adopted, this difference was recognised by what was called Caste Vighoti. That is to say, Kanbis had to pay more than Dharalas, sometimes twice as much, for an exactly similar piece of land. This system was abandoned in what is known as "The original settlement" that is to say the first settlement (1863) under the principles of the Joint Report. The grouping was made according to the general practice, on a geographical basis. The Commissioner, however, was very uneasy about the effect of it and especially in cases where the new rates were more than double the old. (Government Selection, New Series, No. CCCI, subsidiary page 21.) He therefore insisted upon making a slight reduction of the new rates in 21 villages. But there was not, in fact, any great modification of the Joint Report principles. The same system was maintained in the two subsequent settlements and was only tempered by special remissions and remissions under the Igatpuri concession rules. Since the original settlement the Kanbi population has been rapidly diminishing and there has been no marked increase in the skill and industry of the Dharala population. (The Mussalmans and Rajputs may for this purpose be ranked with the Dharalas.) The rates of assessment designed for a Kanbi population have therefore fallen more and more upon a population increasingly Dharala and must be decreased until they reach figures suited to its inferior skill. The last revision survey was introduced only in 1894 and was not due for revision until 1924, but owing to adverse conditions the settlement had to be prematurely modified in 1918 and now again in 1931 a modification has had to be considered. The end of the process so far as concerns Mehmedabad seems in sight, but the same cannot be definitely said for Matar.
3. The two talukas will now be discussed separately on the basis of the information compiled by the Special Enquiry Officer. There are three important questions to be decided :
A.-Is there a decline of agricultural prosperity ?
B.-Can this be checked even partially by reduction of the assessment ?
C.-If so, to what extent should the assessment be reduced ?

I have framed these questions with some care, as it is important to get the issues clear.
4. Matar.-The evidence shows that there has been a continuous decline. The Special Enquiry Officer has made a point of the present poor economic
condition of the Dharalas (paragraph 30) and states that they and others are probably worse off than formerly. It is not clear to what period the Special Enquiry Officer refers. In 1855, as the Kaira Gazetteer p. 33 states, the Kolis (Dharalas) were still very poor, subsisting on the fruits of Mahuda trees or wild vegetables. An improvement was noted in 1858-1864 and in 1876-77. Mr. Ozanne, Survey Commissioner in 1893, notes (Revenue Settlement report of Matar Taluka, p. 80) that the Koli Dharalas are notoriously lazy, unthrifty and unskilful and the amount of indebtedness is startling thus modifying his previous opinion that many of the Kolis of Matar were nearly as skilful and industrious cultivators as Kunbis (vide letter of the Commissioner Mr. Reid, pp. 85-86 id). Exactly the same may be said of the Dharalas to-day. There are, of course, some prosperous and industrious Dharalas, but they are not numerous. The positive evidence for decline may be summarised as follows :-
(a) The decrease in the number of irrigation wells (Special Enquiry Officer's report, paragraph 13). This is due to the fall of the subsoil water, but the flood of 1927 restored the normal level. This factor by itself will therefore cease to obstruct the growth of prosperity.
(b) The stagnation of the growth of population. Here again there are signs of recovery. The provisional census figures are 58,975 slightly exceeding the figures of 1911, i.e., 58,705 .
(c) The steadiness of statistics of plough bullocks in spite of an increase in the occupied area.
(d) The increase in the number of milk-cows, sheep and goats which points to the increase of the breeding industry at the expense of agriculture.
(e) The decrease in the number of milk-buffaloes, which are a valuable part of the stock of the prosperous farmer.
$(f)$ The very large percentage of remissions to the total demand.
(g) The poor figures of leases and sales. The leases do not amount to twice the assessment and the sale-prices are under twenty times the assessment.
The number of registered transactions (sales, etc.,) has greatly diminished within the last three years falling in the Matar office from 1,361 to 875 and in the Kaira office from 329 to 142. These figures are not given in the Special Enquiry Officer's report, but are worth recording. These facts point to the decline of agricultural credit, which is confirmed by the bankrupt state of the majority of co-operative credit societies.

It should be noticed that the Special Enquiry Officer has in some cases made comparisons of present conditions with conditions prevailing at the beginning of the first revision settlement. The comparison is, however, only relevant for the purpose of estimating the chances of recovery of prosperity and do not indicate that the rates of the second revision settlement are now excessive.
5. The remainder of the evidence for decline is of doubtful value. The rainfall of the last 13 years is as good as that of the period 1903-1911 (id. paragraph 10). The cultivation of rice has diminished, but other paying crops have been introduced and there has been an increase in the cultivation of valuable crops such as tobacco. Without closer analysis it is impossible to derive any certain conclusions from the figures of areas irrigated from tanks and rivers. The scarcity of labour and the rise of wages are not factors of economic deterioration and the Special Enquiry Officer has pointed out that the current rates are not assailable on the point of prices. The figures of waste land are better now than 1914-15 and, even though some 5,000 acres were thrown up in the ten years prior to 1929-30, there is less unoccupied land than ever before.

The large quantity of inam land is remarkable, but it is difficult to say how far it affects the general situation. It affects the total revenue of the taluka by reducing the average assessment per acre. But little of it is in the hands of Dharalas or even Kunbis.

The increase of holdings under five acres is not necessarily a sign of economic deterioration. If this were so, a large number of large holdings would indicate. agricultural prosperity. But large holdings are generally deprecated on the
ground that it is to the interest of the State to see a large number of small landowners rather than a large number of tenants. It is probably more profitable to the average man to combine a small holding with labour for others, especially if he is like the Dharala, indolent and unskilled. The great difficulty of minute holdings from the revenue point of view is that the holder always argues that he cannot maintain himself on his land and expects suspensions and remissions, when he has not a bumper crop.
6. The positive signs of deterioration are, however, quite sufficient to justify action. The decline has been substantially checked by a generous policy of suspensions and remissions, but has continued in despite of them. There are some prospect of a recovery. Conditions will undoubtedly improve although very slowly. The subsoil water is now at a normal level. The population shows an increase on that of 1921. The number of plough bullocks has not decreased. The decrease in milk-buffaloes is only 8 per cent. and there has not been great loss of capital, as 911 milk-buffaloes have been replaced by 8,368 sheep and goats. The relative value of a milk-buffalo to an ovine may be taken as 50 to 5 . The reply to question $A$ in paragraph 3 is therefore, that there has been a long and continuous decline, which now shows faint signs of coming to an end, but that recovery will be a long and tedious process.
7. The question whether this decline can be checked by a reduction of the assessment (question B) can thus be answered in. the affirmative. There is nothing to prove that the current rates of assessment caused the decline, but a reduction in rates will necessarily stimulate recovery, whether its benefits reach the small or the large landlord. I do not accept the reasons underlying the conclusions reached by the Special Enquiry Officer, in his paragraph 31, as there is no evidence that high rates have been the cause of the decline. The only fact which is certain is that the rates now being levied are bigher than settlement principles allow.
8. It now remains to decide to what extent the rates should be reduced (Question C). It is a principle of settlement that Government should take a sum equal to half the average rental value of a given area (the group). The average rental multiples of the four groups are respectively for jarayat $1 \cdot 78,1 \cdot 89,1 \cdot 68$ and 2.03 . If there were strong indications of a general improvement it might be justifiable to reduce the assessment only so much as would be necessary to bring the multiples to 2. In that case the assessment of the last group would remain unchanged. But to check a decline and to foster recovery a more generous reduction is needed. A general reduction for the whole taluka of 25 per cent. would give a general multiple of $2 \cdot 46$, say $2 \cdot 5$. This would give a liberal margin. The Special Enquiry Officer has proposed the same general deduction by other calculations (paragraph 31). But there are objections to including the percentages of grass and fallow. To do so is to combine estimates founded on conjecture with statistics of figures most carefully tested. Moreover, the areas in Appendix $G$ presumably contain fallows and grass. It would have been difficult for the Special Enquiry Officer to exclude rentals of such areas and he does not indicate that he has done so. Further, the fallow and grass lands not included in Appendix $G$ cannot be considered any more than excluded cropped areas.
9. Although I accept the general reduction of 25 per cent. the distribution proposed by the Special Enquiry Officer is questionable. Although he does not formally reconstitute groups, he does in a sense create six new groups bringing the total to ten. There is no inherent objection to this procedure, especially as it has always been recognised that rate reductions during the currency of a settlement may be applied to individual villages. But in such cases full details are needed so as to prove the case for each village separately treated. The details given are too vague to support the proposals and as expressed are not justifiable reasons for varying the assessment of the group. Fertility of soil, the caste of cultivators, the size of houses and the proportion of fallow land are not factors which can be taken into consideration in fixing the actual figures of rates, and the two former factors are definitely excluded by rule. So far as any of these factors indicate lack of skill in cultivation, they are relevant, but unless relative statistics are produced, the use which can be made of the knowledge is very limited. I have some statistics on the point but not sufficient to be of value.
10. The differences made by the Special Enquiry Officer within the groups are never greater than two annas in the rupee and generally only one anna. Such differences as between villages of the same group are inconsiderable and may be removed by fixing a uniform rate. But there may be some villages, which do need special consideration and it is therefore not desirable to make a uniform and rigid reduction of 25 per cent. of the assessment for every village. Further, the average rentals for each group are not uniform and there is enough difference between the rental multiples of groups 3 and 4 to make a distinction in the reductions possible.

The dry crop rent multiples of the four groups are $1 \cdot 78,1 \cdot 89,1 \cdot 68$ and $2 \cdot 03$. If these multiples are brought up to 2.46 reductions will be involved of 27.6 per cent., $23 \cdot 16$ per cent.; $31 \cdot 72$ per cent. and $17 \cdot 54$ per cent. or about 4, 4,5 and 3 annas. These reductions are approximately those proposed by the Special Enquiry Officer, but he has differentiated between a number of different villages. I shall now proceed to take the groups in order.

Group I.-The Special Enquiry Officer considers certain villages to needless relief than others and has made proposals accordingly. Three of the villages he mentions have rental multiples better than 2.00 (Alindra, Maliataj and Siholdi) and are what are known as Patidar villages bordering on the Charotar. The remainder are hardly distinguishable from each other in respect to these statistics. It is not worthwhile making a distinction of one anna for three villages in a group and the whole group may therefore be allowed a reduction of 4 annas (equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-9-0).

Group II.-The Special Enquiry Officer has proposed three grades of reductions, 3,4 and 5 annas. In the four villages to which he proposes to allow a reduction of three annas only, the number of Patidar (or good cultivators) is comparatively large, but this is true also of several other villages in the same group. Only two of these villages have rental multiples of over three, viz., Devataj and Sinjiwada, which like the better villages in group I border on ${ }_{\text {w }}$ the Charotar. One is an island and the other is a peninsula and appear to deserve no reduction. But neither village has any sale statistics and their absence is an unfavourable sign. As regards the three villages proposed for a reduction of five annas more statistics would have been welcome. But in one of them, Vavdi, the lease statistics are good and the sale statistics are not inferior to several other villages of the group. It is not stated what the proportion of fallow land is or why it has not been relinquished. In Varsang the figure of relinquished land is not given and it has not been mentioned that there is a large area of land irrigated from the river Sabarmati, while Vautha, the Dholka village on the other side, has no such facilities. The lease statistics for Kajipura are wanting and the sale statistics could hardly be worse. The village is a Kalambandhi village and appears to have strayed from its group. But in the absence of definite evidence there seems to be no reason for differentiating these villages from others of the group by a reduction of only one anna more. The case of Kajipura may be taken up at the next enquiry or at the next settlement, but it is difficult to take it up now, both for want of evidence and because regrouping this village would involve the regrouping of five Mehmedabad villages north of the Meshva, and possibly more to the north of the Vatrak, which now also seem to be out of their right group (and rightly to belong to that group in which Mr. Fernanden originally placed them in 1893). The reduction proposed will be substantial enough. That is to say, a reduction of four annas for all the villages in this group (equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 3).

Group III.-Here again the Special Enquiry Officer has proposed three grades of reductions. Navagam and Naika are certainly the two best villages and the four villages for which he has proposed a five annas reduction are the worst. But here it must be remembered that village lands are not always cultivated by its inhabitants. The Navagam Patidars cultivate lands in Pinglaj, Chanindra and part of Kathvada as well as in Navagam and these lands are the best in those villages. This was the bond of connection which justified the inclusion of these villages in the small group excepted from the temporary remissions. of 1929-30 and 1930-31. Consequently it is impossible to rely upon a visual survey of the houses in a village and their
contents for an estimation of the condition of agriculture in the villages. In Setra, for instance, some of the land is owned by non-resident Patidars and its condition is a striking contrast to the land of the residents. It seems useless to make a special differentiation of one or two annas in the rupee, merely because the cultivators who actually live in the village site are worse cultivators than those, who live in adjoining villages. I do not propose to make any such differentiation. As regards Naika the statistics of leases are too meagre to be of value and there are no statistics of sales. It is true that the Navagam group has been getting ample water for the last two years, but it now appears that the Kalambandhi villages are entitled only to a flow of from 26 to 44 cusecs in a normal year compared with the 60 cusecs that they received in the last two years and their prosperity from this cause is not likely to last. The rental and sale multiples of these villages do not justify any separate treatment. I therefore propose a uniform reduction of five annas. This reduction is that proposed by the Special Enquiry Officer for four villages, but I have proposed it for all in view of the lease statistics. The sale statistics are also extremely poor, although actually they are not much lower than those of group II. The result will be equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-6 which will temporarily assimilate this group to group IV.

Group IV.-The Special Enquiry Officer has proposed a reduction of four annas for the majority of the villages of the group. The comparatively high lease multiples are supported by higher sale multiples than those cf other groups and there is no reason to allow a reduction of more than three annas in the rupee. The difference in the general standard of cultivation of the five villages distinguished from the remainder is probably not so great as to justify any differenciation. I propose therefcre a reduction of three annas (equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-7-0).

## Talukdari Villages.

Kharenti is geographically in group IV, but has a maximum rate equal to that of group III. It may be allowed a reduction of five annas in the rupee equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-6, so that it will pay revenue on the same scale as adjoining villages. Hariala shculd be allowed a reducticn of fcur annas in the rupee, like other villages cf its grcup. Barcda, as the Special Enquiry Officer states, needs no ccncession. Dharcda may be given a concessicn of a reduction of five annas in.the rupee, like the villages adjoining it.
11. Rice lands.-The Special Enquiry Officer has proposed that the same reduction shall be allowed in the soil rates rif rice lands as in the rates of dry crop lands. He has not given reasons in detail for his prcposal, presumably because of the shortage of statistical data. The reasons given are not valid without further explanation, as will be seen on analysis. The statistics of rice lard leases are poor, relating to 162 acres only. It should be mentioned here that the Special Enquiry Officer has not taken into account the fact that although the general rate for water is Rs. 2, the Kalambandhi villages pay a rate of Rs. 6. The indices for Kalambandhi villages will therefore have to be corrected, and Statistics cf grcup III subdivided into two sub-groups-Kalambandhi villages and others.

