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Revision Survey Settlement Papers.

Broach District.

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2. Original Survey of Kotda, Khabda and Salia of the Godhra Taluka. 1914. 87-92pp.

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3. 27 Talukdari villages of the Mehlog Estate of the Godhra Taluka. 1916. 93-113pp.

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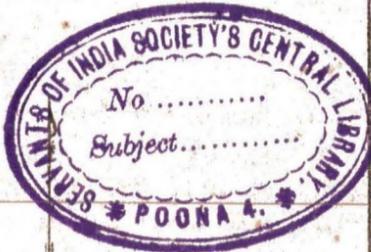
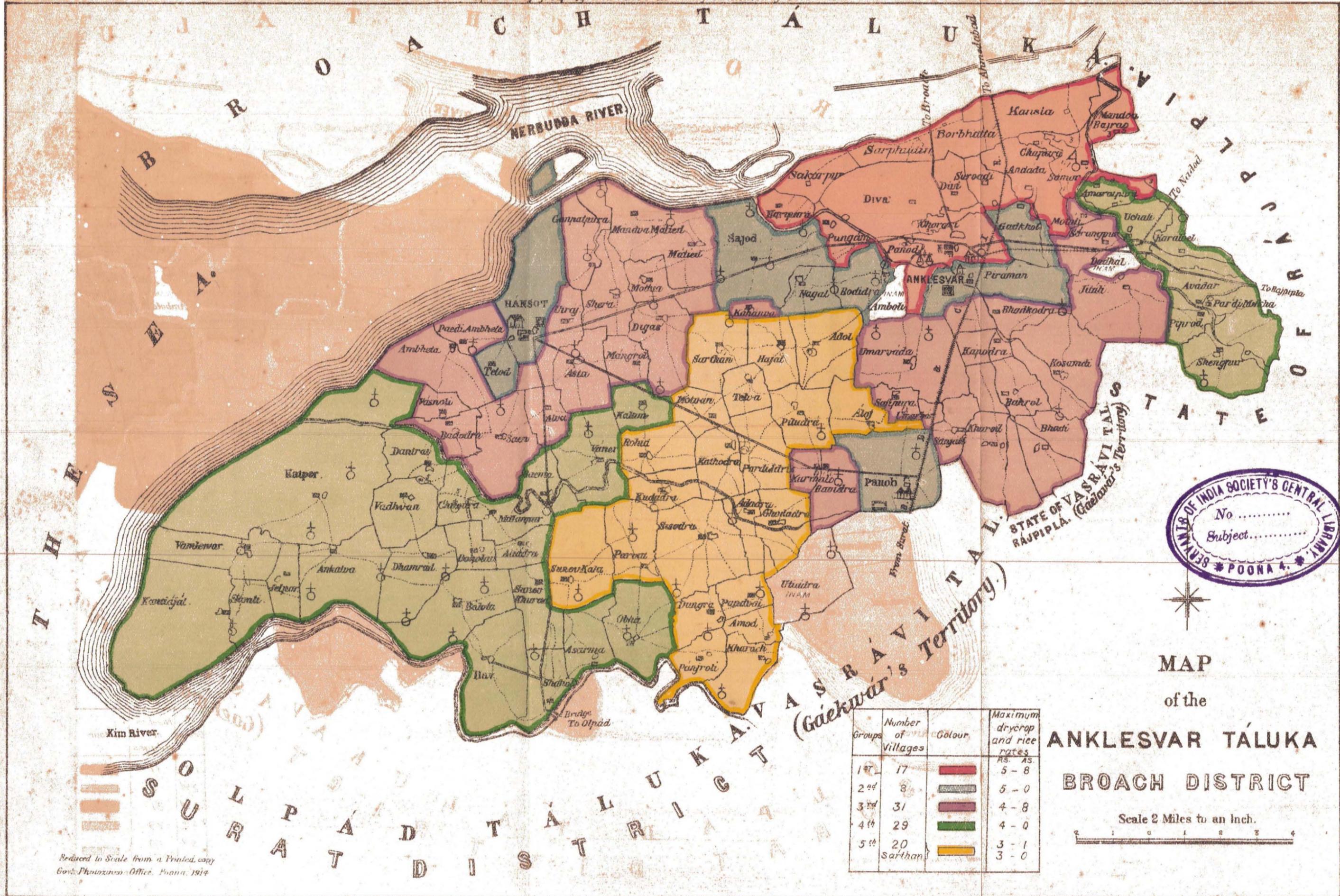
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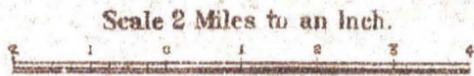
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Map showing grouping and rates as finally sanctioned by Government



MAP of the **ANKLESVAR TALUKA** BROACH DISTRICT



**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

No. DXXIX—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ANKLESHWAR TALUKA

INCLUDING

PETHA-MAHAL HANSOT

OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE

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SETTLEMENT OF THE ANKLESHVAR TALUKA INCLUDING
HANSOT MAHAL OF THE BROACH COLLECTORATE.**

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From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

Broach;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 15th August 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of taluka Ankleshwar, inclusive of peta-mahal Hansot.

2. The rates of the original survey were introduced by Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Prescott in the year 1871-72. In 1899 Mr. P. R. Mehta submitted revision settlement proposals. He found that there had been considerable deterioration in the soil, especially in a group of villages in the centre of the taluka, and proposed to allow for this by grouping the affected villages together and fixing a lower maximum rate for them. These proposals were modified by the Commissioner, Northern Division, and finally Government decided that fresh classification was necessary, at the same time giving relief to the full extent proposed by the Commissioner, Northern Division, for a period of five years, which was afterwards extended up to 31st July 1913. In 1905 the reclassification of the affected area was carried out by Mr. Jukes, Superintendent of Land Records. The reductions in classification due to "Khar" (*i. e.*, the impregnation of the land by salt) were made permanent, while those due to flooding and water-logging were sanctioned for five years.

3. *Constitution.*—Under Government Resolution No. 4373 of 19th December 1902, four villages were transferred from Broach taluka on account of their situation on the southern bank of the Narbada. The taluka now comprises 109 villages, of which 106 are Government and 3 alienated. Of the Government villages 85 are ordinary rayatwari and 21 bhagdari. Since the original settlement the villages noted in the margin have been transferred from bhagdari to bighoti tenure, on account of the bhagdars' failure to pay land revenue.

1. Pilndra.	6. Dugra.
2. Adol.	7. Ambbeta.
3. Hajat.	8. Vaner.
4. Uchhali.	9. Sahol.
5. Chhapra.	

4. The revision field operations were carried out by Mr. Mehta in 1896-97 and 1897-98 and have been fully described by him in his report. The results of the reclassification, carried out by Mr. Jukes in 1905, will be considered later when fixing the maximum rates.

5. *Position.*—The taluka Ankleshwar, inclusive of the peta-mahal Hansot, with a superficial area of 306 square miles, is situated on the south bank of the river Narbada. It is bounded on the east and south-east by Baroda and Rajpipla territories, and on the west by the Gulf of Cambay. The river Kim flows along its southern boundary and divides it from the Olpad taluka of the Surat Collectorate.

6. *Physical features and soils.*—The taluka presents no physical features worthy of mention except the two rivers Narbada and Kim which bound it on the north and south respectively. The drainage is dependent on the monsoon streams which flow into these rivers and the Wand "Khadi" which flows from east to west across the middle of the Hansot mahal. (Due possibly to the silting up of the rivers and the formation of sandbanks at their mouths, the drainage is becoming less effective, and a large area in the centre of the taluka suffers from flooding and waterlogging in any year when the rains are plentiful. The prevailing soil is black, but there is a fringe of rich alluvial "Gorat" and Batha

soil on the bank of the Narbada, forming the garden of the district. In the south and south-east of Hansot mahal the alkaline properties of the soil reduce its fertility considerably.)

7. *Climate and rainfall.*—The climate is almost uniform throughout the táluka, but I noticed this year a tendency for the weaker rain currents to avoid the western half of Hansot. The existence of this tendency would seem to be confirmed by the fact that, taking an average of the last thirteen years, 4 inches less rain yearly have been recorded at Hansot than at Ankleshwar and only in one of these years has the rainfall at Hansot been greater than at Ankleshwar.

8. The average rainfall for the 11 years ending with 1910 was 32·49 inches. The averages given in the original report and for the years 1897-98 were 31·82 and 40·84 respectively. The latter was a period of excessive rainfall. Since 1899 in three years the rainfall has been very much in defect. But the soil is such that, given 25 inches of rain, well distributed and followed by cold weather and seasonable dews, a normal crop is obtained. Even in 1899 when the rainfall was only 12·28 inches a fair crop was obtained in places. A seasonable cold weather is quite as necessary as a good rainfall. This year with a rainfall of 21·78 inches only, the crops promised well up till the end of November, but the heat of December and lack of dew caused considerable deterioration.

9. *Crops.*—The two principal crops are cotton and jowar, which together occupy 77·56 per cent. of the total cropped area. During the last few years the price of cotton has been abnormally high and on this account there has been a tendency to increase its cultivation. Wheat (7·84 per cent. of the total area) is grown mainly in the south-west of Hansot and without rotation, but a certain amount is grown in rotation with cotton and jowar throughout the Hansot mahal. The bhatha lands produce excellent tobacco and garden crops. There is a small area under irrigation in the neighbourhood of Ankleshwar town which produces vegetables and fruit mainly.

10. *Husbandry.*—Under this head there has been little change since Colonel Prescott wrote his report in 1872. The practice of growing rice with cotton has almost ceased, but the proper rotation is still triennial, as follows :—

First year—cotton.

Second year—jowar alone or with mag.

Third year—wheat or lang.

This rotation is not followed to any great extent except among the Sajodra Brahmins. Throughout the greater part of the táluka there is a simple rotation of cotton and jowar, while in many fields cotton is sown year after year.

11. *Communications.*—The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway traverses the táluka from south to north, having two stations—Ankleshwar and Panoli—within its limits. Two other stations—Kosamba and Kim—are easily accessible to the south-western villages. The Rájpipla State Railway branches due east from the main line at Ankleshwar. There is only one station within the limits of the táluka, besides Ankleshwar.

The only new metalled road constructed since the original settlement is a stretch of about three miles connecting Ankleshwar with the ferry at Borebhatha. This, together with a steam-ferry service recently established, has facilitated communications between Ankleshwar and Broach. An excellent metalled road joins Ankleshwar and Hansot, while a good road now completely metalled joins Hansot to Sahol, and thence across the Sahol bridge to Kim. The cart-tracks from Hansot to Panoli, Ankleshwar to Panoli, and from Ankleshwar due east leading to Rájpipla State, are in fair condition.

12. *Markets.*—The chief market towns are Ankleshwar and Hansot, but a considerable quantity of cotton finds its way to Kim and Kosamba from the South-Western portion of the táluka, and all the wheat is sold in the Surat market.

In all there are 9 ginning factories, of which 7 are in Ankleshwar and one each in Hānsot and Ilāv.

No weekly bazars are held in the táluka.

13. *Railway traffic.*—The following statement shows the inward and outward goods traffic at Ankleshwar and Panoli stations :—

	Ankleshwar.				Panoli.			
	Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1871 (figures in original report).	6,444	63,189	1,934	16,879	...	...	...	...
Average of years 1901 to 1905.	7,995	38,546	7,258	38,546	344	1,570	203	1,075
Average of years 1906 to 1910.	17,717	79,977	15,213	68,719	537	961	292	776

Thus while there was only a moderate increase in traffic during 30 years, it has doubled itself in the last five years. The years 1901—05 show returns slightly below the average of the preceding few years, probably because they were lean years following the famine. The sudden increase in 1906 is difficult to account for. In that year a new Cotton Ginning Factory and Press were started but that is not sufficient explanation. The bringing of large areas in Rájpipla State under cotton cultivation and the general expansion of trade are factors contributing to the increase. A considerable portion of the traffic at Ankleshwar and Panoli comes from adjoining native states, while the traffic to and from the south-western portion of the táluka is handled at Kosamba and Kim stations.

14. *Population.*—The following table compares the figures of total population at various periods of the present settlement :—

1872.	1874.	1891.	1897.	1901.	1911.
66,085	63,257	68,387	63,075	61,131	68,931

Thus for the first twenty years of the settlement the population remained almost stationary. The bad years in the nineties followed by famine brought about a large decrease. The last decade has to some extent redressed the balance, but the figures for 1911 include four villages, with a population of about 3,000, which were formerly in Broach táluka and thus there is still a considerable decrease from 1891.

15. *Agricultural Population.*—Statistics show that only 60·46 per cent. of the total population live by agricultural pursuits. Appendix "D". Considering that Ankleshwar is the only town of any appreciable size and that the táluka is purely agricultural, these figures are difficult to explain. The fact that at the time of taking the census a large number of cotton-gin labourers were temporarily domiciled in the táluka would have some effect, but I am inclined to think that many agricultural labourers must have been included under the heading "Unskilled labourer."

The number of "farm-servants" shown in the statistics received from the Director of Agriculture is certainly incorrect. The "hali" system by which the Bhil labourer is advanced a lump sum and binds himself to serve for a term of years to work off the debt, is still fairly widespread, although the Bhils are beginning to realise the market-value of their labour and to free themselves from the semi-serfdom which the system involves.

16. *Caste and custom.*—The habits of the people and the race to which they belong has much to do with the productiveness of the soil tilled. The

Sajodra Bráhmíns, who own most of the land in the north-west of the táluka, are the best cultivators. Unfortunately their numbers are decreasing rapidly, owing to their marriage customs, and in the course of the next century they will probably become extinct. The Borahs, numbering about one-half of the total Musulmans, are industrious, but not such clever cultivators as the Borahs north of the Narbada. The other Musulman sects, the Rájputs, and the Kolis are careless in their methods, and obtain nothing like the full yield of the soil.

17. *Schools*.—There are in all 68 boys' and 7 girls' schools with total average attendance of 2,180 and 438 respectively. Appendix "H". Female education is not so backward as would appear from these figures, for a few girls attend many of the village schools, which are classed as boys' schools. A large portion of the population consists of backward races, such as Bhils and Kolis, and hence these figures are fairly satisfactory.

Appendix "F". 18. *Agricultural Stock*.—The following table compares the resources of the táluka:—

	1872.	1887.	1897.	1911.
Agricultural cattle ..	17,951	17,138	14,344	14,720
Milch cattle and young cows ...	20,514	20,969	20,576	23,216
Horses ...	515	587	685	855
Sheep and goats ...	7,304	11,652	11,046	12,248
Carts ...	5,304	4,813	4,423	4,641
Ploughs ...	7,955	7,622	5,572	7,167

The decrease in agricultural cattle and ploughs from 1887 to 1897 is marked. There must have been a further large decrease in the famine of 1900 and the lean years following, so that the slight increase in 1911 over 1897 indicates recuperative power in the prosperous years from 1905 onwards. The increase in the number of horses is due to the fashion, which is growing especially among the Borahs, of spending any surplus money in increasing dignity by becoming the owner of a horse.

19. *Water-supply*.—In the greater part of the táluka there is an ample supply of good water from wells. But in about 20 villages in the south-west and middle of the táluka, Appendix "J". the level of the land being low, only salt-water is obtainable from the ordinary well. The drinking wells are usually placed in the bed of the tank and the water remains potable until about a month after the tank becomes dry. During the last three years the tanks in most of these affected villages have been excavated, but it is probable that in many of the villages drinking-water will still have to be brought from a distance for a month or so before the monsoon.

20. *Survey numbers cultivated by owners*.—This information has been extracted from the Record-of-Rights and is quite Appendix "I". reliable. Of the Government numbers 60 per cent. and of the alienated numbers 57 per cent. are cultivated by the owners themselves. About 35 per cent. of the Government land is in the possession of the sávkárs. No information on this point is available from the original report, but there is no doubt that between 1890 and 1905 a considerable quantity of land passed into the hands of non-agriculturists. Since 1905 the increase of prosperity and the facilities for redemption of land offered by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act have resulted in a decrease in the holdings of the sávkárs, but in the southern half of Hansot mahal they are still in possession of as much as 50 per cent. of the land.

21. These appendices have been compiled from the Record-of-Rights. Appendixes "K", "L", "M". To ensure accuracy I deputed a kárkún to make up the village lists and I myself checked the lists in the villages in order to exclude all cases which seemed to me from enquiry to be suspicious. However I found early in my

inquiries that so many of the sales and mortgages were contracted under modifying conditions, such as relationship between the parties or previous money-lending transactions, that I eventually gave up the attempt to exclude everything but absolutely genuine sales and mortgages. Modifying conditions in rentals were easier to detect, and I think that, although Appendices K and L should not be depended on to any great extent, Appendix M represents an absolutely true condition of affairs and is quite reliable.

The figures of assessment shown are according to the grouping proposed by Mr. Mehta in 1899 but with a reduction of 8 annas all round in the maximum rates, *i. e.*, a reduction of Re. 1 all round on the rates of the original settlement. These were the figures shown in the Record-of-Rights and as they show as nearly as possible the assessments paid during the last eleven years (the only difference being that in any holding in which these rates showed an increase, the increase has been remitted) I have retained them. Statistics of sales and mortgages have been given for representative villages in each group.

22. The figures of rentals show fairly conclusively that the former assessment was too high. The Government of India, though condemning any attempt to regulate assessment by arithmetical standards, have recognised the half-assets principle, which lays down as a fair general standard that the assessment should not exceed one-half of the sub-letting value. The villagewar percentages in column 10 of the appendix show that with a reduction of Re. 1 all round on the rates of the original survey, there is a fair approximation to this standard. I will deal more particularly with the figures in making my proposals for grouping.

23. *Prices.*—In a taluka like Ankleshwar in which about one-half of the total area is under cotton and in which, therefore, the value of the agricultural produce is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the world-market, it is difficult to deduce anything definite from statistics. Colonel Prescott, writing at the time, when the price of cotton was inflated by the American War, but making allowance for this inflation, estimated that the average price during the next thirty years would be Rs. 70 per bhar. This estimate was slightly below the actual. At present I am confronted with an average price of Rs. 125 per bhar for the years 1907—1912, without any very exceptional cause to account for the rise. This year when there was a bumper crop in America the season started with a price of about Rs. 110 per bhar, but, as the shortage of the Gujarát crop became more apparent, the price rose to Rs. 120 per bhar and occasionally beyond that. Generally, the position seems to be that the world's demand for cotton fabrics has outgrown the supply of raw cotton and that, until new cotton-growing areas are opened out, higher prices are likely to rule. I think that I may safely hazard the prophecy that the price will not fall below Rs. 100 per bhar during the next ten years, but beyond that period I dare not go. Experiments in cotton-growing are being tried in various parts of the world and in the course of ten years a profound change may take place in the conditions of the cotton trade. Hence though the high price of cotton during the last six years has resulted in a prompt recovery from the effects of famine and bad years following the famine, it by no means follows that there is necessarily a permanent large increase in the value of the agricultural produce.

24. The prices of food-grains have risen considerably during the period of the settlement. As a matter of fact most of the grain grown except wheat is consumed by the cultivators themselves and hence the price is of little importance. The price of field labour has doubled itself during the period of the settlement. To the larger cultivators this means a big increase in the cost of cultivation.

25. *Revenue-history.*—The revenue-history of the taluka does not call for any extended notice. The amount of occupied Government assessed land has remained fairly uniform. There is a marked decrease in the area occupied in the years 1899 to 1902 due to famine. From 1902 the area occupied has gradually increased and now the amount of unoccupied land is almost the same as in 1871. The permanent

remissions of 1871-72 are due to the excess of the new rates over the old. Those from 1901-02 to the present year were granted under Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901. Except during the years 1900-01 to 1906-07, the casual remissions are on account of diluvion. The increase during these seven years was due to the famine and the bad years succeeding the famine.

26. The following table shows the number of compulsory processes necessary for the collection of land revenue:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
<i>Average of three years.</i>			
1895-96 to 1897-98	89	1,584	129
1902-03 to 1904-05	96	2,083	250
1908-09 to 1910-11	91	824	7

The number of compulsory processes necessary for the collection of land revenue depends so much on the nature of people and the influence which the Mámílatdár exerts over them that these statistics are by no means a reliable indication of the ability of the people to pay the assessment without hardship. But except in a few Musalman villages, the people are mild and anxious to satisfy the Government demand, and I think that the figures for the years 1895-96 to 1897-98 show that the assessment was really pressing too hardly on the agriculturists. The years 1902-03 to 1904-05 were very unfavourable, so that much attention should not be paid to the statistics of these years. The figures for the last three years show that the relief given, combined with the high price of cotton, has been effectual in reducing the difficulties of collection.

27. *Previous settlements.*—The maximum rates of the original settlement were based on the rates fixed for Olpad and Broach. The net increase on Government lands was Rs. 57,000, although the effect of high-pitched maximum rates was considerably modified by the application of reducing distance scales. In 1899 Mr. Mehta submitted proposals for revision, in which he suggested a reduction of 8 annas all round in the maximum rates and also separated off 20 low-lying villages from the 3rd and 4th groups and made them into a 5th group. Government, in Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901, decided that a further reduction of 8 annas all round was necessary, and ordered reclassification in Mr. Mehta's fifth group. Meanwhile remissions to the full extent of the sanctioned reductions were to be given with the further concession that there was to be no increase in any holding. The reclassification was carried out by Mr. Jukes in 1905 and resulted in a reduction in the affected villages of Rs. 1,908 on account of water-logging and flooding and Rs. 1,030 on account of salt-impregnation. The reductions on account of water-logging were sanctioned for five years only, in view of the possibility of a big drainage scheme being carried out. The reductions on account of salt-impregnation were made permanent by Government Resolution No. 10601 of 28th October 1907.

28. *Proposed maximum rates.*—In view of all that has been written on the subject, it seems unnecessary for me to recapitulate the reasons for thinking that the rates of the original survey were too high. This fact has been recognised by all the officers who have been concerned with the revision of the taluka. I am mainly concerned with the question of the adequacy or inadequacy of the reductions temporarily sanctioned by Government in 1901. The statistics show that after the first four years of this period there was a remarkable increase in prosperity which has continued up till the present time. The relief afforded has certainly been adequate, but in view of the fact that the prosperity was due in part to the abnormal prices of cotton, I think that the relief was not excessive.

29. No drainage scheme has yet been undertaken to relieve the water-logged area and there is no sign that any scheme will be undertaken in the near future. I, therefore, propose that the classification reductions due to flooding and water-logging should be made permanent. The deterioration of the land having been allowed for by the reductions of classification, there is no reason for retaining Mr. Mehta's fifth group; and I propose to return to the grouping of the original survey with a few minor changes which are detailed below. Lastly I propose a reduction of Re. 1 all round on the maximum rates of the original survey. The result of these proposals is a reduction of Rs. 54,561 or 11·7 per cent., the decrease being small in the first two groups and considerable in the third and fourth groups which most need it.

30. The effect of the proposals group by group is as follows:—

Group I.—The four villages transferred from Broach taluka fall naturally into this group, though all the land, being Bhatha, is separately treated. The assessments shown in Appendix "M" are identical with those of the present proposals, and thus judged by the test of rent, the proposed reduction is equitable.

31. *Group II.*—Gadkhol does not belong to the tract locally called the "low country" which comprises the remainder of the first group and hence it has been reduced to the second group. All the cultivators of Telod live in Hansot and the distance-scale is reckoned from Hansot. I have therefore included it in the second group. The proportion of assessment to rent is low for this group, but I think that the small reduction of 8·8 per cent is quite justified.

32. *Group III.*—I have included the villages of Ambheta, Vausnoli, Badodra, Sayan and Alva in this group, on account of their proximity to Hansot and the rise in the value of the land owing to the increased desire of the Musulmans of Hansot to take up land for cultivation. Sarthan and Telva are two wretchedly poor villages and I have therefore reduced them to the fourth group. Owing to the inclusion of the villages above and the fact that the assessments of four other villages are according to the maximum rate fixed for Mr. Mehta's fifth group, the proportion of assessment to rent will work out somewhat higher under the present proposals than is shown in Appendix "M". On a rough calculation I reckon that it will be about 43 per cent.

33. *Group IV* includes all the villages in the south of Hansot petmahal and also a small number of villages in the south-east of Ankleshwar which are situated on hilly, broken ground quite different in character from the rest of the taluka. Owing to the inclusion of most of the villages placed by Mr. Mehta in a fifth group, the proportion of assessment to rent for this group will be about 43 per cent. according to the present proposals.

34. *Rice.*—At the original settlement the same maximum rates were fixed for rice as for Jirayat lands. I propose the adoption of a similar course now. The result is general slight reduction.

35. *Bhatha.*—The alluvial deposits are mainly dependent for their fertility on the supply of water received from the monsoon floods. With the gradual changes in the course of the river, the supply of water received in any area is liable to gradual variation. In these circumstances it is necessary to fix the maximum rates not solely on the recognised survey principles, but also with a view to the increased or decreased supply of water from the floods. Hence the proposed rates are fixed mainly on the three following considerations:—

- (A) Personal examination of the lands and the crops yielded by them.
- (B) The statistics of rent in Appendix "M".
- (C) Any information available as to the price obtained yearly in auction for adjoining land which is not permanently assessed.

36. The following table shows the proposed changes in the rates :—

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Proportion of assessment to rent in 1910-1911.	Maximum rates	
			By former survey.	By present proposals.
		Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kansia	35.6	9 0 0	10 0 0
2	Borebhatha	46.5	10 0 0	8 0 0
3	Sarphudin	43.6	10 0 0	9 0 0
4	Sakarpore	47.5	9 0 0	7 0 0
5	Pungam	41.7	6 8 0	6 0 0
6	Haripura	62.1	8 0 0	6 0 0
7	Divi	38.8	6 8 0	8 0 0
8	Chhapra	56.8	8 0 0	6 0 0
9	Samor ... ..	.....	6 8 0	8 0 0
10	Mandwa Buzrag	29.9	8 0 0	10 0 0
28	Jitali ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
64	Avadar ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
66	Piprod ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
67	Shengpur ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0

37. The Bhatta of Kansia and Mandwa Buzrag is by far the best in the taluka, and the rental value is high, hence the rate in these villages has been raised to the maximum of Rs. 10. In Borebhatha and Sakarpore the application of the distance scale has resulted in a large increase. I am of the opinion that no increase is justified in these villages and the rates have been reduced so as to produce a slight decrease. The same applies in a lesser degree to Sarphudin.

The other changes do not call for special comment.

38. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the rates, if sanctioned, may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. DENNING,

Assistant Collector and Assistant
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Ankleshwar, district Broach, for the years 1900 to 1910.

B 958-3

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon-kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon-rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Ra'as (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1900	...	...	...	...	21 41	17	11 53	17	...	...	32 94	34	Rainfall upto average. Monsoon opened late, causing fodder difficulties and late kharif sowing. August rain very good. September-October rain fair. Season on the whole fair to good.
1901	0 09	...	...	...	18 70	17	2 86	8	...	...	21 15	25	Fall much below average. Monsoon opened in the first week of July, and the first fall was sufficient for kharif sowings. August rain half the average. September-October rains light. Rats and caterpillars did much damage. Season on the whole poor to fair.
1902	0 44	2	...	...	25 84	19	19 89	22	0 67	2	46 34	45	Fall much above average. Opening fall in the middle of June inadequate for general kharif sowing. Continuous heavy rain in July. August rain fair. September rain good. Useful showers in December. Season on the whole good.
1903	...	...	0 30	1	28 30	23	11 00	21	...	...	37 60	45	Fall upto average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. August-September rain good. Locusts slightly damaged crops. Season on the whole fair to good.
1904	1 00	1	...	...	9 09	15	4 77	7	...	...	14 86	23	Fall less than half the average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. Very little rain in August and crops were withering when a heavy fall in the middle of September saved them. No rain afterwards. Season on the whole poor.
1905	...	...	...	...	15 74	17	1 77	4	...	...	17 51	21	Fall slightly over half the average. Practically no rain in June but abundant in July. August rain very deficient and September rain inadequate. Deficiency of rainfall to some extent compensated for by heavy dews and reasonable cold. Season on the whole fair.
1906	0 50	1	...	...	29 09	30	15 09	17	...	...	44 68	43	Fall much above average. Kharif and August rains very heavy, necessitating re-sowing in many places. September rain good and beneficial. Light showers in October. Crops continued good although there was a lack of dew. Season on the whole fairly good.
1907	...	...	0 43	1	28 48	27	6 69	10	...	...	33 60	38	Fall slightly in excess of average. Kharif sowings retarded by lightness of June rain. Heavy rain in the latter half of July and August, and kharif sowing not complete till end of August. Only light rain in September. Rabi Juar largely sown and was helped by heavy dews. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi crops.
1908	0 07	...	...	...	24 92	33	6 46	14	...	...	31 45	47	Fall upto the average. June rain light but July fall plentiful. August rain continuous. No rain after first week in September, but the cold weather and heavy dews set in early and benefited the rabi crops. Season on the whole fair.
1909	...	...	0 25	2	32 65	34	9 90	13	0 10	1	42 96	50	Fall above average. Kharif sowings completed early in July on account of good rain in June. Heavy rain in July and first week of August. September rain fair and light showers in October and December. Season good.
1910	0 08	...	0 33	1	30 88	39	2 83	9	0 20	1	34 32	50	Fall above average. Kharif rain good but heavy rain in July necessitated re-sowing in places. Heavy rain in first week of August. September rain light. Occasional showers in October and November. Slight damage to crops by frost. Season on the whole favourable.
Average	0 20	...	0 12	1	28 74	25	8 34	18	0 09	...	32 49	39	

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Anklesvar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	CROPS.								
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.											Cereals.					Pulses.			
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.											Total.
											Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Average of years 1901-02 to 1910-11	...	106	192,029	...	...	106	192,029	106	192,029	...	853	115,051	23,939	138,343	10,936	...	42,750	63,686	35,056	1,904	1,600	9,083	641	6	48,800	3,806	254
Percentage of crops on gross area cropped (column 28)	30.32	1.65	1.46	7.81	0.55	0.01	41.83	3.29	0.22

Taluka.	Years.	CROPS—continued.																											
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.				Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
		Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kalith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Rafflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
																									52					53	54	55
		1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Average of years 1901-02 to 1910-11	...	294	169	2,274	4,767	321	16	181	418	1,380	...	1,260	166	50	3,014	...	419	...	8	4,041	...	54,461	1	54,462	131	115,634	230	116,404	
Percentage of crops on gross area cropped (column 53)	...	0.28	0.16	1.96	5.83	0.10	0.01	0.13	0.35	1.08	...	1.08	0.13	0.05	3.12	...	0.37	...	0.01	3.50	...	47.00	...	47.00	0.11	100.00	...	...

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in Ankleshwar Taluka.

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.		
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.54	80.89	...	0.41	81.84	0.03	28.61	28.63	60.47	12.44	27.09	89.53

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Ankleshwar Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.									
			Hindu castes.						Musalmán sects.	Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Bráhmín.	Dhed.	Koll.	Rajput.	Vania.	Others.				
males	30,780	28.8	1,861	1,592	7,278	993	964	5,691	5,079	17	862	7,503
females	80,351	1.5	1,215	16,27	7,851	951	829	5,531	5,259	14	444	7,130
Total	61,181	14.8	2,576	3,219	14,629	1,884	1,793	11,222	10,338	31	806	14,633

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Government Villages in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

Taluka.	Cattle.												Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.				Large (i.e. of cover 3 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Bull.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Cows.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.										
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ankleshwar.	1887-89	18,543	10	32	15	527	11	5,219	5,863	5,920	3,062	33,107	567	6,636	4,826	7,622	---	857	3,866	13.8
	1897-99	13,861	...	20	23	441	...	4,774	5,332	6,367	4,192	34,920	635	5,747	5,299	5,672	---	802	3,621	16.5
	1900-10	14,608	22	22	28	203	8	5,248	5,177	9,147	4,644	33,200	885	5,124	7,124	7,167	---	799	3,943	16.29

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Loom.		Cotton Sawgins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Tálm-khánda.	Dharm-stálas.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.				Hindu.	Musalm.
108	408	100	36	...	63	8	1906 ... 2,989	1906 ... 2,105	1906 ... 2,053	23	1	27	179	7			
						1907 ... 3,000	1907 ... 2,581	1907 ... 2,493									
						1908 ... 3,046	1908 ... 2,160	1908 ... 2,270									
						1909 ... 3,108	1909 ... 1,897	1909 ... 2,046									
						1910 ... 3,077	1910 ... 2,320	1910 ... 2,468									
						Total ... 15,349	11,223						11,949		
						Average ... 3,089	2,244	2,389							

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1911.