The position is as follows :-
The assessment of the rice land is ecmpcsed of the ordinary rate for dry crop land plus a water rate. Owing to the peculiar system of classification in Gujarat the soil rate or dry crop portion of the assessment is generally as much or even higher than the assessment of similar dry crcp lands. The water assessment is except in the case of Kalambandhi villages much lower than the soil assessment. The result is that when water fails, the relief afforded by remission of the water rate is not great and it may happen that the rice crop cf a village may ecmpletely fail and yet the full assessment for scil will have to be paid unless the.bulk cf the cther crops in the village also fail, in which case there will be suspensions of the scil rate. These remissions however, have apparently made it worth while for the landowners to keep riceland uncultivated. The area assessed to rice is 23,248 acres cut of a total of 108,528 cultivable acres, i.e. a percentage of $21 \cdot 4$. The percentage of the area cropped with rice to the total occupied area was in the pericd 1927-28 to 1929-30 only $11 \cdot 12$. Roughly halt the area assessed to rice is therefcre nct cropped with rice. It is not known whether this area is crcpped with cther crops, but the increase in grass or fallow in the period 1910 to 1929-30 roughly corresponds with
the decrease in rice cuitivation and it therefore may be assumed that the larger part of riceland not sown with rice is left uncultivated. It is evident, therefore that either dry crops cannot be grown in this land or that it is more profitable for the owners to keep it uncultivated, when rice cannot be grown. The statistics do not indicate whether the same land remains uncultivated from year to year and it would take some time to obtain this information. But in any case there appears no necessity to make any reduction in the rice soil rates, as proposed. If any concession is to be given, it should be by revision of classification, by halving the classification annas and consequently the soil assessment and adding the amount thus deducted to the water rate. In cases of failure of the rice crop the owners would thus gain a greater remission. Practically this operation would be affected by allowing a remission of half or a quarter of the soil assessment, when the whole or half of the water assessment is remitted. This would be quite easy, as remissions are made by survey numbers. Government would then profit in good years and make remissions only in bad years instead of losing a fixed amount every year. The cultivators would find it easier to pay a high assessment in good years and a very low assessment in bad years, instead of having to save in good years in order to find money in bad years, a system; which they find it difficult to follow. I make this proposal thereforefor all villages in place of the proposal of the Special Enquiry Officer. I believe that the Settlement Commissioner will agree to the remission being of half the soil assessment, as in Gujarat the soil classification annas were doubled for a purpose, which, as Mr. Gordon points out in the Settlement Manual, Part II, page 349, was not achieved. This concession should apply to old rice land only. New rice lands which are dry crop lands with a special water assessment should be granted the reductions of dry crop lands in this group on the soil portion of théir assessment.
12. As regards the Kalambandhi villages, which have always been a great soúrce of trouble, experiments have now been made, which show that in a normal year they are entitled only to a flow from 44 to 26 cusecs at Pinglaj, the quantity diminishing as water is taken. The Special Enquiry Officer's suggestion that they should be guaranteed a flow of 50 cusecs in a bad year is therefore impracticable. His suggestion that the Prant Officer should visit the Kalambandhi villages in the rains is a good one and may be approved as there are a number of problems, connected with the distribution of water which need solution.
13. Bhatha land.-I concur in the proposals of the Special Enquiry Officer.
14. Reclassification.-Reclassification was made after the floods. There seems no reason to do this work over again, as the results of the Special Enquiry Officer's tests have not been given. Classification depends to some extent upon the individual judgment and it is quite possible that another officer might consider that a reduction of two annas or more is justified.
15. Tanks.-It is unprofitable from a revenue point of view to put'small tanks in order, particularly, when the rainfall has materially diminished. Most of them were constructed to deal with a higher rainfall and the most efficient repairs will not lead to a better water supply. In many cases the himayat was struck off small inefficient tanks about twenty years ago.
16. Waste lands.-The difficulties in giving a first option to original owners of relinquished lands or to their heirs are too great to make the proposal of the Special Enquiry Officer practicable.
17. Period of concessions.-I agree with the Special Enquiry Officer that the reductions should be valid until the expiry of the current settlement.

## II. MEHMEDABAD.

The evidence for decline is much less for this taluka than for Matar. The points are:-
(1) Decrease in the number of irrigation wells.
(2) Increase in the number of ovine cattle.
(3) The large percentage of remissions to the total demand.
-(4) Poor figures of leases and sales. In one group only (if the group consisting of one village only be excluded) does the average multiple amount to twice the assessment.
(5) Fall in credit of the agriculturists.

Favourable features are-
(1) The increase in population 67,692 (1911) to 73,283 (1931).
(2) The increase in plough bullocks.
(3) The decrease in milch cows.
(4) The increase in milch buffaloes.

The decrease in the number of irrigation wells is likely now to be a thing ot the past. The increase in ovine cattle is not very serious when combined with an increase in other agricultural stock. The fall in credit of the agricultural population will disappear with the increase of agricultural prosperity. The large percentage of remissions and the poverty of sale and lease figures reflect bad times in the past, but do not offset the positive indications of returning prosperity. The average rainfall for the last 13 years is 8 inches better than that of Matar although the maximum rates are on the whole lower than those of Matar. The number of registered transactions in the Mehmedabad office has fallen in the last three years from 870 to 735.
2. As in the case of Matar Taluka the remaining evidence for decline adduced by the Special Enquiry Officer is not convincing. The cultivation of rice (paragraph 45) shows no extraordinary variations. The decline in the percentage of bajri is in no way alarming. It appears to have been replaced by money crops, pulses, cotton and green fodder. Green fodder is perhaps not a money crop, but it enables more milch buffaloes to be maintained and the sale of milk is a profitable industry. The figures of grass and fallows appear to be settling down. There is a slight but steady increase in the cultivation of sugarcane, wheat and condiments to compensate for a similarly slight decrease in the cultivation of other crops. The figures of waste land (paragraph 60) are not very striking and the relinquishment of some 700 acres of land during the last twelve years should not give rise to pessimism. The increase of acreage in fallow land during the last five years does however, indicate that cultivation is becoming unprofitable, probably through the high price of labour, and that more land thanformerly is being devoted to pasture. There has been an increase of holdings under five acres and also an increase of holdings over 100 acres, so that it is not possible to infer economic deterioration unless it is argued that economic welfare is impossible except when the land is held in holdings of from 5 to 100 acres. The favourable signs are more marked than in the case of Matar Taluka (see above) and it may be asserted in reply to question $A$ in paragraph 3 that there has been a decline, which now shows definite indications of becoming arrested and that recovery is probable. A reduction of assessment, however, small, is likely to be a useful factor in stimulating recovery and this opinion is a reply to question B.
3. The percentage by which the rates should be reduced can be decided upon the same principles as for Matar Taluka. The Mehmedabad statistics of dry crop leases are more numerous than these cf Matar, presumably because, although the total cultivable area is greater in Matar than in Mehmedabad, there is more khalsa land in the latter taluka, and because leases of inam land are not taken into consideration. The total average lease multiple of Mehmedabad is 2 as compared with 1.9 of Matar and the total sale multiple is 20 as compared with 13.75 of Matar. The conclusion reached previcusly from other evidence that Mehmedabad is in a better conditicn than Matar is therefore borne out by the lease and sale statistics. Mehmedabad in fact just attains the limit which marks the maximum demand that should be taken by Government. The sale multiple of 20 , moreover, is generally considered to be equivalent to a lease multiple of 2. The average dry crop rental multiples for the four groups are $2 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 78,1 \cdot 86$, and $2 \cdot 65$. In order to give a general multiple of $2 \cdot 50$ (this being, as in the case of Matar, a reasonable figure for a taluka in which there has been a manifest decline of prosperity) a general reduction of 20 per cent. is necessary. The SpecialEnquiry Officer has (paragraph 66) proposed reductions of $12 \cdot 5$ per cent. (three groups) and 18.75 per cent. (one group) only. He has, as in the case of Matar, made differentiations within the groups. For reascns previously given I do not accept his proposals and consider that the reducticns should be given according to the multiples of the groups. I do not accept his conclusions in paragraph 66 and particularly with regard to the degree of damage done by the frost, locusts and caterpillars. It is not the first time that these calamities have
occurred, and the sphere of damage was limited. Distress has never been widespread. The general condition of the taluka has been painted in unduly lurid colours and the reference to the rates of the original settlement is besides the point. That this is so is indicated by the Special Enquiry Officer's detailed propesals which involve for the most part a reduction of only two annas, which is in fact lower than the reductions which the statistics appear to justify.
4. The Special Enquiry Officer proposes that mcst of the villages of group I should be allowed a reducticn of two annas in the rupee. He makes certain exceptions in the case of some, principally river side villages, which he considers to reed special reductions. It is, however, impossible to accept differentiaticn with ut detailed information of the degree of damage done to each village and the effect that damage should have on the assessment. It is a revenue principle that damage to a survey number should be remedied by reclassification or by striking off the assessment and not by a general reduction of rates affecting other survey numbers which have not been damaged. The same argument applies to salt-impregnated lands. The fact that the propertion of fallow is very large should have been supported by figures, if used at all far differentiation of reductions. But the fact though it may be used in a general way to indicate that the cultivaticn of crrps is being replaced by grass-growing, cannot be employed as yardstick f.r measuring a reduction. I would therefore not treat these villages differently frcm the others of their group. As regards the six villages of group II, the statement that dry crops are not of much importance seems inccrrect. In khalsa he ldings (Mehmedabad second revision settlement report pp. 70-71) there is about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ times as much dry crop land as of rice. It is not clear how the Special Enquiry Officer has balanced these very general considerations so as to arrive at an index figure c.f Rs. 2-12-6 in preference to Rs. 2-7-0. In group III the Special Enquiry Officer has again made two rates of reduction. I do not consider that the difference can be justified. In group IV there is only one village. The note of the Special Enquiry Officer does not help in fixing the exact figure of reduction.
5. According to dry crop lease multiples of the groups the reductions should be of $3,4,4$ and nil annas. The lease multiples are so clcse to those of Matar that it would be difficult to justify a wide difference in reductions. The multiples are for Matar $1 \cdot 78,1 \cdot 89,1 \cdot 68$ and $2 \cdot 03 ;$ Mehmedabad $2 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 78,1 \cdot 86$ and $2 \cdot 65$. I consider that no reduction is needed for Hathnoli (group IV) because the lease figures are ample in number and high in incidence. The village was put in a separate group at the second revision settlement with a rate of Rs. $2-8-0$, the Commissioner having suggested Rs. $2-0-0$. The lease figures show that this optimism was justified and that no concession is now needed. The Special Enquiry Officer's argument that the rental multiple should be ignored, because the high rents are due to scarcity of land, cannot be accepted. The landless Dharalas would not in any case profit by a fall in the rate of assessment and it is possible that the landed Dharalas now profit by the presence of a larger number of agricultural labourers than in other villages and are able to raise better crops. The reductions of $3,4,4$ and nil annas, which may be adopted fer dry crcp lands only will amount to a general reduction of about 20 per cent. These reductions may be ccmpared with those proposed for Matar. The Mehmedabad dry-crcp rates are lower than those of Matar although it is dcubtful whether this difference is justified particularly in the case of the villages of group I of either taluka which adjcin. But there are no data to justify re-grouping. Group I Mehmedabad will get reducticns equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0, while group I Matar will get reductions equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-9-0. Group III of Mehmedabad will get reductions equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 as compared with Rs. 2-7-0 of group II of Matar. There are no other adjacent groups.
6. Rice Lainds.-The water rate for the whole taluka is Rs. 2. The area assessed to rice is 18,805 acres out of a total of 92,262 acres, a percentage of $20 \cdot 4$. The percentage of the area cropped with rice in the period 1927-28 to 1929-30 was 12.21. The position does not greatly differ frcm that of Matar and the same concessions may be given. That is, the remission rules should be modified in the case of old rice lands by allowing a remission of one half or one quarter of the soil rates in addition to the remission of the water rate, according to the anna valuation. New rice lands should be allowed the reducticn granted to dry crop lands in their soil rates, which are assessed on the same principles as dry crcp lands. This concession should affect all groups.

Bhatha lands.
I agree with the proposals of the Special Enquiry. Officer.
Reclassification, etc.
I consider that as in the case of Matar Taluka no steps are necessary.
Period of Concessions.
The reductions should prevail during the remainder of the current settlement.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. MASTER,

Collector of Kaira.

# (Below No. S.R.V. 44 dated 2/7th April 1931 from the Collector of Kaira.) 

\author{

- No. S.T. 860.
}

Poona, 30th May 1931.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.
2. The condition of these two talukas has for many years given rise to doubts as to whether they were overassessed and the purpose of this enquiry was an investigation into the facts and the preparation of statistical data to show whether the assessment was too high and, if so, by how much. The Special Enquiry Officer has collected the details required for a revision settlement which include the main pcints relevant to the question.
3. To start with Matar, the rainfall has on the whole been adequate but not well distributed. The average of the last 13 years is 28 , which is enough for dry crop. In that period there were 2 years of drought, one of excessive rain and 3 that were good, the rest being fair or poor. An enquiry by the Superintendent of Land Records showed that the water level in wells in Kaira District had sunk since the previous settlement but the heavy rain of 1927 has raised it.
4. The method used in paragraph 11 of comparing the percentages of the total area covered by different crops is apt to be misleading if it is not borne in mind that the total area has increased. It is true that rice has fallen frcm 13.73 per cents in 1909-13 to $11 \cdot 12$ per cent. in 1927-29 but the actual decrease is from 11,859 acres to 10,786 and the average area in 1925-29 was 11,818 acres, a comparatively small decrease. Meanwhile cotton has risen from 5,265 acres to 11,859 in the same period. A great deal too is made in the report of the point that the percentage of fallow has not decreased. It has remained at about 21 per cent. The essential fact that the net cropped area has risen by 17,243 acres in the last 16 years and that the existing rates of assessment have been in force for the greater part of that time is not mentioned. The following figures are to the point:

|  |  |  | Net assessedcropped area. Acres | Area occupied tocaltivation. Acres |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1909-13 | $\cdots$ | . | 67,842 | 86,379 |
| 1925-29 |  |  | 85,225 | 97,145 |
| 1927-29 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 85,086 | 97,010 |

It is obvious too that the bad effects of the flood of 1927 have been overestimated. The good effects are never mentioned.
5. In paragraph 13 the decrease of pucca wells is mentioned; a fall of 114 in 1,302 . Thisdecrease is common wherever cotton has extended and is not significant. In paragraph 18 are given figures of population. It seems to be taken for granted that an increase in population means an increase in prosperity. This is by no means a general rule, as the greater the population the greater is the subdivision of the produce. In the particular conditions of Matar Taluka an increase in the number of tenants and labourers would probably tend to increased production. The 1931 census shows a total of 57,148 as against 58,705 in 1911, so that the enormous losses of 1918 from influenza have almost been made good. It needs to be mentioned that the figure here shown for Matar and that given in paragraph 23 for Mehmedabad were supplied by the Deputy Superintendent, Central Abstraction Office, Surat. They are considerably below those given by the Collector ( 58,975 and 73,283, respectively) which, if correct, would denote an increase.
6. In paragraph 23 the retrograde significance of an increase in cows and a decrease in she-buffaloes is duly emphasised. It might have been expected that the opposite tendency noted in Mehmedabad Taluka (paragraph 58) would have been similarly noticed on the credit side, but it is passed over in silence.
7. In the latter half of paragraph 25 the Enquiry Officer is at pains to refute an opinion of Mr. Robertson that a large proportion of the fallow area is in inam land. The figures show that the percentage of fallow in khalsa land is a triffe higher. This fact seems to dispose effectually of the argument that it is the weight of the assessment that keeps land fallow. If this were the cause obviously inami land which it pays to let at a lower rent would show a much smaller percentage of fallow. It seems quite clear that the large fallow area in these talukas is due to lack of cultivators and this is also the cause of the low rents.
8. In paragraph 29 mention is made of the indebtedness of the taluka. It is not clear how a Mamlatdar could have any means of estimating the total private indebtedness of the people and the figure given can be nothing but a guess. Total figures of debt are useless in any case. Indebtedness is not an evil but merely a trade factor where borrowing is for productive purposes. Otherwise we must lump together all loans by societies and tagavi and pronounce them to be economic evils. Loans by savkars are just as useful as loans by societies if lent for productive purposes at reasonable rates and their extent is a sign of the cultivators' credit rather than of their impoverishment. No conclusions can be drawn from unsifted totals of this sort, and the most elaborate enquiry would probably fail to elicit the full facts.
9. So far no evidence has been produced that the assessment is unduly heavy. The fact, however, that in spite of 12 years of prices far higher than were anticipated when the rates were fixed, it has been found impossible to collect the whole revenue even in years other than such notably bad ones as 1918, and that, as Appendix L shows, 25 per cent. of the total revenue has had to be remitted, is a sign that there is something wrong. It is important too that in group III, the chief rice tract, the remissions amount to $43 \cdot 5$ per cent. These two talukas are not centres of political agitation and it may be taken for granted that the remission was not given without good reason. It follows that, if allowance be made for 3 particularly bad years in 13 , the taluka was unable to make good any of the losses of those years in the remaining years.
10. The application of the test of lease statistics remains. Appendix $G$ is well arranged and shows at a glance the area in each vilage leased for rents comprising various multiples of the assessment, but the entry of the area once only does not give proportionate weightage to leases of the same land which occur in many years over those that occur in few. From paragraph 26 it appears that the Enquiry Officer omitted without enquiry leases which lasted for less than "3 years on the ground that they were "not likely to be truly representative". There is no general reason why a lease for one year should not be as good evidence of rental value in that year as a lease of land that is let every year. If there is any reason why it is not representative enquiry in the village should discover this. But the omission of these leases on general and illogical grounds is a breach of one of the first principles of statistics, viz., that the whole range of available statistics should be taken into consideration.
11. The lease statistics deserve attention. The average multiples for jirait are as follows :-


Of the villages for which leases are given the number in which the multiples are below 2 are-

| In Group | I out of 15 villages |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group II | " | 17 | , | . |  | 10 |
| Group III | " | 12 | " |  |  |  |
| Group IV | " | 21 | " | . |  |  |

. Thus in the first 3 groups not only is the group average below 2 but the village average is below 2 in from over half to a full three quarters of the villages. The position is slightly better in group IV but the average is only 03 above 2 and the multiple is below 2 in 8 .out of 21 villages. No more convincing prof could be found of the overassessment of the taluka.
12. It will be noticed that as for remissions so in rents group III is in the worst position. It seems advisable to discuss the kiari figures at once, since group III is the chief rice area.