Number of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal schools.				Private schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	Ankleshwar Táluka, district Broach.	50	1,649	5	229	5	428	3	109	18	109	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and subtenants, etc., in the year 1910-11.

Number of villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
106	Broach, táluks Ankleshwar.	21,264	5,312	354	123	10,548	3,680	127	49	3,086	...	25,930	3,4

APPENDIX K.

Showing Mortgages with Possession.

Serial number in Appendix M.	Name of Village.	Upto 1871.			From 1871 to 1883.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.		
		Assessment.	Mort-gage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mort-gage debt.	Assessment.	Mort-gage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mort-gage debt.	Assessment.	Mort-gage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mort-gage debt.	Assessment.	Mort-gage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mort-gage debt.	Assessment.	Mort-gage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mort-gage debt.
		Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.
	Group I.															
1	Kausla (Bhotha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	92	23.23	485	7,139	6.70
2	Borbhatha (Do.) ..	6	15	40.0	61	879	10.83	82	678	12.13	687	6,899	9.9	690	5,683	10.02
4	Sakarpore (Do.) ...	12	352	3.4	41	251	16.33	...	...	...	60	499	13.32	...	...	...
6	Haripura (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	20	49	40.81	...	...	...	110	648	16.97	20	77	25.97
	Do. (Dry crop) ...	6	48	16.66	13	32	40.62	6	96	6.25	222	2,354	9.46	161	1,607	10.11
7	Fivi Do. ...	...	...	...	17	113	15.04	...	...	...	25	761	3.23	4	16	25.0
10	Mandwa Bujrag (Bhotha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	763	10.10	71	740	9.59
	Do. (Dry-crop)	...	...	...	8	191	4.18	25	798	3.13	302	1,362	22.17	196	2,161	9.11
	Total of Group I ...	26	415	6.26	160	1,215	13.17	113	1,570	7.19	1,515	13,384	11.32	1,627	17,613	8.70
	Group II.															
23	Sajod (Dry-crop) ..	8	57	14.03	7	126	5.5	80	861	10.33	251	3,015	8.32	170	2,321	7.32
	Group III.															
28	Jitali (Dry-crop)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	123	7.37	36	536	6.71	260	2,537	10.25
37	Umarwada Do. ...	49	451	10.86	...	...	...	10	99	10.10	167	1,300	12.84	1,134	9,171	12.36
	Total of Group III ...	49	451	10.96	...	...	...	19	221	8.50	203	1,836	11.05	1,394	11,708	11.0
	Group IV.															
67	Sengpar (Dry-crop)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	514	15.97	25	210	11.90	159	1,577	9.51
71	Sariban Do. ...	...	...	...	107	1,455	7.35	100	765	14.25	203	972	20.68	172	637	20.55
83	Amod Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	2.04	23	156	14.74	149	1,545	9.04
89	Sunev-Kalla Co. ..	34	267	13.23	40	767	5.23	68	602	9.63	132	931	14.17	250	3,400	7.53
89	Sunev-Khurd Po. ...	63	1,363	4.62	17	326	5.21	179	2,000	8.60	98	1,831	5.35	252	3,097	8.14
103	Katpor Do. ...	71	1,086	6.54	59	551	10.70	81	1,004	8.03	410	4,114	9.96	663	5,682	11.72
106	Kantiajal Do. ...	1	19	5.26	6	133	4.51	28	423	6.14	36	618	5.82	31	482	6.43
	Total of Group IV ...	169	2,724	6.24	229	3,222	7.10	533	5,437	9.50	927	8,532	10.5	1,676	16,650	10.08
	Grand Total ...	252	3,647	6.91	306	4,563	8.67	754	8,039	9.32	2,806	27,067	10.69	4,767	48,267	9.8

APPENDIX K.

Showing Sales.

Serial No. in Appendix M.	Name of village.	Upto 1870.			From 1871 to 1880.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.			Remarks.
		Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of Assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	
1	Kunsala (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	1,285	24.9	367	2,118	17.32	2,167	47,563	4.59	
2	Borbhatha (Do.) ...	9	20	16	145	1,176	12.33	242	4,360	5.5	833	11,339	7.39	2,186	23,610	9.66	
4	Sakarpore (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	6	31	10.3	55	269	18.6	52	75	69.33	773	4,105	17.19	
6	Haripura (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	5,119	0.66	...	...	...
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	60	308	17.3	98	1,463	6.38	221	2,023	10.9	433	6,291	6.89	
7	Divl (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,192	8.9	
10	Mandva Bujrag (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	926	7.3	66	593	23.46	87	482	7.67	
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	35	379	9.4	150	1,497	10.02	266	2,467	11.03	247	4,328	5.7	
	Total of Group I ...	3	20	16	265	1,975	12.9	929	9,861	5.4	1,844	23,673	7.8	5,079	87,274	6.8	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
23	Sajod (Dry-crop) ...	33	643	5.18	7	31	22.6	331	1,070	16.8	426	6,368	6.60	1,493	21,227	6.9	
	<i>Group III.</i>																
29	Jitali (Dry-crop) ...	47	395	11.9	31.0	26	15.05	191	2,565	6.44	269	3,900	6.89	2,591	27,447	5.7	
37	Umarwada (Do.) ...	8	19	30	56	398	14.07	128	1,279	9.8	512	3,629	14.10	1,787	15,899	11.67	
43	P.Judra (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	120	6.33	...	...	...	251	1,974	13.71	
	Total of Group III ...	60	405	12.84	87.0	604	14.40	327	4,364	7.49	781	7,529	10.37	4,439	44,620	9.9	
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
67	Shengpore (Dry-crop) ...	7	18	36.88	12	93	12.90	26	223	10.31	92	1,001	9.16	307	2,694	10.2	
71	Sarthan (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	218	1,670	13.0	54	344	15.69	134	1,180	11.26	493	4,328	11.39	
83	Amod (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	350	15.70	7	23	21.21	156	1,732	9.0	
88	Sunev-Kalla (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	16	110	14.54	154	1,543	9.98	154	1,923	9.01	321	4,712	6.8	
89	Sunev Khurad (Do.) ...	10	74	13.61	41	621	6.6	116	2,431	6.41	123	266	46.2	306	6,073	5.08	
102	Katpore (Do.) ...	48	710	6.76	8	146	5.4	27	355	7.9	833	4,744	7.01	1,512	19,947	7.98	
166	Kantiajal (Do. ) ...	...	...	...	91	1,302	5.81	52	1,107	4.69	68	2,453	3.57	145	3,135	4.62	
	Total of Group IV ...	65	892	6.10	376	4,032	9.32	529	6,412	6.25	931	11,619	6.01	3,248	41,923	7.73	
	Grand Total ...	181	1,876	6.04	735	6,042	10.9	921	23,007	6.85	3,682	49,189	8.09	15,144	1,95,213	7.7	

APPENDIX M.

Showing sublettings.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kansia	968	7,548	21,180	55.6	...	...	...	...
2	Borebatha	873	3,865	8,302	46.5	...	...	...	...
3	Sarphudin	72	716	1,731	43.7	...	...	...	...
4	Sakarapore	64	505	1,063	47.5	...	...	...	...
5	Pungam	5	85	84	41.7	262	1,306	3,032	43.1
6	Huripura	9	100	161	62.1	129	778	2,018	38.6
7	Divi	37	209	618	33.8	81	574	1,053	54.5
8	Chhapra	4	46	81	56.8	12	71	146	48.6
9	Samor ... ..	...	...	...	...	257	1,419	2,770	51.2
10	Mandva Bujrag	336	2,670	3,594	29.9	194	1,332	2,676	49.8
11	Andada ... ..	...	...	...	...	263	1,306	2,670	48.9
12	Sorvadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	200	1,002	2,473	40.5
13	Chorasi ... ..	...	...	...	...	71	490	992	49.4
14	Divi Rajput Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	109	609	1,559	39.1
15	Divi Borah Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	565	1,261	44.8
16	Panod ... ..	...	...	...	...	28	132	385	46.3
17	Ankleshwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	935	4,333	7,965	54.4
	Total Group I ..	1,870	15,934	42,821	37.2	2,635	13,917	28,900	48.1
	<i>Group II.</i>								
18	Gadkhol ... ..	...	...	...	...	249	919	3,863	40.3
19	Piraman ... ..	...	...	...	...	194	652	1,698	38.4
20	Boilra ... ..	...	...	...	...	132	551	1,442	38.2
21	Nagal ... ..	...	...	...	...	329	1,226	2,895	42.3
22	Sajed ... ..	...	...	...	...	677	12,852	7,120	40.0
23	Panoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	238	923	2,554	36.1
24	Hansot ... ..	...	...	...	...	153	772	1,339	42.0
25	Teled ... ..	...	...	...	...	384	1,545	3,954	43.0
	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	2,361	9,440	23,365	40.4
	<i>Group III.</i>								
26	Metali ... ..	...	...	...	...	192	531	1,469	39.5
27	Sarangpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	266	886	1,800	49.2
28	Jitali ... ..	...	...	...	...	73	245	560	41.5
29	Bhadrakra ... ..	...	...	...	...	102	235	608	46.9
30	Kosamdi ... ..	...	...	...	...	168	532	1,311	40.6
31	Kapodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	121	242	50.0
32	Bakrola ... ..	...	...	...	...	105	580	1,061	54.7

APPENDIX M—continued.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
33	Bhadi ^o	...	...	...	...	69	231	472	48.9
34	Kharod	...	...	...	...	172	471	1,779	26.5
35	Sanjali	...	...	...	...	120	472	1,060	44.5
36	Umarbar	...	...	...	...	8	26	61	42.6
37	Umarvada	...	...	...	...	167	614	1,461	42.0
38	Saphipura	...	...	...	...	10	37	95	38.9
39	Aloj	...	...	...	...	27	70	142	49.3
40	Ravidra	...	...	...	...	73	244	429	56.9
41	Karmali	...	...	...	...	24	78	243	31.5
42	Piludra	...	...	...	...	86	190	422	45.0
43	Adol	...	...	...	...	475	1,527	3,068	49.8
44	Hajat	...	...	...	...	149	462	849	54.4
45	Kahanva	...	...	...	...	55	211	431	48.9
46	Matied	...	...	...	...	201	789	1,636	48.2
47	Mandwa Matied	...	...	...	...	30	116	297	48.9
48	Ganpatpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Shera	...	...	...	...	167	613	1,203	51.0
50	Motbia	...	...	...	...	137	475	960	49.5
51	Digas	...	...	...	...	775	3,073	7,353	41.8
52	Mangrole	...	...	...	...	144	577	1,479	39.0
53	Asta	...	...	...	...	543	2,136	5,016	42.6
54	Utraj	...	...	...	...	238	1,026	2,648	38.7
55	Alva	...	...	...	...	117	332	995	38.4
56	Sayan	...	...	...	...	626	2,077	5,270	39.4
57	Badodra	...	...	...	...	893	1,350	4,216	32.0
58	Vausoli	...	...	...	...	304	1,031	2,923	35.3
59	Ambheta	...	...	...	...	363	1,091	3,892	28.0
60	Pardi Ambheta	...	...	...	...	138	485	1,423	34.0
	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	6,670	23,084	56,854	40.6
	<i>Group IV.</i>								
61	Amritpura	...	...	...	...	215	544	1,360	40.0
62	Uchhali	...	...	...	...	135	312	669	46.6
63	Kararvel	...	...	...	...	47	152	406	37.4
64	Avadar	...	...	...	...	58	174	352	45.5
65	Pardi Mukha	...	...	...	...	21	58	185	48.0
66	Piprod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Shengpore	...	...	...	...	41	131	247	53.0
68	Raima	...	...	...	...	436	1,378	3,243	42.4
69	Vaner	...	...	...	...	877	1,237	2,581	47.9

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
70	Kalam	29	108	211	51.2				
71	Sarthan	111	433	813	53.3				
72	Telva	94	301	662	45.5				
73	Motovan	91	303	507	59.8				
74	Rohid	223	689	1,665	41.4				
75	Kudadra	135	383	718	54.0				
76	Kathodra	95	276	463	59.6				
77	Pardi Idrus	126	361	707	51.4				
78	Adadra	158	427	804	53.1				
79	Godadra	176	517	1,056	48.9				
80	Sisodra	356	1,090	2,099	51.9				
81	Parvat	268	723	1,300	40.2				
82	Pandvai	224	680	1,517	44.8				
83	Amod	31	94	155	60.6				
84	Kharach	92	289	435	66.4				
85	Dungra	138	354	929	38.1				
86	Panjroli	246	675	1,795	37.6				
87	Obha	169	562	1,223	45.9				
88	Sunev Kalla	487	1,310	3,412	38.4				
89	Sunev Khurad	733	2,618	6,959	37.6				
90	Asarna	203	674	1,550	43.5				
91	Sahol	141	474	1,201	39.5				
92	Ilav	302	969	2,384	33.6				
93	Malanpore	172	516	1,374	37.5				
94	Aniadra	261	867	1,992	43.5				
95	Balota	535	1,682	3,988	42.2				
96	Bolav	283	1,008	2,307	43.7				
97	Chhilodra	224	734	1,645	44.6				
98	Dantrai	117	410	857	47.8				
99	Vaghwan	181	587	1,361	43.1				
100	Dhamrad	429	1,409	3,364	42.2				
101	Arkalva	182	546	1,183	46.2				
102	Katpore	695	2,329	6,426	44.0				
103	Jetpre	81	281	739	33.3				
104	Famli	81	280	669	38.9				
105	Vamleshwar	116	374	997	37.5				
106	Kantiajal	313	736	3,144	25.0				
	Total of Group IV	9,831	30,573	73,139	41.3				
	Grand Total	1,870	15,934	42,821	35.8	31,497	77,014	1,82,258	42.8

Percentage of Assessment on rent of all lands 41.3.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Ankleshwar Taluka from 1866-67 to 1910.

Years.	Lbs. of 30 Tolas per Rupee.						Un-cleaned Cotton.	Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67	32	58½	22½	29	53½	40	...	
1867-68	31½	58½	23½	28½	51	35½	...	
1868-69	30½	45	24	31½	49½	33½	...	
1869-70	30½	53½	24½	30	53½	42½	...	
1870-71	29	51	24½	30½	21½	37½	...	
Total ...	30½	52½	24	29½	45½	37½	...	
1871-72	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40	...	
1872-73	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½	...	
1873-74	30½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½	...	
1874-75	30½	45½	25½	47½	40	40	...	
1875-75	26½	45½	22½	49½	40	40	...	
1876-77	26	35½	20	25½	30½	30½	...	
1877-78	18½	23½	17½	20½	21½	20	...	
1878-79	15½	38½	17½	20	21½	20	...	
1879-80	18½	37½	34½	37½	38½	29	...	
Total ...	24½	42½	32½	32½	35½	33½	...	
1880-81	32	53½	24½	42½	58½	45½	...	
1881-82	33½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½	...	
1882-83	24½	53½	26½	42½	35½	30½	...	
1883-84	26½	42½	24½	46½	37½	32	...	
1884-85	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½	...	
1885-86	30½	40	24½	40	40	32	...	
1886-87	22½	40	24½	35½	42½	33	...	
1887-88	24½	42½	24½	38½	34½	29	...	
1888-89	22½	33½	25½	24½	32	27½	12½	
Total ...	28½	43½	24½	37	41½	34½	...	
1889-90	22½	45½	25½	30½	37½	33½	13½	
1890-91	27½	42½	22½	45½	44	34½	13½	
1891-92	19½	45½	25½	34½	31	33	13½	
1892-93	20½	45½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95	30½	49½	22½	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97	15½	32	18½	22½	22½	17½	12½	
1897-98	14½	36	19½	25½	30½	27½	16	
Total ...	23½	43	22½	33½	35	29½	...	
1899	23½	35½	20½	24½	29½	24½	16½	
1900	14½	26½	16½	15½	18½	17½	10½	
1901	16½	28½	23½	16½	32½	30½	13½	
1902	20½	33½	25	19½	28½	27	12½	
1903	24½	35½	21½	20½	46½	33½	...	
1904	24½	36½	20½	18½	36½	34½	10½	
1905	23½	31½	21	17½	29½	23½	16½	
1906	18½	26½	17½	15½	26½	23	9½	
1907	18½	26½	17½	16½	25½	25	9½	
1908	14½	28½	16½	13	21½	19½	9½	
1909	15½	24	19½	16½	24½	23½	9½	
1910	17½	33½	21	21	26½	23½	7	
Total ...	19	30½	20	18	29½	25½	10½	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Loom.		Cotton Sawgins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shálas.	Temples.											
			Cotton.	Woollers.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.				Hindu.	Musalmán.										
																		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
106	663	100	33	...	63	8	1896 ... 2,089	1906 ... 2,105	1906 ... 2,053	1906 ... 2,053	1907 ... 3,060	1907 ... 2,581	1907 ... 2,493	1907 ... 3,046	1908 ... 2,180	1908 ... 2,270	1908 ... 3,196	1909 ... 1,997	1909 ... 2,645	1909 ... 3,077	1910 ... 2,360	1910 ... 2,488	23	1	27	178	74
							Total ... 15,348	.....	11,223	.....	11,949																
							Average ... 3,069	.....	3,244	.....	2,389																

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1911.

Number of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal schools.				Private schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	Ankleshvar Táluka, district Broach.	50	1,643	5	229	5	423	2	109	13	109	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and subtenants, etc., in the year 1910-11.

Number of villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáras.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámáras in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
106	Broach, táluca Ankleshwar.	21,264	5,312	354	123	10,548	3,880	127	49	3,086	...	85,380	9,44

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾—continued.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inqam).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and Inqam.			Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collections.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1900-01	95,887	4,11,685	...	13,326	13,326	3,98,409	11,917	39,514	3,200	33,987	1,49,153	57,439	141,751	6,00,807	4,58,048	
1901-02	93,943	4,04,171	67,305	1,330	66,596	3,35,575	14,298	46,836	1,519	33,516	1,47,353	56,311	141,727	6,00,290	3,93,405	
1902-03	85,754	4,11,396	74,558	4,457	79,015	3,32,361	12,667	43,398	1,390	33,325	1,46,465	55,530	141,756	6,00,287	3,80,601	
1903-04	90,123	4,13,066	75,300	3,997	79,197	3,38,869	12,568	41,637	1,559	32,983	1,45,140	54,926	141,679	6,00,133	3,90,334	
1904-05	90,565	4,15,089	75,982	33,561	1,09,543	3,05,498	12,172	40,380	1,007	32,766	1,44,813	54,406	141,505	5,99,732	3,63,909	
1905-06	97,966	4,20,303	77,123	3,167	80,390	3,39,613	10,694	35,349	1,659	32,722	1,44,149	54,372	141,502	5,99,699	3,95,743	
1906-07	90,830	4,29,793	78,300	3,534	81,908	3,44,890	9,077	29,764	1,400	33,719	1,44,140	54,370	141,576	5,99,637	4,00,560	
1907-08	100,523	4,26,094	79,000	1,361	80,021	3,43,073	8,540	27,436	1,462	31,691	1,44,026	54,237	141,754	5,99,546	4,03,822	
1908-09	101,016	4,29,633	79,658	1,600	81,258	3,46,575	7,919	25,307	1,697	32,704	1,44,080	54,247	141,669	5,99,220	4,04,509	
1909-10	101,139	4,30,343	79,766	1,186	80,952	3,49,296	7,831	24,905	1,165	32,708	1,44,098	54,249	141,678	5,99,251	4,04,709	
1910-11	101,170	4,30,423	80,027	1,236	81,263	3,49,159	7,781	24,991	...	32,763	1,44,061	54,243	141,660	5,99,184	4,03,401	
Average	99,409	4,20,514	58,962	5,530	64,490	3,56,323	10,100	33,010	1,392	33,183	1,46,004	55,479	141,696	5,99,837	4,13,195	

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue statement for Government *Villages situated in the Anklesvar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Relinquishment from auction sale or grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 9, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 18.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1871-72	3,927	Rs. 38,393	...	...	...	38,393	297	2,520	8	297	3,320	766	4,521	42,233	37,158	...	...	...
1872-73	3,887	34,356	50	...	50	34,306	182	1,407	32	296	3,246	744	4,315	38,911	34,988	...	...	...
1873-74	3,842	34,118	309	...	309	33,809	168	1,411	90	296	3,248	744	4,301	38,767	34,628	...	...	...
1874-75	3,901	34,287	504	...	504	33,783	205	1,866	183	294	3,239	748	4,400	39,383	34,688	...	...	...
1875-76	3,853	33,822	1,316	...	1,316	32,506	254	2,330	151	302	3,207	733	4,369	39,359	33,390	...	...	...
1876-77	3,781	33,338	1,680	...	1,680	31,658	242	1,633	200	297	3,338	751	4,320	38,331	32,609	...	...	...
1877-78	3,708	32,762	1,609	...	1,609	31,153	309	2,109	211	296	3,250	747	4,307	38,121	32,111	...	...	...
1878-79	3,700	32,749	2,201	...	2,201	30,548	309	2,709	240	291	3,204	733	4,300	38,662	31,521	...	...	...
1879-80	3,718	32,913	2,449	...	2,449	30,464	302	1,943	272	306	3,304	733	4,316	38,065	31,460	...	...	...
Average	3,810	33,846	1,124	...	1,124	32,724	247	1,992	151	298	3,262	748	4,358	39,093	33,619	...	...	...
1880-81	3,717	32,913	2,645	...	2,645	30,268	295	1,976	200	304	3,176	733	4,316	38,065	31,301	...	...	...
1881-82	3,662	32,418	2,617	...	2,617	29,796	351	2,605	538	308	3,176	733	4,316	38,194	31,627	...	...	...
1882-83	3,690	32,407	3,502	...	3,502	28,905	288	2,097	187	302	3,176	733	4,280	37,650	29,313	...	...	...
1883-84	3,638	32,393	3,957	...	3,957	28,436	293	2,109	400	299	3,145	733	4,280	37,647	29,569	...	...	...
1884-85	3,687	32,331	4,556	...	4,556	27,775	209	2,159	100	294	3,077	724	4,280	37,647	28,649	...	...	...
1885-86	3,684	32,032	5,438	...	5,438	26,594	353	2,438	136	293	3,077	725	4,280	37,647	27,537	...	...	...
1886-87	3,680	32,037	4,810	...	4,810	27,227	357	2,533	138	293	3,077	724	4,280	37,517	28,089	...	...	...
1887-88	3,680	32,035	5,176	...	5,176	26,859	245	1,401	330	293	3,077	724	4,168	36,573	27,913	...	...	...
1888-89	3,630	32,035	5,233	...	5,233	23,797	245	1,461	105	230	3,077	725	4,155	36,578	27,627	...	...	...
Average	3,663	32,299	4,215	...	4,215	28,084	303	2,099	236	296	3,117	723	4,262	37,516	29,049	...	...	...
1889-90	3,640	32,094	5,523	...	5,523	26,571	241	1,435	153	280	3,077	725	4,161	36,606	27,449	...	...	...
1890-91	3,640	32,094	5,480	...	5,480	26,614	202	1,165	312	289	3,077	725	4,122	36,336	27,651	...	...	...
1891-92	3,640	32,094	5,718	...	5,718	26,376	202	1,165	162	230	3,077	724	4,122	36,336	27,362	...	...	...
1892-93	3,647	32,165	5,923	...	5,923	26,239	202	1,166	172	230	3,077	724	4,129	36,408	27,135	...	...	...
1893-94	3,661	32,262	6,303	...	6,303	25,959	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	724	4,129	36,408	26,995	...	...	...
1894-95	3,661	32,261	6,613	...	6,613	25,646	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	725	4,129	36,407	26,385	...	...	...
1895-96	3,661	32,261	6,051	...	6,051	26,210	168	1,069	13	280	3,077	725	4,129	36,407	26,947	...	...	...
1896-97	3,661	32,262	5,666	...	5,666	26,596	128	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,129	36,406	27,321	...	...	...
1897-98	3,661	32,262	6,030	...	6,030	26,232	188	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,129	36,406	26,957	...	...	...
Average	3,662	32,195	5,929	...	5,929	26,266	193	1,142	93	279	3,077	724	4,130	36,418	27,084	...	...	...
1898-99	3,661	32,262	6,408	...	6,408	25,854	188	1,069	...	279	3,075	724	4,128	36,406	26,573	...	...	...
1899-1900	3,661	32,262	6,414	...	6,414	25,848	167	1,062	...	283	3,063	724	4,130	36,423	26,572	...	...	...
1900-01	3,641	32,058	7,110	...	7,110	24,948	207	1,266	...	282	3,100	724	4,130	36,424	25,672	...	...	...
1901-02	3,483	30,723	6,908	...	6,908	23,823	366	2,595	...	281	3,099	724	4,130	36,423	24,546	...	...	...
1902-03	3,459	30,565	9,211	...	9,211	21,354	330	2,758	...	282	3,099	724	4,130	36,422	23,078	...	...	...
1903-04	3,498	30,882	9,159	...	9,159	21,723	350	2,442	...	283	3,098	724	4,130	36,422	22,447	...	...	...
1904-05	3,646	32,033	9,152	...	9,152	22,880	203	1,239	1	281	3,098	724	4,129	36,419	22,655	...	...	...
1905-06	3,633	31,930	8,948	...	8,948	22,982	215	1,391	4	281	3,098	724	4,129	36,419	22,710	...	...	...
1906-07	3,640	32,022	8,613	...	8,613	23,409	307	2,159	30	233	3,098	724	4,429	38,279	24,163	...	...	...
1907-08	3,641	32,594	8,521	...	8,521	23,373	207	1,387	5	281	3,098	724	4,429	38,279	26,102	...	...	...
1908-09	3,957	34,067	8,662	...	8,662	25,405	215	1,316	5	281	3,098	724	4,453	38,381	26,134	...	...	...
1909-10	3,983	34,190	8,453	...	8,453	25,737	215	1,316	5	281	3,093	724	4,473	38,504	25,463	...	...	...
1910-11	4,003	34,298	8,587	...	8,587	25,708	201	1,167	5	287	3,153	743	4,491	38,610	25,454	...	...	...
Average	3,708	32,403	8,105	...	8,105	24,238	265	1,638	4	282	3,101	725	4,255	37,185	24,967	...	...	...

*The figures shown in this appendix are for the four villages Karsia, Borebhat, Sarphudin and Sakarpore, transferred from Broach Taluka.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum rates,		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Group I.																
1	Kansia	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	16,582	8 4 4	2,005	16,582	8 4 4
2	Borebhattha	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	10,108	9 8 10	1,094	10,108	9 8 10
3	Sarphudin	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,635	11 7 3	141	1,635	11 7 3
4	Sakarapore	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	788	6,028	...	788	6,028	...
5	Pungam	I	6 8	...	644	3,423	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	3,423	5 5 1
6	Haripura	I	6 8	8 0	679	4,389	6 7 5	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 5	740	6,117	6 19 4
7	Divi	I	6 8	8 0	252	1,149	4 8 4	18	189	9 6 3	159	1,285	8 1 4	429	2,808	6 1 1
8	Chhapra	I	6 8	8 0	68	524	7 13 7	...	...	...	65	812	12 7 11	133	1,346	10 1 11
9	Samor	I	6 8	...	631	3,473	5 8 0	14	119	8 8 0	...	...	...	645	3,592	5 9 1
10	Mandwa Buzrag	I	6 8	8 0	513	3,504	7 6 8	...	...	...	353	3,601	9 6 3	866	7,485	8 4 4
11	Andada	I	6 8	...	1,149	6,800	5 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	6,800	5 14 8
12	Survadl	I	6 8	...	362	2,256	6 3 9	...	...	...	25	278	10 14 8	387	2,529	6 8 5
13	Choraul	I	6 8	8 0	191	1,178	6 2 8	102	997	9 12 4	19	131	6 14 4	312	2,306	7 6 8
14	Divi Rajput Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,093	6,126	5 9 8	2	11	5 8 0	302	2,206	7 9 8	1,397	8,433	6 0 7
15	Divi Borah Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,154	6,994	6 1 0	1	6	6 0 0	282	2,192	7 13 4	1,437	9,192	6 6 4
16	Panod	I	6 8	...	333	1,594	4 12 7	5	38	7 9 7	...	...	...	338	1,632	4 13 8
17	Ankleshwar	I	6 8	8 0	1,016	4,280	4 3 7	30	258	9 9 7	73	573	7 13 7	1,119	5,151	4 9 8
17	Total, Group I	...	...	...	6,085	46,010	5 11 0	173	1,628	8 4 10	6,391	46,334	8 9 6	13,648	93,972	6 14 8
Group II.																
18	Gadkhole	I	6 8	...	1,043	4,038	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	4,038	3 14 0
19	Piraman	II	6 0	...	2,048	7,456	3 10 3	27	262	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,076	7,718	3 11 6
20	Boidra	II	6 0	...	1,112	5,586	5 0 1	13	156	10 3 8	...	...	...	1,126	5,702	5 0 2
21	Nagal	II	6 0	...	799	3,775	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,776	4 11 6
22	Sajod	II	6 0	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 7
23	Panoll	II	6 0	...	2,540	11,244	4 6 10	42	432	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,582	11,676	4 6 4
24	Hansot	II	6 0	...	269	1,505	5 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,505	5 9 8
25	Telod	III	5 8	...	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,767	4 10 0
25	Total, Group II	...	...	...	11,444	52,027	4 8 9	84	833	9 14 8	...	...	...	11,528	52,680	4 9 0
Group III.																
26	Motall	III	5 8	...	287	971	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	971	3 6 2
27	Sarangpore	III	5 8	...	785	2,948	3 12 0	12	93	7 12 0	...	...	...	797	3,036	3 12 11
28	Jitali	III	5 8	6 0	2,039	6,765	3 5 3	89	802	9 0 2	9	80	3 14 3	2,136	7,667	3 9 6
29	Shadkodra	III	5 8	...	1,186	4,931	4 2 6	47	369	7 12 7	...	...	...	1,233	5,300	4 4 9
30	Kosandi	III	5 8	...	2,555	8,837	3 8 0	44	435	9 14 2	...	...	...	2,599	9,372	3 9 9
31	Kapodra	III	5 8	...	392	1,305	3 7 10	43	372	8 10 5	...	...	...	435	1,677	3 13 8
32	Bakroll	III	5 8	...	945	3,083	3 4 2	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	964	3,261	3 6 1
33	Bhadi	III	5 8	...	1,309	5,462	3 14 6	25	263	10 8 4	...	...	...	1,424	5,726	4 0 4
34	Kharod	III	5 8	...	2,231	8,166	3 10 6	34	310	9 1 10	...	...	...	2,268	8,476	3 11 10
35	Sanjali	III	5 8	...	700	2,284	4 1 11	30	266	8 8 6	...	...	...	770	3,140	4 4 10
36	Umarbar	III	5 8	...	209	723	3 7 4	2	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 9
37	Umarvada	III	5 8	...	2,285	11,699	3 9 4	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	2,329	12,041	3 10 9
38	Saphipura	III	5 8	...	509	2,01	3 15 6	25	200	8 5 9	...	...	...	534	2,228	4 2 9
39	Alqj	III	5 8	...	1,088	4,292	4 0 6	24	186	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,080	4,480	4 1 5
40	Banidra	III	5 8	...	1,165	5,814	4 9 6	40	390	9 12 0	...	...	...	1,205	5,704	4 11 5
41	Karmall	III	5 8	...	511	1,982	3 14 1	2	17	8 8 0	...	...	...	513	1,999	3 14 4

Government Occupied Land.

By Revenue Survey.															Percentage of Increase or Decrease	Name of Village.	No.
Minimum rates.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.							
Bhatha and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
															Group I.		
...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	18,357	9 2 6	2,005	18,357	9 2 6	+10.7	Kansia	1
...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	9,550	8 11 8	1,094	9,550	8 11 8	-5.5	Borebhattha	2
...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,583	11 8 8	141	1,583	11 8 8	-3.2	Sarpbudin	3
...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	5,030	7 6 1	768	5,030	7 6 1	-8.8	Sakarpore	4
5 8	6 0	803	3,273	5 6 10	...	...	...	41	265	6 5 3	644	3,538	5 7 11	+3.3	Pungam	5
5 8	6 0	618	3,449	5 9 4	...	...	...	131	920	7 0 4	749	4,369	5 13 4	-14.6	Haripura	6
5 8	8 0	331	1,863	5 10 1	26	300	7 14 9	72	447	6 3 4	429	3,516	5 13 10	-9.3	Divi	7	
5 8	6 0	68	435	6 6 5	...	...	...	65	900	9 3 8	133	1,035	7 12 6	-23.1	Chhapra	8
5 8	8 0	607	2,735	4 8 1	20	145	7 4 0	19	179	9 15 1	645	3,059	4 12 2	-14.8	Samor	9	
5 8	10 0	473	3,040	6 6 10	4	23	7 0 0	429	4,946	11 8 8	906	8,014	9 13 6	+0.8	Mandwa Buxrag	10	
1 8	...	1,122	5,577	4 16 6	27	181	6 11 3	...	...	...	1,149	5,759	5 0 2	-15.3	Andada	11
5 8	...	354	1,525	4 4 11	33	308	9 5 4	...	...	...	387	1,833	4 11 9	-27.5	Survadi	12
5 8	...	196	1,067	5 7 1	116	1,607	9 8 2	...	...	...	313	2,134	6 13 5	-7.4	Choradi	13
5 8	...	1,895	8,144	5 13 5	2	19	9 8 0	...	...	...	1,397	8,168	5 13 9	-3.3	Divi Rajput Pati	14
5 8	...	1,436	6,568	5 15 6	1	5	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,437	6,573	5 15 6	-6.7	Divi Borah Pati	15
5 8	...	335	1,590	4 11 11	3	17	5 10 8	...	...	...	338	1,607	4 12 1	-1.5	Panod	16
5 8	...	1,081	4,084	4 5 5	58	369	9 7 2	...	...	...	1,119	5,043	4 8 1	-2.1	Ankleshwar	17
...	...	6,619	45,950	5 5 3	270	2,335	8 10 4	4,759	42,477	6 14 9	13,049	90,762	6 10 5	-3.4	Total, Group I	17	
															Group II.		
5 0	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	+3.9	Gadhkhole	18
5 0	...	2,046	7,736	3 13 3	27	259	9 9 5	...	...	...	2,075	7,995	3 13 8	+3.6	Piraman	19
5 0	...	1,112	4,621	4 3 6	13	95	7 4 11	...	...	...	1,125	4,716	4 3 1	-17.3	Boldra	20
5 0	...	799	3,249	4 1 5	1	1	1 0 9	...	...	...	800	3,249	4 1 0	-13.9	Nagai	21
5 0	...	3,033	13,519	4 7 4	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	3,037	13,541	4 7 4	-13.6	Sajod	22
5 0	...	2,530	10,233	4 0 9	63	409	7 13 10	...	...	...	2,533	10,243	4 1 11	-9.8	Panoli	23
5 0	...	267	1,195	4 7 7	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	269	1,204	4 7 8	-20.0	Hansot	24
5 0	...	597	2,648	4 7 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,649	4 6 11	-4.2	Telod	25
...	...	11,429	47,396	4 2 0	100	799	8 0 0	...	...	...	11,528	48,195	4 2 10	-8.9	Total, Group II	8
															Group III.		
5 8	...	287	810	3 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	810	3 13 2	-16.3	Motali	26
5 8	...	781	2,589	3 5 0	16	88	5 6 0	...	...	...	797	2,676	3 5 9	-11.9	Sarangpore	27
5 8	6 0	3,029	9,093	3 0 1	93	673	7 3 10	14	125	8 14 10	3,136	9,891	3 3 7	-10.1	Jitali	28	
5 8	...	1,165	3,954	3 3 7	49	285	5 15 0	...	...	...	1,233	4,239	3 7 0	-20.0	Bhadkodra	29
5 8	...	2,554	8,454	3 5 0	45	389	8 10 4	...	...	...	2,599	8,543	3 6 6	-5.8	Kosamdi	30
5 8	...	893	1,310	3 1 5	43	333	7 11 11	...	...	...	425	1,543	3 8 9	-3.0	Kapodra	31
5 8	...	944	3,319	3 8 3	20	155	7 12 0	...	...	...	964	3,474	3 9 8	+0.5	Bakrolli	32
5 8	...	1,397	4,341	3 1 6	27	214	7 14 10	...	...	...	1,424	4,555	3 2 2	-20.4	Bhadi	33
5 8	...	2,333	7,640	3 6 9	35	245	7 0 0	...	...	...	2,368	7,901	3 7 10	-6.9	Kharod	34
5 8	...	697	2,610	3 11 11	33	263	7 15 6	...	...	...	730	2,873	3 10 7	-6.5	Sanjali	35
5 8	...	209	594	3 13 8	2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	211	604	2 13 10	-17.9	Umarbar	36
5 8	...	3,260	11,734	3 9 7	49	407	8 4 11	...	...	...	3,309	12,181	3 10 8	+0.7	Umarvada	37
5 8	...	809	1,763	3 7 5	25	183	7 14 9	...	...	...	834	1,961	3 10 9	-11.9	Saphipura	38
5 8	...	1,091	3,703	3 7 9	26	187	7 3 1	...	...	...	1,090	3,695	3 9 2	-12.7	Aloj	39
5 8	...	1,157	4,339	3 11 11	48	373	7 12 4	...	...	...	1,205	4,705	3 14 6	-17.5	Ravidra	40
5 8	...	507	1,941	3 10 1	6	47	13 6	...	...	...	513	1,956	3 10 11	-5.8	Karmali	41

No.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bigayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group III--continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
42	Piludra	III	5 8	...	1,142	4,530	3 15 6	13	68	4 7 5	...	...	...	1,155	4,586	3 15
43	Adol	III	5 8	...	1,129	4,142	3 10 8	35	351	10 1 10	...	...	...	1,164	4,496	3 13
44	Fajit	III	5 8	...	697	2,789	4 0 0	36	300	7 14 4	...	...	...	735	3,089	4 8
45	Kabanva	III	5 8	...	243	987	4 1 3	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	244	978	4 2
46	Matted	III	5 8	...	638	2,544	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	2,548	4 0
47	Mandwa Matted	III	5 8	...	203	770	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	770	3 12
48	Ganpatpura	III	5 8	...	61	271	4 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	271	4 7
49	Shora	III	5 8	...	787	3,571	4 8 7	24	241	10 0 8	...	...	...	811	3,813	4 11
50	Mothia	III	5 8	...	693	2,447	3 8 8	6	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	701	2,503	3 9
51	Digas	III	5 8	...	1,080	4,932	4 8 5	14	143	10 8 5	...	...	...	1,104	5,175	4 9
52	Mangrole	III	5 8	...	535	2,438	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,438	4 8
53	Asta	III	5 8	...	1,193	5,672	4 11 8	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,681	4 11
54	Utraj	III	5 8	...	610	2,637	4 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	2,637	4 5
55	Alva	IV	5 0	...	734	3,375	4 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,377	4 9
56	Soyan	IV	5 0	...	1,054	4,318	4 1 7	4	31	7 12 0	...	...	...	1,058	4,349	4 1
57	Badodra	IV	5 0	...	664	2,997	4 10 5	26	203	7 12 11	...	...	...	690	3,200	4 10
58	Vansanoli	IV	5 0	...	373	1,573	4 3 6	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	377	1,598	4 3
59	Ambheta	IV	5 0	...	793	3,162	3 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	3,162	3 15
60	Pardi Ambheta	III	5 8	...	323	1,322	3 12 6	12	57	4 12 0	...	...	...	335	1,379	3 13
85	Total, Group III ... ..	...	...	...	82,266	1,25,997	3 14 7	662	5,704	8 9 10	9	60	8 14 8	32,677	131,631	4 0
	<i>Group IV.</i>															
61	Amritpura	IV	5 0	...	503	1,393	2 12 4	2	18	6 8 0	...	...	...	505	1,406	2 14
62	Uchhall	IV	5 0	...	679	2,085	3 1 2	8	61	7 10 0	...	...	...	687	2,146	3 2
63	Kararval	IV	5 0	...	1,409	4,608	3 4 4	3	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,412	4,628	3 4
64	Avadar	IV	5 0	6 0	843	2,691	3 2 11	20	146	7 4 10	7	64	9 2 3	873	2,901	3 5
65	Pardi Mukha	IV	5 0	...	384	1,160	3 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,162	3 0
66	Piprod	IV	5 0	6 0	487	1,576	3 6 0	4	33	9 0 0	32	213	6 10 6	509	1,825	3 10
67	Shengpur	IV	5 0	6 0	2,020	6,674	3 8 10	101	929	9 3 0	13	104	8 0 0	2,134	7,706	3 9
68	Baina	IV	5 0	...	575	2,203	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	2,203	3 12
69	Vaner	IV	5 0	...	1,788	6,103	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	6,103	3 13
70	Kalam	IV	5 0	...	741	3,160	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	3,164	4 4
71	Sarthan	III	5 8	...	990	4,222	4 3 7	65	488	7 8 2	...	...	...	1,064	4,710	4 6
72	Tolva	III	5 8	...	539	2,494	4 3 10	9	79	8 12 5	...	...	...	597	2,573	4 6
73	Motvan	IV	5 0	...	692	2,833	4 2 11	13	104	8 0 0	...	...	...	705	2,937	4 4
74	Bohid	IV	5 0	...	938	3,962	4 3 11	6	45	6 14 0	...	...	...	943	4,027	4 4
75	Kudadra	IV	5 0	...	721	2,730	3 12 7	10	106	10 12 10	...	...	...	731	2,838	3 14
76	Kathodra	IV	5 0	...	915	3,294	4 0 8	30	263	8 11 9	...	...	...	945	3,555	4 3
77	Pardi Idrus	IV	5 0	...	632	3,500	3 12 1	23	161	7 5 1	...	...	...	654	3,661	3 13
78	Adadra	IV	5 0	...	678	2,433	3 9 2	6	45	7 8 0	...	...	...	684	2,468	3 9
79	Godadra	IV	5 0	...	662	2,221	3 2 8	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	705	2,388	3 0
80	Sisodra	IV	5 0	...	2,403	10,465	4 5 8	54	537	9 12 2	...	...	...	2,457	10,992	4 7
81	Parvat	IV	5 0	...	1,005	3,842	3 12 1	33	269	8 6 0	...	...	...	1,037	4,110	3 12
82	Pandval	IV	5 0	...	439	1,433	3 6 1	2	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	441	1,504	3 6
83	Amod	IV	5 0	...	435	1,500	3 10 6	15	124	8 4 3	...	...	...	451	1,624	3 9
84	Kharach	IV	5 0	...	732	2,346	3 2 3	38	274	7 2 4	...	...	...	770	2,620	3 6
85	Dungra	IV	5 0	...	312	2,905	3 9 10	11	68	8 0 0	...	...	...	323	2,963	3 10
86	Panjroll	IV	5 0	...	674	2,401	3 8 2	2	18	8 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,417	3
87	Obha	IV	5 0	...	1,227	5,105	4 4 2	14	108	7 9 2	...	...	...	1,241	5,211	4

Q—continued.

BY REVENUE SURVEY.															Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Biglyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				33	34
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—continued.		
4 8	..	1,142	4,215	3 11 1	18	96	7 6 2	..	..	..	1,155	4,311	3 11 9	-6 0	Piludra	43
4 8	..	1,128	4,488	3 15 8	36	234	7 14 3	..	..	..	1,164	4,773	4 1 7	+6 1	Adol	48
4 8	..	697	2,721	3 14 6	38	361	6 13 8	..	..	..	735	2,932	4 0 11	-3 4	Hajat	44
4 8	..	344	976	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	976	4 0 0	-2 2	Kahanva	45
4 8	..	632	2,349	3 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	2,349	3 11 6	-7 8	Matted	46
4 8	..	308	711	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	711	3 8 0	-7 7	Mandwa Matted	47
4 8	..	61	163	3 10 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	163	3 10 9	-39 8	Ganpatpura	43
4 8	..	787	2,632	3 9 7	24	127	6 3 4	..	..	..	811	3,029	3 11 6	-20 5	Shera	49
4 8	..	693	2,393	3 5 10	8	49	6 2 0	..	..	..	701	2,382	3 6 4	-4 7	Mothia	50
4 8	..	1,090	4,555	4 2 11	14	30	7 1 2	..	..	..	1,104	4,655	4 3 6	-8 2	Digas	51
4 8	..	535	1,989	3 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	1,989	3 11 6	-18 4	Mangrolo	63
4 8	..	1,197	4,909	4 2 5	2	14	7 0 0	..	..	..	1,199	4,933	4 2 6	-13 3	Asta	53
4 8	..	610	2,398	3 14 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	2,398	3 14 4	-9 9	Utraj	54
4 8	..	723	2,693	3 13 11	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	733	2,634	3 13 10	-18 1	Alva	55
4 8	..	1,054	3,883	3 10 11	4	40	10 0 0	..	..	..	1,038	3,923	3 11 4	-9 8	Sayan	56
4 8	..	674	2,659	3 15 1	16	114	7 2 0	..	..	..	690	2,773	4 0 4	-13 3	Badodra	57
4 8	..	873	1,839	3 9 5	4	33	5 12 0	..	..	..	877	1,392	3 9 9	-14 9	Vasmoli	55
4 8	..	793	2,696	3 10 6	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	793	2,697	3 10 6	-8 4	Ambhota	59
4 8	..	323	1,023	3 5 7	12	68	5 4 0	..	..	..	335	1,145	3 6 8	-10 5	Pardi Ambhota	60
..	..	32,172	1,14,374	3 8 10	689	5,199	7 6 8	14	125	8 14 10	32,675	1,19,698	3 10 3	-9 2	Total, Group III	35	
Group IV.																	
4 0	..	5 5	1,299	2 9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	1,299	2 9 2	-7 6	Amritpura	61
4 0	..	6 8	1,601	2 5 9	9	45	5 0 0	..	..	..	687	1,645	2 6 4	-23 8	Uohhali	62
4 0	..	1,409	3,999	2 13 5	2	13	4 5 4	..	..	..	1,412	4,012	2 13 6	-13 3	Karavol	63
4 0	6 0	833	2,698	2 8 4	22	133	6 0 9	16	145	8 0 11	873	2,376	3 11 6	-18 1	Avadar	64	
4 0	..	391	1,018	2 10 5	1	2	2 0 0	..	..	..	395	1,030	2 10 5	-12 2	Pardi Mukha	65
4 0	6 0	466	1,367	2 14 7	5	35	7 0 0	23	207	6 7 6	539	1,599	3 2 10	-12 4	Piprod	66	
4 0	6 0	2,012	5,522	2 13 5	106	788	7 8 8	13	101	7 12 4	2,131	6,471	3 0 6	-16 0	Shengpur	67	
4 0	..	575	1,724	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	1,721	3 0 0	-21 7	Rajma	68
4 0	..	1,558	4,946	3 1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,568	4,946	3 1 10	-18 9	Vaner	69
4 0	..	741	2,727	3 10 11	1	3	3 0 0	..	..	..	742	2,730	3 10 10	-14 3	Kalam	70
4 0	..	991	3,695	3 14 11	78	417	6 1 11	..	..	..	1,064	4,342	4 1 4	-7 8	Sarthan	71
4 0	..	585	2,076	3 9 9	12	70	5 13 4	..	..	..	597	2,145	3 9 6	-16 6	Tolva	72
4 0	..	683	2,303	3 5 6	17	107	6 4 8	..	..	..	7 5	2,409	3 6 8	-19 6	Motvan	73
4 0	..	938	3,062	3 4 4	10	47	4 11 2	..	..	..	946	3,109	3 4 7	-23 0	Rohid	74
4 0	..	730	1,947	3 11 3	11	86	7 13 1	..	..	..	731	2,033	3 13 8	-28 4	Kudadra	75
4 0	..	914	2,355	3 14 5	21	241	7 11 9	..	..	..	915	2,696	3 1 2	-27 0	Kathodra	76
4 0	..	932	3,015	3 3 9	23	151	7 0 0	..	..	..	954	3,169	3 5 2	-13 4	Pardi Idrus	77
4 0	..	678	1,970	3 14 0	6	40	6 10 6	..	..	..	684	1,990	2 14 7	-19 4	Adadra	78
4 0	..	663	1,994	3 14 7	23	155	6 11 10	..	..	..	705	2,139	3 0 7	-10 4	Godadra	79
4 0	..	2,403	8,255	3 6 11	54	361	7 0 10	..	..	..	2,457	8,636	3 6 3	-21 4	Sisodra	80
4 0	..	1,005	3,706	3 2 10	22	232	7 4 0	..	..	..	1,037	3,438	3 4 20	-15 6	Parvat	81
4 0	..	436	1,399	3 3 4	5	32	6 6 5	..	..	..	441	1,431	3 3 11	-4 5	Pandval	82
4 0	..	436	1,399	3 0 0	15	101	6 11 9	..	..	..	451	1,401	3 1 9	-13 2	Amod	83
4 0	..	739	2,089	2 13 7	49	254	6 5 7	..	..	..	770	2,334	3 0 6	-10 9	Kharach	84
4 0	..	612	2,497	3 1 2	11	91	7 10 2	..	..	..	623	2,561	3 2 2	-13 7	Dungra	85
4 0	..	674	2,045	3 0 7	2	11	5 6 0	..	..	..	679	2,066	3 0 11	-14 5	Panjroli	83
4 0	..	1,937	6,521	3 6 3	14	84	6 0 0	..	..	..	1,941	6,635	3 6 5	-19 5	Obha	87

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
88	Sunev Kalla ...	IV	5 0	...	1,070	6,852	4 1 8	51	359	7 0 7	...	...	...	1,721	7,211	4 3 1
89	Sunev Khurad ...	IV	5 0	...	1,028	4,493	4 5 11	33	218	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,056	4,712	4 7 5
90	Asarma ...	IV	5 0	...	970	4,139	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	983	4,264	4 5 8
91	Sahol ...	IV	5 0	...	900	3,627	4 0 7	31	239	7 11 4	...	...	...	931	3,866	4 3 5
92	Ilav ...	IV	5 0	...	2,334	9,050	3 14 0	71	530	7 7 5	...	...	...	2,405	9,580	3 15 9
93	Malanpore ...	IV	5 0	..	1,006	4,060	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	4,060	4 0 7
94	Ahiadra ...	IV	5 0	...	532	2,248	4 3 7	9	76	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,324	4 4 9
95	Balota ...	IV	5 0	...	1,907	6,212	3 7 0	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,909	6,225	3 7 0
96	Bolav ...	IV	5 0	...	777	3,042	4 1 10	11	84	7 10 2	...	...	...	788	3,726	4 11 8
97	Chhillodra ...	IV	5 0	...	699	2,938	4 3 6	3	18	6 0 0	...	...	...	699	2,956	4 3 8
98	Dantraf ...	IV	5 0	...	789	3,393	4 4 10	37	264	7 10 10	...	...	...	826	3,653	4 6 5
99	Vaghvan ...	IV	5 0	...	1,184	5,034	4 12 6	17	141	8 4 8	...	...	...	1,201	5,175	4 4 11
100	Dhamrad ...	IV	5 0	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6
101	Ankalva ...	IV	5 0	...	963	3,905	4 1 1	55	479	8 11 4	...	...	...	1,008	4,284	4 4 0
102	Katpore ...	IV	5 0	...	2,960	11,012	3 13 7	127	1,018	8 0 3	...	...	...	2,997	12,030	4 0 5
103	Jetpore ...	IV	5 0	...	538	1,906	3 8 8	25	174	6 15 4	...	...	...	563	2,080	3 11 0
104	Samli ...	IV	5 0	...	638	2,410	3 12 6	35	236	6 12 0	...	...	...	673	2,646	3 14 11
105	Vamleshwar ...	IV	5 0	...	700	3,028	4 5 2	20	172	8 9 7	...	...	...	720	3,200	4 7 1
106	Kantisjal ...	IV	5 0	...	687	2,461	2 12 5	44	316	7 2 11	...	...	...	731	2,777	3 15 9
46	Total, Group IV ...	...	...	...	46,181	1,77,778	3 9 3	1,078	8,588	7 15 5	52	381	7 5 3	47,311	1,86,740	3 15 3
106	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	97,916	4,01,707	4 1 8	1,996	16,751	8 6 3	5,452	48,795	8 9 4	1,05,364	4,85,253	4 6 8

-concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Minimum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Rice.	Bhatta and Bhegyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	33	33	34	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
...	...	46,146	1,44,553	3 1 7	1,102	7,121	6 7 5	63	453	7 3 1	47,311	1,52,127	3 2 11	-18.5	Total, Group IV.	46	
...	...	98,365	3,52,273	3 9 0	2,161	15,364	7 1 10	4,836	48,055	8 14 5	1,05,362	4,10,692	8 14 1	-11.7	Grand Total.	106	
...	...	1,677	5,355	3 2 1	44	294	6 10 11	...	...	...	1,721	5,649	3 4 6	-21.6	Sunev Kalia ...	88
...	...	1,023	3,658	3 9 3	38	205	6 3 5	...	...	...	1,056	3,883	3 10 6	-18.0	Sunev Kharad ...	89
...	...	970	3,314	3 6 8	15	62	6 4 11	...	...	...	963	3,396	3 7 3	-20.4	Asarna ...	90
...	...	900	3,072	3 6 7	31	179	5 12 5	...	...	...	931	3,251	3 7 10	-16.9	Sahel ...	91
...	...	2,734	7,361	3 2 6	71	473	6 10 7	...	...	...	2,405	7,824	2 4 1	-18.2	Ilav ...	92
...	...	1,006	3,194	3 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,194	3 2 10	-21.3	Malanpore ...	93
...	...	532	1,871	3 8 3	9	62	6 14 3	...	...	...	541	1,932	3 9 1	-16.8	Aniadra ...	94
...	...	1,807	4,930	3 11 8	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	1,809	4,939	2 11 6	-20.7	Balota ...	95
...	...	777	2,744	3 8 6	11	79	7 2 11	...	...	...	788	2,823	3 9 4	-24.2	Bolav ...	96
...	...	609	2,450	3 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	2,456	3 8 2	-16.9	Chhiodra ...	97
...	...	789	2,714	3 7 0	37	235	6 5 7	...	...	...	826	2,940	3 8 5	-19.9	Dantral ...	98
...	...	1,184	3,779	3 3 11	17	112	6 9 5	...	...	...	1,201	3,889	3 3 10	-24.0	Vaghvan ...	99
...	...	1,222	3,981	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	3,981	3 3 8	-20.0	Dhamrad ...	100
...	...	963	3,060	3 3 5	55	349	6 3 9	...	...	...	1,008	3,409	3 6 1	-20.4	Ankalva ...	101
...	...	2,800	8,848	3 1 8	127	800	6 4 9	...	...	...	2,987	9,043	3 3 6	-19.9	Katpore ...	102
...	...	533	1,659	3 1 4	25	166	6 3 10	...	...	...	563	1,815	3 3 7	-12.7	Jetpore ...	103
...	...	638	1,965	2 14 9	35	193	5 9 3	...	...	...	673	2,058	3 0 1	-23.2	Samli ...	104
...	...	700	2,325	3 6 2	20	108	5 6 5	...	...	...	720	2,433	3 6 1	-23.9	Vamleshwar ...	105
...	...	887	3,128	3 6 5	44	245	5 9 6	...	...	...	931	2,374	2 8 10	-14.5	Kantisjal ...	106

H. DENNING,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group I.</i>												
1	Kandla	.....	2,168	1,133	1,994	146	2,198	1,106	2,005	133	982	
2	Borebhatha	.....	890	1,469	766	1	1,240	1,185	1,094	23	2,040	
3	Sarphudin	.....	208	324	142	5	208	323	141	5	...	
4	Sakarpoze	.....	864	1,395	759	88	1,028	1,322	763	47	767	
5	Pungam	.....	732	118	623	26	732	118	644	...	630	
6	Haripura	.....	818	122	755	28	810	228	740	37	282	
7	Divi	.....	730	79	423	6	729	80	429	...	667	
8	Chhapra	.....	268	131	141	46	215	95	133	33	318	
9	Samor	.....	911	166	690	46	955	170	645	83	453	
10	Mandwa Buzrag	.....	1,161	328	905	...	1,307	217	906	13	2,014	
11	Andada	.....	1,510	508	1,161	13	1,673	350	1,149	23	980	
12	Survadi	.....	731	117	475	8	729	117	387	94	364	
13	Chorasi	.....	417	10	312	...	417	10	312	...	...
14	Divi Rajput Pati	.....	1,556	173	1,410	1	1,556	174	1,397	11	1,392	
15	Divi Bohrah Pati	.....	1,609	148	1,444	1	1,609	149	1,437	8	1,564	
16	Panod	.....	368	29	336	13	369	28	338	9	...	
17	Ankleshwar	.....	1,963	465	1,104	69	1,959	522	1,119	32	11,442	
...	Total, Group I	.....	16,952	6,745	13,429	446	17,779	6,041	13,648	605	23,943	
<i>Group II.</i>												
18	Gadkhol	.....	1,430	141	1,060	2	1,415	157	1,042	9	375	
19	Piraman	.....	2,408	179	2,079	3	2,408	179	2,075	6	478	
20	Boidra	.....	1,313	120	1,116	76	1,315	132	1,195	64	359	
21	Nagal	.....	1,043	113	800	...	1,041	112	800	...	438	
22	Sajod	.....	3,698	438	3,057	74	3,693	441	3,037	67	1,658	
23	Panoli	.....	3,043	257	2,596	8	3,040	260	2,582	3	1,216	
24	Hansot	.....	381	2,783	269	15	374	2,375	269	5	4,655	
25	Telod	.....	853	12	598	8	853	12	598	3	...	
...	Total, Group II	.....	14,174	4,011	11,575	181	14,138	3,658	11,528	162	9,179	
<i>Group III.</i>												
26	Motali	.....	326	111	294	4	325	111	297	...	276	
27	Sarangpur	.....	1,227	183	801	34	1,206	160	797	29	351	
28	Jitali	.....	2,909	358	2,354	19	2,911	357	2,136	143	1,163	
29	Bhadkodra	.....	1,584	179	1,233	3	1,598	147	1,233	5	321	
30	Koemadi	.....	3,379	254	2,583	49	3,360	254	2,599	39	995	
31	Kapodra	.....	627	100	428	29	627	100	435	36	618	
32	Bakrole	.....	1,664	159	949	38	1,664	159	964	23	344	
33	Bhadi	.....	1,773	183	1,490	16	1,774	183	1,424	79	664	
34	Kharod	.....	2,608	193	2,209	108	2,646	154	2,268	41	1,206	
35	Sanjali	.....	916	69	728	9	935	51	730	8	387	
36	Umarbar	.....	229	15	211	...	229	15	211	...	...
37	Umarvada	.....	3,061	216	3,310	8	3,655	234	3,309	...	1,019	
38	Saphipura	.....	665	28	531	...	666	28	534	6	84	
39	Aloj	.....	1,301	98	1,045	16	1,302	99	1,090	15	423	
40	Bavdra	.....	1,521	154	1,207	21	1,521	155	1,205	24	503	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group III—continued.</i>												
41	Karmali ... ..	.....	590	32	518	1	589	21	518	6	185	
42	Piludra ... ..	.....	1,500	101	1,044	109	1,551	108	1,155	214	250	
43	Adol ... ..	.....	2,280	181	1,087	87	2,222	189	1,164	108	569	
44	Hajat ... ..	.....	1,242	109	831	...	1,258	98	735	130	288	
45	Kahanva ... ..	.....	443	19	249	2	448	19	244	7	83	
46	Matiad ... ..	.....	1,056	255	988	208	1,537	979	693	408	404	
47	Mandva Matiad ... ..	.....	945	759	507	181	798	914	209	271	301	
48	Ganpatpura ... ..	.....	845	1,820	52	779	816	1,519	61	741	61	
49	Ehora ... ..	.....	1,630	831	943	178	1,518	344	811	205	317	
50	Mothia ... ..	.....	1,203	143	735	1	1,263	143	701	41	203	
51	Digas ... ..	.....	2,033	113	1,130	...	2,029	118	1,104	35	685	
52	Maugrol ... ..	.....	843	58	535	...	843	58	535	...	232	
53	Asta ... ..	.....	1,829	94	1,189	...	1,829	94	1,189	...	435	
54	Utraj ... ..	.....	1,015	457	908	68	1,015	457	610	67	205	
55	Alva ... ..	.....	947	41	735	13	946	41	733	18	222	
56	Soyan ... ..	.....	2,155	489	1,000	1	2,155	489	1,058	7	581	
57	Badodra ... ..	.....	799	343	683	16	800	341	690	13	318	
58	Vasnoli ... ..	.....	461	285	359	7	461	285	377	19	137	
59	Ambheta ... ..	.....	1,147	1,230	828	123	1,146	1,221	793	157	613	
60	Pardi Ambheta ... ..	.....	293	353	19	39	460	636	333	36	209	
...	Total, Group III ... ..	.....	49,215	9,493	23,313	2,145	49,144	10,209	32,675	3,116	14,674	
<i>Group IV.</i>												
61	Amritpura ... ..	.....	555	16	504	31	555	16	505	34	132	
62	Uchhal ... ..	.....	879	239	705	18	854	267	687	8	334	
63	Kararvel ... ..	.....	1,648	231	1,263	216	1,545	235	1,412	69	452	
64	Avadar ... ..	.....	1,080	184	780	124	1,033	147	873	13	315	
65	Pardi Mukha ... ..	.....	492	38	385	43	490	35	383	39	207	
66	Piprod ... ..	.....	874	63	468	73	875	63	503	46	149	
67	Shengpore ... ..	.....	2,934	360	1,871	641	2,939	348	2,184	387	943	
68	Raima ... ..	.....	1,102	504	679	...	1,100	594	575	2	372	
69	Vanor ... ..	.....	2,823	102	1,587	...	2,829	192	1,588	...	532	
70	Kalam ... ..	.....	1,035	69	742	...	1,035	69	742	...	238	
71	Barthan ... ..	.....	1,887	127	1,146	90	1,931	87	1,084	191	409	
72	Tulva ... ..	.....	890	43	890	22	890	55	597	105	233	
73	Motwan ... ..	.....	1,002	59	703	13	1,004	53	705	18	228	
74	Bohld ... ..	.....	1,413	124	1,015	15	1,413	124	945	64	346	
75	Kudadra ... ..	.....	1,078	93	686	...	1,077	96	731	66	234	
76	Kathodra ... ..	.....	1,138	143	710	...	1,139	143	843	8	263	
77	Pardi Idras ... ..	.....	1,701	133	867	65	1,696	133	964	69	363	
78	Adadra ... ..	.....	849	62	676	1	859	64	684	5	170	
79	Godadra ... ..	.....	1,492	218	692	57	1,403	218	705	70	303	
80	Sisodra ... ..	.....	2,373	232	2,010	63	2,367	236	2,457	23	634	
81	Parvat ... ..	.....	1,737	130	1,041	...	1,736	140	1,037	31	362	
82	Pandval ... ..	.....	900	62	433	1	909	62	441	2	246	
83	Amrod ... ..	.....	671	51	423	8	672	51	451	18	203	
84	Kharach ... ..	.....	1,889	125	669	499	1,679	155	770	405	559	
85	Dungra ... ..	.....	915	43	833	...	915	43	823	...	242	
86	Panjroli ... ..	.....	1,200	287	600	16	1,200	287	678	14	523	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾—concluded.