Kiari.

|  |  |  |  |  | Average multiple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | I | .. | .. | .. | $1 \cdot 67$ |
| Group | II | .. | . | $\cdots$ | $2 \cdot 0$ * |
| Group | III | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $1 \cdot 44$ |
| Group | IV | . | $\cdots$ | . | $2 \cdot 62$ |



The same features appear as for jirait. Group IV is in the best position and group III is in the worst. The kiari multiple for group III is the worst in any group for either kind of land. It appears that the deterioration of rice cultivation noticed in South Daskroi has taken place in Matar Taluka as well. Many reasons have been given including the breaking up of the bed of the Khari River owing to its being dry for many months and the consequent washing down of sand during floods. It may, however, be mentioned that in the old settlement reports the beneficial results of the construction of a series of drains across this area is spoken of as a matter of common knowledge to which the cultivators bore witness. There is a constant stream of water by irrigation and natural drainage into this part of Matar and the land shows evidences of salt and waterlogging. It seems probable that lack of drainage owing to the silting up of the old drains is one of the main causes of the decline.
13. As to the reduction in assessment to be made $I$ agree with the Collectrr that. discrimination between village and village on a basis of caste, general appearance and quality of soil is wrong in principle, and that the reduction should be by groups. I also agree that it will not be sufficient to reduce the maximum rate by just so much as will reduce Government's share to 50 per cent. These talukas have been overassessed for a great many years and have failed to respond to the stimulus of 12 years of high prices. They need a margin in favour of the cultivator to enable them to recuperate.
14. On this basis I had worked out proposals before receipt of the Collector's report. After reducing the maximum rates for each group to a figure that would bring the multiples to exactly 50 per cent. I made a further reduction of 20 per cent. to allow the taluka to make up leeway. The result of this calculation was the following proposed maximum rates :-

| Group I | .. | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | 0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group II | $\cdots$ |  | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Group III |  |  | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 |  |
| Group IV |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | 7 | 0 |  | 6 |  |

Except in the first group these are almost identical with the Collector's Rs. 3-9, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-6-6 and Rs. 2-7. It seems hardly worthwhile to have 2 groups with only 6 pies difference in assessment. But an advantage of the Collector's figures in assessment is that they represent reductions of annas in the rupee and may be simpler to calculate as the present question is one of remission and not of revising a settlement. But I prefer the lower figure for group I which is assessed more highly than any part of Mehmedabad Taluka.
15. As regards kiari the soil rates are the same as those for dry crop while the water rate is Ris. 2 'in all except the Kalambandhi villages which are all in group III. The water rate for these is Rs. 6. As the Collector points out, this fact makes it necessary to separate the statistics of kalambandhi and nonkalambandhi villages in group III. The names of the former for which there are kiari leases are:-Kanera, Kathawada, Dathal, Navagam, Naika, Pansoli, Pinglaj, Bherai and Malarpura. There are leases for 5 non-Kalambandhi villages in this group. The following is a summary :-

|  | — |  | Aspersment of leased land | Rent | Maltiple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gromp III | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc}9 \text { villagee } & \text {. } \\ \text { Non-Kalambandhi }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | 83930 | 1,062 00 | 1-26 |
|  |  |  | 17686 | 4010 | $2 \cdot 26$ |

In the other groups the multiples are as follows:-

| Group | I | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Group II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\mathbf{1 . 6 7}$ |
| Group IV | .. | .. | . | $2 \cdot 0$ |
|  |  | . | . | 2.62 |

Thus the worst multiple is in the Kalambandhi villages with the high water rate of Rs. 6.
16. The assessment on kiari is of course the sum of the assessment calculated separately on the soil and water rates and it is not possible from the leases to arrive at the effects of the two factors separately, but if the multiples are worked out as for dry crop so as to show the maximum rates which would produce a multiple of 50 per cent. and then are reduced by 20 per cent. to allow a margin for recuperation we get the following results :-


This gives a rate of approximately Rs. 3-3-0 for soil for all non-Kalambandhi villages and of Re. 1-12-0 for the Kalambandhi. It would be undesirable to have different soil rates in the same group for jirait and kiari, and if, as I would suggest, the reductions in jirait maximum rates be adopted for soil rates for kiari, the soil annas arrived at by calculation above are much higher in groups III and IV than those that will be adopted. Accordingly some adjustment to meet this seems necessary in fixing the water rates. I propose then the following for nonKalambandhi villages instead of Rs. 2 :-

|  |  |  |  | Water rates Rs. a. p. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group | I | . |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Group | II | . . |  | . | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Group | IFI |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Group | IV | . | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |  |  |

For the Kalambandhi villages Rs. 3, half the existing rate of Rs. 6, is indicated. But the soil works out Rs. $1 \cdot 76$ (say Re. 1-12-0) instead of Rs. 2-6-0 which would be the soil rate. Still this seems a sufficient reduction since in bad years the water rate is remitted.
17. The Collector's prcposals are different. He wishes the total assessment on kiari to remain the same but he would halve the soil annas and transfer the amount reduced to the water share. The purpose of this is to increase the amount of remissicn when there is no water for rice but to collect a substantial sum when rice can be grown. He supports this proposal by reference to the survey methcd of wcrking out the scil annas with a scale rising only to 8 annas and then doubling it, I cannot see that this peculiar manœuvre leads anywhere. Its alleged object was to prevent excessive differentiation in scil valuation in rice land. Obviously this should have been dene by shortening the scale and not by using half a scale and then doubling it, and it is not clear how halving the scale now will serve any purpose cther than reducing the scil annas. The leases show plainly that the assessment requires to be reduced and it needs it mcst where the water rate is highest. It seems better to make the reduction by lowering the maximum rates than by altering the classification. The fact that half the rice area does not grow rice and probably dces not grow any crop does not appear to be an argument for reducing the scil annas ard increasing the water annas. It seems rather an argument $f(r$ reducing bcth, as it is clear that rice cultivation is in a worse condition than that cf cther crcps ard the villages that pay the highest water rate have suffered mcst. The leases presumably come from land that does grow rice, as it would crdinarily not be let if it were not cultivated.
18. Bhatha.-The sweeping statement that bhatha land has deteriorated owing to the flood of 1927 requires verification. Bhatha owes its existence and

[^44]quality to floods and it depends on the nature of the flood whether the land is improved or damaged. The Superintendent of Land Records reclassified all land said to be damaged and his enquiry showed that the ill-effects had been greatly exaggerated. It is probable that some land was considerably improved where the deposit was silt and not sand. In any case changes in quality made by floods are not to be dealt with by changes in maximum rates. They are to be dealt with by reclassification which has already been done. In the absence of statistics the only sound reason for lowering the maximum rate is that when all the other land in the taluka is overassessed it is probable that the same is true of bhatha. Further, since differences in quality of bhatha are reflected in the classification they should not again be allowed for by varying the maximum rate. I therefore propose a rate of Rs. 6 for all bhatha, a reduction of 25 per cent.
19. I agree with the Collector that there is no reason for reclassification. This was done after the floods and it is open to anyone at any time to get his land reclassified on application.

## Mehmedabad.

20. The conditions of Mehmedabad are similar but slightly superior to those of Matar, one reason no doubt being that it has less rice. The total rainfall in all but a few years has been good, but the distribution is often unsatisfactory and there is practically no rain after September.
21. To give an idea of the development of cultivation the following figures are given :-

| Year |  |  | Occupied ares | Net assessed cropped area | Rice | Cotton | Fallows and grase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80,123 \\ & 88,897 \\ & 88,874 \end{aligned}$ | Acres |  |  |  |
| 1909-13 | $\cdots$ | - |  | 65,606 | 9,336 | 2,857 | 14,517. |
| 1925-29 | . | . |  | 79,887 | 12,387 | 8,985 | 11,590 |
| 1927-29 | .. | . |  | 78,497 | 10,851 | 7,283 | 13,106 |

The occupied area in the last 15 years has increased by more than 10 per cent. and the cropped area by about 20 per cent. Rice has increased not as a percentage but in actual area, and between 1925 and 1927 even formed a higher percentage. The area of cotton had trebled but has rather fallen away in the last two years. Fallows have decreased. The development up to 1927 appears satisfactory, but there has been a slight relapse in the last two years.
22. In paragraph 48 the Special Enquiry Officer remarks that the area of irrigated land has steadily decreased since 1926-27. He might have mentioned that if it fell from 691 in 1926-27 to 208 in 1927-28 it had also risen from 13 in 1924-25 to 442 in 1925-26. It is obvious that no general tendency can be observed in such violently fluctuating areas. His remark that the decrease is chiefly due to unsatisfactory rainfall is not borne out by the figures of rainfall. There is no reason for instance why 34 inches of rain in 1924-25 should supply 13 acres of irrigation and the same fall in 1928-29 should supply 198 acres. The negligible. fall of 3 inches in 1918-19 produced 233 acres of irrigation while 30 inches in 1929-30 produced only 187.
23. The figures of agricultural stock are better than for Matar. Plough bullocks have increased in proportion to the increase in cultivated area. Milch buffaloes have increased considerably and cows decreased. Carts and ploughs have increased. These are all signs of improved condition. The population which was 67,092 in 1911 is reported to be 66,476 in 1931 which is 1,216 less.
24. Appendix L , on the other hand, shows that 1 th of the revenue demand has had to be remitted. The percentage in group II is 37 per cent. and this is the group with the largest area of rice.
25. The statistics of leases show the following average multiples:-

|  |  |  |  | Multiplo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Jirait. | Kiari. |
| Group I | - | -. | . | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 19$ |
| Group II | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | $1 \cdot 78$ | $1 \cdot 81$ |
| Group III | . | . |  | $1 \cdot 86$ | $1 \cdot 55$ |
| Group IV | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $2 \cdot 65$ | -2.06 |

Both kinds of land in group I and kiari in group IV show almest exactly 2, while groups II and III are well below that figure, and jirait in group IV is considerably above. The worst jirait multiple is in group II and the worst for kiari in group III.
26. On the same basis as has been adopted for Matar the jirait maximum rates should be :

\left.|  | Rs. a. |  | p. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Group | I | 3 | 4 |
| 0 |  |  |  |$\right)$

but as the rate is already Rs. 2-8-0, that figure - should remain, so that groups II and IV will have the same rate.
27. These differ from the Collector's proposals only in group II. It will be useful to have the proposals for both talukas side by side :-

| Group | Matar |  |  |  | Mehmedabad |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Old } \\ \text { maximam } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Multiple | Maximum rate proposed by Collector | Maximum rate proposed by Settlement Commissioner | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Old } \\ & \text { Manimum } \\ & \text { rete } \end{aligned}$ | Multiple | Maxim m rate proposed by Collector | Maximum rate proposed by Settlement Com. nissioner |
| I | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Re. a } \\ 4 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | 1-78 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Res. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } \\ 3 & 6 & \text { p. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Re. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Re. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
| II | 400 | 1-89 | 300 | : 300 | 380 | $1 \cdot 78$ | 2100 | 280 |
| III | 380 | 1.68 | 266 | 260 | 300 | 1.86 | 240 | 2480 |
| 17 | 300 | 2.03 | 270 | , 260 | 280 | $2 \cdot 65$ | 280 | 280 |

Group I of Matar adjcins group I of Mehmedabad and group III of Matar adjoins group II of Mehmedabad. The two latter have the same maximum rate, viz., 3-8-0. On the other hand group I cf Matar is 12 annas higher than the first Mehmedabad group. I agree with the Collector in doubting whether there is any justification for the higher rating of the Matar groups. For this reason I prefer my proposal of Rs. 3-6-0 for Matar group I to the Collector's Rs. 3-9-0. Even so Mehmedabad group I will remain 2 annas lower.
28. The multiple of Matar group III is 1.68 and that of the adjoining Mehmedabad II is $1 \cdot 78$, but the Collector wishes a rate of Rs. 2-10-0 in the latter as against Rs. 2-6-6 in the former. I think Rs. 2-8-0 corresponds more clcsely to the difference in multiple.
29. I agree that no change is required in Hathnoli which constitutes group IV.
30. The water rate throughout the taluka is Rs. 2 , the soil rates for kiari being the same as the dry crop rates. The soil rates for kiari treated as above work out at much the same figure as jirait in the first two groups and rather less in groups III and IV. The water rates work out approximately as follows:-

31. The maximum rates for Bhatha are Rs. 6 in groups I and III and Rs. 5-0-0 in group II. The statistics are too few to give any indication. I propose therefore that they should be reduced by the same proportion as the jirait, i.e., by $1 / 5$ th in I, approximately $2 / 7$ th in group II, and 1 th in group III which will bring them to Rs. 4-12-0, 3-8-0 and 4-8-0 in groups I, II and III, respectively.
32. I agree with the Collector that the reductions should be put in force for the remaining period of the guarantee.
33. It may not be out of place to deal here with a general question of settlement method. The assessment of these two talukas has been held up as an awful example of the oppressive results of the adoption of rental value as the basis for revising settlements. It is as a matter of fact a striking proof of the danger of ignoring rental statistics. The "Fernandez" settlement, which admittedly pitched
the rates too high, was made in 1892 when statistics of rent were not available in any quantity and the theory had not been developed. A further revision, necessitated by the obviously excessive rates, was made in 1917. Appendix M printed on page 81 of No. DLXXIX-New Series, the second revision settlement of Matar, shows that even the reduced assessment which had been temporarily sanctioned amounted to $42 \cdot 86$ of the rent for the whole taluka. This might not have been excessive if it had been uniform but the detailed figures show that in many villages the average percentage was well above 50 , in fact 76, 69, 66, 72, 64 and even 90 appear among the percentages. In Mehmedabad the average percentage was 40.55 while figures between 60 and 69 are common. Had due weight been given to these statistics a reduction in rates would have followed inevitably. The Settlement Commissioner wrote as follows of the statistics of rent and sales :-
" My contention is that we must base our settlements on these statistics ; when in other talukas we recommend an increase we point to the sales and rents in proof of its justice...... If we rely on these statistics for claiming increases we cannot reject them when they point to a decrease."
34. The opposite view was held by the Collector. He wrote :-
"My three years' experience of this district makes me certain that no such reduction (in assessment) is necessary." "Mere statistics seldom reflect the true situation, and require investigation." "From my knowledge of these villages (Group I) I am convinced that all these villages can well afford to pay the assessment based on a maximum rate of Rs. 5 ."
"All these sales and leases are governed by the law of supply and demand. Now in Matar Taluka admittedly there is a large area of waste...... There are many waste numbers interlaced with cultivated numbers. These former have been thrown up simply because of the enormous decrease in population."
"I would again impress on Government that the present peculiar situation of Matar Taluka is entirely due to depopulation and nothing else, and has nothing whatever to do with high assessment."
35. The report (pages 61-77) is too long to quote in full. Underlying all this argument appears to be the theory, which is seen again in the Special Enquiry Officer's remarks about the high rents in villages where there are a large number of landless Dharalas, that land has a certain intrinsic value based on its productivity, and that factors such as lack of labourers and tenants are incidental and do not affect the real value and should not be allowed to affect the fixing of assessment; in shcrt that while the forces of supply and demand determine the rent they do not determine the value of land. It appears to be thought that when the reason for high or low rents has been explained, these rents cease to be evidence of the value of land. If the value of land depended upon its productivity only, we should need only classification, and varying maximum rates would be unnecessary. But there is no such thing as intrinsic value of land. Land has intrinsic qualities but its value depends upon these and upon a number of other factors, not least the demand for it. If the cultivating population is too small for the area, demand will be feeble and rents low. Consequently the value of land will be low and the assessment should be correspondingly low. It is just because rents are based on a consideration of all these factcrs that they fcrm the best basis for deciding the assessment.
36. In the two talukas under report it is the rental statistics and revenue histcry which have shown how low the value of land is. There is no complaint about its productivity nor, until the present year, about the price of produce. If the assessment is to be fixed, as sc me persons demand, on these facters, there will be no reason for reducing the assessment. It cculd in fact be raised. But the rental figures have shown that owing to the small population the value of land is low and it cannot bear the present assessment. It is as well that the fairness of this method of assessment should be made clear at bcth ends of the scale. Assessments fixed on a rental basis are necessarily adjusted to the value of the land. If assessments are based on the prcductivity of the scil, underpopulated areas such as these will remain heavily cverburdened.