Number.	Name of Villages.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>												
87	Obha ... ..	.....	2,243	211	1,944	91	2,244	208	1,941	96	683	
88	Sunev Kalla ... ..	.....	2,850	109	1,810	38	2,845	115	1,721	39	782	
89	Sunev Khurad ... ..	.....	1,730	101	1,027	1	1,727	104	1,056	1	651	
90	Asarna ... ..	.....	1,269	115	985	97	1,268	115	983	99	427	
91	Sahol ... ..	.....	1,098	196	931	4	1,092	200	881	...	461	
92	Ilav ... ..	.....	2,904	606	2,387	31	2,938	571	2,405	65	1,573	
93	Malanpore ... ..	.....	1,138	128	1,007	22	1,136	129	1,006	30	245	
94	Aniadra ... ..	.....	859	50	541	3	859	50	541	3	223	
95	Balota ... ..	.....	1,941	1,313	1,571	44	2,312	1,042	1,609	77	572	
96	Bolav ... ..	.....	975	70	788	19	975	70	788	17	276	
97	Chhilodra ... ..	.....	846	359	704	7	845	300	699	11	266	
98	Dantraf ... ..	.....	1,058	243	900	60	1,057	243	828	125	295	
99	Vaghvan ... ..	.....	1,519	140	1,340	...	1,519	140	1,201	139	249	
100	Dhamrad ... ..	.....	1,978	596	1,289	224	1,973	600	1,232	278	503	
101	Ankalva ... ..	.....	1,230	1,442	1,039	53	1,230	1,442	1,008	90	231	
102	Katpore ... ..	.....	4,451	8,887	3,213	596	4,451	8,686	2,867	790	1,067	
103	Jetpore ... ..	.....	695	228	579	...	695	228	563	16	175	
104	Samli ... ..	.....	833	413	675	5	833	414	673	3	527	
105	Vamleshwar ... ..	.....	985	1,402	733	94	984	1,402	720	96	408	
106	Kantiajal ... ..	.....	1,149	5,262	931	102	1,151	5,260	831	160	776	
...	Total, Group IV ... ..	.....	66,361	25,830	46,342	3,461	63,673	25,588	47,811	3,906	19,675	
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	1,45,703	46,078	1,04,659	6,233	1,46,734	45,496	1,05,263	7,809	67,371	

H. DENNING,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX R.
No. 1450 of 1872.

From **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. PRESCOTT,**
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát ;
To **J. G. WHITE, Esquire,**
Collector of Broach.

Superintendent's Office, Surat, 12th September 1872.

SIR,

With reference to the Revenue Commissioner's letter, to your address, No. 2245 of the 15th of April last, I have the honour of reporting upon the introduction of the Revenue Survey Assessment in the Ankleshwar Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. As the grouping of the villages for assessment proposed in my preliminary report noted in the margin, was slightly altered by the Revenue Commissioner in his letter above quoted, and as the rates have been introduced in accordance therewith, I shall in this report show them according to the Revenue Commissioner's grouping only.

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, to the Collector of Broach, No. 356, dated the 4th of March 1872.

3. Before proceeding to discuss this portion of the operation, or considering the financial results of the settlement, it is desirable to give some account of the táluka.

4. The táluka Ankleshwar, comprising the Mahál of Hánsot, is situated on the south or left bank of the river Nurbudda, which form its northern and western boundary. It has the Rájpipla country on the frontier, or eastern side, and the Vastrávi Purgunna of His Highness the Gaekwár and the Ulpar Táluka of the Surat Collectorate on the south. Its greatest extent in length, east and west, is about 37 miles, and in breadth, north and south, 15 miles.

5. Ankleshwar and Hánsot fell into our hands in consequence of General Goddar's operations in 1780, when they were made over to the Peishwa in 1783, and were finally ceded to the Honourable East India Company by the treaty of Bassein in December 1802, and have, therefore, been 70 years under British rule.

6. There are 105 villages in this táluka, of which 102 are Government and 3 alienated. Of the Government villages 73 are Senja and 29 Bhágdári.

7. The superficial area of this táluka is as follows :—

	Acres.	Gunthas.
Government land	147,980	32
Alienated villages	35,591	37
Total	183,522	29
<i>Add—</i>		
Area of 3 alienated villages	3,864	1
Grand Total	187,386	30

Thus the area of the entire táluka is 292½ square statute miles, 286½ being Government and 6 alienated villages.

8. The lands of the Government villages have been subdivided and classed as follows :—

Culturable lands.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.
Dry-crop	21,831	105,423·33	9,889	34,732·37	31,720	140,156·30
Rice		2,936·1		501·21		2,837·22
Garden irrigated from wells		224·9		97·22		521·31
Bhatta		1,322·34		259·87		1,482·31
Total	21,831	109,906·87	9,889	35,591·37	31,720	144,798·34
Unculturable, including salt lands, roads, tanks, village sites.	574	8,213·10	.....	.....	.....	8,213·10
Unculturable land divided into Numbers.	574	30,510·25	.....	.....	574	30,510·25
Total	574	38,723·35	.....	.....	574	38,723·35
Grand Total	22,405	147,980·33	9,889	35,591·37	32,394	183,522·29

9. The nature of the Bhágdári tenure has been so often and so fully described, especially in the selection from the Records of the Bombay Government noted in the margin, that it will be sufficient to say that of the 29 villages held on this tenure the Bhágdárs of 13 agreed to have their quota of assessment distributed according to their respective holdings and those of 16 desired to retain the apportionment according to the original "Phálla." In all cases agreements from the Bhágdárs were taken in writing.

10. The country is much the same as the táluka Broach, which is graphically described by Mr. Beyts in the Settlement Report of that táluka. Water is generally good and abundant for drinking purposes throughout the táluka, but it is reported that, in consequence of the paucity of rain for the last two years, the character of the water in some of the wells is changing and becoming brackish, which it is to be hoped is temporary only.

11. The soil is for the most part the black regur, but there is a large tract (both in the principal division and in Hánsot) of the superior order known as "Marwa" or "Gorat." It lies principally in a depression of the country, which tradition fixes as the former bed of the river Nurbudda. Here it is wonderfully rich and fertile, and finally merges into the alluvial "Bhatta," along the shore of the river.

12. In this tract of land is perpetual verdure, which contrasts strangely with the arid black cotton soil plain around. Fine live hedges are everywhere met with, grand umbrageous trees abound, and the palmyra and date palm rear their graceful heads around the village sites.

13. Round many of the village tanks, especially in the Hánsot Mahál, are some fine rice beds, which produce superior "Punkhalee Kamod" in favourable seasons. The soil differs in no respect from the prevailing kinds of the táluka, except that it is mollified and enriched by the action of water.

14. The local market-towns are Ankleshwar and Hánsot. The former is a Railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the other, the chief town of the Mahál of that name; neither are very large markets, but Ankleshwar is rising in importance as the entrepôt of the Rájpipla country, whence a large supply of timber, firewood, and jungle produce, such as wax, honey and drugs, are received for export by rail.

15. The Agent of the B. B. C. I. Railway has kindly furnished me with a statement of the traffic from and to Ankleshwar Station for the last 5 years, which will be found in the annexed appendix (marked A). By this it will be seen that in the year 1871, no less than 1,652 tons of cleaned cotton left the Ankleshwar Station. This reduced to local measure (and taking the average price of that year at Rs. 65 per "bhar") shows that this item of export alone was Rs. 7,10,710. Of grain 522 tons were exported, against which 736 tons were imported to meet the demand for bread stuffs, occasioned by so large an area of the táluka being under cotton.

16. The only rivers are those on the northern and southern sides of the táluka—the Nurbudda and the Kim. The value of the former, as a means of communication between Broach and the villages along its banks must not be lost sight of, although it appears to be made much less use of than formerly.

The Kim is nowhere navigable, and drains a comparatively small area; yet in flood it is a formidable stream, and at all times difficult to cross.

17. The water-supply is from tanks and wells. Of the former there are 350 in the two districts, of which 26 are of large size. Of the latter there are in all 529. Of these—

484 are in repair,

45 out of repair; and of these—

220 are used for drinking purposes only,

* 264 are used for irrigation.

18. The climate of this táluka is in some small degree better than that of Broach. It is cold from the end of December to the middle of February, when the hot winds set in; but these are tempered by the sea-breeze, which blows stronger and stronger as the monsoon approaches. The rains are moderate, but in most seasons sufficient for the requirements of agriculture.

* A "Kussur" has been imposed on 68, the rest are in lands classed as naturally Bagayet or "Bhatta."

19. The average rainfall for the last nine years in this taluka is nearly 32 inches, as shown below :—

1863-64	...	...	...	...	29.97
1864-65	...	...	...	...	21.00
1865-66	...	...	...	...	41.15
1866-67	...	...	...	...	39.86
1867-68	...	...	...	...	31.86
1868-69	...	...	...	...	44.58
1869-70	...	...	...	...	35.17
1870-71	...	...	...	...	25.97
1871-72	...	...	...	...	16.89
					9)286.45
					31.82½

20. The B. B. & C. I. Railway traverses this taluka from north to south, and adds very considerably to the prosperity of the district, the comfort of the inhabitants, and the convenience of all Government officials. By Appendix A it will be seen that 35,048 passengers paying fares amounting to Rs. 15,299, went from the Ankleshwar Station in 1871, and 34,789, paying fares amounting to Rs. 14,878, arrived there in the same year. 1,562 tons of cleaned cotton, 522 tons of grain, and 4,360 tons of other articles were entered outwards, paying a freight of Rs. 63,189. 28 tons of cotton, 736 tons of grain, and 1,220 tons of other articles were entered inwards, paying a freight of Rs. 16,879.

21. A very excellent local funds road, now nearly completed, has been constructed to connect Hānsot with the railway station and town of Ankleshwar. This road is of the greatest importance to the district generally, as it opens communication with the entire western portion.

22. Another capital line of road has been opened out, traversing the district south to north from Ilāv to Hānsot. The Kīm, one of the most dangerous rivers to cross during the rains in this part of Gujarāt, has been spanned by a splendid masonry bridge, which is of incalculable value to all the southern and western villages, opening out, as it does, the Kim Railway Station and the cotton ginning works in the immediate neighbourhood.

23. There is a road from Ankleshwar Railway Station to Nāndod in the Rājpipla, distant 33 miles, but it is in a very primitive condition. In my opinion this is a line of road worthy of great attention, and if the Rāja knew his own interest he would do his utmost to improve that portion of it passing through his country, which he is not likely to do, however, till we set him the example, by improving the portion in British territory. By this route, timber, firewood, bamboos for building purposes, wax, honey, hides, drugs, and jungle produce, find their way to the market and railway station; and piece-goods, metals, hard-ware salt, and other necessaries of life reach Nāndod and the Rājpipla. I don't know whether a good road increases traffic in Gujarāt, having no statistics to guide me; but at all events it makes it easier for man and beast.

24. A short road joins the Bore-Bhatta to Ankleshwar, and terminates at the ferry over the river Nurbudda. It is a simple track, and often impassable in the rains, on account of the floods; but as there is direct railway communication between Ankleshwar and Broach, money can be better spent elsewhere than here.

25. There is also a road from the Pāhānoli Railway Station to Hānsot, 12 miles, another from Hānsot to Kuthpur, 8 miles, and from Hānsot to Sahol, 11 miles, all of which are useful lines for drawing the resources of the district to the markets and towards the railway.

26. The new census was taken in this taluka in February last, and I have been favoured with a rough statement of the result so far as the population is concerned. The other items set forth in the annexed tables are the result of the survey census made during the progress of the classification.

27. In the following tables a comparison is drawn between the condition of the taluka in 1816 and in 1872 :—

No. I.

	By Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.	Increase per cent.
Total inhabitants	42,793	66,035	54
Houses	9,901	18,159	83
Cows and buffaloes	19,933	20,514	3
Oxen	11,687	17,951	54
Ploughs	5,375	7,956	48

No. II.

Area of Government Villages 286 ⁴⁹⁰ / ₆₄₀ square miles.	To the Square Mile	
	Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.
Inhabitants	149	230
Houses	35	63
Cows and buffaloes	69	71
Oxen	40	62
Ploughs	19	28

28. Before analyzing these statements, I will place the figures they contain in juxtaposition with those relating to similar statistics in Broach and Olpád, the tálukas respectively north and south of Ankleshwar:—

	* Per Square Mile.		
	Broach.	Olpád.	Ankleshwar.
Inhabitants	Including city of Broach. { 319 60½ 60 32 22	266	230
Houses		71	63
Cows and buffaloes		} 187	71
Oxen			62
Ploughs			28

29. These figures prove that Ankleshwar is quite as prosperous as the tálukas with which it is compared, for in the Broach figures the large and populous town is included, and similarly Ránder in Olpád.

30. The population of Ankleshwar has increased from 42,793 in 1816 to 66,035 in 1872, or 54 per cent. in 55 years. This is quite as great an increase as is generally found on comparing past and present enumerations, but as compared with the increase of the population in Europe it is small indeed. In several previous reports I have noticed this subject, and shown that in Europe the population doubles itself in from 41 to 45 years and in England from 49 to 52 years. Of course, the very early marriages and comparatively early deaths of a tropical climate account for the more rapid passing away of each generation; but this circumstance does not account for the proportion of deaths being so much in excess of that of births, as it must be, looking at these figures.

Regarding the modes of husbandry and general character of the cultivation of the district.

31. As before observed, there are two grand divisions of soil in Ankleshwar, the Marwa, Gorát or Gorádu, and the "Kali Bhui" or black cotton soil. The bhatta comes under the head of gorát, of which it is a superior order.

32. The agricultural produce of the gorát soil is as follows:—

Bájri	...	...	(<i>Holcus spicatus.</i>)
Baota	...	...	(<i>Panicum frumentaceum.</i>)
Kodra	...	...	(<i>Paspalum frumentaceum.</i>)
Jowár	...	...	(<i>Holcus sorgum.</i>) Very little.
Dángar	...	...	(<i>Dry rice.</i>)
Math	...	...	(<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius.</i>)
Tur	...	...	(<i>Oxytus cajan.</i>)
Til	...	...	(<i>Sesamum orientale.</i>)
Erandi or Diweli	...	...	(<i>Ricinis communis.</i>)
Wal	...	...	(<i>Dolichos lablab.</i>)
Moong	...	...	(<i>Phaseolus mungo.</i>)
Udid	...	...	(<i>Phaseolus max.</i>)
Chowla	...	...
Banti	...	...
Gurar	...	...	(<i>Dolichos tube fumus.</i>)
Chana	...	...	(<i>Panicum miliaceum.</i>)
Káng	...	...	(<i>Panicum Italicum.</i>)
Bhendi	...	...	(<i>Hibiscus cannabinus.</i>)

Tobacco is cultivated to some extent in the plain Gorádu, and extensively in the Bháttá soil.

33. The staple grain crop of "gorádu" is *bájrí*, which is the principal article of food in the gorát villages. It is very generally sown with some of the minor kinds of grain, which have the general name of "kuthol" when growing with it; the principal crop—the *bájrí*—being distinguished by the name of "dhán."

34. All the kuthol pulses, consisting of muth, *vál*, mung, *udid*, &c., together with the *bájrí*, are sown early in June; and it is common here, as in other parts of Gujarát, to see two and three different kinds of crops all growing together in the same field.

35. The corn crop, or "dhán," in the gorát is therefore generally either *bájrí*, *jowár*, *kodra*, *dángar*, *bánti*, or *bowta*, and the pulses, some of those named above. These are reaped in October and November and are the "kharif" harvest. It may be said there is no "rabi" harvest in gorát land, as—and especially in the best descriptions of it—"rabi" crops are not sown. But this does not apply to *bhátta*, which is under crop from September to April.

36. The "gorát" soil is wonderfully productive, if not allowed to deteriorate; but constant manuring is absolutely necessary to keep it up to the standard. Gorát, tilled by Kunbis, Borahs, and the richer class of cultivators, is in very many situations manured freely every year, in which event 10 or 12 cart-loads per acre is usually applied; but when, from any cause, the manuring is dispensed with beyond the second year, double this quantity—say 25 cart-loads—is required to make up for the exhaustion of the soil. Manure is very carefully preserved in this *táluka*, which, being comparatively near the Rájpipla Hills, whence firewood is procurable, burns less of the precious article so necessary for agriculture than is the case in other *tálukas*; but still the manure collected in "gorát" villages is seldom sufficient to supply the demand, and a good deal has to be procured from towns and other parts where it is not so much required, and from 12 annas to 1 rupee a cart-load is the price paid for it. The weeding of this "gorát" land is also a very expensive and tedious operation, particularly in wet seasons, when the vegetation is so luxuriant that it almost overpowers and destroys the growing crops; and in such seasons it is not uncommon to weed the "gorát" three times, and upon this duty every available man, woman, and child is employed from morning to night.

37. Now, although the "earth gives forth her increase" most plentifully in this soil, Nature is always asserting herself, and the least laziness on the part of cultivators in keeping down "weeds" is attended with fatal results—the crop is smothered. We, therefore, see that the labour in cultivating this soil is immense, and the expense proportionately great.

38. The method of sowing is very strange, when compared with that of Europe; but it is wonderfully well adapted to the soil, to the wants of the cultivators, and to the variation in the seasons. Some crops require little or no rain, some a moderate supply, and some a great deal. The cultivator knows his field well. He sees where the water rests after heavy rain, and where it drains off, and adopts the style of cultivation most suited to it. For example: take a field where the "dhán," or grain crop, is "*bájrí*," the cultivator will mix about 4 English pounds of "*bájrí*" with probably 2 pounds of "*math*," and sow it all together—this quantity being required for one acre of land; or he will mix 4 pounds of *bájrí* with the same quantity of "*vál*," "*math*," and "*mung*," sow it together, and carefully harvest each crop separately as it ripens. *Kodra* he will sow with *kuppas*,—about 3 pounds of the former and 6 of the latter per acre,—but these he will not mix; he will put them in the ground separately, through different pipes of the drill plough. Poorer cultivators grow "*boota*" or "*bowta*" now and then if they have the means of manuring it. It is sown on a small plot at first, and when about two inches high is transplanted out in the field. About 4 pounds of seed to the acre is the usual allowance. Very little is grown in this district.

39. The staples of the black soil (and of this *táluka*) or "*kali bhui*" are *jowár* wheat, and *kappas*, and the following is the list of all, or almost all, the produce:—

1. Kappas	...	...	...	(<i>Gossypium herbaceum.</i>)
2. Jowár	...	...	...	(<i>Holcus sorghum.</i>)
3. Ghow or Wheat	...	...	...	(<i>Triticum aestivum.</i>)
4. Gram	...	...	...	(<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>)
5. Erandi	...	...	...	(<i>Ricinis communis.</i>)
6. Dángar	...	...	...	(<i>Coars dry rice.</i>)
7. Tíl	...	...	...	(<i>Sesamum orientale.</i>)
8. Mung	...	...	...	(<i>Phaseolus mungo.</i>)
9. Tur	...	...	...	(<i>Citrus cajan.</i>)

40. *Kappas* (cotton) is grown in three years' rotations, either alone or with "*dángar*" or "*kodra*." I think of late years it has been grown more alone than formerly, probably because the produce is cleaner. It is sown generally between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, and is gathered from the middle of February to the latter end of March, generally in three pickings, at intervals of 14 or 20 days.

41. Jowár is the staple grain crop, and grown generally on the three years' rotation plan, but often every two years. In ordinary lands it grows alone, but in very fertile and rich tracts "tur" and "mung" grow with it. Many villages of this táluka grow the finest sort of jowár, which is a late crop generally, not being sown till August or harvested till February. It is well known as "*sialu*" or "winter" jowár, in contradistinction to the "*chomasu*" or "rain" jowár.

42. The proper rotation seems to be:—

First year, cotton alone, or with *dángar*.

Second year, jowár alone, or with *mung*.

Third year, fallow, or gram, or wheat, according to the season.

43. The jowári straw or "*kharáb*" is especially fine in some parts of this táluka, and with the "*kupássia*" or cotton seeds is the chief support of the cattle.

44. Caste and condition, custom, the habits of the people, and the race to which they belong, has much to do, not only with the productiveness of the soil tilled, but with the crops grown in Gujarát, and a "Kunbi" or Borah would hear a Settlement Officer say, with the utmost complacency, "I have assessed you at half as much again as the Kolis, Mussalmáns and Rajputs, because of your superior skill and energy as cultivators." Unfortunately for the latter this is not the principle of the revenue survey, which treats all classes alike, as far as it is possible to do so; and thus, while the rich, industrious, energetic, and skilful cultivators find their assessment only moderately increased, the poor, idle, unthrifty, lethargic Rajputs and Mussalmáns find it *considerably* raised. But perhaps it is good for them that it should be so. It makes them industrious in spite of themselves.

45. In some of the poorer villages of Ankleshwar and Hánsot a good deal of wheat is grown. No doubt wheat is generally grown only in black soil of comparatively inferior quality; but I find it is more largely grown by the "idle" than the "industrious" classes as a rule. It is the commonest thing for "Rajputs" and "Mussalmáns" to complain that they grow wheat only; and when I ask why they don't grow something more certain, more productive, and which will repay labour better, they say it is not "the custom:" the fact being that wheat requires less labour than any other crop. If the ground is scratched up and the seed put in, it requires no more looking after till harvest, and then it is simply *pulled up*, by the roots without any labour whatever. This light labour is just what the classes alluded to delight in; it suits their hand-to-mouth way of living. The mistake they make is in thinking that the State should now, as hitherto, take their laziness into consideration in fixing the assessment. Wheat, too, requires less capital and less skill in its production than other crops; but then it requires constant watching, especially in Gujarát, where herds of deer, troops of monkeys, and clouds of birds, are always making raids on the ripening wheat; and no one watching the flights of kullum over wheat-growing tracts can help identifying them with the cranes of Homer which devastated the fields 25 centuries ago.

46. Wheat, then, being such an uncertain crop, cannot be said to be a paying one. Of course, I am alluding to "*chassia*," or dry wheat. The kind grown in this táluka differs in no respect from the ordinary grain. It is bearded, and grows to the height of about two feet or a little more. It is not sown till September or October, and not often reaped before the end of March.

47. There is one other great drawback in wheat crops, and that is the extraordinary amount of seed required per acre—probably more than six times that of jowár or *báji*. It takes about five, or at most six, pounds of jowár to sow an acre of land, whereas 36 or 38 pounds of wheat is about the quantity required. The price of wheat is generally something in advance of jowár, but not enough to make up for the difference.

48. The *bhátha* lands unirrigated grow splendid crops of tobacco, and all kinds of grain and pulses, separately or mixed, and a giant description of *erandi* (*ricinus communis*). Irrigated, this land grows anything—sugarcane, plantains, tobacco, guavas, peppers, all kinds of vegetables; and, in fact anything the cultivators choose to grow.

49. The grain produce is chiefly disposed of in the local markets. The rayats often take cart-loads of jowár and *báji* into the villages or towns, and sell it by measure for ready-money to all comers. The tobacco finds its way to Surat. The great staple, cotton, is bought up by dealers, and is ginned and half-pressed at the several ginning works within the limits of the táluka, whence it is transported to Bombay by sea or rail. A small supply is purchased locally for the native looms and for spinning, an occupation which gives employment to numerous "Dher" families in the district.

50. Lands are, I think, very generally let at nearly double the assessment; sub-tenants are, as a rule, the poorest of the poor, and never out of debt. They pay grain rents and eke out a subsistence by labour. I need scarcely say such high rates could never be paid in money. In the case of grain rents, the extortion and oppression of the landlord is quite terrible. He takes care to get his rent out of the crop, and cares very little what becomes of the cultivator.

This state of things is possible only in districts where there is no Government waste land available for cultivation.

Education of the people,

51. There are 37 boys' schools in this taluka, educating 1,227 scholars.

Of these—

123	are	Brahmins.
62	„	Kshatri.
202	„	Bunnia.
359	„	Cultivators.
60	„	Artizans.
41	„	Shop-keepers.
22	„	Labourers.
126	„	Parsis.
177	„	Mussalmáns.
17	„	Low Caste.
28	„	Miscellaneous.

1,227

Of these, 806 are the sons of those paying the local funds cess.

52. There are girls' schools at the villages of Háv, Hánsot and Ankleshwar, where 116 girls are educated; so the juvenile population now at school in this large taluka amounts to 1,343 or on the average—

To the square mle.	To each house.	Percentage of scholars to the total population.
4.69	.073	...

53. In other words, the 18,159 houses of the taluka send forth 1,343 children only to the Government schools, from which I infer that there must be a large number of indigenous private schools, where very young children are instructed in the rudiments of reading and writing, &c.

54. Ankleshwar and Hánsot were managed on the farming and kultur system from the introduction of British rule in 1802 to the year 1842, when Mr. Coles' Report, dated 12th August 1848. Mr. Coles, the then Collector, first brought them under fixed rates of assessment upon the measured bigha.

55. These rates were sanctioned for five years, at the end of which period Mr. J. M. Davis, the then Collector, proposed their revision in one of the ablest reports which has probably ever been submitted to Government. No. 206, of the 12th June 1848. This report is of such extraordinary length that (although it is to be regretted it should not become historical) I refrain from embodying it in this letter on account of the cost of printing; but I believe I am justified in placing on record the remarks of Government thereon, which are as follows:—

"I have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your predecessor's letter No. 1632, dated the 16th August last, submitting one from the Collector of Broach reporting on the state of the assessment of that district, and proposing new rates for the Ankleshwar and Hánsot Parganas; and have been desired to convey to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

"The proceedings submitted by Mr. Blane with his letter No. 1936 of the 24th June 1847 referred to settlements proposed to be made in—

1 village in the Broach	Pargana.
8 villages „	Ankleshwar ditto.
6 ditto „	Hánsot ditto.

The palpably erroneous principles on which these proposed settlements were based, as disclosed in that correspondence, prevented the subject being brought under consideration at the time, and it was resolved to await the result of inquiries which Mr. Davis, the then newly appointed Collector, contemplated instituting into the general subject of the assessment of the Broach Zilla. Mr. Davis has now so fully reported on the whole question as to render any further reference to the above papers unnecessary.

"In paragraph 2 of his present letter Mr. Blane has justly characterized, as an able production, Mr. Davis' analysis of the financial results of the system of assessment in force in the Broach Collectorate. The period embraced is not, however, as stated by Mr. Blane, that since we got possession of the country; for the greater part was acquired long before 1816-17; the review dates from the year in which the zilla assumed its present limits.

"In paragraphs 1 to 30 of his report Mr. Davis appears clearly to establish the proposition that the assessment, heretofore considered fair, can now no longer be deemed practicable. Depreciated value of produce and other causes have tended to make the existing rates oppressive to a degree to require an immediate reduction, and under their operation the bhágdári system has failed to maintain its superiority over the other local systems of management.

"The table in paragraph 23 of that officer's report shows that out of 412* villages comprised in the collectorate, more than half, or 260, were originally bhágdári; that while during the last 20 years only 15 villages were taken on this tenure, 43 have been relinquished, and about half this number again, or 21, are in a failing condition; that of the above 43 villages no less than 35 have fallen in during the 10 years antecedent to 1846, and 6 in 1847. It is evident that at this rate the bhágdári tenure must, unless relief be afforded, soon disappear.

* *Vide* Statement A, Jamsbandi Report.

"Taking the state of the Bhágdári villages as a pretty fair index of the effects of the fiscal measures adopted by us of late years, there can be no doubt that, as argued by Mr. Davis in paragraph 17, the mere financial result of the measures required should not deter us from proceeding to afford the necessary relief, and 'adapt the rental to the decreased means of sustaining it.'

"Admitting, therefore, the apparently urgent necessity for bringing under review the state of the assessment of the Broach Collectorate, it only remains to consider the remedial measures as they are specially submitted; and this Mr. Davis has done in his present report, as regards the parganas of Ankleshwar and Hársot, the former being comprised in paragraphs 32 to 58, and the latter in paragraphs 59 to 70.

"The last revision of the assessment of these parganas was sanctioned by Government on the 27th May 1843, and the rates introduced were to continue for a period of five years.

"On that occasion the lands were classed by the agency of amply qualified Panchayets, and the assessment fixed on the measured bigha according to the productive powers of the soil. Previously much irregularity prevailed, and cultivation was discouraged; the new measure was considered to afford general satisfaction.

"In sanctioning revision, Government expressed a wish that the term proposed for its duration had been more extended, and further manifested its confidence in the measure by an expression of approbation at the manner in which it had been carried out by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Coles, and laid before Government by Sir R. Arbuthnot, the Collector, and Mr. Simpson, the sole Revenue Commissioner.

"Mr. Davis, in the course of his proceedings now reported, appears to have gone over those of Mr. Coles with great care, and, beyond pointing out an error in regard to the currency adopted in exhibiting the results, seems to have regarded them as generally correct.

"The following abstract statement shows the relative bearing of the rates of assessment under the former system of estimate of crop and those introduced by Mr. Coles in 1841-42:—

Parganas.	FORMER RATES PROFFESDLY NOMINAL.					RATES UNDER MR. COLES' SETTLEMENT.				
	Rates.		The more prevalent rate being	Classes in each village of these rates.		The more prevalent number of classes in one village.	Rates.		Classes in each village of these rates.	
	From	To		Ranging			From	To	Ranging.	
				From	To				From	To
Ankleshwar ...	Rs. 9	Rs. 8	8	1	5	2	7	‡	11 & 10	4
Hársot ..	10	3‡	10	1	3	2	7	‡	7	3 & 4
							The intermediate rates being, moreover, very moderately graduated.		The intermediate class predominating.	

"The data furnished by Mr. Davis are not given in a form to admit of the comparison being carried out in the same shape. He has omitted to show the rates by villages, and confined himself to exhibiting those imposed on the soils, according to their variety. These are limited in Ankleshwar to four, viz., irrigated, rice, light, and black. The first class is very little in extent, and has not been interfered with, except in the case of the village of Diva, where a reduction has been made—the former amount being so high as to throw lands out of cultivation.

"As regards rice lands in Ankleshwar, of which 1,746 bighas are in cultivation, some slight alteration was called for. This description of produce depends chiefly on the monsoon and occasional irrigation from tanks, and is of a nature not liable to much fluctuation in value. The assessment varies from Rs. 3½ to 6, the average being between 4 and 5; these the Collector considered to be light in good years; and when the crops fail, remissions are generally allowed. The alterations made were as follows:—

Village.	Paying per Bigha	The rate was reduced to
	Rs.	Rs.
In 1 out of 9	6	4
" 5 " 22	5	4
" 4 " 13	4 below	4

leaving lands assessed below that rate, with one or two exceptions, untouched.

"The light soil in cultivation measures 14,613 bighas, the average assessment being Rs. 2 to Rs. 7; the produce is chiefly cotton, bājri, and pulse. The heaviest assessed village (Diva) was dealt with as follows:—

Rates at 7 and 6	reduced to 5 rupees.
" 5-8, 5-0, 4-8	" 4 "
" 2	" 2 "

These, the Collector states, afford a pretty fair specimen of the reduction made throughout the táluka, and in one instance—Pánoli—they were lowered to the minimum of Rs. 1-12-0 on account of the poor character of the village.

"The 'kali' or black soil is stated mostly to prevail in this pargana, the extent in cultivation being bighas 40,040; the crops are cotton, jowári, tur, and wheat. The assessment varied from Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 4-8. In Diva only did it amount to Rs. 6, but the land on which this was imposed was uncultivated. The average assessment was Rs. 2-2 only; in the higher assessed lands has Mr. Davis proposed any abatement, and these are found in the villages of Diva, Divi, Survari, Rohid, Nángul, Boridra, and Andada. The modifications were as follows:—

Diva—

Existing rates.	Proposed reduction.
Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0
" 4 0 0 & 3 0 0	" 2 8 0

Divi and Survari—

Rs. 4 8 0	Rs. 4 0 0 & 3 8 0
" 3 8 0	" 3 0 0
" 2 8 0	" 2 0 0

Rohid, Nángul, Boridra and Undhara—

Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 2 8 0
" 2 8 0	" 2 0 0
" 2 0 0	" 1 8 0

"Mr. Davis has divided the villages into five classes, each class having a descending scale of assessment for its black soil, thus:—

Class.	No. of Villages,	Rates.	No. of Rates.
1st	3	4 to 2 per bigha	5
2nd	8	2½ " 1½ "	3
3rd	12	2½ " 1½ "	3
4th	15	2 " 1½ "	3
5th	3	2 " 1 "	3

"The pargana of Hánsot appears to have been placed on a more advantageous footing by Mr. Coles' revision than that of Ankleshwar, as is shown by the comparative effects produced by that measure in each district.