## C. H. BRISTOW,

Acting Settlement Ccmmissioner and Director of Land Records,

Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T. 860 of 30th May 1931.

No. S.R.V. 155.

Revenue Department.
Ahmedabad, Shahibagh-4, 22nd July 1931.
Submitted to Government.
I do not propose to enter into detailed discussion of the subject of deterioration of agricultural conditions in the talukas of Matar and Mehmedabad. It is a matter of general agreement that these talukas have deteriorated and sufficient discussion of the facts has taken place in Mr. Bhat's report and in the reviews by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner.
2. As to the causes of this deterioration I am unable to point to any convincing proof. Conditions of rainfall, prices, communications and the like have not been unfavourable to steady progress. Perhaps the main reason for the lack of prosperity is to be found in the ravages of disease such as influenza and malaria. Where the agricultural population is weakened physically by such causes it is impossible for the best results to be obtained. It may also be noted that the area has been much disturbed by insecurity of property and the fear of violent crimes. But here I admit that it is possible to argue that the wave of crime that came over this area in 1922 and following years may be due to the economic depression and not vice versa.
3. The present inquiry is limited by the terms of reference to ascertaining whether the present rates of assessment are too high.
4. The Ccllector and the Settlement Commissioner agree with the Enquiry Officer that reduction of assessment is necessary and I will accordingly limit my remarks to this side of the question.
5. Mr. Bhat has discussed the various factors which lead him to the conclusion that this area has sunk from a condition of prosperity to its present state which is admittedly not a happy one. I find that I am unable to agree with several of his arguments but it is not profitable to discuss these in detail. My own view is rather that this area has never been a really prosperous one and that its present condition is little worse than it was in the past.
6. The statistics of rents collected by Mr. Bhat are the only standard by which it can be decided whether the actual pitch of assessment is too high. These statistics are so scanty that it would be dangerous to use them for differentiation between villages. But taking a broad view of them it is safe to conclude that the assessment both in Matar and Mehmedabad amounts to almcst exactly 50 per cent. of the annual value. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that there is no reason to exclude rents which are found for single years only. So long as the transaction is a "free" one it is quite safe to accept rents for a single year.
7. Accepting that it is proved that the present assessment amounts to half the annual value, I consider that it is necessary to give a margin for error and to meet the numerous cases where the assessment exceeds half the annual value. All officers agree that the special conditions of this area demand liberal ,treatment.
8. For Matar, the Enquiry Officer has proposed certain reductions in dry crop rates which amount to regrouping. He does not make new groups but it amounts to the same thing; the fixing of two or more maximum rates within one nominal group is nothing but regrouping.
9. I am in agreement with the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner that there is no reason to make such fine distinctions. The data are insufficient to justify it and the economic effect of a variation of an anna in the rupee of maximum rate is negligible. I therefore prefer to retain the existing groups without change as proposed by the Collector and the Settlement Commissicner.

As between the proposals of the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner there is very little to choose. They are practically identical.
10. The Settlement Commissioner seems to prefer the Collector's figures to his own, subject to the modification that group I should be put under a maximun no $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ 21-12
rate of Rs. 3-6-0 instead of Rs. 3-9-0 and to the amalgamation of groups III and IV under one maximum rate. I do not think that any great difficulty will result from the acceptance of the Settlement Commissioner's proposals and I agree with them, viz.:-

11. As regards rice-land (kyari).-I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the Collector's proposal to reduce the soil-rate below the maximum rate of the taluka would be inconvenient. In this connection I must refer to what is I think an erroneous statement by the Collector that where rice is not grown in rice-land nothing is usually grown. I have noticed that where the water is insufficient in any year cotton, jawari and other dry-crops are often grown in rice-land.
12. I agree, however, that concession is necessary in the case of rice-land. On the whole I can see no advantage in adopting the method of calculation proposed by the Settlement Commissioner.
13. The Enquiry Officer has proposed that the soil rate should be reduced by the same amount as in the case of dry crop. He recommends no reduction in the water rate which he holds to be moderate and which is always remitted when the supply of water fails.

I consider that Mr. Bhat's manner of dealing with rice-land is the simplest and fairest. I therefore support it. The actual rates resulting from this will differ from Mr. Bhat's if the proposals in paragraph 10 are accepted.
14. Bhatha Land.-The Settlement Commissioner proposes Rs. 6 per acre giving 25 per cent. reduction throughout. The Enquiry Officer (with whom the Collector agrees) proposes Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8-0. The differentiation proposed by the Enquiry Officer is based on the quality of the soil. This difference is provided for by classification and cannot be taken into account in fixing the maximum rate. Bhatha land is less affected by drought than other land and is generally sought after. I think that the Settlement Commissioner's proposals give adequate relief and support them.
15. Mehmedabad Taluka-Dry-crop.-For reasons given above I prefer the propesals of the Collector and Settlement Commissioner to give all villages in a group equal treatment.

The Collector and Settlement Commissioner make almcst identical recommendations and I accept the Settlement Commissioner's scale.
16. Rice.-As in Matar, I recommend that the soil rate be reduced as in the case of jirait and the water rate be kept unchanged. This is as proposed by Mr. Bhat.
17. Bhatha.-The existing bhatha rates are:-

|  | Rs. a. p. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kaira | $\ldots 800$ |
| Bhatha on Watrak above Kaira and Meshwa | 60 |
| Bhatha on Khari | 500 |

The Enquiry Officer and the Collector propose rates identical with those which they propose for Matar, viz., Rs. 5, on Watrak and Rs. 4-8-0 elsewhere.
18. The Settlement Commissioner on the other hand proposes a reduction in the same proportion as for jirait land. This proposal differs from his proposal for Matar where he proposes a reduction of 25 per cent. throughout.
19. The difficulty is that the treatment of bhatha in the two talukas in the second revision settlement is different and there is no apparent reason for this different treatment.
20. Bhatha in Mehmedabad is unimportant and I think that there is no reason to treat it differently from the bhatha in Matar. I therefore suggest the following rates:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rs. a. p. } \\
& \begin{array}{lllllll}
.- & . . & { }^{6} & 0 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

21. Other recommendations of the Enquiry Officer-Waste Lands.-There are great practical difficulties in the proposal that the right of pre-emption should be given to those who have relinquished land. If this proposal were accepted there would be a good deal of relinquishment for short periods in order to evade the payment of assessment whenever the occupant thought it convenient to let the land lie fallow. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner reject the suggestion and I agree with them.

Tanks.-I do not consider that it is useful to spend money on the small and inefficient tanks. Remission of water rate is given where necessary and if a tank has become permanently useless the himayat can be struck off. Each such case can be dealt with as it arises.

Reclassification.-An inquiry was made into this after the floods and certain relief given. If there are other cases they can be examined on application by the owner. No further general inquiry is necessary.

Period of guarantee.-I agree with all the officers that the reductions which may be sanctioned should expire in 1947.

A statement showing existing rates and the proposals of the Enquiry Officer, Collector, Settlement Commissioner and myself is appended.
J. H. GARRETT, Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Statement showing existing rates and the rates proposed by the Special Enquiry Officer, the Collector, Settlement Commissioner, and the Commissioner, N. D., for the Villages of the Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

MATAR TAIUKA


MATAR TALUKA-contd.
Government Villages-contd.


Talukidari Villages.

| Village | Fhusting maxinaum rate | Reduction propesed by Mr. Bhat | Reduotion proposed by the Collector | Rate proposed by the Settlement Commissioner | Rate proposed by the Commissioner, N. D. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kharanti |  | $18 \cdot 75$ per cent. or 3 annas in the tupee, Rs. 2-14-0. | 5 annas in the ruper, i.e. Rs. 2-t-6 per acre. | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. a. } & \text { Pr } \\ 2 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | Rs, a. p. $260$ |
| Hariala | 400 | $18 \cdot 75$ per cent. or 3 annas in the rupee, Re. 3-4-0. | 4 annas in the rupeo, i.e., Rs. 3 per acre. | 300 | 3.0 |
| Baroda <br> Udhad Isma* village. | 200 | Nil . <br> (i.e., existing rate of Re. 2.0.0 to continue.) | Nil. <br> (i.e., existing rate of Rs. 2-0.0 to contipue.) | 200 | 200 |
| Dharoda | 3810 | 25 per cent. or 4 snnas in the rupee, Rs. 2-10-0. | $\begin{array}{cc} 5 \text { annas in } & \text { the } \\ \text { rupee, i.e., } \\ \text { per acre. } \end{array}$ | 260 | 260 |
| Bhatha land.. | Present rate- $800$ | Proyosed rater- <br> (1) Rs. 5 per scrs for Bhatha land on the Watrak. <br> (2) Rs. 4-8-0 per acre elsewhero | Rates proposed <br> by the Collector- <br> As proposed by Mr. Bhat. | Rater proposed by the Sottlement Com-misaionerCommon rate of Rs. 6 pet acre. | per acre. |

This village has been sarveyed and settled and the Jams whioh was permanently fixed has bean reduoed to Rs. 2,450 till the expiry of the current settlement in 1847 (vide Q. Rs. 844, dated 11th March 1920 and 3172 of 23 rd November 1921). It is no longer an Udhad Jama village.
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MEHMEDABAD TALUKA.


Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.
Appendix A .. .. Statement of rainfall.
2 Appendix A-1 .: .. Statement of rainfall during monsoon months.
3 Appendix B .. .. Statement of cultivation and crops.
4 Appendix C .. .. Statement of shops, industries, etc.
5 Appendix D .. .. Statement of agricultural stock.
6. Appendix E .. .. Statement of agricultural and non-agricultural population.
7 Appendix F with abstract .. Statement of water supply.
8 Appendix G .. .. Statement of leases.
9 Appendix H .. .. Statement of sales.
10 Appendix I .. .. Statement of prices.
11 Appendix J . .. .. Statement of holdings.
12 Appendix K .. .. Statement of coercive measures.
13 Appendix L . .. .. Statement of collection, suspension and remissiou.
14 Appendix M .. .. Statement of changes in occupied area of Government land and population.
15 Appendix N .. .. Statement of occupied land and fallows.
Remarks on the character of the seasons for the period 1918-1930 supplied by the Director of Agriculture and extracted from the Collector's Administration Reports for both Talukas are attached to Appendix A of Matar Taluka.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Matar, district Kaira, during the years 1918 to 1930.

| $\mathbf{Y}_{\text {car }}$ | Early rain (1st Janaary to 10th April) |  | Ante-minnoon (1lth April to 4th June) |  | Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th Auguat) |  | Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st Octọber) |  | Late rains (22nd October to 31st Decomber) |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall | Rainy days | Fall | Rainy deys | Fall | Rainy days | Fall | Rainy days | Fall | Rainy days | Fall | Rainy days |  |
|  | Inches | No. | Incher | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. | Inches | No. |  |
| 1918 |  |  | 0.07 | . | $2 \cdot 69$ | 6 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 2 |  |  | $4 \cdot 86$ | 8 |  |
| 1919 | $0 \cdot 33$ | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | 28 | - $7 \cdot 86$ |  | 1:64 | $\cdots 2$ | $28 \cdot 89$ | 44 | * |
| 1920 | $0 \cdot 15$ | . . | $2 \cdot 43$ | 6 | 20.29 | 25 | 1.89 | 3 | .. | $\ldots$ | $24 \cdot 76$ | 34 |  |
| 1921 1922 | .. | . | .. | ., | $15 \cdot 14$ | 23 | $15 \cdot 43$ | 17 | .. | .. | $30 \cdot 57$ | 40 |  |
| 1922 | $\ddot{O}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 12.02 | 20 | $10 \cdot 27$ | 20 | - | . | $22 \cdot 29$ | 40 |  |
| 19.4 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 1 | $\ddot{0} 65$ | 1 | 8.28 18.01 | 1.6 | 4.03 11.45 | 88 |  |  | $12 \cdot 41$ $30 \cdot 11$ | ${ }_{94}^{25}$ |  |
| 1925 |  |  | 1.19 | 1 | $28 \cdot 75$ | 22 | $0 \cdot 60$ | 2 | 0.56 | 1 | 29.00 | 26 |  |
| 1928 | $0 \cdot 03$ | , | $0 \cdot 73$ | 4 | 21.34 | 28 | $22 \cdot 56$ | 25 |  |  | $44 \cdot 65$ | 57 |  |
| 1927 | $0 \cdot 17$ | 1 |  | .. | 65.73 | 28 | 9.13 | 19 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 1 | $75 \cdot 18$ | 49 |  |
| 1928 | - |  |  |  | 13.83 | 24 | 10.62 | 13 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 1 | 24.70 | 38 |  |
| 1929 | $\cdots$ |  | - |  | $16 \cdot 27$ | 19 | 3.74 | 10 | $0 \cdot 35$ | 1 | $20 \cdot 36$ | 30 |  |
| 1930 |  |  |  |  | 24.97 | 33 | 1-78 | 7 | 0.96 | 2 | 27.71 | 42 |  |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Office
Matar and Mehmedabad Ta

## APPENDIX A-1.

Monthly rainfall at Matas during the Monsoon months.
(Accompaniment to Appendix A.)

| Name of months | 1918 | 1918 | 1920 | 1921 | 1822 | 1823 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jiune | 0.87 | 3.47 | $9 \cdot 29$ | 0.32 | 1.52 | 0.02 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 11.11 | 0.63 | $5 \cdot 21$ | 0.46 | $4 \cdot 10$ |
| July | $1 \cdot 35$ | $11 \cdot 78$ | $8 \cdot 87$ | $9 \cdot 34$ | $10 \cdot 34$ | $5 \cdot 38$ | $12 \cdot 36$ | $14 \cdot 68$ | 14.04 | 59.81 | 12.46 | 12.71 |
| August | $2 \cdot 52$ | $10 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 99$ | $6 \cdot 00$ | $1 \cdot 36$ | $5 \cdot 70$ | $5 \cdot 90$ | $2 \cdot 55$ | 18.98 | $4 \cdot 67$ | $6 \cdot 10$ | 3.53 |
| September | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 99$ | $0 \cdot 03$ | 14.91 | 9.07 | 1.21 | $7 \cdot 04$ | 0.03 | $10 \cdot 25$ | $5 \cdot 00$ | $5 \cdot 38$ | 0.67 |
| October | .. | $0 \cdot 40$ | .. | - | .. | .. | 0.03 | .. | .. | $0 \cdot 17$ | 0.05 | .. |
| Total | $4 \cdot 84$ | 26.02 | $22 \cdot 18$ | $30 \cdot 57$ | 22.29 | $12 \cdot 31$ | $29 \cdot 46$ | 28.37 | 43.90 | 74-86 | $24 \cdot 45$ | $20 \cdot 01$ |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer Matar and Mehmedabad Ta

## Remarks with regard to the character of the seasons at Matar and Mehemedabad, district Kaira, for the years 1918 to 1930.

1918.-Annual fall at both the stations was far below the normal amounting to $1 / 7$ th to $1 / 8$ th of the usual amount. The ante-monsoon period went practically dry and the rains received in June though sufficient more was still needed as sowing was retarded and the newly sown crops were suffering due to want of sufficient moisture. This situation continued till the end of August when favourable rains were received enabling the undertaking of jowar and cotton sowing. The inadequate rainfall received in September was followed by a drought in October and November which created considerable anxiety as the early as well as late crops began to wither. The season thus was very paor on the whole.
1919.-The total rainfall of the year exceeded the average. The ante-monsoon period passed practically rainless. Regular monsoon also commenced late and the subsequent rains received in June hardly reached the usual standard. Yet kharif sowings were started and the favourable rains received in July enabled the cultivators to undertake jowar sowing and rice transplantation. But the heavy rain in August caused damage to the standing crops. In the months of September and October, however, though the rainfall was in defect of the normal, it was up to requirements and all the standing crops progressed well generally. Late rains also were abundant and the crops flourished in consequence. The season on the whole was fair but not up to expactations.
1920.-The rainfall during the year was very much in defect of the normal. Fairly good ante-monsoon showers were received and the regular monsoon opened in the middle of June with good rainfall facilitating sowing operations. In July and August the rainfall received proved useful but more was still needed for the standing crops and to resume transplantation of rice and tobacco which was withheld for want of sufficient rain. Rains in September were so scanty and meagre that the crops began to suffer. This was followed by a drought which told seriously on the growth of the crops. Rabi sowings, however, were almost finished towards the end of the year, yet owing to lack of moisture the seedlings were showing signs of distress. The season thus was far from satisfactory.
1921.-The annual rainfall was above the normal at both the stations. Rain was totally absent during the pre-monsoon period and the rain received at the advent of the monsoon was quite insufficient. In July, however, kharif sowings were in progress under favourable rains but they proved rather excessive and retarded agricultural operations. In the following month, though the rain was below the normal it.was adequate and in September though it was about four times the usual amount the crops thrived well and harvesting operations proceeded smoothly. There was a complete absence of rains after this, but all the standing crops progressed well on the strength of previous moisture and rabi sowing was undertaken which was nearly over towards the close of the year. The season on the whole was fair.
1922.-Total fall of the year was in defect of the average. The ante-monsoon period went totally dry: The rain received in June was below normal and the month closed with an urgent need of rain. This position continued till the end of August when transplantation of rice and tobacco was withheld for want of sufficient rains though kharif sowings were nearly over by this time. September opened with good rainfall and generally all the standing crops progressed satisfactorily. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops was undertaken during the subsequent months.
1923.-The rainfall received during the year was about half the usual amount. The premonsoon rain did not exceed a few cents and the regular monsoon also opened late in June. The fall in June was so meagre that kharif sowings had to be postponed to July. Subsequent rains, however, were up to requirements. Kharif sowings were undertaken and the seedlings germinated satisfactorily. Late rains were very much in defect of the normal and immediate rains were needed to save the crops which were withering. The season on the whole was far from satisfactory.
1924.-The total rainfall of the year exceeded the normal at both the stations. Very few light showers were received during the pre-monsoon period, yet the monsoon commenced with fairly good rains which enabled the kharif sowings to be completed in time. The crops continued satisfactorily under the favourable rains in July but the rains received in September proved rather excessive and slightly damaged the standing crops. Very light rain was received in October and the month of November passed without rain. Yet crops progressed well generally and rabi sowings were completed towards the end of the year.
1925.-The year's aggregate rainfall just exceeded the normal at Matar, while it was one and a half times the usual amount at Mehmedabad. The ante-monsoon showers were copious enough to undertake sowing and promote satisfactory development of the young crops. Transplantation of rice was undertaken under favourable rains in July and the crops progressed fairly well enough but the rainfall received in August was much below the normal. There was practically no rain in September and October and the crops suffered for want of rain and even after the good rain in November more was still needed for the withering kharif crops and for the newly sown rabi crops. The season on the whole was rather disappointing,

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1926.-The rainfall of the year was considerably in excess of the normal especially at Mehmedabad where it was more than double the usual amount. Though fairly good rain was received during the pre-monsoon period there was very little rain in June and more was required for sowing. Later on good rain was received which promoted satisfactory germination of the seed sown but the heavy rain in August and September proved expessive and prevented interculturing and damaged some crops seriously. However, the break in the last week of September was favourable and all the crops progressed satisfactorily. Rabi sowings also proceeded smoothly. The kharif as well as rabi season in this year was on the whole fairly satisfactory.
1927.-Two and a half times the usual quantity of rainfall was received at both the stations. Though a very few cents were received during the pre-monsoon period, the abundant rainfall received at the opening of the monsoon facilitated kharif sowings. The rainfall in July amounted to about 4 to 5 times the usual amount causing floods and damaging the crops seriously. On account of this heavy rain the fields were over-saturated and though rain in October was deficient the standing crops progressed well on the strength of the previous moisture. On the whole the season was below normal as the kharif crops were damaged and rabi crops also gave poor yield.
1928.-Rainfall during the year was about the average at Mehmedabad but was somewhat in defect at Matar. The ante-monsoon showers were totally absent and kharif sowing had to be postponed for want of sufficient rain. Sowings, however, were completed under good rains in July, yet more was desired for, transplantation of rice. Good and sufficient rains were received during the subsequent months and crops throve well in consequence. The season on the whole was fairly good.
1929.-The total fall of the year just exceeded the normal at Mehmedabad while it was considerably below the average at Matar. Though insignificant rain was received during the pre-monsoon period, the regular monsoon set in with adequate and general rainfall enabling sowing of bajri and other kharif crops. However, the rain received in September was very deficient and the crops, though they somehow managed to hold their own, stood badly in need of immediate rains. This drought continued till the end of the year and to make the matter worse locusts also caused damage to the standing crops to a varying extent. The season on the whole was far from satisfactory.
1930.-The total rainfall at Matar was slightly below the normal while it exceeded the usual amount at Mehmedabad. Though the rain was totally absent during the pre-monsoon period the monsoon commenced with good rains. Kharif sowings were undertaken and the crops progressed well under the favourable rains received subsequently; though they were rather excessive in July. In September and October rain was below normal but the late October rains proved very useful for rabi crops and the standing crops progressed well generally.

## Remarks on the character of the season from 1918-19 to 1929-30 referred to in paragraph 44 of the report.

1918-19.-The season was disastrous owing to scanty rainfall. Paddy crops failed entirely in both the talukas.

1919-20.-The season was on the whole fair. The frost in January, however, partially destroyed the cotton crop.

1920-21.-The season was abnormal. The inadequacy of the early rains resulted in the failure of kharif crops owing to scanty rainfall in August, September and October. The ride fields remained unsown except in the Dashkoshi tract.

1921-22.-The rainfall though sufficient was not evenly distributed. There was almost continuous rain from 15th July to 21st August. The effect of this incessant rainfall was that bajri had to be resown. The excessive rains favoured the rice and bavto crops, wherever they had been sown. The rabi crops were good. On the whole the season was below normal.

1922-23.-The season was fair. There was partial failure of rice crop in the Dashkoshi tract. The outturn of bajri was poor but the cotton crop was excellent.

1923-24.-There was acute scarcity of water and the crops failed everywhere.
192t-25.-The early rains were very favourable but the absence of rain in October affected the rice and cotton crops. The latter was also damaged by frost in January. The season was on the whole normal.

1925-26.-The duration of monsoon was brief and the distribution was inadequate. Owing to absence of rain in September and October pulses and cotton suffered considerably. There was almost a total failure of rice crop. The season was unsatisfactory.

1926-27.-The rainfall though excessive was not unfavourable. Rice crop was good. Bajri and cotton suffered to some extent owing to continuous rain. Some damage was caused to cereals and pulses by caterpillars. The season was normal,

1927-28.-There was unprecedented rain in the last week of July, with the result that the rivers were in flood and the kharif crops suffered to an appreciable extent. The rabi crops were excellent. The season was fair.

1928-29.-The early rains were good but the long drought in July and August caused damage to kharif crop. Owing to uncertainty of rainfall a large area of rice land was sown -with jowar and cotton. The unprecedented frost of 30th and 31st January however killed the cotton, tobacco, and variali crops. ${ }^{*}$

1929-30.-The early rains were favourable for kharif crops but rice and kodra suffered considerably owing to want of one good shower towards the end of the season. Locusts appeared in October and caused much damage to standing crops.
M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

Details showing the average of cultivation and crops in the 74 Government villag

N.B.-The percentages were taken on the figures of total occupied area. Those in italics represent the percentages for the years $1925-26$ to $1029-8$

an figures are for the years 1927-28 to 1929-30.
M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

APPENDIX C.
Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Distrụt, 1930-31.

| Shops | Llquorshops | OH | Hand industriea |  |  |  |  | Mechanical power |  |  |  | No. of pumipa$\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { ofll } \\ & \text { pumpa } \end{aligned}$ | Remar) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Cotton looms | Woollen | $\begin{gathered} \text { silk } \\ \text { loomb } \end{gathered}$ | Ofin | $\underset{\text { machine }}{\text { Grosm }}$ | Glins | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blice } \\ \text { husking } \\ \text { machlne } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Cotton } \\ \text { presses }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\text { maw }}{\substack{\text { Sille }}}$ |  |  |  |
| 406 | 7 | 40 | 172 | .. | . | . | 4 | .. | 2 | .. |  | . | 10 |  |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talnka

## APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the 74 Government villages in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate during the year 1929-30.



Eranks.-The village of Wasna-Bujrag has been included in group II under the orders contained in Government Rebolution, Revenue Depart. No. 9317 dated 29th October 1923. The figures of this village are shown separately.
M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas,

APPENDIX E.

## Matar Taluka.

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1921.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX F.

## Statement showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water supply in the 74 khalsa villages of the Matar taluka of the Kaira District, during the year 1927-28.



| No. of villages | Taluka Matar | Tanks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Forirrigation |  | For drinking supply of human beings solely |  | For cattle, washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings |  | In disuse |  |
|  |  | Pakka | Kacha | Pakka | Kacha | Pakka. | Kacha | Fallen in or disrepair | Other causes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Group I .. | 2 | 44 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | 30 | 39 | . |
| 20 | Group II . . | 3 | 75 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 49 | 11 | . |
| 24 | Group IV .. | 5 | 57 |  | 3 | 2 | 63 | .. | $\cdots$ |
| 75 | Total | 14 | 232 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 170 | 52 | 0 |
|  | Deduct for Wasna-Bujrag | . | 2 |  | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 74 | Total | 14 | 230 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 168 | 51 | 0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1891 \cdot 92 & (74) \\ 1912-13 & (74) \end{array} \quad \ldots$ | ${ }^{*} 7$ | $\stackrel{3}{33}$ | $\cdot 1$ | ${ }^{\bullet} 3$ | $\cdots 6$ | 169 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

## 62

## APPENDIX F -contd.


M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Offica
Matar and Mehmedabad Tal

## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

(Matar Taluka.)

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukss.

APPENDIX G.
Statement of leases in Matar Taluka during the years 1925 to 1930.


APPENDIX G-contd.


APPENDIX G-contd.


APPENDIX G-concld.


APPENDIX H .
Statement of sales recorded in the Matar Taluka during the years 1925 to 1930.


APPENDIX H-contd.

so Ca 21-18

APPENDIX H-contd.


APPENDIX H-concld.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX 1.

Prices prevalent in the Matar Taluka from 1917 to 1930.


## APPENDIX J.

Statement of boldings in the Taluka of Matar for the year 1926-27. *


APPENDIX K.
Statement showing details of the coercive measures for the recovery of the Land Revenue in Matar Taluka.


APPENDIX L.
Collection of assessment on Government and Inami lands for 74 Government villages in the Matar Taluka, during the years 1918-19 to 1929-30.


## APPENDIX L-contd.



## APPENDIX M.

Statement showing changes in occupied area of Government land and population in 74 villages of the Matar Taluka.


APPENDIX M-contd.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX N .

Statement showing fallows in occupied, Government and Inami land in the 75 Government villages of Matar Taluka.

Statement showing fallows in occupied, Government and Inami

N.
land in the 75 Government villages of Matar Taluka.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1927-28} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1928-29} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1929.30} \\
\hline  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\substack{\text { Tototat } \\
\text { aliened } \\
\text { land }} \\
* \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\underset{\substack{\text { Tccupalied } \\ \text { old } \\ \text { lend }}}{\text { Tot }}\) 11 \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\substack{\text { Thiotal } \\
\text { aliented } \\
\text { nand }} \\
13
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\substack{\text { Total } \\
\text { oconpiod } \\
\text { land d }} \\
14
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\substack{\text { Totalal } \\
\text { alienated } \\
\text { lend }} \\
16
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline A. \& A. g . \& A. g . \& A. \& A. g . \& A. \& A. \& A. g. \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{cc}
7 \& 18 \\
21 \& 18
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{lll}913 \& 11 \\ \& 16 \& 11\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
1,618 \& 29 \\
47 \& 29
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
705 \& 18 \\
98 \& 18
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{cc}913 \& 11 \\ 19 \& 11\end{array}\) \& 1,618
22
29 \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
705 \\
18 \\
18 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
913 \& 11 \\
\hline 689
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}721 \\ \hline 38 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}493 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1,215 \\
110 \& 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
721 \& 4 \\
82 \& 0 \\
\& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
493 \\
\hline 28 \\
\hline 29 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,215 \\ \hline 86 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{rr}
721 \\
58 \& 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 49389
88 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{rl}
226 \& 19 \\
668 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
277 \\
298 \\
\hline 98
\end{tabular} \& [504 \begin{tabular}{c}
58 \\
28 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}22619 \\ 989 \\ \hline 98\end{array}\) \& 277

15
159 \& 50418
118 \& $\begin{array}{r}22619 \\ 3 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ \& 277
88
88 <br>
\hline 685

15 \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,016 & 31 \\
28 & 31
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1,701 & 35 \\
\hline 40 & 35
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& $\begin{array}{rrr}685 & 4 \\ 15 & 0\end{array}$ \& 1,016

25
25

35 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1,702 <br>
23 <br>
\hline 28

 \& $\begin{array}{r}685 \\ \hline 4.38 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ \& 

1,016 <br>
19 <br>
\hline 80 <br>
\hline 80
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline | 289 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 8 |
| 18 |  | \& 26

26
265
35 \& $\begin{array}{ll}316 & 3 \\ 23 & 3\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}289 & 8 \\ 18 & 8\end{array}$ \& 26
4
4

35 \& | 318 |
| ---: |
| 18 |
| 15 |
| 189 | \& 29130

1615 \& 26 ${ }_{2}{ }^{35}$ <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
125 \\
10 & 39 \\
10
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 913 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 17 |
| 68 |  | \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,0,09 & 16 \\
36 & 16
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}
115 & 39 \\
9 & 37
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
913 & 17 \\
26
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,029 & 16 \\
\hline 16
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \& 91317

${ }_{20} 16$ <br>

\hline | 670 |
| :--- |
| 96 |
| 95 | \& | 2,603 |
| :--- |
| 492 |
| 9 | \& | 3,253 |
| :--- |
| 337 |
| 37 |
| 25 | \& | 659 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 150 |
| 158 | \& | 2,593 |
| :--- |
| 187 |
| 85 | \& | 3,263 |
| :--- |
| 660 |
| 8 | \& | 659 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 175 |
| 180 | \& | 2,593 |
| :--- |
| 386 |
| 18 | <br>

\hline ${ }^{480} 70$ \& $\begin{array}{r}811 \\ 47 \\ 47 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,291 & 33 \\
44 & 33
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 480 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19 | 0 |
| 0 |  | \& 811

25
25

33 \& | 1,291 |
| :--- |
| 101 |
| 103 | \& $\begin{array}{cc}480 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 30\end{array}$ \& 811

51
50
0 <br>

\hline | 361 | 14 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
|  | 15 |
| 14 |  | \& | 890 |
| :--- |
| 293 |
| 3 | \& | 1,252 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 688 | \& + ${ }^{361} 148$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}890 \\ 42 & 33 \\ 7\end{array}$ \& 1,258

39 \& 361
12
12 \& 890

27 <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{r}231 \\ \hline 20 \\ 4 \\ \hline 28\end{array}$ \& | 1,076 | 31 |
| ---: | :--- |
| 168 |  |
| 18 |  | \& $\begin{array}{r}1,308 \\ 49 \\ \hline 98 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
231 & 23 \\
7 & 0
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}1,076 \\ 42 \\ 41 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ \& | 1,308 |
| :--- |
| 11 |
| 14 | \& $\begin{array}{rll}131 & 23 \\ & 23 \\ 0 & 23\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}1,076 \\ 10 & 31 \\ \mathbf{3 1}\end{array}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{cc}
568 \\
17 \\
17
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}414 \\ 15 & 21 \\ 15\end{array}$ \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{cc}
982 & 30 \\
33 & 30
\end{array}
$$\right\}

\] \& $\begin{array}{rrr}568 \\ 18 & 9 \\ 0\end{array}$ \& | 414 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 91 |
| 10 |  | \& 982

17
30 \& $\begin{array}{cc}568 \\ 14 & 9 \\ 18\end{array}$ \& 414
3
31 <br>

\hline | 1,200 |
| :--- |
| 100 |
| 10 | \& 1,289

81

81 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
2,489 <br>
\hline 71 \& 23 <br>
\hline 78

 \& 1,199 ${ }^{38} 8$ \& 

1,2889 <br>
70 <br>
\hline 8

 \& 

2,489 <br>
\hline 187 <br>
\hline 23

 \& 

1,199 <br>
\hline 102 <br>
\hline 8

 \& 

1,289 <br>
86 <br>
\hline 23
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{ll}880 & 9 \\ 68 & 0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}598 \\ 5 & 23 \\ 53 & 33\end{array}$ \& | 878 |
| :--- |
| 17 |
| 18 |
| 38 | \& | 280 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 9 |
| 10 |  | \& 598

108

108 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
878 \\
\hline 12
\end{gathered} 25.8
$$ \& $\begin{array}{cc}280 \\ 4 & 2.8 \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$ \& 598

883
83 <br>
\hline 372
84

82 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,359 <br>
1,31 <br>
158 <br>
\hline 17