"In paragraph 38 of his letter, Mr. Davis states, in speaking of the latter, that with no increase of cultivation to support it, the revised assessment was in excess both of the gross settlement of the fifteen years previous to its introduction and the actual realizations of the five years preceding it, and that the only limit which appears to have directed the settlements was the capacity of the district.

"While with reference to Hánsot, Mr. Davis says that, notwithstanding Mr. Coles having fixed the revenues much in excess of the realizations for the antecedent five years, the measure was on the whole greatly more favourable than in Ankleshwar; that during the subsequent period no bhágdári tenures have been dissolved (though he declares some to be in a tottering condition), cultivation has increased throughout the whole táluka by

3,892 bighas of tillage and 757 bighas of pasturage—this extending to every village; and the rental stands at ten thousand rupees more than at the settlement.

"Yet, under these favourable appearances, it has been deemed necessary to reduce the Government demands, the rates being too high, with reference to the altered state of the market, to render their continuance consistent with the prosperity of the people.

"As in Ankleshwar, and, indeed, throughout the Collectorate generally, the land under irrigation bears but a trifling proportion to the whole area. It obtains only in one village of Hānsot, and amounts to a little less than nine bighas. The assessment, Rs. 4½ per bigha, Mr. Davis would allow to stand.

"The rice lands in cultivation amount to bighas 1,551½. The rates vary from Rs. 3 to 7, the latter being found in only two villages, and it is proposed to reduce them to Rs. 6. The next lower rate is Rs. 6; it is paid in 17 villages, in 15 of which Mr. Davis wishes to lower it to Rs. 5, leaving the former rate untouched in the other two. The third rate is Rs. 5 in 19 villages; in 15 of these Mr. Davis thinks it should be reduced to Rs. 4. The fourth rate, Rs. 4, prevails in 23 villages; in two only of these does it seem expedient to fix it at Rs. 3; a rate of Rs. 4½ existed in three villages, in two of them Mr. Davis proposed striking off the fraction. The lowest rate of rupees in two villages is not interfered with.

"The light soil of the Hānsot Pargana under tillage measured bighas 504½ only and is assessed at Rs. 3 to 4 per bigha; the higher rate is found in only two villages. In one of these it is proposed to leave it at Rs. 4, and to reduce it in the other to Rs. 3 and in one village to Rs. 2½. The Rs. 3 rate Mr. Davis would reduce to Rs. 2½, and in one village to Rs. 2

Ankleshwar reduced.		Hānsot reduced.	
Class.	From To	From.	To
1 ...	7 5.	4	4 and 3
2 ...	6 5	3½	3 and 2½
3 ...	5 4½ and 4	3	2½ " 2
4 ...	4 3½ and 3		
5 ...	3 2½		

"The table entered in the margin shows the relative difference of the assessment on this class of land in the two parganas under consideration, and the lower rates in Hānsot are accounted for by the fact of the soil being 'greatly inferior' to that of Ankleshwar, being, moreover, in comparison trifling in extent.

"The black soil is the general characteristic of this district: it amounts to bighas 58,653: its assessment varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per bigha, the general average rate being Rs. 3, while that in Ankleshwar is Rs. 2-8, the superior value of the staple article of wheat being assigned as the cause of this enhancement. Mr. Davis proposes some very trifling reductions in this portion of the assessment, on account of the depression of the market not affecting wheat. A similar disparity of rates was observed by Mr. Coles in assessing the pasture lands of these parganas on account of the alleged better description of those of Hānsot, these rates being 4 annas and 8 annas respectively. The former has not been disturbed. The latter Mr. Davis would so far alter as to retain the existing rates for the first and second class villages, and apply those of Ankleshwar to the other two classes.

"The classes in which the Collector proposes dividing the villages and the rates for each are as follows:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Rates.	No. of Classes.
1 ...	13	2½ to 1½	3
2 ...	18	2½ to 1½	3
3 ...	10	2½ to 1½	3
4 ...	6	2 to 1	3

"The following table shows the state of the cultivation and assessment of these parganas, together with the effect of the present proposed settlement, and the prospects of the revenue from extended cultivation:—

Parganas.	Cultivation.			Revenue including (for uniformity's sake) quit-rents and alienation.			Applying the proposed rate to Mr. Coles' settlement the deficit in contrast with the last column is.	Available rental in anti-cipation from assessed lands lying waste.	Total of columns 7 and 9.	Lands not hitherto brought under cultivation but to a great extent capable of it.
	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ankleshwar ...	Rs. 53,610	Rs. 62,312 0,656	62,543 5,338	Rs. 1,52,316	Rs. 1,58,195	Rs. 1,33,985	Rs. 17,242	Rs. 60,313	Rs. 1,94,198	Rs. 86,179
Hānsot ...	55,290	62,210 5,395	66,861 6,163	1,52,652	1,45,629	1,40,628	15,110	13,961	1,54,590	1,02,335
* Vide columns 15 and 16 of statement appended to Mr. Davis' Report.	108,800	124,523 12,241	1,29,401 11,431	3,04,947	2,98,715	2,74,614	* 32,352	74,174	3,48,788	1,33,414

"The regret of Government has already been expressed in its letter No. 1427 of 7th May 1847, at the great neglect on the part of Mr. Ravenscroft, the late Collector of Broach, in omitting to carry out the liberal measures intended for the benefit of the Bhágdárs and Khatedárs; and as Mr. Davis, in the latter paragraph, is favourably disposed towards these measures, he will doubtless use his best endeavours to introduce them. From the concluding observations of the same paragraph there appears reason to anticipate success.

"Mr. Davis states that he has not disturbed the classification of lands, as fixed under Mr. Coles' settlement; his proposed revision has been one exclusively of rates; and His Lordship in Council considers the reductions recommended liberal, and the prospects appear fair of the districts improving under their operation.

"Under all the circumstances detailed in this correspondence, the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the settlements proposed for these parganas as recommended by your predecessor."

56. Now, when comparing this assessment with that now introduced by the Revenue Survey, you will observe, by a reference to Statement I, how much more minute the classification of the soils and the distribution of the rates has been by the professional department.

57. While Mr. Davis condemned the rates of the settlement, immediately preceding his own, as oppressive in the extreme, he omitted in his assessment the sub-division of the báthá and gorát lands, the minute assessment of rice lands watered from tanks, and the assessment at their full value of rich grass lands occupied in the khátas.

58. The survey, on the other hand, has carefully classed these descriptions of land separately, and the consequence is that every cultivator having a water privilege, or occupying natural bágáyet lands, pays his proper proportion of the revenue, according to the value of his individual holding.

59. All grass lands hitherto held at low rates have been fully assessed by the survey, and no allowance whatever has been made for fallows. Both these circumstances have had to be considered in fixing the survey rates. In its proper place will be found a comparison between Mr. Davis' rates and those fixed by the survey.

60. I now beg to call your attention to the annexed diagram, which exhibits the cultivation and assessment of the 102 Government villages for the last 20 years, that is, from A.D. 1851-52 to 1870-71 inclusive.

61. In A.D. 1851-52, 87,836 acres of Government and 30,228 of alienated land were under occupation, making a total of 118,064 acres.

62. In 1870-71, 99,900 of Government and 33,696 acres of alienated land were occupied, making a total of 133,596 acres, so that the increase in 20 years is 13 per cent. In Government lands 14 per cent, and in alienated 11 per cent.

Accompaniment to the Diagram exhibiting the extent of Government and Alienated Land annually under cultivation for the last 20 years in 102 villages of the Ankleshwar Pargana and its gross and net assessment.

Year.	Area of Government Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Rental on Government Land Inclusive of Cesses.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions on Government Land.	Collections on Alienated Land.	Remarks.
Membrat.	A. D.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1851-52	1851-52	87,836 28	30,228 10	3,08,228 1 11	3,07,597 6 9	628 11 2	23,389 0 5
1852-53	1852-53	84,602 10	30,314 33	3,14,617 9 6	3,14,255 9 9	361 15 9	23,741 3 6
1853-54	1853-54	88,675 15	30,303 10	3,16,001 15 3	3,13,819 5 1	2,191 10 3	23,770 3 3
1854-55	1854-55	89,673 3	30,290 27	3,20,419 10 10	3,14,531 8 10	5,888 2 0	23,730 12 1
1855-56	1855-56	87,950 5	30,193 6	3,15,917 1 8	3,13,661 11 1	2,075 6 7	23,433 6 9
1856-57	1856-57	87,805 8	29,982 22	3,14,279 10 9	3,13,743 9 7	537 1 2	23,112 9 4
1857-58	1857-58	88,449 30	29,657 11	3,18,139 6 11	3,17,647 15 0	491 7 11	22,300 2 10
1858-59	1858-59	91,263 13	29,843 33	3,20,576 6 9	3,20,178 11 2	399 11 7	23,991 8 2
1859-60	1859-60	93,247 13	29,846 19	3,27,755 9 8	3,27,487 3 3	268 0 5	24,010 5 9
1860-61	1860-61	95,040 21	29,839 14	3,44,530 5 1	3,43,457 11 5	1,063 9 6	24,004 11 8
1861-62	1861-62	98,050 19	29,895 5	3,58,110 5 6	3,56,998 9 8	1,111 11 10	24,013 3 4
1862-63	1862-63	1,03,530 35	29,894 15	3,75,205 11 5	3,74,972 10 10	233 0 7	24,036 2 3
1863-64	1863-64	1,03,203 23	29,838 7	3,82,847 7 7	3,82,691 9 9	155 13 10	24,063 14 5
1864-65	1864-65	1,03,405 8	29,755 34	3,80,016 14 1	3,80,016 14 1	.....	24,104 2 9
1865-66	1865-66	1,00,419 37	29,607 33	3,74,230 15 0	3,74,230 15 0	.....	24,829 15 11
1866-67	1866-67	1,00,001 18	29,344 29	3,72,920 8 2	3,72,920 8 2	.....	26,910 3 5
1867-68	1867-68	1,04,158 30	29,236 16	3,74,645 7 10	3,74,641 6 2	4 15 9	26,937 5 10
1868-69	1868-69	99,721 20	29,694 10	3,73,197 10 3	3,73,188 2 1	9 7 2	28,314 4 1
1869-70	1869-70	99,834 11	29,717 34	3,73,665 4 2	3,73,655 4 2	.....	28,469 0 6
1870-71	1870-71	99,900 29	33,696 2	3,74,289 14 4	3,74,289 14 4	.....	28,458 0 3
Total of the last 20 years.		19,05,503 27	6,30,444 15	69,64,315 9 8	69,49,104 13 2	15,210 3 6	5,19,073 3 6
Average of the last 20 years.		95,275 27	31,022 9	3,48,215 12 0	3,47,455 3 10	760 8 2	27,463 14 7
Total of the last 10 years.		10,07,351 34	3,19,970 15	37,45,151 2 4	37,48,516 1 2	1,515 1 1	3,20,204 4 9
Average of the last 10 years.		1,00,735 7	31,997 2	3,74,515 1 10	3,74,303 9 8	151 8 1	32,020 6 10

In columns 3 and 4 are included the area and realizations of grass and fallow lands let at reduced rates (kummidar).

63. This seems a small increase; but the fact is there is little or no culturable waste land available, as last year the proportion of the cultivated and occupied land bore to the entire arable area amounted to 93.40 per cent.

64. In A.D. 1851-52 the collections on Government cultivated land amounted to Rs. 3,07,697, and on alienated land to Rs. 22,389; and in A.D. 1870-71 to Rs. 3,74,289 on Government, and Rs. 38,458 on alienated land, showing an increase on Government land of 21½ per cent, and on alienated of 71½ per cent. (exclusive of the summary settlement).

65. The average assessment of Government land for the 20 years past was Rs. 3,48,215, and the average collections Rs. 3,47,455, showing an average remission of Rs. 760 only for the entire district.

66. Striking an average on the last 10 years' figures, the remission is still more insignificant, amounting to Rs. 151 per annum only on the average.

67. The average rates, calculated on the entire occupied area of Government land, were as under:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
On the average of 20 years	...	...	3	10	4
" " " 10 "	...	...	3	11	5
Last year's collections	...	...	3	11	11

68. The realizations from alienated land on the average of the last 10 years was Rs. 32,020 on an area of 31,997 acres, and last year Rs. 38,458 on 33,693 acres, so that the average rate of the quit-rent (exclusive of summary settlement cess) was Rs. 1-2-3 per acre, but as some portion of this is "Nukru," the Salámi was on the average something more than this.

69. I now proceed to consider the prices of the staple products of this taluka for a series of years, and believe the figures in the following statement are reliable:—

Name of Product.	Local Weight or Measure.	Pounds. English.	1st period,	2nd period,	3rd period,	4th period,	5th period,
			1809 to 1820.	1833 to 1840.	1840 to 1848.	1850 to 1860.	1861 to 1872.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kapas	Bhar	960	54½	48½	30½	49½	113½
Juwár	Kulsi	640	14½	13½	8½	11½	23½
Wheat	.....	.....	16½	17½	14	13½	31
Rice	.....	.....	19½	11½	9½	19	85
Tur	.....	.....	12½	14½	11½	15	37½

70. The average prices of these products for the last 60 years have been as under:—

Kapas	...	...	Rs. 59 per bhar of 960 lbs., or 16 lbs. per Re.
Juwár	...	...	" 14 per kulsi of 640 lbs., or 45 "
Wheat	...	...	" 18 " 36 "
Rice	...	...	" 18 " 36 "
Tur	...	...	" 18 " 36 "
Báji	...	...	" 16 " 40 "

From the year 1861 to 1872 the average prices of these products were as under:—

Kapas	...	...	Rs. 113 per bhar, or 8 lbs. per Re.
Juwár	...	...	" 23½ per kulsi, or 27 lbs. "
Wheat	...	...	" 31 " 20 "
Rice	...	...	" 35 " 18 "
Tur	...	...	" 37 " 17 "
Báji	...	...	" 40 " 16 "

71. The prices of grain for the last 21 years are set forth in the following statement:—

No.	Year A.D.	ENGLISH POUNDS FOR ONE RUPEE.							
		Wheat.	Jowar.	Báji.	Mung.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghee.
1	1850-51	64	80	71	71	64	45½	53½	5½
2	1851-52	53½	64	64	64	45½	45½	40	5
3	1852-53	64	80	71	64	64	64	40	5½
4	1853-54	58½	71	64	58½	45½	42½	32	5½
5	1854-55	53½	65½	47½	49	42½	45½	29	4½
6	1855-56	49	64	53½	75½	64	42½	37	4½
7	1856-57	44½	58½	53½	58½	45½	42½	32	3½
8	1857-58	40	45½	40	53½	40	40	27	3½
9	1858-59	45½	40	53½	45½	42½	37½	27	5
10	1859-60	30½	35½	33	42½	35½	32	27	3½
11	1860-61	18½	21½	21½	20	20	16	16	1½
12	1861-62	20	22½	22½	21½	19½	16½	16½	1½
13	1862-63	30½	30½	32	35½	39	29	20	2
14	1863-64	18½	21½	21½	17½	17½	16	16	1½
15	1864-65	16	32	26½	16	16	11½	18½	1½
16	1865-66	20	32	32	32	20	17½	17½	1½
17	1866-67	25½	32	32	32	21½	20	16	1½
18	1867-68	25½	30½	26½	32	31½	25½	20	2
19	1868-69	19½	30½	24½	21½	22½	20	20	1½
20	1869-70	20	25½	24½	22½	20½	16	18½	1½
21	1870-71	26½	32	28½	28½	23	40	35½	
	Total	743½	914½	841½	861½	724½	656½	549½	65½
	Mean Average	35½	43½	40	41	34½	31½	26½	

72. Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments at Broach, in his report, dated 30th January 1871, writes as follows:—

SURAT AND BROACH.

The cotton crop is now pretty evenly balanced between the field and the market; in other words, the season is about half done. The expectations of a *fine crop*, indulged in by almost everybody, will not be disappointed. The gin factories are all busy; their yards full of work. A quantity, equal to about half of last year's entire crop, has already been cleaned. The market for seed cotton is steady and satisfactory. The price per bhar (of 1020 lbs.) is Rs. 112, which gives a return of Rs. 37 per acre to the cultivator, calculating at the rate of eight maunds, or deducting rent, etc., a profit of about Rs. 30. (A Broach maund will be about 40 lbs.)

The *juwár* (late) has turned out pretty well after all. The grain is now being cleaned and the fodder stored. The quantity of both is such as to put at ease all apprehensions with regard to food supply for man and beast. The weather is agreeable, not nearly so cold as the first week of the month. Maximum temperature 90 degrees; minimum 43 degrees; heat in sun's rays 126·2

73. As I believe Mr. Stormont's calculations are thoroughly trustworthy, it is a rule of three sum to determine what the profits on cotton are per acre, when it falls to, say, Rs. 40 a bhar, which it is very likely to do (*vide* foot-note to paragraph 83).

74. Now if the net profit is Rs. 30 an acre when cotton is Rs. 112 the bhar, it is a little over Rs. 10 when it is Rs. 40. I would very respectfully ask whether the assessment of a cotton-producing country is not a difficult matter for a Settlement Officer to determine. One thing is quite certain that he must be very careful not to over-do it. Extra profit to the rayat is not, necessarily, loss to Government: it is absolutely gain to the country: but a few years of no profit at all is ruin complete both to the rayat and the revenue.

75. It will be seen from the above statements that prices have increased threefold very nearly since the rates which are now superseded were fixed. A railway traverses the *táluka*, feeders to the railway, and cross country roads,—many of them bridged,—have become numerous, and facilitate very greatly the distribution of labour and of wealth. An immense supply of the precious metals came into this part of the country, as into other parts of Gujarát, during the American War; and prosperity amongst the agricultural population is very general, and the State can fairly claim a moderate increase in the assessment: I say *moderate*, because a cry has lately been raised, which has even penetrated the Committee rooms of the House of Commons, that our assessments in Gujarát generally are too low.* If some knowledge of the subject and long experience is of any moment in a discussion of this important subject, then I respectfully submit my opinion that the revenue survey assessment of Gujarát has been brought up to the highest safe limit. It is contrary to principle and contrary to the spirit of the law to impose as high an assessment on proprietary peasant cultivators, as Native princes and Native landlords can very fairly do on *their* tenants for obvious reasons.

76. Our principle is that a "moderate assessment of land revenue is equally conducive to the interests of Government and the well-being of its subjects"; and if we overstep the bounds of moderation the entire land revenue of the country may suddenly be in great jeopardy.

77. It is a common argument, and in the main a sound one, that what a district has paid it *can* pay, and that if it has paid a heavy assessment during a decade of low prices it can

* MR. MASSY'S Examination before the "Financial Committee."

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN:—Has not the low re-assessment of districts recently settled tended to reduce the only source of revenue which is paid by the people of India without any sense of grievance?—The re-assessment of the land revenue has been attended to, I believe, with very great care by experienced officers under the vigilant superintendence, not only of the Government of India, but of the Secretary of State. There are various opinions in India as to the rates of assessment which have been adopted. Some consider that the rates have been too low; on the other hand, it has been thought desirable to lighten this burden as much as possible. For my part, looking at these rates, I should think that they were very lenient.

But will not the fact of our lowering the new assessment be not merely to reduce our present income, but greatly to compromise our future income; because these assessments are easily lowered, and it is almost impossible to raise them again?—The assessments are mostly for limited periods, and the principle on which they are adjusted is that they should be from time to time subject to revision. Undoubtedly, if the assessments are pitched too low, there are considerable difficulties in the way of increasing them again, the same difficulty which attends every operation of taxation in India. I do not say the increase could not again be made; but I should be disposed to exact a good rent in the first instance.

Low rents have a tendency to induce careless farming and extravagance among the people, such extravagance as they are capable of.—Well, that may be so; I cannot speak from knowledge on that point.

I find a passage in the report on the revenue settlement which took place in 1869 in Surat, which states that villages in Gujarát are now paying an average rate of Rs. 20 per acre, while it is recorded in their memoirs or records that they paid a rate equivalent to Rs. 160 per acre in 1823, at the time when the price of produce was only half what it is now; and in that same report it states that the adjoining villages belonging to the Gaikwar are still paying the old assessment of Rs. 160 per acre, and that the rayats do not show any desire to abandon their cultivation or emigrate into British territory. That sum would be equivalent at the present price to Rs. 320, the price of grain having doubled.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is enormous; it must be a mistake.

SIR D. WEDDERBURN: What should you consider to be the surplus produce of rich garden land in a fertile district? I should be sorry to commit myself to an opinion on that point.

Is it very considerable?—Oh—Very.

I need scarcely say the Chairman was right. The quotation alluded to refers to one village in the Surat Collectorate and not to all Gujarát, as is asserted—C. J. P.

necessarily pay a higher during the entire period of *three* decades, under the prices *cannot* fall. at

78. Now the serious and important question as to the stability of prices is, 3,74,289 on, up before the Settlement Officer, who is responsible, to a very great extent, for the condition of a district. (ent). amounted to

79. In the first place, he must consider whether the prompt and full payment, 3,48,215, revenue are due to the individual prosperity of cultivators, or to the great facilities for obtaining money on the security of crops and estates. No one can doubt for a single moment that the facility which our Courts give creditors for recovering debts by the sale of the property of debtors, combined with the proprietary right which every survey occupant possesses, so long as his instalments are duly paid, ensures the prompt collection of the revenue, whatever the *real* condition of cultivators may be.

80. In the second place, the Settlement Officer must ask himself, not what prices are at present, not what they were a few years ago, but what they are likely to be during the next *thirty* years.

81. I have asked myself these questions, and have arrived at the following conclusion :—

Taking prices as a guide, I think that almost all the villages in Ankleshwar and Hānsot inhabited by the superior class of cultivators, have been very generally assessed highly, and that those inhabited by indifferent cultivators, such as Rajputs, Mussalmāns, and Bhils, have been very moderately assessed by the Panchāits. As a rule, the former are raised very little by the survey, and the latter a good deal. I have noticed this in paragraph 44.

82. The cultivators themselves say they are in debt, and I believe many of them are, and don't hesitate to say that; but for the intervention of the moneyed classes, who for a consideration pay the instalments at a moment's notice, the whole revenue would not have been collected during the last three precarious years. It *was* however collected, and therefore we infer that it was paid *without any difficulty at all*. With regard to prices, they are now falling, and many think the only cause is the present prospect of an excellent harvest, and that they will quickly rise to the average of the last 10 years. It may be so, but I cannot help thinking they reached their maximum a short time ago. As long as the precious metals were pouring into this country to pay for cotton, so long prices of necessity remained high; but now that silver is going the other way, a fall is imminent, and will continue till some turn of the wheel of fortune brings it back again to India. It is now argued that because the 4 per cents. are up at 101½, there must be an immense supply of surplus capital in the country. It does appear so at first sight; but in all probability all the surplus up-country trading capital, which is locked up during the monsoon, is temporarily invested in Government paper, which accounts for the present high quotations.

83. No doubt the new trade through the Suez Canal, which has lately been started under the auspices of the Russian Government, will open out fresh markets for Indian cotton and many other products of the country; but as America gradually recovers her lost strength, we must anticipate a gradual fall in the price of this staple in the Liverpool market: and Liverpool rules the cotton world* (*vide* foot-note).

84. If it is so, then more grain and less cotton will be cultivated, and the price of grain will fall. If, therefore, we could by any means determine the probable average price of cotton for the next thirty years, the great problem would be easily solved.

85. The average for the last 60 years, as shown above (para.), was Rs. 59 a bhar; for the 10 years 1850 to 1860, Rs. 49½ a bhar; and for the 10 years 1861 to 1872, Rs. 113½ a bhar. Dare we assume that the average of the next 30 years will be Rs. 70 per bhar?

If so, it would justify a rise in the assessment of the whole tāluka equal to about 18 per cent., which is precisely the rise in the neighbouring tāluka of Broach.

* Some interesting information with regard to the importation of cotton from the United States is given by the Commissioners of Customs in their report for the past year just issued. The very large increase in that supply in 1871 as compared with 1870, namely, from 6,395,045 cwt. to 9,273,910 cwt. (a rise of 2,878,865 cwt.) has very nearly again placed the United States in the same position they occupied in 1860, when the quantity sent to this country was 9,968,309 cwt. By this large importation in 1871 following that of 1870, which showed a considerable increase over 1869, the United States have now entirely distanced their great competitor British India, whose contribution for ten years, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, to the wants of this country had exceeded their own; the total quantity sent in these last two years from these two countries respectively being as follows :—

			From United States.	From British India.
			Cwt.	Cwt.
1870	...	...	6,395,045	3,048,819
1871	...	...	9,273,910	3,650,087
		Total	15,668,955	6,698,906

Excess of imports from the United States in two years, 8,770,049 cwt.

The supply from the countries where cotton is only cultivated to a smaller extent, or from others which pass on to us their superabundant stocks, fluctuates every year. Australia, first known as an importer of cotton into this country in 1864, when she sent us 256 cwt., only has given us material assistance in 1871 by an import of 31,003 cwt.; the provinces of South Australia and Victoria appearing for the first time in the list in addition to those of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. From the Cape and Natal, from the British possessions on the Gold Coast, the British West India Islands, New Granada, Peru, Hayti, and Saint Domingo, we have received a larger supply in 1871 than in 1870; while Turkey, where the cultivation of cotton was stimulated by the failure of the American supply so far as to increase the quantity sent us from 600 cwt. in 1861 to 225,000 cwt. in 1865, has again relapsed into comparative insignificance as an importer of cotton into this country, the quantity sent in 1871 having only amounted to 23,000 cwt.

86. The next test is to estimate the present gross produce of the districts, which I admit is nearly a hopeless task; yet I have attempted it, because it is of such vast importance in determining the pressure of the assessment, and the proportion it bears to the gross produce. Without some estimate of this kind, it is next to impossible to judge whether, in fixing an assessment for such a long term of years, sufficient margin has been allowed for bad seasons, fluctuating prices, and other vicissitudes of agriculture.

87. An estimate, made by cultivators, pátils, hereditary officers, or any other interested parties, is utterly untrustworthy, and the surprising ignorance of native officials on the subject is remarkable.

88. The following estimate is framed partly from the information received from the people of the district, and partly from that collected by the Mámlatdár, and revised by me from the data in my office; and is, I believe, generally a fair estimate for the future considering the many bad seasons there may be in the next 30 years. The prices are those ruling in the táluka in April last, many of which are now much lower. As regards the crops under cultivation, it must be borne in mind that last year was an exceptionally bad one:—

Nature of Crop.	Acres under cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated average produce per acre in maunds of 40 lbs. (maunds.)	Total produce column 3 + column 2, Maunds.	Price per maund at present.	Value of produce per acre column 3 + 5, Rs.	Gross value of produce.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Kapas	40,074	8	3,20,592	3 0 0	24 0	9,61,776 0
Jowár	22,025	21	4,62,525	1 2 0	24 0	5,20,341 0
Wheat	12,571	10	1,25,710	1 6 0	14 0	1,72,851 0
Rice	1,845	30	55,350	1 6 6	42 0	77,841 0
Bajri	1,660	22	36,520	1 6 0	30 0	50,215 0
Tur	1,008	17	17,051	1 5 0	29 0	22,379 0
Lang	745	10	7,450	0 14 0	9 0	6,519 0
Kodra	512	32	16,384	0 15 0	30 0	15,360 0
Tobacco	336	52	17,472	6 0 0	312 0	1,04,832 0
Castor-oil	225	5	1,125	1 10 0	6 0	1,328 0
Tul	285	5	1,425	8 0 0	15 0	4,275 0
Wal	176	13	2,298	1 6 0	18 0	3,146 0
Gram	185	9	1,215	1 8 0	13 8	1,322 8
Vegetables	94	...	.....	.....	...	2,726 0
Sugarcane	87	80	6,960	3 0 0	240 0	20,880 0
Pepper	61	28	1,708	2 0 0	56 0	3,416 0
Peas	58	14	812	1 8 0	21 0	1,218 0
Methi	58	20	1,160	2 4 0	45 0	2,310 0
Onions	38	160	6,080	0 3 0	30 0	1,140 0
Suran	44	32	1,408	0 10 0	20 0	880 0
Sweet potato	25	28	700	0 10 0	17 8	437 8
Mung	24	66	1,584	1 5 0	87 0	2,079 0
Muth	3	252	756	1 3 0	299 0	898 0
Guvár	7	18	126	1 2 0	20 0	142 0
Chibhdí	68	52	3,536	0 3 0	10 0	663 0
Potatoes	3	32	96	1 8 0	48 0	144 0
Hemp	6	5	30	2 8 0	12 8	75 0
Rái	1	9	9	3 2 0	23 0	29 0
Mukie	1	2	2	0 8 0	1 0	1 0
Plantains	5	18	90	0 14 0	16 0	79 0
Linos	2	25	50	2 8 0	62 8	126 0
Ruttalu	13	23	294	1 4 0	35 0	455 0
Ginger	6	152	912	2 8 0	380 0	2,280 0
alad	5	48	240	1 4 0	60 0	300 0
Jamrukhi	7	1	7	1 0 0	1 0	7 0
Total	82,208	...	10,91,787	.....	...	19,82,770 0
Occupied grass	17,748	...	.....	...	...	35,000 0
Total	99,956	...	10,91,787	.....	...	20,18,770 0

Value of straw —

Jowár	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Bájri	...	...	...	1,32,150	
Rice	...	...	...	3,320	
				8,302	
					<u>1,43,770</u>

Grand Total ... 21,62,540

89. Now, if this statement is at all reliable, it shows that the revenue survey assessment is about one-fifth of the gross produce, which is as much as we are justified in taking, considering that Local Funds are imposed in addition to the Imperial assessment.

Gross produce ... Rs. 21,62,540
Survey Assessment ... 4,24,780

The grouping of the villages for assessment.

90. The grouping of the villages for assessment is the next subject to be brought before you.

91. The maximum dry-crop rates I consider suitable for this taluka are based on those already fixed for Olpád and Broach. The highest dry-crop maximum fixed for the 1st class villages of Ankleshwar is Rs. 6-8-0, being equal to that of the 2nd class villages of Broach.

1. Ankleshwar.	8. Chorásí.
2. Haripurá.	9. Survádi.
3. Pungaum.	10. Andáda.
4. Páhánod.	11. Chápra.
5. Divá Itáputpati.	12. Samor.
6. Divá Vorápáti.	13. Mándva Bujrug.
7. Divi.	14. Gudkhol.

have direct communication with the town of Broach.

1. Pirámun.	4. Sujod.
2. Hánsot.	5. Nsgul.
3. Pahánoli.	6. Bodidra.

92. The first group of villages is comprised of the 14 noted in the margin, which are coloured pink in the annexed map, and are the best situated in the taluka, not only as regards position with respect to the local market, but because they are all within a very easy distance of the railway station, by which they

1. Pardi Umbhéta.	12. Surthána.	23. Umurbár.
2. Telod.	13. Ráiama.	24. Kápodra.
3. Asta.	14. Huját.	25. Sunjáll.
4. Mángrol.	15. Telva.	26. Khurod.
5. Utraj.	16. Pilodra.	27. Bákrol.
6. Gunputpura.	17. Udole.	28. Bhádi.
7. Mándwa Mátied.	18. Umurváda.	29. Kosundi.
8. Matied.	19. Aloj.	30. Bburkodra.
9. Mothia.	20. Karmáli.	31. Jitali.
10. Sehera.	21. Ruvídra.	32. Sárungpur.
11. Dighua.	22. Suphípura.	33. Motáli.

94. The 3rd class group corresponds with the Broach 4th Class villages, and has the same maximum dry-crop rate, Rs. 5-8-0. It contains 33 villages.

1. Motvan.	18. Pánjroli.	35. Dhumrád.
2. Kulum.	19. Dugra.	36. Ankulva.
3. Badodra.	20. Fisodra.	37. Kutpur.
4. Ulwáh.	21. Kadádra.	38. Jetpur.
5. Umbheta.	22. Purvnt.	39. Samli.
6. Vánoli.	23. Obha.	40. Vumlesur.
7. Sáyun.	24. Asurma.	41. Kuntisjal.
8. Raema.	25. Sáhól.	42. Amritpura.
9. Váner.	26. Ilav.	43. Ucháli.
10. Rohid.	27. Sunáo Khurud.	44. Kuráivel.
11. Pardi Edaris.	28. Sonaokula.	45. Avádur.
12. Kuthodra.	29. Uliádra.	46. Piprod.
13. Adádra.	30. Málampur.	47. Párdimukha.
14. Ghodádra.	31. Bolív.	48. Singpur.
15. Pandváí.	32. Chilodra.	49. Bálota.
16. Amod.	33. Duntrái.	
17. Khuruch.	34. Vugván.	

95. The 4th class villages at the extreme west have a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 5, and correspond with the Olpád 4th and 5th class groups which they run up to towards the south.

Seven villages of this group at the extreme east join the Rájpipla State, and are put specially into this class on account of their comparative poverty, the people being for the most part Bhils and Kolis, though there are some Boráhs well-to-do, but they have other means of getting a living, and are not totally dependent on agriculture, while the Bhils and Kolis are, if they abandon their natural occupation of thieving. Running so closely up to the first group of villages on the north, it may be supposed that by being put into the 4th class they are under-assessed; but this is not the case: the first group is in the depression known as the old bed of the river Narbada, the fourth on the plain in a country of an entirely different character.

96. Below the groups and rates are given in a tabulated form for easy reference:—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.			Description of the Group.
		Dry-crop and Rice soil at 16 annas.	Rice-water at 24 annas.	Bhatta at 28 annas.	
I	14	6-8	9-12	12-0	The town and railway station of Ankleshwar, and the villages joining on the north towards the river Narbada. (Pink on the map.)
II	6	6-0	9-0	12-0	The market town of Hánsot and the railway station Pahánoli, and 4 other villages near Ankleshwar railway station. (White on the map.)

Class or Group.	Number of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.			Description of the Group.
		Dry-crop and Rice soil at 16 annas.	Rice-water at 24 annas.	Bhátba at 28 annas.	
III	33	5-8	8-4	9	The centre of the táluka villages near Háu-sot, all equally well situated for markets and railway stations. (Blue on the map.)
IV	49	5-0	7-8	9	The villages to the west of Háu-sot, further removed from markets and railway stations, and the villages which join the Rájpipla State. Although running up to the first group of villages on the south this sub-group is of an entirely different character, and in a country the very reverse of those in group I. (Yellow on the map.)

97. As the variations of climate between different parts of this táluka are very trifling, the grouping of the villages can be regulated only according to the relative accessibility to markets of each group. In short, it becomes a question of distance only; for, with the exception of the villages east of a line drawn from Kutpur on the north-east to Godadra, on the south-west, the produce of none has any stream of importance to cross on its way to market.

98. It is calculated in Gujarát that the cost of carriage of grain to market is about one anna a maund for 10 miles; so, taking 16 maunds of jowár as the average yield per acre,* a distance of 10 miles from the market adds apparently about Re. 1 per acre to the cost of cultivation. But it must be remembered that this refers to carrying by professional carriers, and not by the rayats themselves, who, as a rule, carry their grain to market at a time when their bullocks are least required for the work of the farm at home; and when the roads are good and no difficult nalás or rivers have to be crossed, a few miles of extra distance to market is scarcely felt by the cultivator, who generally times his departure from home so as to arrive at market at the early dawn of day. If a man, 10 miles away, starts at 3 in the morning, his neighbour having 20 miles to go, starts over night, both arriving at market about the same time.

99. If I am right in supposing that a few miles extra of distance to market in an easy country is felt very little, if at all, by the cultivator, the difference in the maximum rates is amply sufficient.

100. With regard to the maximum rice-water rates which are fixed in the same proportion as the dry-crop, and are, 1st class Rs. 9-12-0, 2nd class Rs. 9-0-0, 3rd class Rs. 8-4-0, and 4th class Rs. 7-8, the Revenue Commissioner in his review of the preliminary report on this táluka observes that, preserving the same uniformity in the grouping for water as has been observed for soil, is faulty, and that "the quality of the supply may, from various causes, be far better in a village of a lightly assessed group than in another of a higher class." Now, I would very respectfully point out that the classification does all this in a country such as Ankleshwar is.

101. I entirely agree with the Revenue Commissioner that in a regular rice-growing country,† where some poor villages situated beneath hills, or being in depressions of the country get a supply of water during all vicissitudes, when rich villages further in the plain get none in case of a deficiency of rainfall it is very necessary specially to group villages for water; but in a district like Ankleshwar it would be arbitrary in the extreme, and quite throw out the classification, which very fully provides "by scale" for all extra water privileges from tanks, &c. For example, there is a splendid tank at Kutpur, which is one of the best, if not *the* best rice village in the whole táluka. Now, the supply of tank water has, as I say, been duly allowed for in the classification, and to put an extra water rate on besides—merely because there is a fine tank—would, in my opinion, be wrong in principle, because if the rain fails the tank fails too, and a remission is involved under any circumstances.

102. The following is an extract from the report of the Assistant Collector in charge of this táluka, after a bad season in which this very village "Kutpur" is referred to. He says: "It was with regret that I had to recommend the grant of remissions to a considerable amount beyond that sanctioned by you with reference to the reduction of the general rates of assessment in the district of Háu-sot. It arose, however, as you are aware, from peculiar circumstances in

* This is an exceedingly low estimate for an average season.

† In this táluka there are 2,336 acres of rice to 105,428 acres of dry-crop—a little over 2 per cent.

the season; a deficient supply of in the earlier part of the season caused failure to a considerable extent in the early crops—such as rice and bājri. In fact, so great was the deficiency, in the supply of water, that in many villages of the district, especially 'Kutpur,' 'Akulwa,' and others on the west towards the sea, the rice lands were allowed to be waste, and the greater part of the remissions granted for waste lands were on this account. The grass in several villages towards the coast having entirely failed from the same cause, induced me to recommend what would in most cases be considered an uncalled for remission. The largest amount of remission granted to any village in proportion to its revenue has been in that of 'Kantiajal.' The peculiarity of soil in that village is such that bājri and grass are almost the only products of it, and as the failure in both these was great, the remission was absolutely necessary."

103. Now, with regard to the principal division, Ankleshwar, nothing whatever has been done in the shape of artificial irrigation for rice since Mr. Davis wrote the following:— "These lands are, with few exceptions, dependent for irrigation simply upon the fall of rain. Some few are aided by tank resources. The assessment upon this kind of land varies from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6, the average being 4 and 5 per bigha; with these rates I have only interfered very little, holding that in good years the assessment is light compared with the produce, and that practically the cultivators, whether bhāgdārs or rayats, generally obtain or are in future likely to obtain abatements when want of rain renders these lands unproductive". (Mr. Davis' Report No. 206 of 12th June 1848, paragraph 54.)

104. Now, looking at all this, I think any arbitrary grouping for water would be a mistake where the features of the country are so uniform, and that it is far better to take the dry-crop rate of the group as a guide, leaving the rest to the classification. I believe the rice rates I have introduced are as high as the district can safely bear—considering how precarious the rainfall often is; and hope Government will be pleased to sanction them as they stand.

105. The maximum rate of Rs. 12 for bhātha and natural bāgāyat lands, and Rs. 24 per koss of water bag (in addition to soil rate) for a 1st class Bhātha and Garden Lands. sweet well capable of working 9 hours and irrigating 4 acres per koss, is deemed too low by the Revenue Commissioner (paragraph 8 of his letter); but I am of opinion that when it is borne in mind that these rates are applied to a very much larger area than came under wet crop assessment by the old system, and when it is considered that an extension of wet crop cultivation is attended with great expense to the rayats, notwithstanding after profits, and that the rates are fixed for a term of 30 years, they will be considered sufficiently high. The rate of the "Kasar" is, in my opinion, quite high enough, considering the condition of wells and well cultivation in this district.

106. Absolutely no progress has been made in this department of cultivation since the days of Mr. Davis, and some lands once irrigated from pukka wells are now under dry-crop only. This is not a garden country; * the bhātha and natural bāgāyat lands produce splendid crops, but those grown by artificial irrigation are few and far between. Mr. Davis, in paragraph 53 of his report, says: "Irrigation is carried on in 7 villages only, but, excepting in one, to a very limited extent. The whole irrigated lands in cultivation amount to but 804-7-0 bigas, of which 439-8-15 bighas are found in the village of Diva. The produce raised is sugarcane in a very small quantity, chillies, ginger, turmeric and vegetables, and the assessment ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7½ per bigha, the average being nearer the latter than the former. With these rates I have not interfered, with the exception of the village of Diva, in which the assessment had thrown land of this description out of cultivation. The rates I found fixed at Rs. 7½, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, and Rs. 5 per bigha, which, with reference to the state of the wells, nature of the produce, and the expense of irrigating, appeared to have been fixed on too high a scale. I therefore propose modifying these rates as follows, viz., 7½, and 7 to Rs. 6, and 6½, 6, 5½, and 5 to Rs. 5 per bigha."

107. Before showing the effect of the survey assessment, resulting from the maximum rates described above as a whole, I will show how each group of villages has been affected thereby:—

No. I.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations of Government Land under the old system.		According to the Survey Rates.	Percentage increase by Survey.	
		10 years' average collections.	Last year's collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's collections.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
I ...	14	55,804 12	54,337 5	60,449 5	8½	11½
II ...	6	38,458 11	38,778 1	44,296 11	15	14½
III ...	38	1,05,067 15	1,04,789 12	1,30,086 5	23½	24½
IV ...	49	1,75,003 2	1,69,929 6	1,89,948 6	8½	11½
Total ...	102	3,74,368 8	3,67,779 8	4,24,780 11	13½	16½

* The entire area of Government garden land inclusive of bhātha is 1,447 acres, about 1 per cent. on the dry-crop.

108. The following statement shows the realizations under the old system on each description of cultivation as compared with the survey. Under the old system almost all the "Bhatha" came under the denomination of, "Gorat dry-crop," whereas under the survey system it is entered as "natural Bágáyat," in contradistinction to the "Gorat," which has been classed by the survey as "superior order dry-crop" :—

No. II.

Group.	According to the old Rates, as fixed by Mr. J. M. Davis.				According to the Revenue Survey Assessment.				Remarks.
	Assessment on the area cultivated A.D. 1870-71.				Jirát or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Rice.	Total.	
	Jirát or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Elec.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I ...	48,618 0	5,098 0	1,960 0	55,676 0	48,524 8 0	10,088 6 0	1,838 10 0	60,449 8 8	
II ...	88,246 0	133 0	659 0	89,038 0	48,254 4 0	180 14 0	851 0 0	49,285 4 0	
III ...	99,859 0	14 0	6,163 0	1,06,036 0	1,23,537 10 0	205 2 0	6,343 9 0	1,30,089 5 0	
IV ...	1,64,064 0	4 0	9,457 0	1,73,525 0	1,80,325 7 0	321 12 0	9,101 3 0	1,89,749 6 0	
4	3,50,783 0	5,249 0	18,253 0	3,74,285 0	3,96,641 10 0	10,954 2 0	18,184 15 0	4,24,780 11 0	

109. It is to be remembered that although much of the bátha entered as "natural Bágáyat" is not irrigated artificially, it contains sufficient inherent moisture to produce tobacco, luxuriant grain crops, and pulses, and although entered under the old system as "Gorat" simply, yet it paid garden rates—often 7 rupees a biga—and is very correctly described by the survey as natural bágáyat. The scale goes up to 24 annas in superior order "gorat," and as high as 28 annas in the bhátha. Although the maximum of 12 rupees may appear comparatively low for the very best lands of this character, it must be remembered that their fertility depends in a great measure on good cultivation, and that to maintain this a considerable expenditure of capital and labour is necessary.

110. The Statement No. I. shows the survey average rate on each description of land in every village, and the following abstract gives the general average of the groups :—

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bágáyat.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	5 7 9	9 10 11	8 8 5	5 14 6
II ...	4 10 3	9 13 11	8 11 11	4 11 2
III ...	8 14 6	8 9 9	7 10 3	4 0 8
IV ...	8 14 2	7 13 2	7 8 3	3 15 10
	4 1 9	8 5 5	8 7 4	4 4 2

111. The average rates according to the old system (as nearly as can be calculated) and the new are set forth below :—

	Old system, Mr. Davis.	Survey system.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop ...	8 9 7	4 1 9
Rice ...	8 12 3	8 5 5
Bágáyat ...	10 14 0	8 7 4
Mean average ...	8 11 11	4 4 2

112. The effect of the survey rates on the revenue derived from Government land is as follows :—

	Rs.
Old system ...	3,67,779
Survey assessment of Government Cultivated land	4,24,790
	<u>57,011</u>

or 15½ per cent. more by the survey.

* It is to be noted that the realizations on Bágáyat, under the survey, is Rs. 10,954 against Rs. 5,249 under the old system.

*Add—

	Rs.
Survey assessment of Government waste land ...	25,080
Survey kamál or total assessment of Government land ...	4,49,860

113. The full revenue survey assessment of the district is shown below :—

	Rs.
Total assessment of Government cultivated and waste lands ...	4,49,860
Ditto of alienated lands ...	1,53,788

Deduct—

6,03,648

Nuksán ... 91,871

Total realizable land revenue under the Revenue Survey system. 5,11,777

114. The permanent and fluctuating quit-rents and imposts on alienated lands have been fixed on the principle laid down in the several Resolutions of Government on the subject, published in the Selection of Alienated Lands. No. CXIV. New Series.

	Rs.
Under the old system they amounted to ...	54,559
Under the survey system they amount to ...	61,917
Showing an increase by the survey of ...	7,348

115. There was a large area of excess alienated land in this taluka, and for settlement it has been divided under three heads—

(a) Lands held in excess, of which there was no specific record, and which, being in the actual possession of the owners at the time of the summary settlement, was included in the sanads granted at the time.

(b) Lands in which the excess was duly recorded and entered as Government at the time of the summary settlement, the boundary between the two descriptions of land being defined.

(c) Lands held in excess in mixed fields occupied by alienees, or their tenants, who also cultivate the Government land where, although the excess is recorded, there is no boundary or mark to define the two descriptions of land.

The excess in lands coming under (a) having been recognised as part of the holding, was settled as such when the sanads were granted under Rule 5, section 6 of Act VII of 1863, and could not be assessed by this department; but the new quit-rent, according to the survey assessment of the full area, will be levied, and the Local Fund cess collected also according to that assessment.

Excess lands under heading (b) were fully assessed by the Survey and recorded as Government.

Excess lands coming under class (c) were transferred from the head of "Government" to that of "Alienated," and the full assessment of the excess imposed on the whole field in the shape of an additional quit-rent, this amount being added to quit-rent proper of the *bond fide* alienated land.

116. The following table gives the total assessment at survey rates of all description of land, and is an abstract of the general Statement (Appendix I):—

LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.

NUMBERS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.

Number of Villages.	Dry-crop Land.	Garden Lands.				Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.	
		"Koe-tur" or Lands watered from Wells.			Bhátha Lands.			Total Garden Lands.
		Dry-crop Assessment	Kasar.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rq. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
102	8,95,641 10 0	1,481 0 0	534 0 0	1,965 0 0	8,988 12 0 * 56 † (Dhekuriat).	10,954 2 0	18,184 15 0	4,24,780 11 0

Numbers entirely waste :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Waste Land.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhatha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total Assessment.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p. 23,554 7 0	.....	...	.....	Rs. a. p. 758 14 0	Rs. a. p. 758 14 0	Rs. a. p. 766 12 0	Rs. a. p. 25,080 1 0

Total of lands entered as Government :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Government Cultivated and Waste Land.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhatha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p. 4,19,198 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,431 0 0	Rs. a. p. 534 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,965 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,742 10 0 *5 6 0 (Dhakurist).	Rs. a. p. 11,718 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18,951 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4,49,860 12 0

Lands entered as alienated :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhatha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p. 1,46,537 11 8	Rs. a. p. 498 11 2	Rs. a. p. 192 12 0	Rs. a. p. 691 7 2	Rs. a. p. 2,288 8 8	Rs. a. p. 2,979 15 10	Rs. a. p. 4,270 13 2	Rs. a. p. 1,53,788 8 8

Total assessment of the arable lands of the district :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Grand Total.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhatha.	Total of Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total Assessment of lands watered from Wells.				
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs. a. p. 5,65,733 12 8	Rs. a. p. 1,929 11 2	Rs. a. p. 726 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2,656 7 2	Rs. a. p. 12,031 2 8 *5 6 0 (Dhakurist).	Rs. a. p. 14,698 15 10	Rs. a. p. 23,223 8 2	Rs. a. p. 26,08,649 4 3

*117. The following is an abstract of the "Vasúbáki Patraks" or Jamábandi statements of the different villages, from which you will see at a glance the total difference between the revenue of the district under the former and according to the survey system :—

On account of Cultivated Government Lands.									
Number of Villages.	According to late system.		According to Survey System.		According to the Survey System.				Net increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment, Samvat 1923, A. D. 1871-72, without Cesses.	Lands actually cultivated.		Waste included in Numbers partially Cultivated.		Total Assessment of Cultivated Lands by the Survey System.		
			Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	A. G. 99,075 2	Rs. a. 8,67,779 9	A. G. 99,075 2	Rs. a. 4,22,865 8	A. G. 673 81	Rs. a. 1,915 3	A. G. 99,647 33	Rs. a. 4,24,780 11	Rs. a. 87,001 2

On account of Alienated land :—

Late System.	Survey System.	Net increase caused by the Survey.
Salámis, Savádias, and Imposts of all kinds, except Cesses.	Fixed Commuted Salámis.	
11	12	13
Rs. a. p. 54,569 0 5	Rs. a. p. 61,917 5 11	Rs. a. p. 7,348 5 6

Total of Government and Alienated lands :—

Assessment and Salámi, according to Columns 3 and 11.	Late System.				Total of late System.	Total of Government and Alienated Lands.		Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue.				Total.
	Imposed as fixed Salámis on Alienated Land.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.		Survey System.	Net increase caused by the Survey.	On account of sales of occupancy right.	On account of cultivation in unassessed Lands, &c.	On account of sales of Grass, Wood, &c.	On account of Local Fund.	
14	16	18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p. 4,23,948 9 8	Rs. a. p. 4,23,948 9 8	Rs. a. p. 4,86,898 0 11	Rs. a. p. 64,349 7 6	Rs. a. p. 13,555 3 0	Rs. a. p. 5,984 7 10	Rs. a. p. 2,142 2 11	Rs. a. p. 32,580 8 6	Rs. a. p. 54,212 6 3

Total Gross Assessment according to the Survey System.	Remission to be deducted.			Remains to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of settlement in each village.	Fájl or Revenue collected in excess.				Balance of Revenue outstanding.
	On account of Government and Alienated Lands.	Increase of Assessment and quit-rent caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.			Total Remissions.	Returned in cash to the Parties entitled to receive it.	Transferred in the account from the head of collections on account of Government Land to collections on account of Alienated Land.	Remaining to be refunded.		Total Fájl.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p. 5,40,040 7 2	Rs. a. p. 74,570 4 11	...	Rs. a. p. 74,570 4 11	Rs. a. p. 4,60,370 2 3	Rs. a. p. 4,76,275 10 6	Rs. a. p. 8,929 4 10	Rs. a. p. 2,561 13 1	Rs. a. p. 369 14 8	Rs. a. p. 11,871 0 7	Rs. a. p. 1,965 3 4

118. Although the settlement of the Girás allowances has been carried out by the Alienation Department, it seems desirable that the Settlement Report should contain a record of the balance of claims remaining on the books, and Mr. Pestonji Jehángir has favoured me with the following statement :—

On the Books at present.							
Class I., Permanent.		Class II., Hereditary.		Class IV. for Life.		Total.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	Rs. 846	41	Rs. 8,297	15	Rs. 737	57	Rs. 4,379

The number of claims and amount of the same, as shown above, represents all the work under this head remaining to be done.

119. The ghar-bháru or ground rent amounts to Rs. 898. This impost has very generally been remitted in Gajarát on the introduction of the survey assessment, as it is an extra cess levied from a purely agricultural community, and should, as a general rule, be covered by the survey assessment. Government has since expressed regret that this impost should have been abandoned, and I therefore await further orders before striking it off in Ankleshwar. The towns of Hánsot and Ankleshwar have no municipal government, otherwise the ghar-bháru collected therein might be credited to the municipality. Under any circumstances it should, I think, cease to be a portion of Imperial revenue, and should, if levied at all, be credited to local funds.

120. 2,099 acres of waste land have been set apart for the free pasturage and standing places for village cattle under the provisions of Section XXXII of Act I of 1865. The requirements of most of the villages were much in excess of the grants I felt justified in making, and the people were told that if they required extra grazing ground they must pay full assessment for it, the "khata" being entered as "Samast Gaon" (the entire village). Under the old system a very large area devoted to grazing purposes was *let* at "Kummi dur", or lower rates of assessment, and the people considered it a hardship that they should be fully assessed by the survey; but as they got a fair portion of free grazing ground under the provisions of the Act, the hardship is imaginary only.

The old system was a very bad one: the rich, well-to-do cultivators got all the "Kummidar" lands, and the poor were often obliged to pay so much per head for grazing their cattle; whereas under the survey system they must share—and share alike—in the grazing lands, every "Khátedár" having a right to send his cattle there.

121. There is no assessment or tax on toddy trees in the Ankleshwar Táluka generally, and the owners sell the right of extracting the liquor at so much per tree per annum to the toddy-drawers. In the villages of Andada and Diva the right to draw toddy is annually sold by auction to the highest bidder. In Pungao there are a considerable number of toddy trees, the juice of which is not utilized: the reason is reported to be that many years ago, owing to the great increase of crime from intoxication, all the toddy shops were closed, and subsequently toddy was allowed to be drawn from the trees in Diva and Andada only.

The right to distill and sell liquor at Hánsot, Iláv, and Sisodra, and for its sale at Kutpur, has been sold by auction.

In the principal division of the Ankleshwar Táluka, the shops at Ankleshwar, Sujod and Andada are supplied from the Sadar Distillery at the rate of 20 gallons per diem between the three.

The revenue realized during the last five years from this source is as follows :—

Years.	Broach Shops.	Ankleshwar and Diva Shops.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	3,400	7,150	10,550
1868-69	2,250	4,400	6,650
1869-70	2,110	6,000	8,110
1870-71	2,125	5,205	7,330
1871-72	1,725	4,010	5,735
Average	2,322	5,359	7,681

As no extra assessment has been placed on fields in which toddy trees stand, and as the rights of Government, so far as prescription will admit, have been reserved, it will be necessary to define these rights in the notification giving the "guarantee", unless, in the meantime, special legislation should have settled this long-pending question in a manner consistent with its importance to Government on the one hand, and to the people generally on the other.

122. It is hoped that the annexed figured Statements*, marked I and II respectively, are sufficiently clear and explicit. Columns 4, 8, 9, 13, 19, 23, and 24 show the maximum rates for soil and water, and columns 5, 10, 20 and 25 the average rate of every village in the taluka. Columns 33 to 46 show comparatively the assessment under the old and new systems and the general average rate under each. Column 37 shows the actual cultivated area assessed by the survey; 38 the peta-padtar, or culturable waste included in survey numbers; and 39 the total area of the cultivated numbers. Column 40 shows the assessment of the area actually cultivated, and 41 that of the peta-padtar respectively. Column 42 is the total assessment of the area shown in column 39.

Columns 43 and 44 show the area and assessment of numbers entirely waste, and 45 and 46 the *rakba* and survey "*Kamal*" respectively. Columns 47 to 54 show the area and assessment of alienated land, dry-crop, rice, garden, and total, and columns 57 and 58 the quit-rents on the same according to the old and new survey systems respectively.

Statement II shows the percentage increase and decrease by the survey in every village.

Columns 3 and 4 show the actual increase or decrease in Government land assessed by the survey, and columns 5 and 6 the percentage of the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 800 of 1873.

Mahableshwar, 6th May 1873.

MEMORANDUM.

The report which is now submitted shows the result of the settlement according to the modifications in the grouping of villages which the Superintendent was directed to carry out last year, the assessment now placed before us being consequently the full amount of the settlement for which sanction is solicited.

2. The appendices and figured statements given in the report contain a detailed account of the assessment pertaining to each description of cultivation. The general result of the revision, extracted from these papers, being as shown below :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations under present system.		Assessments according to Survey rates.	Percentage increase.	
		10 years' average.	Last year's Collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's Collection.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	14	55,804 12 0	54,337 5 0	60,449 5 0	8½	11½
II	6	38,488 11 0	38,773 1 0	44,298 11 0	15	14½
III	33	1,05,067 15 0	1,04,739 12 0	1,30,086 5 0	23½	24½
IV	49	1,75,003 0 0	1,69,929 6 0	1,89,948 6 0	8½	11½
Total ...	102	3,74,363 8 0	3,67,779 8 0	4,24,780 11 0	13½	15½

The revised rates as shown above, have consequently effected an increase of about 15½ per cent. on last year's revenue payments. The Collector, Mr. White, is of opinion that this enhancement of assessment is insufficient; the circumstance of the rayats of the neighbouring foreign States paying higher rents, and making a fair living from the profits of cultivation, being stated to be his chief reasons for coming to this conclusion.

3. It seems to be sufficient to state, in regard to this argument, that it is not the policy of our Government in making a settlement of its land revenues, to adopt the rack-renting system said to be followed in the Gáikwár's State. As Colonel Prescott remarks in regard to this subject: "It is contrary to principle and contrary to the spirit of the law to impose as high an assessment on proprietary peasant cultivators as native princes and native landlords can very fairly do on *their* tenants." It is the object of our settlements to fix a moderate assessment, which shall leave such an amount of profit to the cultivator as will constitute his holding a valuable, heritable, and saleable property; whilst the Gáikwár, on the other hand, would seem to proceed upon the plan of getting as much as possible out of the land, regardless of the condition of the rayat.

4. There can, of course, be no agreement between assessments based upon such different conditions. But I am sure Mr. White would not like the duty of levying a revenue pressing so heavily upon the resources of the people as the Gáikwár's rent payments are said to do.

5. A careful perusal of the Superintendent's remarks regarding prices and the value of the returns from cultivation in this district, leads me to think, not that the rates are *too low*, but that it is matter for consideration whether they are not really somewhat too high. I do not think, however, there is any reason to apprehend cotton falling to the rate of Rs. 40 per bhar; and, on the other hand, I consider we may dismiss from our mind the supposition of its ranging so high as Rs. 112, which, it will be observed, is the rate at which Mr. Stormont's estimate of the produce of an acre of cotton is calculated. It is satisfactory, however, to observe from the remarks in paragraphs 85 and 86, that the Superintendent has not based his assessment on the latter estimate—an average of Rs. 70 per bhar being said to be sufficient to justify an increase of 18 per cent. in the present assessment of the táluks.

6. It is extremely difficult, as the Superintendent observes, to form an opinion upon the future range of prices. They have been falling of late, and the cotton market just now is in rather a depressed state; but I do not consider the present state of things to be permanent: we have had an abundant harvest almost everywhere throughout the Presidency; the markets have been overstocked of late with grain; but as the pressure of realizing money for the payment of the year's revenue is nearly over, we may expect to see prices somewhat higher before the next season's crop is ready for market.

7. But in this state of uncertainty regarding the future, it is obviously our duty to take a low range of prices as the basis of our assessments; and I hope this has been sufficiently provided for in the amount fixed as the future revenue payment of the district. The question, at any rate, of a further increase, as advocated by Mr. White, should, in my opinion, be dismissed.

8. Referring to the discussion upon the question as to whether the water rate for rice lands should be regulated according to the grouping for jirait rates, I would observe that I am inclined to agree with the Revenue Commissioner that the principle is not a safe one for general adoption. Climate should always be fully considered in a matter of the kind, for it may so happen that the rainfall in one part of a district may be too heavy for the proper growth of ordinary jirait crops, whereas it would be most beneficial to rice cultivation. Colonel Prescott shows, however, that there is not any such marked difference in the climate of different parts of this district: and as there appears to be no other special reason for having a scale of rates for this part of the assessment differing from that adopted for jirait lands, I would recommend that the Superintendent's plan of making his water rates follow the scale of rating for the latter class of lands should be adopted in this case.

9. The Superintendent pleads strongly for no increase to his rates for well irrigation which the Revenue Commissioner considered to be too low. In arguing on the subject, he brings forward the important fact that there has been no increase whatever in this cultivation since Mr. Davis' settlement; indeed he adds that, "some lands once irrigated from packa wells are now under dry-crop only." Statements of this kind seem to me to be conclusive, not only against the policy of increasing the well assessment, but as pointing to the expediency of dispensing with it altogether. But as this would be such an entire change in the system hitherto carried out in these districts, its adoption is out of the question; as however, we cannot dispense with the bágáyit kasar altogether, let us by all means make it as light as we can.

10. A maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre for bhátha lands is reasonable enough, considering the luxuriant crops which it produces.

11. Orders are required as to whether the ghar-bharu cess is to be continued, and, if so, whether it is to be credited to the municipal revenues of the towns in which it is levied, or to the imperial revenue of the State.

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

No. 2627 of 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

Matherán, 6th June 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the papers on the revision of the assessment in the Ankleshwar Táluka of Broach. In the opening paragraphs the Superintendent gives a description of the country and of its resources, and I may at once pass on to notice the points which are open to discussion.

2. The Superintendent remarks (paragraph 30) that the population has increased from 42,793 in 1816 to 66,035 in 1872, or 54 per cent. in 55 years, and that compared with the progress in Europe, the increase is small indeed. I am not aware that the Superintendent has looked into the statistics of each year of this period, but I observe from the statements under paragraph 69, that the period from 1816 to 1848 was marked by a steady decline of prices; and from the remarks regarding the revision effected by Mr. Davis in 1848, it is evident that the country was on the verge of agricultural bankruptcy. In such a state of things, it is obvious there must have been strong preventive check against any increase in population, and it is improbable there would have been any effective stimulus to increase until about the year 1848, when a liberal reduction of assessments, coupled with a rise in prices, led to an extension of cultivation. I observe cultivation has nearly advanced to the limits of the culturable area, and in the absence of an improved system of agriculture, which is rather improbable, the agricultural population will progress slowly; but an increase may be looked for in the urban population following the development of the mechanical industries which have been founded in the district.

3. The table under paragraph 62 is interesting: it shows a steady increase of cultivation dating from 1851-52. There was a vigorous extension of cultivation during the decade of high prices, and, although cultivation declined during the last three years, it apparently keeps very steady—at about 100,000 acres. The average of the Government demand for twenty years was Rs. 3,48,215, and the receipts Rs. 3,47,455; the difference of Rs. 760 represents the remissions granted. If an average of ten years is taken, the demand was Rs. 3,74,515, the receipts Rs. 3,74,363 and the annual remission no more than Rs. 1,515. These facts are conclusive as to the lightness of the past assessment during a period when the price of cotton ranged from Rs. 49½ to Rs. 113½ per bhar, and the price of the staple product of jowár from Rs. 11½ to Rs. 23½ per kalsi. From the extent of land under cotton cultivation, Ankleshwar is a grain-importing táluka, and the quantity of cotton exported is shown by the railway returns to be 1,562 tons in 1871, which at present prices, Rs. 3 per maund (paragraph 88), gives a value of Rs. 2,62,416 which is not a fourth of the produce of the táluka. It is improbable that the difference is consumed in local manufactures; and I must, therefore, infer that a much larger quantity is exported, though perhaps from other railway stations than Ankleshwar or Panoli, or is ferried across the river to Broach.