 \& 

1,7708 <br>
161 <br>
\hline 182

 \& 

361 <br>
80 <br>
\hline 8 <br>
\hline

 \& 

1,347 <br>
\hline 101 <br>
\hline 18

 \& 

1,712 <br>
242 <br>
\hline 2

 \& 

364 <br>
82 <br>
81 <br>
\hline

 \& 

1,347 <br>
160 <br>
\hline 18
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline | 699 |
| :---: |
| 98 |
| 98 | \& | 219 |
| :---: |
| 80 |
| 80 |
| 8 | \& | 918 |
| :--- |
| 1143 |
| 18 | \& $\begin{array}{cc}699 & 11 \\ 80\end{array}$ \& 219

34

38 \& | 918 |
| :--- |
| 157 |
| 13 | \& 699

141
11 \& $\begin{array}{r}219 \\ 16 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 7,608
582
58

20 \& \begin{tabular}{r|}
12,906 <br>
963 <br>
\hline 13

 \& 

20,470 <br>
1,283 <br>
\hline 14

 \&  \& 

12,884 <br>
652 <br>
\hline 8

\end{tabular} \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
20,475 \\
1,500 \\
1,53.8 \\
15
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 7,590 |
| :--- |
| 687 |
| 88 |
| 8 | \& $\begin{array}{rl}12,888 \\ 812 & 37\end{array}$ <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{r}315 \\ \hline 98 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ \& 14
4
4

20 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
329 <br>
130 <br>
\hline 20

 \& $\begin{array}{ll}315 & 18 \\ 123 & 20\end{array}$ \& 

14 <br>
7 <br>
7 \& 8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 329

100
100 \&  \& ${ }_{5}^{14} 82$ <br>

\hline | 149 |
| :--- | \& | 613 |
| :--- |
| 88 |
| 88 |
| 80 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
762 \\
21
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
148 & 9 \\
2 & 34
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 613 |
| :---: |
| 18 |
| 18 |
| 12 | \& | 762 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 11 | 18 |
| 18 |  | \& | 148 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 21 |
| 8 |  | \& $\begin{array}{r}613 \\ 887 \\ \hline 37\end{array}$ <br>

\hline 888
80
80

20 \& $$
\begin{array}{cc}
43 & 12 \\
12 & 12
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
337 \\
108 & 32 \\
10
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 888 \\
& 820 \\
& 82
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
43 & 18 \\
26 \\
26
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 1,331 |
| :--- |
| 28 |
| 32 | \& | 888 |
| :--- |
| 20 |
| 20 |
| 20 | \& $\begin{array}{r}4312 \\ 48 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ <br>

\hline ${ }_{63}^{740}{ }_{6}^{13}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{ll}
370 & 36 \\
22 & 20
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,1,11 & 9 \\
68
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
740 & 13 \\
47 & 13
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
370 \\
{ }_{18} 86 \\
36
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,108 & 35 \\
24 & 35
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
337 & 39 \\
\hline 8 & 35
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 370 |
| :--- |
| 188 |
| 80 | <br>


\hline | 4613 |
| :--- |
| 88 |
| 38 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
753 \\
91
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
479 \\
48 & 38 \\
38
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
753 & 6 \\
61 \\
61
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,226 & 32 \\
86 & 25
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{r}473 \\ \hline 31 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{65}^{753}$ <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{r}597 \\ 72 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
451 \\
87 \\
87 & 37
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1,049 & 17 \\
161 & 17
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 597 |
| :---: |
| 98 |
| 88 |
| 86 | \& | 451 |
| :--- |
| 60 |
| 61 |
| 15 | \& $\begin{array}{r}1,089 \\ \hline 1,098 \\ \hline 98 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}597 \\ \hline 57 \\ \hline 97 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& [51 31 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 366 \\
& 107 \\
& 107
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
56 \\
5 & 28 \\
5 & 28
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 423 \\
& 112 \\
& 128
\end{aligned}
$$ 28

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
368 \\
107 \\
107
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
56 \\
5 \\
5
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | 193 |
| :--- |
| 88 |
| 82 |
| 22 | \& | 366 | 34 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 35 |  | \& 5688

23
28 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- 23 Jichk

24 Traj
25 Dewataj
6 Piparia ..
27 Mehlaj
28 Maohhial
29 Moraj ..
30 Radhu
31 Varsang
32 Vavdi.
33 Sinjiwada.
34 Heranj

Group 1 III.
35 Kanera
36 Kathwada
37 Kalol
38 Gobhlaj
39 Chalindra
40 Chitrasar
41 Damri
42 Dhathala

43 Nawagarm ..
44 Nayka
45 Pansoli

N-conid.



N -contd.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1927-28} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1928-29} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1929-30} \\
\hline \[
\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { Khelsa } \\ \text { (Government } \\ \text { land) }}}{ }
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { alienated } \\
\text { land }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Total } \\
\& \text { occupied } \\
\& \text { land }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { Khalisa } \\
\text { (Government } \\
\text { Iahd) }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { alienated } \\
\text { land }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Total occupied land \&  \& Total land \& \\
\hline 9 \& 10 \& 11 \& 12 \& 13 \& 14 \& 15 \& 16 \& \\
\hline A. g. \& A. g. \& A. g. \& A. g . \& A. g. \& A. g . \& A. g. \& \& g . \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{cc}394 \& 38 \\ 51 \& 0 \\ 51 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 170
29
29 \& \(\begin{array}{cc}503 \& 30 \\ 97 \& 17\end{array}\) \& 333
69
69 \& \(\begin{array}{rr}169 \& 39 \\ 28 \& 17\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}504 \\ 126 \& 31\end{array}\) \& 334
80
80 \& 169
48 \& 39
31 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
283 \& 39 \\
13 \& 39
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}\text { rer } \\ \text { 292 } \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 15\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}568 \\ 22 \& 14 \\ 28\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
275 \& 39 \\
13 \& 39
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}292 \\ \hline 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 15\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
570 \\
167 \& 13 \\
\hline 13
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}277 \\ 97 \\ \hline 88\end{array}\) \& 298
70 \& 15
13 \\
\hline 1319
110 \& 157
124
120
0 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
370 \\
\\
213 \& 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{cc}212 \& 18 \\ 125 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rr}157 \& 30 \\ 88 \\ 8\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
361 \& 36 \\
189 \& 26
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{rr}
204 \\
89 \\
\hline 86
\end{tabular} \& 157 \& \({ }_{0}^{30}\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
193 \& 36 \\
2 \& 36 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{rr}
157 \& 20 \\
12 \& 20 \\
\hline 10
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
351 \\
15 \& 16 \\
\hline 16
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
193 \& 36 \\
2 \& 36
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}157 \\ 12 \& 20 \\ 12 \& 20\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
351 \\
183 \\
\hline 88
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}193 \\ 82 \\ 36 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1557 \\
\& 101
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \\
\& 38
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}395 \\ \hline 186 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
360 \\
240 \& 21 \\
21
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{rl}
743 \& 24 \\
350 \& 24 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
383 \\
150 \& 24 \\
24
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{rr}360 \& 21 \\ 200 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
745 \& 16 \\
234 \& 32
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
384 \\
100 \\
\hline 0
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 360 \\
\& 134
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 21 \\
\& 32
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}9.662 \& 24 \\ 2,340 \& 28\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}7,054 \& 26 \\ 2,205 \& 12\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
16,718 \& 19 \\
3,054 \& 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
9,665 \& 10 \\
1,537
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{lr}
7,053 \& 9 \\
1,516 \& 35
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{rr}
16,744 \\
4,020 \& 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
9,690 \& 31 \\
2,032 \& 17
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,053 \\
\& 1,987
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
9 \\
30
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline 41524. \& 20137 \& \begin{tabular}{l|l}
617 \& 21 \\
2 \& 91
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}415 \& 24 \\ 2 \& 21\end{array}\) \& 20137 \& \begin{tabular}{l|l}
617 \& 21 \\
44 \& 21
\end{tabular} \& 115
4
18 \& 201 \& 37
0 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{c}
2,657 \\
\({ }_{550}\) \\
\hline 13 \\
31
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,387 \\ \hline 434 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{|c|}
4,042 \\
744 \\
\hline 10 \\
\hline 6
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,654 \\ 440 \\ 48 \\ \hline 6\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,387 \\ \hline 304 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}4,042 \& 10 \\ 1,134 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
2,654 \\
600 \\
\hline 28
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1,387 \\
534
\end{gathered}
\] \& 28
0 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{rrr}346 \& 24 \\ 43 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rr}400 \\ 69 \& 18 \\ 68\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rr}747 \\ 34 \& 2 \\ 3\end{array}\) \& 346
20
20 \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
400 \& 18 \\
14 \& 28
\end{array}
\] \& 748
13
13 \& \(\begin{array}{rr}348 \\ 5 \& 1 \\ 5 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 400 \& 18
2 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{r}384 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ \hline 8\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{|cc|}367 \\ 29 \& 3 \\ 29\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
651 \& 33 \\
50 \& 33 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{r|r|}
284 \& 28 \\
7 \& 33
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{rr}367 \& 5 \\ 43 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{c}
640 \\
69 \\
\hline 93
\end{tabular} \& 273
29
29 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
367 \\
40
\end{gathered}
\] \& 5 \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{cc}1,112 \& 2 \\ 258 \& 21\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}151 \& 4 \\ 28 \& 25\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
1,274 \& 22 \\
207 \& 28 \\
\hline 28
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,123.18 \\ \hline 179 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
151 \\
28 \& 4 \\
\hline 14
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
1,283 \\
\hline 289 \& 4 \\
\hline 27
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,132 \\ \hline 880 \\ \hline 80\end{array}\) \& 150
19 \& 27 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{rr}
989 \& 20 \\
31 \& 29
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
880 \& 9 \\
47 \& 0
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}1,869 \& 29 \\ 37 \& 29\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}989 \& 20 \\ 15 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 880
22
29
29 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{rr}989 \& 20 \\ 3 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 880 \& 9
29 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{rr}
2.99 \& 20 \\
55 \& 11
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{cc}1,611 \& 31 \\ 85 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{c}
1,911 \\
\hline 153 \\
\hline 11
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}299 \& 20 \\ 15 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}1,611 \\ 138 \\ 138 \\ \hline 18\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}1,911 \& 11 \\ 88 \& 11\end{array}\) \& - \(\begin{array}{r}29920 \\ -1811\end{array}\) \& 1,611 \& \({ }_{0}^{31}\) \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{rrr}424 \& 24 \\ 8 \& 0\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}150 \& 13 \\ 0 \& 37\end{array}\) \& 574

19 137 \& $\begin{array}{rrr}424 & 24 \\ 14 & 0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}150 & 13 \\ 5 & 37\end{array}$ \& 574
8
8 \& 424
78
7 \& 150
1 \& ${ }_{0}^{13}$ <br>

\hline | 340 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 59 |  |
| 59 | 5 | \& 624

73

78 \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
965 & 5 \\
88 & 5
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
34030 \\
-170
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
624 & 15 \\
71
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
965 & 5 \\
47 & 5
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
340 \\
17 \\
\hline 50 \\
50
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
624 \\
30
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& 15 <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
742 & 33 \\
120 & 0
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 1,402 |
| ---: | :--- |
| 236 |
| 29 | \& $\begin{array}{ll}2,145 & 29 \\ 339 & 25\end{array}$ \& 742

90

90 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,402 \\ 249 \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{rl}
2,146 & 13 \\
275 & 13
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
743 & 17 \\
76 & 17
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,402 \\
199
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 36

0 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{ll}
572 & 20 \\
123 & 24
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
137 & 15 \\
16 & 10
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 709 \\
& 164 \\
& 1095 \\
& 25
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
572 \\
144 & 20 \\
1
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
137 & 15 \\
& \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
709 & 35 \\
140 & 27
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 572

120
120 \& 137
20 \& 15
27 <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{array}{rll}
407 & 19 \\
31 & 19
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 671 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 78 | 0 | \& \[

\left.$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
1,078 & 19 \\
32 & 19
\end{array}
$$ \right\rvert\,
\] \& 407

10

10 \& $\begin{array}{r}671 \\ 22 \\ 28 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{rl}
1,078 & 17 \\
167 & 19
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}407 \\ 40 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 671 \\
& 127
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\stackrel{0}{19}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{rr}
1,422 & 35 \\
276 & 29
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
791 \\
112 & 36 \\
\hline 6
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{rrr}2,207 & 39 \\ 300 & .39\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rr}1,416 & 3 \\ 181 & 7\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
791 & 36 \\
118 & 32
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
2,206 & 12 \\
294 & 12
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{lll}1,417 & 33 \\ 188 & 12\end{array}$ \& 112 \& 19 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,157 \\
& 24 \\
& 24
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1,687

71 \& $\begin{array}{cc}2,845 & 15 \\ 210 & 15\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1,157 & 22 \\ 95 & 22\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}1,687 & 33 \\ 114 & 33\end{array}$ \& | 2,846 |
| :--- |
| 238 |
| 2 | \& $\begin{array}{r}1,157 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ \hline 22\end{array}$ \& 1,688

165 \& 18
18 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
349 \\
1620
\end{array}
$$ \& 103

86

37 \& $\begin{array}{rrr}453 & 17 \\ 15 & 17\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{rl}
349 \\
11 & 20 \\
20
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{rr}103 & 37 \\ 3 & 37\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
453 & 17 \\
-12 & 17
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 349

780
7 \& 103 \& ${ }_{0}^{37}$ <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
469 \\
30 \\
30
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r|}
192 \\
4 \\
4
\end{array}
$${ }_{26}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
662 & 9 \\
50 & 9
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 469 | 23 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 23 |
| 89 |  | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 192 \\
& 26 \\
& 26
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{rr}668 & 9 \\ 48 & 9\end{array}$ \& 469

25
28 \& 192 \& 26
9 <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{rr}285 \\ 21 & 2 \\ 0\end{array}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{rr}
16130 \\
8 & 12
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
451 & 18 \\
28 & 18
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{rr}289 & 28 \\ 18 & 0\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}161 & 30 \\ 10.18\end{array}$ \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
451 \\
25 \\
25
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& $\begin{array}{r}289 \\ \hline 14 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 161

11 \& 30
0 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{rr}
2,780 & 19 \\
361 & 26
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
1,118 & 8 \\
83 & 18
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
3,898 & 38 \\
406 & 38
\end{array}
$$

\] \& $\begin{array}{rl}2,780 \\ 268 & 30 \\ 288\end{array}$ \& | 1,118 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1138 | 8 | \& $\begin{array}{cc}3,888 \\ \\ 941 & 9 \\ 9\end{array}$ \& | 2,770 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 830 | 1 |
| 1 |  | \& 1,118 \& $\stackrel{8}{9}$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Name of village <br> 1 | 1925-26 |  |  | 1926.27 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total occupied land | Total <br> khalsa <br> (Government <br> land) | Total alienated land | Total occupied land | Total khalsa (Government land) | Total alienated land | Total occupied land |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  | A. g. | A. g. | A. g. | A. g. | A. g. | A. g. | A. |
| 69 Vasai | 4581 | 10518 | $352 \quad 23$ | 4581 | 10518 | 35223 | 458 |
| 70 Valotri | 567 5 | 54624 | 2021 | 6867 | 56526 | $20 \quad 21$ | 5867 |
|  | $33 \quad 5$ | $32 \quad 24$ | 0 21 | $27 \quad 7$ | 2626 | 021 |  |
| 71 Viroja | 87829 | 2686 | 51023 | $878 \quad 29$ | 368 6 | 51023 | 87829 |
|  | 11829 | 658 | 5321 | 16228 | 8334 | $78 \quad 34$ | $223 \quad 28$ |
| 72 Selchapar | $\begin{array}{rl}647 & 29 \\ 75 & 29\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}625 & 38 \\ 71 & 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}21 & 31 \\ 3 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}647 & 29 \\ 16 & 29\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}625 & 38 \\ 16 & 29\end{array}$ | 2131 | 647 18 |
| 73 Sayla | $\begin{array}{ll}503 & 33 \\ 68 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}406 & 8 \\ 80 & 8\end{array}$ | $97 \quad 25$ 8 | 5012 | $\begin{array}{rr}403 & 17 \\ \mathbf{2 5} & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}97 & 25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}503 & 33 \\ 34 & 33\end{array}$ |
| 74 Hadewa | $803 \quad 32$ | 74723 |  | 80332 | 74723 | 569 | 79926 |
|  | 12032 | 11723 | 39 | 13232 | $125 \quad 23$ | 79 | $190 \quad 35$ |
| Total | 30,913 13 | 17,812 39 | 13,100 14 | 30,948 30 | 17,848 16 | 13,100 14 | 30,975 4 |
|  | 3,327 4 | 2,067 39 | 1,259 5 | 3,497 13 | 2,024 29 | 1,472 24 | 4,008 33 |
| 75 Vasna-Bujrag | $\begin{array}{rr}2,154 & 13 \\ 55 & 26\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}908 & 8 \\ 20 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|rr\|}1,246 & 5 \\ 35 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}2,155 & 1 \\ 59 & 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}908 & 8 \\ 25 & 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}1,246 & 33 \\ 33 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 2,155 & 1 \\ 192 & 29 \end{array}$ |
| Group | 20,530 6 | 7,622 16 | 12,907 30 | 20,523 27 | 7,616 18 | 12,907 9 | 20,515 14 |
|  | 1,134 14 | 4347 | - 7007 | 1,419 39 | 603 3 | 81636 | 1,535 35 |
| Group II | 30,256 32 | 14,469 19 | 15,787 13 | 30,305 37 | 14,520 22 | 15,785 15 | 30,209 10 |
|  | 2,720 3 | 1,395 27 | 1,324 16 | 2,880 $\quad 3$ | 1,969 19 | 91024 | 2,904 12 |
| Group III | 16,783 6 | 9,720 25 | 7,062 21 | 16,792 32 | 9,728 23 | 7,064 9 | 16,717 10 |
|  | 6,168 21 | 2,764 36 | 2,403 25 | 16,681 <br> 1 | 1,980 17 | 1,760 31 | 4,546 0 |
| Group IV | 30,913 13 | 17,812 39 | 13,100 14 | 30,048 30 | 17,848 16 | 13,100 14 | 30,975 4 |
|  | 3,327 4 | 2,067 39 | 1,269 5 | 3,497 13 | 2,024 29 | 1,472 24 | 4,008 33 |
| Grand Total | 98,483 17 | 49,625 19 | 48,857 38 | 98,571 6 | 49,713 39 | 48,857 7 | 98,416 38 |
|  | 12,350 2 | 6,662 29 | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}5,687 & 13\end{array}$ | 11,478 23 | 6,577 28 | 4,900 $\quad 35$ | 12,995 0 |