4. Bearing in mind the facilities for the export of produce which the táluka possesses by its railways and its local market roads, the ease with which the assessment has been met for a series of twenty years, and the great advance in material prosperity of the people, the conclusion of the Superintendent, that a moderate increase to the assessment is justifiable, is fully borne out and sustained by the facts. It is not an easy matter to determine what increase should be made. It is impossible to forecast with precision what future prices will be; but this must be done with as near an approach to correctness as it is possible to obtain. The Superintendent is not sanguine of continuance of high prices; he believes they have attained their highest limit, and that the tendency is now towards a rapid decline. He points to the vigorous effort which America has made, and made successfully, to regain her ascendancy in the Liverpool cotton market, and he thinks, somewhat despondently, that prices may decline one-third, from Rs. 112 to Rs. 40 per bhar. I am glad to see that Colonel Francis does not take such an extreme view.

5. Nor do I concur with the Superintendent. Independent of the large market of continental Europe, in which Indian cotton can favourably compete with American cotton, I am inclined to think that the day is not distant when America will find it cheaper to manufacture her own piece-goods with her own cotton than to export it to England. Should this occur, and with the rapid progress which America is still making, it is quite likely it will occur within the next ten or twenty years, America will only be able to export her surplus cotton to England. It is true that with her immense culturable wastes there is practically no limit to the expansion of cotton culture

in America; still, as the more remote tracts are taken up for culture, it can only be at an increasing cost, and so year by year Indian cotton will stand a better chance of competing with American.

6. I do not anticipate any evil from the competition of Australian cotton. India is several thousand miles nearer the market, labour is cheaper here, and if rents are not made too high, India can under-sell Australia.

7. Again, in fixing the assessment, the exchange value of money is a very important factor in the determination of the problem. A cursory perusal of the trade returns will show what a strong current of treasure flows annually to India from England and China; from England in payment of produce, and from China in return for opium. Our small trade with China in tea and silk is as nothing to the value of the opium trade, and so the balance has to be remitted to India in specie. In the evidence given before the Parliamentary Finance Committee, it was asserted that the amount of treasure which comes into India is twenty millions sterling per annum. But this sum was modified by other witnesses, and there was a general agreement that it was about ten millions sterling. It is evident that so long as this influx of silver continues, and there is no probability that it will cease for many years, the exchanged value of silver will slowly and constantly become less; with an abundance of money in the country more money will be given for the same quantity of produce, or, in other words, the constant influx of large quantities of treasure tends to cause a rise in prices. On the other hand, a decline in the demand for the produce of the country has an immediate effect in causing a fall in prices; but the supply soon accommodates itself to the demand, and prices rise again. From these considerations I infer that although prices may for a time decline, they will rise again as soon as Indian cotton is taken in sufficiently large quantities on the continent, to counterbalance any decline in England; and that it is not a remote possibility that it may again compete with American cotton in Liverpool. Indeed, and inspection of the prices current shows that "Fair Dholera" already often competes successfully with Bowed Georgia—all that is necessary is to ensure that it is fair, and not, as is too often the case, as shamelessly adulterated as the clothes into which it is made at Manchester.

8. I should, therefore, say it is almost certain that the price of cotton will not decline to anything like Rs. 40 per bhar, and even at that price it is shown by Mr. Stormont that the net profit to the cultivator after payment of rent, etc., would be Rs. 10 per acre. I am inclined to believe that the average of prices in the next thirty years will be little if at all less than the average of the last decade.

9. I, however, quite concur in the opinion of the Superintendent, following as it does in the wake of the highest authorities on the survey system, that the assessment should be moderate, and well within the ordinary ability of the rayat to pay. It is quite true that the rent of land in Gáikwári territory may be far in excess of what the Superintendent proposes to fix in Ankleshwar, but the Gáikwári system involves large remissions; he trusts to his receipts in good years to cover his losses in bad years; and if an average were taken of actual receipts, over ten or twenty years, I am not inclined to think that acre for acre his rents are very much in excess of our own. The survey system endeavours to fix rents so that remissions will never be necessary, and the experience of many years has shown that the normal rate of remissions is below one per cent. A low fixed rate, moreover, has indirect advantages: it admits in good years of a large amount of capital lying in the hands of occupants, and this insensibly leads to better living, and to the adoption of a higher standard of comfort. The Collector is quite correct in believing that the assessment could be doubled and even trebled, but this could only be worked with the help of liberal remissions; and its probable effect would be the utter prostration of the district, and a relapse to the condition of things as they were before 1848.

10. The average collections for the last ten years on the cultivated area, according to the old rates, is Rs. 3,74,363; in 1871-72 the collections amounted to Rs. 3,67,779. The new survey rates would have given Rs. 4,24,780, so that the increase by the new rates is 15½ per cent. The waste is assessed at Rs. 25,080, and the total survey assessment is Rs. 4,49,860. To this add Rs. 61,917 derivable from alienations, and Rs. 32,560 for local funds, the maximum demand from the taluka will be Rs. 5,44,337. By the adoption of the new rates the receipts from alienations have increased from Rs. 54,569 to Rs. 61,917, or by Rs. 7,348.

11. The comparison given at paragraph 108 of the effect of the new rates on the different kinds of land is not quite correct, because the areas are not the same. Bhátha and garden rates are applied to a very much larger area than came under wet-crop assessment by the old system (paragraph 105); and hence, although the maximum rate in bágáyat has apparently been raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12, yet from the inclusion of so much more land as bágáyat, and the application of a nicely-graded classification, the average rate has been reduced from Rs. 10-14 to Rs. 8-7-4. The revenue is, of course, larger, and is almost double what it was under the old system. I believe myself that the bágáyat rates could have been increased without pressure on the occupants; but I am willing to accept the Superintendent's objections to raising the rates in consideration of the comparatively large amount of skill and capital required for the cultivation of such land. I believe the area of rice land to be

the same, and I remark that the Superintendent proposes an insignificant reduction from Rs. 18,258 to Rs. 18,184, the average old rate being Rs. 8-12-3 against the new average of Rs. 8-5-5. I do not think there was any necessity for reduction; the cultivation does not appear unprofitable, for the assessment on waste rice land is only Rs. 766 out of Rs. 18,951; and if rice land has been under the old system fully occupied, and the assessment paid with regularity and without any strong ground for believing in a permanent decline of prices, I do not quite concur in the expediency of the reduction. The bhátha waste is even less, being Rs. 758 out of Rs. 9,742, and for the same reasons the reduction is open to objection; yet, as I have already said, would not interfere with the Superintendent's rates.

12. I observe the kasar on wells irrigating Government land is only Rs. 534 per annum. I would be glad to see this small sum struck off; the loss would not be felt, and it would be more in harmony with the principle of the survey system to relieve wells from taxation. It would, in fact, merely anticipate the gradual discontinuance of the tax on wells as they fall in or become useless, and it may be assumed that in the next thirty years there will hardly be a dozen wells in all Gujarát on which a kasar rate will be paid.

13. The levy of ghar-bharu should, I think, be discontinued, except in a few of the larger towns and villages. Government have objected to relinquish its levy, generally; but, except in the larger towns, it does not seem advisable to place any undue restrictions upon building by exacting a rent for the site.

14. Regarding grazing allotments to villages, I have to refer to my recent letter No. 2438, dated 26th ultimo, in which I have sketched the policy which, I think, should be pursued with regard to grazing rights, and the indirect benefits which will accrue to the breed of cattle.

15. I observe that the Superintendent has properly reserved the rights of Government with regard to toddy-trees: this question will be disposed of by the procedure which may be adopted by Government on review of the proposals of the Abkári Committee which sat last rains.

16. I beg the sanction of Government to the rates proposed by Colonel Prescott, and that the guarantee given may expire at the same time as that of the táluka of Broach.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
L. R. ASHBURNER,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 3839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1873.

RESOLUTION.—This report, which contains proposals for the revision of assessment in the whole Ankleshwar Táluka, inclusive of the Mahál of Hánsot, has been drawn up with Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott's usual care and ability, and gives detailed reasons for what is brought forward in a manner which His Excellency in Council trusts to see imitated in other Surveys.

2. The arrangement of the villages into four groups for the purpose of maximum rates of dry-crop assessment according to distance from markets and railway stations, there being no difference in climate sufficiently appreciable to warrant a conclusion that it would affect the relative fertility of the soil in different localities, is approved. It may be noticed with regard to the seven villages in the east of the táluka that, although they are not more distant from market than some of the villages of the 3rd group, they have been rightly placed in the 4th in consequence of their soil being much more strong and, therefore, less fertile.

3. The maximum rate for dry-crop for the táluka, Rs. 6-8-0, is also approved. The arguments used in the Resolution giving the sanction to the Survey rates in the Broach Táluka No. 3804, of the 4th instant, with regard to the incidence of the assessment, apply with greater force in Ankleshwar, in which the soil is equally fertile, but the average dry-crop rate is 13 annas 6 pies per acre less.

4. Government concur with the Survey Commissioner that the water-rate for rice lands should not invariably follow the grouping of villages for dry-crop assessment where the water is kept distinct from the dry-crop, inasmuch as distance from market is taken

into account in fixing the latter, and there is no necessity for the same process being repeated in calculating the former also. In this taluka, however, every tank depends for its supply on the rainfall alone, and none are more favourably situated with regard to drainage, area, and greater certainty of supply than others, so that the classification of water may be depended on to regulate equitably the relative value of the supply in all parts. The maximum rates of assessment proposed in paragraph 100 of Colonel Prescott's report, which give an average of little more than double of that of the dry-crop rates, may accordingly be approved.

5. It is not apparent from the Superintendent's or the Survey Commissioner's letters whether the maximum of Rs. 12 per acre in bhátha or alluvial soil according to 24-anna scale is meant to imply an assessment of Rs. 18 on 24-anna soil. If so, the standard of assessment does not appear too low. It is observed that there is a very high average rate, Rs. 11-10-3, in Sangpor, a village far removed from the Narbada, and therefore not likely to contain good alluvial soil; this should be investigated by the Superintendent, to guard against any error that may have crept in in the classification of the soil.

N.B.—This would seem to be the case from the average in one village, Chapra, being in excess of Rs. 12.

6. There is an apparent error in paragraph 105 of Colonel Prescott's report, where Rs. 24 are spoken of as the rate per water-bag in garden lands: the rate is presumably the "kasar" or full water assessment on the well. It is shown in paragraph 110 that the average resulting from this rate in combination with the dry-crop assessment is Rs. 8-7-4 per acre, which is nearly the same as that for rice. This, considering the extra expense and labour required for garden cultivation, His Excellency in Council considers fair. He is not disposed to relinquish the extra revenue to be derived from this source, because its levy is in accordance with the immemorial usage of the country, and its levy in no way interferes with, but rather encourages, the future investment of capital, the full benefit of which will, under the survey system, be reaped by the cultivator.

7. The levy of ghar-bháru should be continued according to Resolution No. 541 of the 30th January last. Colonel Prescott is in error in calling it an extra cess levied from a purely agricultural community, the fact being that it is levied chiefly from non-agriculturists who have no reason to expect that the State should find them free sites for their dwelling-houses. Government have no objection to its remission in the case of agriculturists, provided it is understood in every case that the proprietary title to the ground, which is State property, is not conferred.

8. The arrangements with regard to grazing grounds for village cattle, and the reservation of the right of Government to assess toddy-trees, reported in paragraphs 120 and 121 of Colonel Prescott's report, are approved.

9. With the exception of this reservation, the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates sanctioned may be given for 30 years, to commence with 1871-72, in which they were introduced with the Revenue Commissioner's sanction experimentally, and a notification under Section 28 of the Survey and Settlement Act (Bombay Act I of 1865) published in the *Government Gazette*.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 160 of 1873.

To

L. ASHBURNER, Esquire, C.S.I.,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Vágra, 16th January 1873.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Report No. 1450 of the 12th September last, of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, upon the introduction of the revenue survey assessment in the Ankleshwar Taluka, and to explain that it was not received by Colonel Prescott from the press till the 18th December, and that the delay in submitting it has been owing to Christmas following close upon its receipt by me, and to want of leisure to go into it carefully sooner.

2. The remarks called for from me appear to be few.

3. In paragraphs 74 to 89 of his report, Colonel Prescott has gone into the main question as to the extent to which the assessment can safely be raised for the revenue

survey term of 30 years. Now, though I am not prepared to find fault with the arguments by which he arrives at the conclusion that an increase upon the whole of 15½ per cent. is sufficient, nor to refute his figures, which like facts may be thought stubborn things, yet I cannot get over the conviction, expressed in my letters noted in the margin, that the increased value of land in this district is not properly represented by an enhancement of the assessment to the extent of 15 or (as in the case of the Broach Táluka) of even 21 per cent., if for the one reason only that some lands are known to be sub-let for double the old assessment.

4. I feel some diffidence in differing from officers so intimately acquainted with the subject as Colonel Prescott and Mr. Beyts, the more so that I cannot lay claim to similar knowledge myself; but I should like the above fact to be explained, as also the circumstance, that the rayats in the neighbouring foreign States, though stated to be subject to the payment of much higher rents, make a fair living notwithstanding. With reference to the grouping of the villages, I have no remarks to make except to express concurrence in the opinion given in paragraphs 100, 101 and 104 in respect to grouping for water not being advisable in fixing the maximum rice water rates.

5. In respect to the levying of ghar-bháru, or ground-rent, referred to in paragraph 119 of the report, I request the favour of obtaining the orders of Government. The total amount from this source of revenue in the whole district is insignificant, and Colonel Prescott has, it seems to me, shown a good reason why it should be remitted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. G. WHITE,
Collector.

No. 31 of 1899.

From

P. R. MEHTA, Esquire, M.R.A.C.,
Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 11th December 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of táluka Ankleshwar, inclusive of the peta mahál of Hánsot, of your Collectorate.

2. The current rates were introduced by Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Prescott in the year 1871-1872, so that the period of guarantee expires on the 31st of July 1901.

Constitution. 3. There has been no change in the number of alienated villages. The táluka comprises in all 105 villages, of which 102 are Government and 3 alienated. Of the Government villages 73 are senja (non-shared, *i. e.*, ordinary rayatwári) and 29 bhágdári (co-shared). Since the original settlement the villages noted in the margin have been transferred from bhágdári to bighoti tenure at the request of the sharers.

Alienated villages.	
1. Amboli.	2. Untiádra.
	3. Dadhál.
1. Haját.	3. Adol.
2. Piludra.	4. Dugra.

4. The revision field operations were carried out in the working seasons of 1896-1897 and 1897-1898. The measurement operations were confined to the separation of numbers (i) broken up by roads, (ii) in which Government and alienated lands were clubbed together, (iii) from which land was appropriated to public purposes, and (iv) to numbers partly rendered unculturable by the inroad of salt water.

5. The classification operations in addition to the above included jaráyat numbers under one acre in area; numbers classed as hágáyat at the original survey, and all rice land. It may be mentioned that so far as the jaráyat area is concerned, its original classification may be said to have been almost entirely deduced from existing records.

Substitution of khunts for bāndhs.

6. In the villages noted in the margin, khunts were substituted for bāndhs as explained in the Settlement Report on Broach (*vide* paragraph 6).

1. Pānod. | 3. Divi. | 5. Malanpur. | 7. Rohid.
2. Pungam. | 4. Chorāsi. | 6. Baema.

7. The following statement shows the increase in the number of fields due to revision and the percentage difference in area between the original and revision survey numbers :—

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operations.	Difference in area between Original and Revision Surveys.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original Survey ...	32,838	394	232	63	38	17	9	7	33
By Revision— Survey numbers ...	33,638	.....	...	...	...	394	...	...	...
Pot numbers ...	337	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Column 3 refers only to those survey numbers which have been broken up into two or more without any part of their area being taken up by roads, etc., in order that the percentage difference may be correctly represented.

8. In the following table the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

	Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable.
By Original Survey ...	183,782	42,023	141,759
By Revision Survey ...	184,518	43,817	140,701
Decrease ...	.....	.....	1,058
Increase ...	736	1,794	.....

The increase of 1,794 acres in the unarable waste is due to the addition of 736 acres on account of half the areas of rivers and creeks (left out by mistake at the original survey) to the areas of some of the adjoining villages and the remaining 1,058 acres to the deterioration of fields by the inroad of salt water and to a small extent to the land being taken up for roads and other public purposes.

9. Details of occupied land are shown below :—

Description of land.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
Dry crop ...	97,784	5,789	33,521	137,100	93,211	4,994	33,778	136,976
New rice ...	...	...	...	...	211	...	48	259
Old rice ...	2,119	230	504	2,850	2,016	47	513	2,576
Bāgāyat ...	885	6	334	1,225	...	...	...	...
Bhātha ...	537	...	...	537	331	1	37	390
Unculturable ...	...	41,986	37	42,023	...	43,780	37	43,817
Total ...	101,325	48,011	34,446	183,782	101,369	48,823	34,437	184,518

10. The decrease of 56 acres in the total occupied area is due to the land being taken up for roads and other public purposes. The decrease of 983 acres in the total unoccupied area is owing to the transfer to the heading "Unculturable" of acres rendered unculturable in villages situated on the sea coast, on the bank of the Narmada and near salt-water creeks. The decrease of 19 acres in the total alienated area is due to its having been taken up by the new railway line to Nānod.

It will be seen that the conversion of jaráyat into new rice during the currency of the existing settlement is small, amounting to 259 acres only. Kiaris, unless assisted by tanks, are not very remunerative in this táluka.

No area is shown under bágáyat in the revision figures. Land treated as natural bágáyat at the original survey is now classed as uttam jaráyat. The change is only in name; the assessment per acre is thereby not reduced.

The increase under the heading of bhátha is due to areas originally treated as jaráyat being now classed as bhátha.

The increase in the unculturable waste has already been explained.

11. The táluka Ankleshwar, comprising the peta mahál of Hánsot with a superficial area of 293 square miles, is situated on the south bank of the river Narmada. On the east it is bounded by the Baroda and Rájpipla territories; on the west by the Gulf of Cambay; while the river Kim runs along its southern boundary and divides it from táluka Olpád of the Surat Collectorate.

12. Except for a few villages in the north-west corner of the táluka, locally known as the "low country" (said to be a portion of the former bed of the river Narmada), Ankleshwar resembles in its physical features the black-soil táluka of Olpád on the north and of Broach on the south. The prevailing soil is black and grows cotton and jowári alternately, varied with tur, til and wheat, which take the place of jowári in some years. The sea-coast villages of Kantiájál, Wamleshwar, Katpor, Samli, etc., grow only one crop, namely, wheat, without any rotation, with patches of jowári here and there. The soil of these villages is slightly impregnated with salt, and wheat is the only crop that thrives well in it. Notwithstanding the remarks of Colonel Prescott (*vide* paragraph 45 of the original report) attributing the want of a system of rotation to custom, laziness and prejudice, it may be stated that similarly situated villages in Olpád also depend exclusively on the wheat crop for the payment of assessment (*vide* paragraph 44 of the Olpád Revision Settlement Report). The low country contains gorat and bhátha soils, which grow monsoon jowári, bájri, cotton, pulses, tobacco, guavas, plantains, and abound in trees and hedges. Colonel Prescott has so fully described the agriculture of the táluka in his original settlement report (paragraphs 10 to 48) that it is unnecessary to enter into a repetition of the subject in this place.

13. There are two rivers, the Narmada and the Kim, which respectively skirt the northern and southern boundaries of the táluka. The course of the river Narmada has been already described in the Broach Settlement Report. The Kim river does not afford facilities for irrigation. It is at all times difficult to cross, but the bridge, spanning this river near Sahol, was reconstructed last year, and now affords ample facilities for cart traffic between this táluka and the Surat and Kim stations.

14. The táluka under report is well provided with means of external and internal communications. The B. B. & C. I. Railway traverses it from south to north, having two stations—Ankleshwar and Pánoli—within its limits. The south-western villages make use of the Kim Station, situated in the Olpád Táluka, about 8 miles from the Sahol bridge. A narrow gauge line has been lately opened by the Rája of Nándod. It runs from Ankleshwar to Nándod, a distance of 40 miles.

15. Although no new metalled roads have been constructed since the original settlement, the existing means of communication meet all the requirements of the táluka. The metalled road between Ankleshwar Station and Hánsot is the best-made road in the whole district. A branch metalled road connects Ankleshwar with the ferry crossing on the Narmada. A good road, partly metalled, joins Hánsot to Surat *via* the Sahol bridge. This bridge was washed away shortly after the introduction of the original settlement, but has been lately re-built at a cost of Rs. 38,700 by the Local Board of Broach, assisted by the Local Board of Surat to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Good cart tracts run from Ankleshwar and Hánsot to Pánoli Station.

16. The average rainfall for the 10 years ending with 1897, was 40·84 inches. The averages given in the *Branch Gazetteer* (*vide* page 353) and in the original report (*vide* paragraph 19) are 33·04 and 31·82 inches respectively. The period under review may therefore be termed a period of excessive rainfall. In the last 3 or 4 years the fall has been most unfavourable. Some of the southern low-lying and water-logged villages have suffered most. In these villages the cultivators patiently held land waiting for better years; but last season (1898-1899) 2,000 acres were suddenly relinquished. I visited the táluka in the month of March 1899, and can say that a much larger area would have been thrown up but for the fact that the rayats were under a false impression that they could not tender the notice of relinquishment until they had paid the demands for the current year, which, however, they were unable to do before the 31st March.

17. The following extract from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops for the five years ending 1898-1899:—

		Percentage of area under each crop.			Percentage of area under each crop.
<i>Cereals.</i>			<i>Drugs and narcotics.</i>		
Jowári	...	27.89	Tobacco	...	0.80
Báji	...	1.00	Condiments and spices	...	0.09
Paddy	...	2.37	Sugarcane	...	0.06
Wheat	...	12.94	<i>Oil-seeds.</i>		
Coarse grains	...	0.51	Sesame	...	2.44
Total	...	44.71	Castor-oil seed	...	0.18
<i>Pulses.</i>			Total	...	2.60
Tur	...	2.18	<i>Fibres.</i>		
Gram	...	0.23	Cotton	...	46.48
Mag and udid	...	0.23	Miscellaneous	...	0.02
Math and kulith	...	0.05	Total, gross area cropped	...	100.00
Others	...	2.27			
Total	...	4.96			
<i>Orchard and garden produce.</i>					
Vegetables	...	0.19			
Fruit trees	...	0.11			
Total	...	0.30			

18. The principal crops in order of importance are cotton, jowár and wheat, which together occupy 87 per cent., followed by tur, rice and til, which cover up another 7 per cent. of the gross cropped area. The practice of growing rice between the rows of cotton, so common in Broach, Amod and Vágra, is not followed in the taluka under report. In fact, the inhabitants of the western villages have no recollection of its ever having been followed in their villages.

19. The chief market towns are Ankleshwar and Hánsot. But a considerable amount of agricultural produce finds its way to the Kim Station and to Surat.

There are in all 8 ginning factories, of which 4 are in Ankleshwar, 2 in Pánoli, and one each in Hánsot and Iláv.

20. The following statement represents the tonnage and the freight on goods traffic despatched from the stations named, in the last five years, as furnished by the railway authorities. Information for inward traffic is not available. It may be mentioned that, whereas a considerable portion of traffic despatched from Ankleshwar and Pánoli comes from the adjoining Native States, the agricultural produce of the south-western portion of the taluka finds its way to Kim Station situated within the limits of the Olpád Taluka:—

Year.	Ankleshwar.		Pánoli.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1894 ...	10,364	56,952	731	2,205
1895 ...	9,683	50,995	868	3,208
1896 ...	8,878	46,063	1,069	2,860
1897 ...	7,717	44,256	201	642
1st half of 1898 ...	6,179	35,079	252	815

21. The following table compares the population and resources of the táluka :—

	1872.	1874.	1887.	1897.
Population	66,035	63,257	68,387 (1891)	63,075
Wells	529	721	1,280 (1891)	1,236
Agricultural cattle	17,951	18,147	17,138	14,344
Cows, buffaloes and their young	20,514	17,282	20,969	20,576
Horses	515	746	587	635
Sheep and goats	7,304	...	11,652	11,046
Ploughs	7,955	7,871	7,622	5,572
Carts	5,304	5,150	4,813	4,423

22. The figures of population are conflicting. There is, however, no doubt that side by side with the decrease in agricultural cattle, ploughs and carts, the population has also decreased owing to the prevalence of adverse seasons during the last decade. The reason why milch cattle, sheep and goats show no decrease is probably because a large number, especially in the north-western villages, are dependent for their subsistence upon grass produced on Aliabet, Hansotiabet and other islands in the bed of the Narmada. This grass is coarse but is largely consumed by cows and buffaloes, though horses are said to scour badly if fed upon it. The right of cutting grass and grazing is sold by auction. A large number of livestock from the adjoining villages of Ankleshwar, Broach and Vágra go to these islands during the hot weather, and a considerable quantity of grass is brought over to the surrounding villages in boats.

23. Only half of the total population of Ankleshwar live by agricultural pursuits. This is a small proportion for a purely agricultural táluka. In the adjoining táluka of Broach the agricultural population amounts to 81 per cent. of the whole. Of the total population of 68,387 souls, Kunbis, Mahomedans and Kolis number 7, 17 and 11 per cent., respectively. Of the remainder, by far the greater proportion consists of Bhils and other Kali-paraj races. Unlike the rest of the district, here the Shia Mahomedans outnumber the Suni Boráhs. The former are mostly engaged in petty trade and emigrate to South Africa and other places. The Kunbis and Musalmáns are found chiefly in the northern villages; but the Boráhs reside in about a dozen villages scattered throughout the táluka. (The condition of the Kolis and Bhils, who are mostly found in the southern villages, is not prosperous. Colonel Prescott describes the state of the sub-tenants, who are mostly Bhils and Kolis, as "the poorest of the poor," and further remarks that "the extortion and oppression of the landlord is terrible" (*vide* paragraph 50). Since then, however, the condition of the sub-tenants has somewhat improved. The sávkár himself cannot cultivate the land and has to depend upon the Kali-paraj to meet the Government dues. The past bad years have impoverished the money-lending classes, as they have had to pay the land assessment without obtaining a sufficient return from their sub-tenants; the latter require to be reasonably treated, otherwise they would cease to cultivate, and there is no prospect of the land being taken up by others.)

24. There are in all 50 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the táluka. The average attendance of boys and girls is 2,001 and 227 respectively. In view of the fact that a large portion of the population consists of the backward races like Bhils and others, the above figures may be considered satisfactory.

25. Of the total survey numbers, 61 per cent. are Government and the remainder alienated. Of the former 77 per cent. and of the latter 71 per cent. are cultivated by the owners themselves. The statistics regarding Government numbers are misleading. I believe most of the Government land (excluding that held on the bhágdári tenure) is virtually in the hands of the sávkárs, especially in the Kali-paraj villages.

26. The usual information supplied by the Registrátion Department, relating to sales, mortgages and sub-lettings is furnished in the appendices noted in the margin. Out of 100 cases of ordinary sales, in 42 cases the price paid was 7 times, and in 57 cases 20 times the assessment. The average assessment per acre for the latter was Rs. 6-8-10, which shows that the land sold was not jaráyat but either bhátha or rice. In 85 cases of sales by decree of Courts, the price obtained in 67 cases was 4 times and in 18 cases 14 times the assessment. In 94 cases of simple mortgages, lands were mortgaged at 6 and 14 times the assessment in 62 and 26 transactions respectively. The figures relating to mortgages with possession are somewhat higher than those for simple mortgages. The customary rate at which land is sub-let is double the assessment, the owner paying the assessment. The above figures are not satisfactory compared to those of Broach and the adjoining tálukas of Surat.

27. As has been already shown in my previous settlement reports of Jalálpore and Broach tálnkas, the prices of food-grains and cotton have remained almost stationary during the last 30 years. The figures supplied by the Mámálatdár for the presurvey period are apparently faulty. Rice and jowári could not have been so cheap as 54 lbs. and 45lbs., respectively, per rupee during the sixties. Colonel Prescott's quotations (*vide* paragraph 70 of the original report) show an average of 18 lbs. and 27 lbs. for the two staples for the 10 years ending with 1872. As is well known, the prices of food-grains rose considerably, in sympathy with the price of cotton, during the American war. The following table compares the prices of the 10 years preceding the survey with those prevailing since :—

	LBS. PER RUPEE.	
	Average of 10 years ending with 1872.	Average since 1872.
Cotton	8	11½
Jowári	27	37
Wheat	20	25
Rice	18	23
Tur	17	34
Bájri	16	32

28. The revenue history of the tálnka does not call for an extended notice. During the first year of the settlement the sum remitted represents the difference in excess of the former assessment. The remissions shown in the succeeding years were granted on account of diluvion. I gather from the vasúlbáki patrak of 1897-98 that the total outstanding balance of assessment at the end of March 1898 was Rs. 14,932.

Appendix O—Revenue History.

29. The following table shows the difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1895-96	81	820	25
1896-97	92	1,286	89
1897-98	93	2,647	273

30. A reference to the revision reports of Gujarát will indicate that both in regard to notices and the number of distraint cases the tálnka under report shows an unusually high number. Of course the above comparison cannot be accepted as quite accurate, inasmuch as the years differ in all cases, and it has been already pointed out how the past few monsoons have proved unusually unfavourable in Ankleshwar. At the same time during the identical period there was not a single case of distraint in the adjoining tálnka of Broach.

31. The current maximum rates in Ankleshwar were based on the rates fixed for Olpád and Broach (*vide* paragraph 91 of the original report). I have already pointed out in my Broach Revision Report (paragraph 49) how in the case of Broach the effect of the high-pitched maximum rates was very materially modified by the application of reducing distance scales. The same process was adopted in the tálnka under report, but not to such an extent as in Broach. The net increase on Government lands was Rs. 57,000 (*vide* paragraph 112 of the original report).

32. From the statistics furnished in the foregoing pages it will have been gathered that the tálnka under report has not prospered during the currency of the existing settlement. The southern villages—those comprised in the proposed 4th and 5th groups—are the greatest sufferers. The condition of the people of these villages is wretched and the appearance of the villages is far from being satisfactory. Many houses are shut up and falling into decay, as the residents have left to search for livelihood elsewhere. Small as the population is, the labouring classes cross the Narmada, in search of employment as early as December and proceed to the northern tálnkas to assist in the harvesting of lang and jowári. Another proof of the unsuitability of assessment in the southern portion of the tálnka is furnished by the fact that during the currency of the existing settlement the tenure of four bhágdári villages has been converted into ordinary bighoti; and petitions from the bhágdárs of four

other villages are under consideration. Besides, several bhágs have passed into the hands of outsiders. In the west the land is impregnated with salt; the middle of the group is low-lying and in the east the soil is poor and the cultivators are mostly Bhils. The classification of these villages has also been pitched too high. Land full of kankar (lime nodules), stiff clay in water-logged villages and soil showing considerable amount of saline efflorescence on the surface are all classed at about 14 annas uniformly with the productive soil of the more favourably situated villages. Taking all these facts into consideration I am respectfully of opinion that in the southern villages the current rates are high and require a substantial decrease. I am aware of the fact that most of the Government land is virtually in the hands of the sávkárs. At the same time it is true that of late years the sávkárs have paid not an inconsiderable share of the land revenue without having been fully compensated by the tenant. Many small sávkárs are said to have been thus ruined.

33. At the original settlement, the táluka under report was divided into four groups. I have added another by separating those villages which are low-lying and water-logged into a fifth group. The following statement shows the original and proposed grouping and rates:—

Original.					Proposed.				
Group.			Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Group.			Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
I	...	...	14	6-8	I	...	...	13	6-0
II	...	...	6	6-0	II	...	...	7	5-8
III	...	...	33	5-8	III	...	...	28	5-0
IV	...	...	49	5-0	IV	...	...	34	4-8
					V	...	...	20	4-0
Total			102		Total			102	

34. The original first group comprised the tract locally called the "low country." Gadkhol, however, does not belong to this tract. I have therefore transferred it to my second group. The proposed second group consists of the six villages of the original second and Gadkhol of the first, making a group of 7 villages. There was no material difference in the assessment per acre between the villages of the original third and fourth groups, as it did not vary more than four pies. The proposed third and fourth groups consists of 28 and 34 villages respectively, 5 villages of the original third and 15 of the original fourth having been transferred to make up my fifth and last group.