N.B.-The figares in italics represent the total area under each

N -concld.

| 1927.28 |  | 1928-29 |  |  | 1929-30 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { khalsa } \\ \text { (Government } \\ \text { land) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { alienated } \\ \text { land } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { occupied }}{\text { Total }}$ land | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Shalas } \\ \text { (Government } \\ \text { land) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { alienated } \\ \text { land } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { ocoupied } \\ & \text { land } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total . } \\ \substack{\text { Ehallag } \\ (\text { Government } \\ \text { land })} \end{gathered}$ | Total alienatod land |  |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |
| A. g . | A. g. | A. g. | A. g. |  | A. g. | A. g. | A. |  |
| 105  <br> 29 18 | $\begin{array}{cc}358 & 23 \\ 41 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}458 & 1 \\ 65 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}105 & 18 \\ 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}458 & 1 \\ 65 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}105 & 18 \\ 25 & 1\end{array}$ | 352 40 |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}565 & 26 \\ 38 & 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}20 & 21 \\ 2 & 9\end{array}$ | 586  <br> 21 7 <br> 88  | 565 26 <br> 21 7 <br> 68  |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}586 \\ 38 & 7 \\ 38\end{array}$ | 565 26 <br> 37 0 <br> 88  | 20 1 | 27 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} 368 \\ 88 \\ \hline 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}510 & 23 \\ 135 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 878 & 29 \\ 114 & 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}368 \\ 50 & 6 \\ 5\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 878 \\ & 169 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 368  <br> 75 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ 94 \end{array}$ | 23 29 |
| $\begin{array}{rr} 625 & 38 \\ 18 & 29 \end{array}$ | 2131 | $\begin{array}{r}647 \\ 44 \\ 49 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}625 \\ 48 \\ 43 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21}$ | 647 <br> 65 <br> 69 | $\begin{array}{cc}625 & 38 \\ 53 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 2 | 31 29 |
| $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}406 \\ 27 & 8 \\ 27\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}97 & 25 \\ 7 & 25\end{array}$ | 503 <br> 43 <br> 43 <br> 3 | 406 8 <br> 26 8 <br> 2  | 97 17 | 503 263 26 | 406  <br> 20  <br> 20 8 |  | 25 33 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 743 & 17 \\ 187 & 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}56 & 9 \\ 3 & 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}783 & 17 \\ 94 & 17\end{array}$ | 727 <br> 91 <br> 91 <br> 8 | $\stackrel{36}{2}$ | 783 70 70 | $\begin{array}{rr}727 & 8 \\ 61 & 0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{96}^{56}$ | 9 17 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} 17,873 & 11 \\ 2,435 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}13,101 & 33 \\ 1,573 & 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}30,965 \\ 3,271 & 25 \\ 3,\end{array}$ | 17,863  <br> 1,806 $\mathbf{3 2}$ | 13,101 1,465 | $\begin{array}{rr} 30,952 & 39 \\ 4,240 & 27 \end{array}$ | 17,854  <br> 2,601 15 <br> 12  | $\begin{gathered} 13,098 \\ 1,639 \end{gathered}$ | 24 |
| 908  <br> 80 19 | 1,246  <br> 112 33 <br>   | $\begin{array}{rrr}2,101 & 30 \\ 74 & 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}898 & 10 \\ 25 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,203 49 | $\begin{array}{r}2,101 \\ 290 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}898 \\ 122 & 10 \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,203 \\ 168 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{38}^{20}$ |
| 7,608 | 12,906 <br> 953 <br> 13 | 20,470 5 | 7,585 ${ }^{8}$ | 12,884 | 20,475 <br>  <br> 1500 | 7,590 38.8 | 12,884 | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ |
| $\begin{array}{rr} 14,423 & 35 \\ 1,843 & 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}15,785 \\ 1,060 & 13 \\ 7\end{array}$ | 30,062 2,847 2,89 | $\begin{array}{rrr}14,286 \\ 1,587 & 12 \\ 21\end{array}$ | 16,775 1,260 | $\begin{array}{rrr}29,973 & 17 \\ 2,560 & 10\end{array}$ | 14,197 1,377 | 15,775 1,222 |  |
| 9,662 24 <br> 2,340 28 | $\begin{array}{ll}7,054 & 26 \\ 2,205 & 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}16,718 & 19 \\ 3,054 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}9,665 & 10 \\ 1,537 & 9\end{array}$ | 7,032 1,516 | 16,744  <br> 4,020 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}9,690 & 31 \\ 2,032 & 17\end{array}$ | 7,053 1,987 |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr} 17,873 & 11 \\ 2,435 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 13,101 & 33 \\ 1,573 & 19 \end{array}$ | 30,965 3,271 | $\begin{array}{rrr}17,863 & 32 \\ 1,806 & 1\end{array}$ | 13,101 | $\begin{array}{r}30,952 \\ 4,240 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 17,854 15 <br> 2,601 12 | 13,098 1,039 | 24 |
| $\begin{array}{rr} 49,368 & 10 \\ 7,202 & 23 \end{array}$ | 48,848  <br> 5,792 28 <br> 17  | $\begin{array}{ll}98,216 & 12 \\ 10,556 & 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}49,400 \\ 6,562 & 22 \\ 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,815 \\ 4,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98,146 \\ 12,321 \\ 119 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 49,333 \\ 6,658 & 30-8 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,812 \\ 5,682 \end{array}$ |  |

head while the figures in roman represent tho fallows under each head.
M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Mehmedabad, distriat Kaira, during the years 1918 to 1930.


## APPENDIX A-1.

(Accompaniment to Appendix A)
Monthly rainfall at Mehmedabad during the monsoon months.

| Name of months | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 0-45 | 4-28 | 7-24 | 0-74 | 2-71 |  | 2-03 | 16-02 | 0-08 | 6-39 | 1-61 | 9-63 | 6-14 |
| July | 0-59 | 12-85 | 8-17 | 15-34 | 9-91 | 5-32 | 12-90 | 25-20 | 23-87 | 66-88 | 13-07 | 15-83 | 20-70 |
| August | 2-63 | 18-32 | 2-73 | 6-70 | 1-72 | 10-24 | 8-41 | 4-97 | 29-76 | 6-07 | 15-71 | 4-82 | 9-05 |
| September | 0-15 | 0-63 | 0-08 | 18-83 | 11-80 | 1-09 | 11-22 | .. | 18-05 | 4-69 | 4-24 | 0-44 | 3-73 |
| October | .. | 0-35 | , . | .. | .. | 0-10 | 0-20 | - .. | .. | 0-30 | 0-31 | .. | 0-63 |
| Total .. | 3-82 | 36-43 | 18-22 | 41-71 | 26-14 | 16-75 | 34-76 | 46-19 | 71-76 | 84-33 | 34-94 | 30-72 | 40-25 |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

Details showing the average of cultivation and crops in the 57 Government villages of the

N.B.-The above percentages are shown on the total occupied area. The figures in italios represent the
B.

Mehmedabad Taluka of the Kaira District, during the years 1925-26/1927-28 to 1929-30.

percentages for the years 1926-26 to 1929-30, while those in roman figures are for the years 1927-28 to 1929-30.

## M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX C .

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 57 Government villages of the Mehmedabad Taluka in the year 1929-30


APPENDIX D.
Agricultural stock of the 57 Government. villages in the Mehmedabad Taluka during the year 1929-30.


| Year | Name of Group | Horses and ponies | Sheep | Goats | Ploughs |  | Carts |  | Cropped land pe pair of plough cattle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Small | Large, i.e., Cover and cattle | For passenger | For produc ing goods |  |
| 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1929-30 | I | 48 | 2,328 | 3,427 | 3,128 | $\ldots$ | 96 | 1,278 | A. |
|  | II | 43 | 1,403 | 2,608 | 1,629 |  | 34 | 566 | (1929-30) 12 |
|  | III | 35 | 484 | 2,168 | 1,565 |  | 45 | - 657 | (1891-92) 12 |
|  |  | 6 | . $\cdot$ | 18 | 91 | . |  | 48 | (1915-16) 12 |
|  | Total | 132 | 4,215 | 8,221 | 6,413 | $\ldots$ | 175 | 2,449 |  |
| 1891-92 | .... | 290 | 703 | 5,416 | 7,514 |  | 161 | 3,202 |  |
| 1915-16 | .... | 180 | 1,275 | 5,079 | 5,821 | .... | 240 | 2,142 |  |

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## APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1921.
Mehmedabad Taluka.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX F .

Statement showing wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 57 Government villages of the Mehmedabad taluka during the year 1928-29.


APPENDIX F-conid.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{No. of villages} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Other sources} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Remarks} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For irrigation} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For drinking supply of human beings solely} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For cattle, washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings} \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{In disuse} \& <br>
\hline \& Pakka \& Kacha
19 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pakka } \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Kacha

21 \& Pakka ${ }_{\text {a }}$ \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Kacha <br>
23

\end{tabular} \& Fallen in or disrepair 24 \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Other } \\
\text { causes } \\
25
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline  \& | 31 |
| ---: |
| 39 |
| 6 |
| . | \& 11

$\cdots$
$\cdots$ \& $\ldots 1$ \& $\because$
$\because$
$\because$ \& $\because$
$\because$
$\therefore$ \& .$^{3}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ . \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\ldots{ }^{2}$ \& <br>
\hline Total 57 \& 66 \& 11 \& 1 \& .. \& . \& 3 \& 7 \& 2 \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
1891: 92 \\
1912-13
\end{array}
$$ \& ${ }_{2}$ \& 17 \& 2 \& 5 \& $\cdots$ \& ${ }^{*} 29$ \& .. \& $\because$ \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

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ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX $F$.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX G.

Statement of leases in Mehmedabad Taluka during the years 1925 to 1930.

| Name of village | $\underset{\text { of }}{\text { Kind }}$ <br> 1and <br> 2 | Lands covered by leases recorded |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Average } \\ \text { asespermint } \\ \text { per are } \\ \text { of village } \end{array}\right\|$ | Aren of land leased (Column s) rental of which is between |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { rent }}}{ }$ |  | Index <br> 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arca | Assesament | $\begin{gathered} \text { Avefage } \\ \text { assegsment } \\ \text { per acre } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \mathrm{and} \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { and } \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \text { and } \\ .3^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { and } \\ 4 \cdot \theta \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | $\theta$ | 10 | 11 |  |  |
| Group I | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{J} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{array}\right.$ |  | Rs. a. p. <br> 88120 | Rs. a. | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } \\ 3 & 8\end{array}$ | A. g. | A. ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {g. }}$ | A. !. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. g. } \\ & 8 \text { 12 } \end{aligned}$ | Rs, a. 2960 | Rs. $8.6$ | $\begin{array}{rll} \text { Re. } & \mathrm{y} \\ 7 & \mathfrak{O} & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 1. Akiachn |  | . | $\ldots$ | . | . | - | - | -• | - | . | . |  |
| 2. Arori | J. | 2612 | 9610 | 311 | 311 | 1511 | 730 | 811 | . | 190 s | 2.07 | 42 |
|  | $\{\mathrm{E}$. | 0 ,32 | 370 | 45 | 49 | . | \% 32 | .' | . | R 0 | 2.3 | 6116 |
| 3. Lave | \{ J. | $\cdots$ | .... | . | -• | -• | - | " | $\cdots$ | . | - | - |
|  | K. | .. | .... | .. | - | . | . | - | * | - | - | . |
| 4. Katakrura | f J. | 280 | $25.10 \quad 6$ | 85 | .81 | $18 \quad 11$ | 692 | 117 | 120 | 1650 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 43 |
|  | K | . | $\ldots$ | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | 9 |  |
| 5. Kachhal | J. |  | 204120 | 310 | 34 | 45 B | 386 | . | 229 | 5938 | 2.01 | 404 |
|  | K. | 180 | 1000 | 51 | 48 | 120 | 019 | .. | . | 228 | $2 \cdot 2$ | ${ }^{6} 9$ |
| 0. Keara | J. | 1625 | 58150 | 8 s | 34 | 318 | 13. 7 | . | . | 1070 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 100 |
|  | E. | 839 | 80180 | 37 | 818 | 015 | 413 | 44 | -• | 880 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 86 |
| 7. Khatraj | J. | 5980 | 20180 | 86 | 86 | 4017 | 1421 | 432 | - | 4200 | 21 | 43 |
|  | K. | . | $\cdots$ | - | . | -• | .. | - | - |  | . |  |
| 8. Khumarwad. | J. | 1010 | 37130 | 30 | 88 | 738 | 130 | 031 | -• | 550 | $1 \cdot 4$ | 21810 |
|  | K. | .. | .... | - | - | . | - | .. | . | .. | . |  |
| 9. Kaira |  | 1667 | 57210 | 37 | 33 | $145 \quad 27$ | 1311 | 70 | . | 8070 | 1.42 | 213 |
|  | $\{\mathrm{x}$. | 1018 | 9870 | 69 | 40 | $14 \quad 19$ | $5 \cdot 0$ |  | . | 1590 | 2.59 | 412 |
| 10. Gadwa | \{ J. | - | .... | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | .. | -• | . | . | . |  |
| 0. | K. | . | . $\cdot$. | - | -• | - | . | -• | - | . | $\cdots$ | . |
|  |  | 218 | 700 | 218 | 81 | 218 | .. | . | - | 110 | 1.8 | 839 |
| 11. Gothay | $\{\mathrm{m}$. | 1518 | 68100 | 87 | 42 | 1518 | .. | -. | . | 720 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 814 |
|  | J. | 1418 | 46 6 0 | 88 | 37 | 12.88 | . | 130 | -• | 590 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 2.7 |
| 12. Godil | $\{\mathrm{E}$. |  | 800 | 418 | 48 | .. | 028 | - | $\cdots$ | 70 | 2.07 | 68 |
|  | ${ }^{3}$. | 1917 | 66120 | 87 | 38 | 822 | 131 | 234 | - | 1550 | 2.3 | 48 |
| 18. | $\{\mathrm{F}$. | 110 | - 0 | 52 | 413 | $\cdots$ | 110 | - | - | 130 | 2.04 | 6111 |
| 14. | 3. | 1485 | ${ }_{6} 600$ | 32 | 218 | 737 | 038 | -. | .. | 870 | 1.8 | 300 |
| 14. Dedarda | $\{\mathrm{K}$. | - | .... | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | $\cdots$ | - |
|  |  | 811 | 10008 | 38 | 97 | 192 | 715 | 124 | -• | 2110 | 1.9 | 81210 |
| 15. Devki-Vansol. | $\{$ E. |  | 070 | 315 | 41 | - | 018 | 138 | . | 330 | 3.6 | 101210 |
|  | J. | 1888 | 7120 | 811 | 88 | 1438 | 210 | . | 132 | 1240 | 1.7 | 365 |
| 10. Nenpur | $\{\mathbf{x}$. | .. |  | . | - |  | -• | - | .. | $\cdots$ | . |  |
|  | f. | $\cdots$ | .... | - | -• | . | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | - |
| 17. Parkatas | $\{\mathbf{E}$. | . | -•.. | :' | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• |  | . |  | .. |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {J. }}$ | 6 I | 2180 | 56 | 81 | 324 | -• | 218 | $\cdots$ | 460 | 21 | 482 |
| 18. Paliad | $\underline{x}$. |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |  | -• | - |  | .. |  |
| 20. Buver | J, | i7 18 | s6 70 | 88 | 82 | - 97 | 1016 | * | $\because$ | 1210 | 21 | 482 |
| 12. Aavra | $\{\mathrm{k}$. | - | ... | . | - | - | . | - | - |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 721 | 2610 | 85 | 218 | 112 | 69 | - | -• | 518 | 2.0 | $\leqslant 00$ |
| 20. Malataj | $\{\mathbf{x}$. | 180 | 060 | 35 | 40 | 120 | - | 010 | $\because$ | 98 | 1.6 | 41210 |
|  | J. | 6297 | 242150 | 814 | 310 | 259 | 24.27 | 78 | 639 | 5060 | 2.4 | 41210 |
| 21. Melmedabad. . |  |  | 2120 |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.6 | 101210 |

APPENDIX G-contd.


APPENDIX G-concld.


APPENDIX H.
MEHMEDABAD TALUKA.
Statement of sales during the years 1925 to 1930.


APPENDIX H-contd.


APPENDIX H-concld.


## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevelent in the Mehmedabad Taluka from 1917 to 1930.

|  | Year. <br> 1 | Seers of $\mathbf{8 0}$ tolas per Rupee. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jowari. 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bajxi. } \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Paddy. <br> 4 | Wheat. <br> 5 | . Tardal. | Gram. 7 | Kodra. <br> 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ragi. } \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ | (witt |
|  |  | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch, | S. Ch. | E |
| 1917 | - | . 15-0 | 156 | 1010 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 12 \\ 4 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 5 \\ 5 & 8\end{array}$ | 84 | 170 | 158 |  |
| 1919 | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 9 \\ 5 & 5\end{array}$ | 414 | 9 6 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 10$ | 6 3 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 3 \\ 5 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}12 & 0 \\ 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 & 9^{\circ} \\ 5 & 15\end{array}$ |  |
| 1920 | $\cdots$ | 7.14 | 72 | 712 | 40 | 313 | 59 | 1312 | 91 |  |
| 1921 | . | 5.13 | 414 | 78 | 41. | 41 | 415 | 1111 | 811 |  |
| 1922 | $\cdots$ | 714 | $7 \quad 10$ | $8 \quad 10$ | 4. 9 | 50 | 515 | $14 \quad 3$ | 914 |  |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 106 | 9.3 | 813 | 512 | 77 | 79 | 163 | 138 |  |
| 1924 | $\cdots$ | 95 | $0^{*} 1$ | 80 | 63 | 61 | 812 | 147 | 1315 |  |
| 1925 | $\cdots$ | 812 | $9 \quad 10$ | 85 | 55 | 510 | 82 | 148 | 140 |  |
| 1926 | $\ldots$ | 77 | 612 | $9 \quad 10$ | 57 | 50 | 73 | $14 \quad 3$ | 12 J |  |
| 1927 | $\cdots$ | 710 | 85 | 103 | 512 | 410 |  | 17 I | 119 |  |
| 1928 | $\ldots$ | 78 | $8 \quad 3$ | $12 \quad 9$ | 61 | 58 | $7 \quad 15$ | - 168 | 125 |  |
| 1929 | . | 715 | 612 | $10 \quad 10$ | 5 5 7 | 511 | 6 -5 | 1413 | 1115 |  |
| 1930 | . | 913 | 9.10 | 145 | 613 | 511 |  | 179 | 159 | \% |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.,

## APPENDIX J.

## Mehmedabad Talura.

Statement of holdings in 1926-27.

| Details of holdinge. | Agriculturiate. |  |  | Non-agriculturists. |  |  | No. of holdings within the Talubs. |  |  | Add area within the taluks of plaral holdinga.$\downarrow 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of persons. | Area beld. |  | No. of persons. | Ares held. |  | Agriculturists. <br> 8 | Non-agriculturist. <br> 9 | Total. <br> 10 |  |
|  |  | Khalsa. | Inami. |  | Khalsa. | Inami. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Acres. | Acres. |  | Acres. | Acres. |  |  |  |  |
| Up to 5 aores .. | 11,257 | 15,590 | 6,767 | 2,768 | 2,766 | 3,024 | 11,257 | 2,788 | 14,025 | .... |
| Over 5 and up to 15 acres | 2,901 | 16,465 | 6,772 | 967 | 4,005 | 4,371 | 2,801 | 967 | 3,868 | .... |
| Orer 15 and up to 25 aores | 381 | 6,377 | 2,146 | 194 | 2,245 | 1,776 | 381 | 194 | 575 | .... |
| Over 25 and up to 100 acrea | 98 | 2,645 | 1,203 | 106 | 2,306 | 2,667 2,537 | 98 8 | 106 | 204 | . |
| Over 100 and up to 500 acres Over 500 acres .. | .$^{8}$ | 687 | 185 | 24 | 2,566 . | 2,537 824 | 8 | 24 | 32 | $\ldots$ |
| Total | 14,645 | 40,764 | 16,073 | 4,060 | 13,888 | 15,199 | 14,645 | 4,060 | 18,705 | 3,030 |

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas

## APPENDIX K.

Statement of coercive measures for the recovery of Land Revenue in Mehmedabad Taluka.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

APPENDIX L.
Collection of assessment on Government and Inami lands for 57 villages in the Mehmedabad Taluka, during the years 1918-19 to 1929-30.


## APPENDIX L-contd.


M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

## APPENDIX M:

Statement showing changes in population and occupied area of Government land in 57 villages of Mehmedabad Taluka.


Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

APPENDIX N

Statement showing fallows in occupied Khalsa and Inami land i

N.
the Mehmedabad Taluka during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30.



IN-contd.

mo Ca 21-28


N-concld.

M. D. BHAT,

Special Enquiry Officer,
Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas.

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. 

## Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 3002/28.
Bombay Castle, 12th May 1932.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D.; No. S.R.V. 155, dated the 22nd July 1981 -Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below" on the report regarding the enquiry into the current revision settlements of Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, district Kaira.

- Letter from the Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabaditalntas, No. S.R.V., dated the 28th February 1981.
- Letter from the Colieotor of Kaira, No. S.R.V. 44, dated the 2nd $\Delta$ pril 1981.
- Memonandum from the Settiement Oommissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S.T. 860, dated the 80th May 1981.

Resolution.-These papers contain the report of the 'Special Enquiry Officer, Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, and the remarks of the Collector of Kaira, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., on the question whether the current settlement rates of Matar and Mehmedabad talukas are suitable in present conditions. The Collector of Kaira, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., all agree that the present assessment in both the talukas amounts to half the annual value and that in view of the special conditions of the tracts a reduction of the assessment is necessary. Government accept this conclusion and are pleased to direct that the reduction of assessment should be as stated below :-
Matar Taluka-
The rates for dry crops should be reduced as recommended by the 'Commissioner, N. D., viz.,

| Group I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. $8-6-0$ per acre. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Group II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. $8-0-0$ | do. |
| Groups III and IV | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. $2-6-0$ do. |  |

2. In the case of rice lands the Special Officer has proposed that the soil rate should be reduced by the same amount as in the case of dry crops, while the water rate should remain unchanged. The Special Officer's proposal is approved.
3. The flat rate of Rs. 6 per acre proposed for bhatha lands by the Commissioner is sanctioned.
4. The rates recommended by the Commissioner for the talukdari villages are also approved.
Mehmedabad Taluka-
5. The following rates for dry crops recommended by the Commissioner are also sanctioned :-

| Group I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. $8-4-0$ per acre. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group II | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. 2-8-0 | do. |
| Group III | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. 2-4-0 | do. |
| Group IV | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Rs. 2-8-0 | do. |

Group IV will thus be merged in group II.
6. As regards rice lands the Special Officer proposes the same concession as in Matar Taluka. His proposal is sanctioned.
7. In the case of bhatha lands the Special Officer and the Collector propose reduced rates of Rs. 5 per acre on the Watrak and Rs. 4-8-0 elsewhere while the Commissioner proposes Rs. 6 for groups I and II and bк L Ca 9

Rs. 5 for groups III and IV. The Settlement Commissioner proposes that the existing rates for bhatha should be reduced in the same proportion as the jirayat, i.e., by $1 / 5$ th in group I, approximately $2 / 7$ th in group II and $1 / 4$ th in group III. The Governor in Council is pleased to approve this proposal and to sanction the following rates :-

| Group | ... | ... | $\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Rs. } \\ \text { Rs. } 6-12-0\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hroup -II | $\ldots$ | '... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Re. } \\ \text { Rs, } \\ \text { 8-8-0 }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Group III | ... | $\cdots$ | .. Rs. 4-8-0 |

8. The rates now sanctioned should be levied from the revenue year 1932-33 and continued till the expiry of the present guarantee in 1947-48.
9. The Special Officer has also made the following recommendations for the betterment of the condition of the agriculturists of both the talukas:-
(i) That reclassification of agricultural lands in both the talukas which have suffered on account of the damage caused by the floods of 1927 should be made. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner do not agree with him. The Commissioner, N. D., considers that though general enquiry is unnecessary, reclassification in individual cases on application should be made, if necessary. Government accept the Commissioner's view.
(ii) That many of the irrigation tanks and channels which have become useless for irrigation purposes should be put in efficient order and that where this is not feasible himayat assessment should be struck off. Government agree with the Commissioner that it is not worthwhile to incur expenditure for the improvement of small and inefficient tanks.
(iii) That the right of pre-emption should be given to those who have relinquished land. If the suggestion is accepted there will be a good deal of relinquishment for short periods in order to evade payment of assessment whenever an occupant thought it convenient to let the land lie fallow. Government therefore reject this proposal.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR, Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 3002/28, R. D., dated the 12th May 1932.

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*The Commissioner, N. D.,
-The Collector of Kaira,
*The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, C. D.,
*The Accountant General,
*The Finance Department,
*The Public Works Department,
*M. D. Bhat, Esquire, I.C.S.,
The Government of India (by letter).
-With the intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of Selections from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies will be supplied to them.

$$
\text { No. of } 1932 .
$$

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to


[^0]:    $\sqrt{*}$ Bombay Government Selection No, V, Now Series, 1854.

[^1]:    *Vide page 76.

[^2]:    * Gazetteer, Ahmedabad District, 1879, p. 16.
    $\dagger$ Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 5.
    $\ddagger$ The ambli (tamarind) appears frorn Mr. Bulkley's account to have been common formerly. Fine groves of amblis in Dholka Kasba perished in the great famine Samvat 1056 and it is probable that they perished in other villages also.

    C2 1-2

[^3]:    * Bombay Government Selection No. CCLI-New Series, p. 37.

[^4]:    * Bompay Gazetteer, Ahmedabad District, 1879, p. 19.
    $\dagger$ Bombay Gazetteer, Ahmedabad District, 1879, p. 241.

[^5]:    V*Bombay Gazetteer, Ahmedabad, 1879, p. 59.
    $\dagger$ Bombey Government Selection No. CCLI.,-New Series, p. 36. $\ddagger$ Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 8. § Ibid.

[^6]:    * Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 106.

[^7]:    * Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 45.

[^8]:    * Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 10.
    $\dagger$ Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, p. 105..

[^9]:    (1) I am indebted for much of the information contained in this and the sooceeding paragraphs to the late: Mr. Manilal Maganlal Vakil, President of Dholka Munioipality.

[^10]:    * Information about the vegetable and frait cultivation of Dholka was chiefly eupplied by Ramji Vithal, Poline Patel of Dhoika.

[^11]:    * Often as a means to rid themselves of evil spirits said to float away with the lamp.
    $\dagger$ Bombay Gazettoer, 1879, Vol. IV, p. 354.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII-New Series, pege 140.
    ${ }^{2}$ Ibid, page 103.
    -- Ibid, page 145.

[^13]:    * p. 158. Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, New Series.
    $\dagger \mathrm{ib} . \mathrm{p} .153$.
    \$ Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, New Series, p. 157.

[^14]:    * Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, Now Series, p. 14.

[^15]:    * Bombay Goverament Selection No. CCXVII, New Series, p. 22.

[^16]:    * Bombay Guvernment Selection No. CCXVII, New Series, pp. 83 and 132.

[^17]:    - Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, p. 164.

[^18]:    *Bombay Government Selection No. CCXVII, p. 17.

[^19]:    * Bombay Government Selection No, CCXVII, p. 17.

[^20]:    *Boml ay Government Selection No. CCXVII, p. 18.

[^21]:    * Survey and Settlement Manual, 1917, Vol. II, p. 345.

[^22]:    Ujad villagen transferred from one village to anothor.

[^23]:    * Bombay Government Selection, No. CCLI., New Serien, p. 7.

[^24]:    - Bombey Government Seleotion No. CCLI, New Series, p. 2.

[^25]:    * Government Selection, CCLI, New Series, p. 64.
    † Government Selection, CCLI, New Series, p. 69.

[^26]:    * Raised frem II to I by Government Revolation No. 3733 dated 2nd June 1891, sanotioning Mr. Franers pr.pposals.

[^27]:    * Printed as accompaniments to this Resolntion.

[^28]:    - Bombay Goyernment Selection No, V, New Seriea, 1854.
    $\dagger$ Vide page 76.

[^29]:    (oa 1-44

[^30]:    Bombay Government Selection, CCXIV, New Sexies, p. 5.
    $\dagger$ ibid.

[^31]:    *Bombay Government Selection, CCXIV, New Series p. 8.

[^32]:    $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs } & \text { PER } \\ \text { MAUND } \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 12 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 12 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 12 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 12 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ & \end{array}$
    RICE

[^33]:    $300023-20+$

[^34]:    . Note--The first revision settlement of khalsa villages was sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3084 of 6th May 1892.

[^35]:    *Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

[^36]:    - With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of seleotions trom the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies will be supplied to them.

[^37]:    1810 and 1822. Surat-
    Floods of the Tapti.
    Details not on record.

[^38]:    * Vide page 87 ante.

[^39]:    * Fide page 100 ante.

[^40]:    N.B.-Highest and lowest figures are villagewar, i. e., they represent average of all rente in a village.

    It will be seen that the assessment in many villages is exceedingly high in proportion to the rent. In few villages it is less than 50 per cent. of the rent, while it is not uncommon to find it in excess of the rent. These low rents are only possible because the great bulk of lands given out on cash rents

[^41]:    "Having met and talked with many persons who went through the famine of 1900, and having myself seen the scarcity years of 1911-12 and 1915-16, I am greatly impressed with the progressive ability of the people to cope with famine conditions. In 1899 the rainfall was only 7 inches. In 1900 thousands of human beings and cattle died of starvation. Both in 1900 and 1901 the rainfall was under 20 inches. So in 1902 the tálukas had had 2 poor seasons following on the worst famine they had ever known. Tagai had been granted on a lavish scale in the famine, and of course had to be repaid with interest after the famine. With depleted agricultural stock and empty purses the people had to face accumulated arrears of public and private debt and a current revenue demand which was heavy even in normal times. Naturally they were compelled to relinguish much of their land and to have much fallow. Government saw that the revenue demand fixed in 1894 could in these circumstances no longer be paid. Annual remissions of a certain percentage of the revenue were therefore given to all villages except Group I in Matar and these concessions originally granted for 5 years have been continued ever since. With so many poor seasons since 1902, it was not to be expected that the tálukas could become really prosperous even in 14 years, butt they have made a wonderful recovery as the statistics I have given and the revenue history of 1911-12 and 1915-16 show.
    "In 1911-12 the rainfall during the monsoon months was only 13.92 and ill-distributed. With the aid of liberal grants of Tagai and charitable relief the people got through the year with no loss of human life,' and only a small loss

    - of cattle (less than 10 per cent.), In 1915 the monsoon rainfall was 11 inches

    в ${ }^{965-19}$

[^42]:    A. F. L. BRAYNE, Under Secretary to Government.
    To

    * The Commissioner, N. D.,
    * The Collector of Kaira (with the petitions of objections),
    *The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
    * The Director of Agricalture,
    * The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,
    * With the intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of selcotions from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies of the seleations will be supplied to them,

[^43]:    mo Ca 21-6

[^44]:    no Ca 21-11