35. The subjoined statement, which is an abstract of Appendix Q, compares the results of the original and proposed settlements. As, however, in the case of this táluka the application of distance scales will make a difference of no less than Rs. 10,000 in the total results, and as much as about Rs. 1,000 in individual cases, I have thought proper to add a column showing the approximate result of the application of distance scales, which are calculated according to the population of each village:—

By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Increase or decrease after the application of distance scales.
Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	
I	14	6 8	9,768	65,068	I	13	6 0	9,768	68,168	+888
II	6	6 0	1,080	4,105	II	7	5 8	10,958	50,170	-8,471
III	33	5 8	27,787	1,10,535	III	28	5 0	27,724	1,11,848	-2,362
IV	49	5 0	38,206	1,40,215	IV	34	4 8	38,200	1,27,246	-3,735
V	5	5 8	4,647	18,887						
IV	15	5 0	18,000	51,421	V	20	4 0	17,624	60,755	-1,837
Total	102		101,828	4,31,282	Total	102		101,269	4,10,478	-10,024

36. It will be observed that the proposals result in a decrease of Rs. 31,000 or 7·2 per cent. of the current assessment. The decrease occurs almost wholly in the villages of my fourth and fifth groups, which I have already shown to be in need of a substantial reduction.

37. The decrease of assessment in most of the villages is due to the lowering of maximum rates. The application of distance scale will cause a decrease of about Rs. 400 each in Diwa Hora Páti No. 6 and Gadkhol No. 14; Rs. 1,100 in Piraman No. 15; Rs. 550 in Sajod No. 18; Rs. 400 in Umarwára No. 38; Rs. 600 in Kosamdi No. 44; Rs. 400 in Jitali No. 46; Rs. 700 in Katpor No. 55; and in increase of about Rs. 700 in Mándwa Bujrag No. 13.

38. I propose to adopt the same maximum rates for rice as those proposed for jarayat lands. A similar course was followed at the original settlement, and as will be seen on a reference to Appendix Q the results vary but slightly. The area of old rice-bearing tank himáyat is 1,626 acres and of new rice 80 acres.

39. In this táluka nearly all the tanks which supply water to rice beds are of small dimensions and have been lately ordered to be removed from the list of tanks repaired by the Public Works Department. Tank excavation and extension will, however, be largely carried out as famine relief works and will not only extend the cultivation of rice—profitable both to Government and the cultivators—but will also improve the defective water-supply of the district.

40. The remarks made on the alluvial deposits in the settlement report of Broach (paragraphs 20 to 22) apply equally to those of the táluka under report.

The following settlement shows the realizations of the annual auction sales of bhátha lands :—

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Average of 3 years ending July 1898.	
		Acres.	Rs.
4	Haripura	304	933
10	Andáda	168	683
11	Chápara	76	867
13	Mándwa Bujrag	215	5,927
18	Sajod	139	87
19	Hánsot	1,229	861
21	Páedi Ambheta	322	249
26	Ganpatpura	521	385
27	Mándwa Matied	1,283	1,067
54	Ambheta	405	315
55	Katpor	90	46
	Total ...	4,752	11,420

41. The following table shows the revenue remitted on account of diluvion :—

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Average of 3 years ending July 1898.	
		Acres.	Rs.
5	Diwa Rajput Páti	3	21
6	Diwa Hora Páti	3	14
13	Mándwa Bujrag	1	3
18	Sajod	54	290
27	Mándwa Matied	65	212
28	Matied	89	189
30	Shera	12	55
52	Bádodra	1	4
54	Ambheta	10	29
55	Katpur	2	7
68	Bálotá	3	12
69	Ilav	12	50
82	Shengpur	1	5
94	Panjroli	4	13
	Total ...	260	904

42. On the whole, the bhátha of Ankleshwar is poorer than that of Broach. Chápara and Mándwa Bujrag are exceptions. They receive fresh rich silt every year and grow luxuriant crops of tobacco which finds a ready sale in this and the adjoining district of Surat. Most of the poorer quality of bhátha is flooded by the salt waters of the Narmada and is useful only for grazing. The Hánsot reclamation project, which has been started as a famine relief work, will improve the bhátha between Ganpatpura and Hánsot. A large area of this land has been classed at a low rate on account of the salt deposited by the floods. The soil is of good quality and will be easily reclaimed. It will grow rice, jowári and cotton, and will have to be reclassified if the reclamation project prove successful.

43. It will be seen from the following statement that I have not changed the current rates on bhátha lands. It will be remembered that in the case of the bhátha land of Broach I have proposed an increase, as it is on the whole superior in point of fertility to the alluvial deposits of Ankleshwar.

44. The following statement compares the result of the application of rates on bhátha lands :—

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
		Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3	Pungám	6 8	41	275	6 11 4	8 0	41	353	8 9 9
4	Haripura	6 8	70	728	10 6 5	8 0	131	1,226	9 9 9
7	Divi	6 8	61	365	5 15 9	8 0	72	447	6 8 4
11	Chápara	6 8	72	300	4 2 8	8 0	65	799	12 4 8
12	Sámor	6 8	65	812	12 7 11	8 0	18	179	9 15 1
13	Mándwa Bujrag	6 8	18	118	6 8 10	8 0	429	3,957	9 3 7
46	Jitáli	6 8	392	3,681	9 6 3	8 0	14	125	8 14 10
79	Awádar	6 0	9	80	8 14 8	6 0	17	187	8 0 11
80	Piprod	5 8	5	20	4 0 0	8 0	32	207	6 7 6
82	Shengpur	6 0	7	64	9 2 3	8 0	12	98	7 12 0
	Total ...	6 0	10	40	4 0 0				
		6 0	32	213	6 10 6				
		6 0	12	97	8 1 4				
			587	5,675	9 10 8		831	7,523	9 0 10
			244	1,352	5 8 8				
			831	7,027	8 7 4				

45. In the táluca under report, kacha or váda lands are allowed free of assessment up to 10 gunthas. I would therefore recommend that the existing vádas may be continued to the holders free of assessment up to 10 gunthas.

Vádas.

46. The usual reservation to Government of teak, sandalwood and blackwood trees will be declared at the time of announcing the rates. Other trees growing in occupied land belong to the occupants.

Trees.

Guarantee.

47. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the rates, if sanctioned, may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. R. MEHTA, M.R.A.C.,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

Through W. S. Cole, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

No. 18 of 1900.

Surat, 19th January 1900.

Forwarded to the Collector of Broach with compliments.

W. SCOTT COLE,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Gujarát.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Ankleshwar, District Broach, for the years 1888 to 1897.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888	0.28	1	...	...	10.25	15	4.03	6	0.62	1	15.18	23	Rainfall much below average. Kharif rain favourable in the beginning but scanty at end of July. August rain beneficial and prospects generally improved. September-October rain was almost absent and all crops suffered. The cyclonic storms in November were, however, most opportune and gave relief. Season fair on the whole.
1889	0.05	...	0.88	2	23.96	28	5.90	11	...	...	30.79	41	Fall below average. Sowing rain sufficient. August rain favourable though slightly injurious to young bājri and cotton which had to be resown in places. September rain deficient for rice. October rain good for standing kharif as well as for rabi cultivation. Season on the whole very good and cotton yielded a bumper crop.
1890 ... ..	...	...	1.51	1	25.64	30	5.85	10	...	...	33.00	41	Rain below average. Sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. July rain, though light, fell at seasonable intervals. August rain beneficial to standing crops though insufficient for rice, especially in Ankleshwar. Rain in September very useful to kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Very little rain fell subsequently and rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Kharif outturn fair. Season on the whole fair.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	48.10	24	13.49	14	...	...	61.59	38	Rainfall above average. Sowing rain favourable. Cyclonic rain at end of July injurious necessitating resowing in places. The break that followed was valuable for resowing and for growth of crops. September rain seasonable and useful. No rain fell afterwards. Season favourable on the whole.
1892 ... ..	...	...	0.17	1	19.78	25	17.15	20	1.00	1	38.08	47	Fall upto average. Sowing rain useful. August rain being seasonably relieved by short breaks at intervals, proved very beneficial to standing crops. Rain in September slightly excessive for crops ready for harvest. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi was carried on favourably during October. On the whole season good.
1893	0.11	...	0.26	1	36.98	30	5.98	10	0.98	3	44.31	44	Rain exceeded the average. Sowing rain too heavy. Break following too short and on it supervened another burst of heavy rain. After a useful break a seasonable fall came late in August. September fall light but useful. Rabi crops were favoured by the light rains of October and November, but standing kharif would have done better without it. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February and March.
1894	0.11	1	...	...	34.81	32	15.49	17	8.82	4	59.23	54	Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy, destroying seedlings and necessitating resowing. Break in August favourable, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowāri. October rain again very heavy, necessitating resowings which were done in November. The season, though irregular, was not bad.
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.37	35	4.60	12	1.08	1	29.05	48	Fall much below average. Sowing rain timely and sufficient. August rain beneficial to kharif as well for rabi preparations. Conditions changed in September, the fall being very insufficient for all crops, specially rice and rabi sowing. Normal rain of October, though too late for rice, was useful for other kharif crops and rabi seedlings. No rain afterwards.
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	53.60	38	4.55	8	0.25	1	58.40	47	Rain far exceeded the average. Sowing rain sufficient but the extraordinary heavy fall of July rotted cotton and other crops and all tillage operations were at a standstill. The break in the second half of August was very useful to standing kharif crops and for resowings of cotton and til. September rain very deficient for resown crops and for rabi sowings. No rain in October and kharif crops suffered. Light showers of November and December were beneficial to rabi crops.
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.27	29	15.54	26	...	...	38.81	55	Rain above average. Sowing rain insufficient in the beginning. Retarded sowings were made in July. Falls of August and September good and crops flourished. October rain also seasonable and useful. No rain afterwards and rabi crops suffered. Heavy showers in February did some good.
Average ...	0.05	...	0.28	1	29.97	29	9.26	13	1.28	1	40.84	44	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectora's.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.												
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.								Cereals.						Pulses.						
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others. #	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.		Total.										
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Ankleshwar.	Average ...	102	184,168	...	...	102	184,168	102	184,168	100	81 1/2	116,185	20,635	137,134	6,484	...	40,560	47,054	32,650	1,165	2,779	15,146	501	4	53,335	2,549	273
	Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 53) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.89	1.00	3.37	12.94	0.51	...	44.71	2.18	0.23

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																											
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.				Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Not Area cropped.
	Mug and Uddi.	Mash and Kalith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesams.	Linseed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Safflower Seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Ankleshwar.	Average ...	271	64	2,653	5,180	220	3	123	346	943	...	943	96	2,801	...	184	...	...	2,045	...	64,390	...	19	117,065	565	...	...	...
	Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 53) ...	0.23	0.05	2.37	4.06	0.19	...	0.11	0.30	0.80	...	0.80	0.09	0.06	2.44	...	0.16	...	...	2.60	...	48.48	...	46.46	0.02	100	...	...

APPENDIX D.

Details of Population according to Occupation by Percentages in the Ankleshwar Taluka.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION,								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Shavers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field-labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.35	15.43	6.29	6.12	29.19	5.30	15.46	20.76	49.95	9.56	19.21	21.28	50.05

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on Total Population able to read, or learning.	RELIGION.						
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.
			Kunbis.	Kolis.	Others.				
Males	31,800	51.4	2,487	4,098	19,492	5,364	1	408	...
Females	31,276	3.7	2,354	4,031	18,908	5,557	...	425	...
Total	63,076	27.6	4,791	8,129	38,400	10,921	1	833	...

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the Government Villages in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Total.	Ploughs.			Carts.		Cropped Land per Pair of Plough Cattle.		
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other Purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Horse and Ponies.		Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.		For Produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
103	Ankleshwar.	1897-98	16,643	10	22	15	637	11	5,210	5,868	5,920	3,963	38,107	667	6,626	4,626	7,623	...	667	3,066	13.8
		1897-98	13,861	...	20	23	441	...	4,775	5,253	6,367	4,133	34,920	633	5,767	5,360	5,672	...	802	3,621	16.5

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharam-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	276	106	52	...	...	8	1893-94 ... 2,932 1894-95 ... 2,628 1895-96 ... 2,928 1896-97 ... 3,008 1897-98 ... 2,591 Total ... 14,087 Average ... 2,817	1893-94 ... 3,265 1894-95 ... 2,632 1895-96 ... 2,742 1896-97 ... 2,299 1897-98 ... 2,077 ... 13,015 ... 2,608	1893-94 ... 1,891 1894-95 ... 1,989 1895-96 ... 1,908 1896-97 ... 1,912 1897-98 ... 1,715 ... 9,365 ... 1,878	36	2	16	158	58

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance in the year 1897-98.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	Táluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	Ankleshwar ...	37	1,184	13	127	7	711	2	100	6	106	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, etc., in the year.

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
102	Ankleshwar ...	18,480	6,916	813	84	1,873	2,565	602	222	1,495	1,088	29,851	9,787
	{ Number ... Percentages ...	77	71	1	1	8	26	3	2	6	5	100	100

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate for the years 1891-92 and 1896-97.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and 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 in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-rep. Ir.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10	Ankleshwar ...	178	2	376	7	634	25	62	6	...	80	...	71	5	250	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	8
	{ 1891-92 ... 1896-97 ...	196	6	487	17	447	27	94	19	...	100	...	44	4	254	18	2	...	...	...	8	...	31	...	8

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	42	Acres. 147.2	Rs. a. p. 618 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 1	Rs. a. p. 4,315 8 0	Rs. a. p. 29 5 7	6.99
" II.— 11 to 25 "	57	177.3	1,157 13 4	6 8 10	22,989 10 9	129 8 9	19.77
" III.— 26 to 50 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	1	0.1	0 2 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	760 0 0	152
" V.— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	324.6	1,774 10 4	5 7 7	27,274 2 9	84 2 8	15.37

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decree of Court in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Brouch Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	67	Acres. 358.20	Rs. a. p. 1,506 8 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 3	Rs. a. p. 6,194 0 0	Rs. a. p. 17 4 5	4.11
" II.— 11 to 25 "	18	95.12	467 18 6	4 15 2	6,716 12 9	70 7 8	14.45
" III.— 26 to 50 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V.— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	85	453.32	1,974 8 6	4 5 7	12,910 12 0	28 7 2	6.53

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres Mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which Mortgaged.	Average Rate per Acre for which Mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which Mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	62	Acres. 368.4	Rs. a. 1,654 2	Rs. a. p. 4 7 1	Rs. a. p. 9,839 8 0	Rs. a. p. 28 11 8	5.87
" II.— 11 to 25 "	26	189.27	392 0	4 5 11	5,330 8 0	59 7 0	13.59
" III.— 26 to 50 "	4	11.15	50 8	4 7 0	1,537 0 0	135 1 11	30.43
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	2	1.13	6 8	4 7 8	354 0 0	244 2 2	54.46
" V.— 101 to 150 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	94	470.24	2,103 2	4 7 6	17,061 0 0	86 4 0	8.11

APPENDIX L^(a).*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	64	Acres. 804.25	Ra. a. p. 1,218 8 0	Ra. a. p. 4 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7,846 12 0	Rs. a. p. 25 12 0	6.48
„ II.— 11 to 25 „ ...	27	145.0	579 1 0	3 15 10	9,008 0 0	62 1 5	15.54
„ III.— 26 to 50 „ ...	9	19.25	61 14 0	3 2 5	1,827 0 0	93 1 6	29.52
„ IV.— 51 to 100 „ ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V.—101 to 150 „ ...							
Total ...	100	469.10	1,859 7 0	3 14 5	18,675 12 0	39 12 9	10.06

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 5 times ...	67	A. g. 397 24	Ra. a. p. 1,753 1 0	Ra. a. p. 4 4 0	Rs. 3,894	Rs. a. p. 9 12 8	2.30
„ II.— 6 to 10 „ ...	2	4 4	14 15 0	3 8 2	128	30 1 11	8.56
„ III.—11 to 25 „ ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.—26 to 50 „ ...							
„ V.—above 50 „ ...							
Total ...	69	401 28	1,768 0 0	4 6 5	4,022	10 0 2	2.27

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Ankleshwar Taluka from 1866-67 to 1897-98.

Years.	Lbs. of 89 Tolas per Rupee.							Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice (cleaned).	Tur.	Jowár.	Bájrí.	Uncleaned Cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
1866-67 ...	32	58½	22½	29	59½	40		
1867-68 ...	31½	53½	23½	28½	51	35½		
1868-69 ...	30½	45	24	30½	49½	33½		
1869-70 ...	30½	53½	24½	30	53½	42½		
1870-71 ...	29	51	24½	30½	21½	37½		
Total ...	30½	54½	24	29½	45½	37½		
1871-72 ...	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40		
1872-73 ...	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½		
1873-74 ...	30½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½		
1874-75 ...	30½	45½	25½	47½	40	40		
1875-76 ...	25½	45½	22½	49½	40	40		
1876-77 ...	26	35½	20	25½	30½	30½		
1877-78 ...	18½	22½	17½	20½	21½	20		
1878-79 ...	15½	33½	17½	20	21½	20		
1879-80 ...	18½	37½	24½	37½	33½	29		
Total ...	24½	42½	22½	32½	35½	33½		
1880-81 ...	32	58½	24½	42½	58½	45½		
1881-82 ...	33½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½		
1882-83 ...	24½	53½	26½	42½	35½	30½		
1883-84 ...	26½	42½	24½	45½	37½	32		
1884-85 ...	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½		
1885-86 ...	30½	40	24½	40	40	32		
1886-87 ...	22½	40	24½	35½	42½	33		
1887-88 ...	24½	42½	24½	33½	34½	29		
1888-89 ...	22½	33½	25½	24½	32	27½		
Total ...	28½	43½	24½	37	40½	34½		
1889-90 ...	22½	45½	25½	30½	37½	33½		
1890-91 ...	27½	42½	22½	45½	44	34½		
1891-92 ...	19½	45½	25½	34½	31	33		
1892-93 ...	20½	45½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94 ...	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95 ...	30½	49½	22½	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96 ...	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97 ...	15½	32	18½	22½	22½	17½	12½	
1897-98 ...	14½	36	19½	25½	30½	27½	16	
Total ...	23½	42	22½	33½	35	29½		

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for Government Villages, situated in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government Occupied, Unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6											7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1866-67	100,045	8,83,604	44	...	44	8,83,650	4,920	19,545	464	33,377	1,19,236	45,402	138,343	5,21,475	4,39,516	...	...	...
1867-68	100,370	8,91,222	...	...	...	8,91,222	4,880	19,391	664	33,327	1,11,178	39,545	138,457	5,21,791	4,30,431	...	...	...
1868-69	96,342	8,72,748	...	...	...	8,72,748	8,458	20,792	607	33,700	1,10,268	48,834	138,500	5,21,926	4,22,247	...	...	...
1869-70	96,535	8,78,373	...	...	...	8,78,373	8,347	20,468	1,418	33,719	1,10,489	49,967	138,691	5,22,309	4,22,667	...	...	...
1870-71	97,902	8,72,173	...	...	...	8,72,173	7,068	31,041	1,368	33,697	1,19,378	49,988	139,697	5,22,623	4,22,509	...	...	...
Average	94,317	8,78,631	9	...	9	8,78,612	6,734	25,864	956	33,864	1,17,524	49,143	138,815	5,23,999	4,25,711	...	...	...
1871-72	99,518	4,32,341	74,579	...	54,579	3,57,762	8,342	25,081	1,818	35,592	1,53,987	63,016	143,592	6,11,309	4,21,096	...	...	...
1872-73	100,336	4,23,173	27	...	27	4,23,146	6,864	26,775	1,470	36,565	1,53,713	61,973	144,765	6,03,661	4,26,569	...	...	...
1873-74	99,067	4,37,586	508	...	508	4,37,078	7,342	17,780	1,366	35,411	1,53,942	62,064	142,810	5,99,317	4,30,628	...	...	...
1874-75	99,500	4,37,049	654	...	654	4,36,395	6,020	17,264	1,268	35,621	1,55,649	62,126	141,441	6,00,156	4,30,804	...	...	...
1875-76	99,822	4,36,855	468	...	468	4,36,387	6,023	17,584	1,498	35,506	1,55,770	62,024	141,451	6,00,309	4,30,909	...	...	...
1876-77	99,849	4,26,917	481	...	481	4,26,436	5,904	17,506	1,604	35,592	1,55,790	61,981	141,435	6,00,169	4,30,921	...	...	...
1877-78	100,123	4,27,374	325	...	325	4,27,049	5,940	17,299	682	35,623	1,55,909	61,849	141,624	6,00,281	4,30,630	...	...	...
1878-79	99,990	4,27,280	345	...	345	4,26,935	6,069	17,437	1,122	35,564	1,55,977	61,834	141,629	6,00,374	4,30,821	...	...	...
1879-80	99,447	4,25,409	220	...	220	4,24,423	6,680	19,426	4,418	35,522	1,55,691	61,781	141,659	6,00,426	4,30,622	...	...	...
Average	99,880	4,27,107	3,701	...	3,701	4,18,406	6,794	19,673	1,622	35,586	1,55,086	61,961	142,266	6,01,765	4,31,699	...	...	...
1880-81	98,689	4,22,371	1,268	...	1,268	4,21,103	7,538	22,991	1,421	35,420	1,55,008	61,967	141,645	6,00,365	4,30,906	...	...	...
1881-82	97,723	4,18,827	817	...	817	4,18,010	8,524	22,821	1,429	35,269	1,54,813	61,036	141,814	6,00,191	4,30,536	...	...	...
1882-83	95,019	4,12,094	974	...	974	4,11,120	10,691	24,887	1,705	34,915	1,52,275	59,967	141,625	5,99,956	4,22,892	...	...	...
1883-84	95,223	4,09,475	423	...	423	4,09,052	11,663	23,877	1,800	34,968	1,52,068	59,326	141,812	5,99,917	4,20,124	...	...	...
1884-85	95,797	4,11,260	378	...	378	4,10,882	11,230	23,968	1,553	34,553	1,51,591	59,906	141,590	5,99,909	4,21,430	...	...	...
1885-86	97,040	4,15,569	499	...	499	4,15,070	10,042	22,989	1,794	34,478	1,51,267	58,864	141,560	5,99,778	4,25,718	...	...	...
1886-87	97,993	4,19,387	441	...	441	4,18,946	9,064	20,005	1,722	34,468	1,51,206	58,864	141,522	5,99,601	4,20,619	...	...	...
1887-88	99,393	4,24,614	463	...	463	4,24,151	8,003	24,063	1,244	34,480	1,51,195	57,820	141,926	5,99,972	4,24,225	...	...	...
1888-89	99,754	4,25,943	463	...	463	4,25,479	7,645	22,812	1,307	34,457	1,51,180	58,222	141,926	5,99,924	4,25,609	...	...	...
Average	97,512	4,17,727	627	...	627	4,17,100	9,320	22,877	1,560	34,746	1,52,322	59,564	141,640	5,99,946	4,26,224	...	...	...
1889-90	100,020	4,27,024	395	...	395	4,26,629	7,374	21,752	1,228	34,429	1,51,154	58,802	141,920	5,99,971	4,26,668	...	...	...
1890-91	100,622	4,22,426	422	...	422	4,22,004	6,719	19,244	1,216	34,412	1,51,107	58,787	141,819	5,99,679	4,26,996	...	...	...
1891-92	100,750	4,29,621	456	...	456	4,29,165	6,391	19,022	1,200	34,412	1,51,109	59,786	141,599	5,99,642	4,26,341	...	...	...
1892-93	101,028	4,30,828	646	...	646	4,30,182	6,149	18,182	1,205	34,417	1,51,106	59,796	141,652	6,00,174	4,30,229	...	...	...
1893-94	101,716	4,22,617	667	...	667	4,21,950	5,585	16,617	1,112	34,412	1,51,109	58,792	141,729	6,00,542	4,21,625	...	...	...
1894-95	101,725	4,22,702	909	...	909	4,21,794	5,626	16,624	1,278	34,412	1,51,112	58,794	141,920	6,00,749	4,21,775	...	...	...
1895-96	101,722	4,22,704	627	...	627	4,21,717	5,605	16,282	1,145	34,419	1,51,111	58,792	141,806	6,00,698	4,21,600	...	...	...
1896-97	101,424	4,21,614	1,028	...	1,028	4,20,586	5,222	17,820	1,222	34,411	1,51,078	58,789	141,772	6,00,542	4,20,546	...	...	...
1897-98	101,225	4,21,222	1,200	...	1,200	4,20,022	6,022	18,209	1,211	34,409	1,51,071	58,785	141,759	6,00,512	4,20,198	...	...	...
Average	101,125	4,20,872	722	...	722	4,20,021	6,151	18,240	1,250	34,422	1,51,105	58,792	141,761	6,00,518	4,20,122	...	...	...

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Group I			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
*1	Ankleshwar ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,008	4,274	4 3 10	23	237	10 4 10	73	5 4 73	7 13 7	1,104	5,064	4 9 8
2	Pánod ...	I	6 8	.....	330	1,576	4 13 6	5	38	7 9 7	...	...	...	335	1,616	4 13 3
3	Pungám ...	I	6 8	.....	628	3,343	5 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	3,343	5 5 10
4	Haripura ...	I	6 8	8 0	685	4,454	6 8 0	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 8	765	5,182	6 13 10
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,108	6,193	5 9 7	3	11	5 8 0	303	2,296	7 9 8	1,410	8,600	6 0 5
6	Diwa Hora Páti ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,161	7,092	6 0 11	1	6	6 0 0	282	2,193	7 13 4	1,444	9,230	6 6 3
*7	Divl ...	I	6 8	8 0	245	1,113	4 8 5	13	162	9 0 0	159	1,265	8 1 4	423	2,560	6 0 10
8	Choráti ...	I	6 8	8 0	291	1,181	6 2 11	102	999	9 11 2	19	131	6 14 4	313	2,301	7 6 0
9	Survádl ...	I	6 8	.....	455	2,377	5 10 7	20	290	11 9 0	...	...	...	472	2,397	6 14 3
10	Anáda ...	I	6 8	.....	1,161	6,967	5 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,967	5 14 8
*11	Chhápara ...	I	6 8	8 0	78	590	7 12 3	...	...	...	68	613	12 7 11	141	1,402	2 15 1
*12	Sámor ...	I	6 8	.....	666	3,593	5 6 1	14	119	8 8 0	...	...	...	680	3,701	5 7 1
*13	Mándwa Bujrag ...	I	6 8	8 0	313	3,304	7 9 8	...	...	...	393	3,681	9 6 3	305	7,485	8 4 4
Total of Group I			...	...	9,221	46,568	5 10 8	135	1,792	9 19 1	627	5,221	9 14 6	9,769	60,063	6 3 5
Group II																
14	Gadhhol ...	I	6 8	.....	1,060	4,105	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	4,105	3 14 0
15	Piráman ...	II	6 0	.....	2,053	7,472	3 10 3	27	262	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,079	7,734	3 11 6
16	Boridra ...	II	6 0	.....	1,111	5,543	4 12 10	5	41	8 2 3	...	...	...	1,119	5,589	5 0 1
17	Nágai ...	II	6 0	.....	799	3,775	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,776	4 11 6
18	Bajod ...	II	6 0	.....	3,067	15,769	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,067	15,769	5 2 6
19	Hánnot ...	II	6 0	.....	269	1,505	5 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,505	5 9 6
20	Pánoll ...	II	6 0	.....	2,544	11,349	4 6 8	42	433	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,668	11,674	4 8 3
Total of Group II			...	...	10,823	49,410	4 8 7	75	736	9 13 0	...	...	...	10,967	50,145	4 9 3
Group III																
*21	Páadi Ambheta ...	III	5 8	.....	313	1,225	3 11 1	5	31	6 3 2	...	...	...	339	1,316	3 11 3
22	Telod ...	III	5 8	.....	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	592	2,767	4 10 0
*23	Asta ...	III	5 8	.....	1,198	5,072	4 11 8	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,071	4 11 10
*24	Mángrol ...	III	5 8	.....	535	2,438	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,438	4 8 11
*25	Utráí ...	III	5 8	.....	608	2,653	4 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	2,653	4 5 10

on Government Occupied Land.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rica.			Bhattha.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhattha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
<i>Group I.</i>																	
0 0	...	1,068	5,089	4 11 6	{N. 10 O. 29}	98 304	9 12 10 10 7 9	...	...	...	1,105	5,441	4 14 9	+7 02	Ankleshwar ...	1*
0 0	...	830	1,708	5 2 10	{N. 1 O. 2}	6 18	6 0 0 6 8 0	...	...	...	333	1,727	5 3 0	+6 87	Pánod ...	2
0 0	8 0	582	3,410	5 18 9	...	...	...	41	353	8 8 0	623	3,763	6 0 8	+12 56	Pungám ...	3
0 0	8 0	823	3,792	6 1 5	...	...	...	131	1,226	9 5 9	754	5,018	6 10 6	-3 16	Haripura ...	4
0 0	...	1,407	6,064	6 5 11	{N. ... O. 3}	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	6,935	6 6 0	+5 71	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	5
0 0	...	1,442	9,368	6 8 2	{N. ... O. 1}	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	9,361	6 8 2	+1 74	Diwa Hora Páti ...	6
0 0	8 0	384	1,989	6 2 8	{N. 8 O. 18}	54 171	6 13 0 9 8 0	72	447	6 3 4	423	2,661	6 4 11	+3 95	Divi ...	7	
0 0	...	196	1,164	5 15 0	{N. 14 O. 103}	138 1,031	9 8 0 10 1 2	...	...	...	312	2,328	7 7 5	+1 17	Chordal ...	8
0 0	...	411	2,130	4 11 8	{N. 4 O. 19}	73 205	8 4 0 10 12 4	...	...	...	474	2,358	4 15 7	-15 70	Survádi ...	9
0 0	...	1,134	6,140	5 6 8	{N. 27 O. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,850	5 7 7	-7 44	Andáda ...	10
0 0	8 0	76	530	7 1 1	...	...	...	65	799	12 4 8	141	1,329	9 6 10	-5 21	Chhápara ...	11*
0 0	8 0	642	3,155	4 14 8	{N. 6 O. 14}	46 131	7 10 2 8 10 3	18	179	9 15 1	680	3,501	5 2 5	-5 40	Sámor ...	12*	
0 0	8 0	473	2,310	7 0 2	{N. 4 O. ...}	...	...	429	3,957	9 3 7	906	7,303	8 1 0	-2 43	Mándwa Bujrag ...	13*
...	...	8,746	50,713	5 12 9	{N. 74 O. 167}	616 1,871	8 5 2 10 0 1	756	6,061	9 3 4	9,763	60,181	6 2 7	+0 15	Total of Group I.		
<i>Group II.</i>																	
5 8	...	1,040	4,650	4 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	4,650	4 6 11	+13 28	Gadkhol ...	14
5 8	...	2,052	8,527	4 2 6	{N. ... O. 26}	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	8,788	4 3 8	+13 60	Piráman ...	15
5 8	...	1,114	5,092	4 9 2	{N. ... O. 1}	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	5,170	4 9 2	-8 08	Bordra ...	16
5 8	...	799	3,573	4 7 7	{N. ... O. 1}	...	...	...	...	...	800	3,574	4 7 6	-5 35	Nágai ...	17
5 8	...	3,048	14,940	4 14 5	{N. ... O. 4}	...	...	...	...	...	3,052	14,968	4 14 6	-5 08	Sajod ...	18
5 8	...	376	1,368	4 14 8	{N. ... O. ...}	...	...	...	...	...	378	1,368	4 14 9	-9 10	Hánsot ...	19
5 8	...	2,534	11,374	4 7 2	{N. 10 O. 42}	76 274	7 9 7 8 14 6	...	...	...	2,538	11,734	4 8 6	+0 43	Pánoli ...	20
...	...	10,873	49,414	4 8 8	{N. 16 O. 70}	114 842	7 2 0 9 2 9	...	...	...	10,958	50,170	4 9 2	+0 05	Total of Group II.	
<i>Group III.</i>																	
5 0	...	347	1,291	3 11 6	{N. 1 O. 8}	8 32	3 0 0 6 6 5	...	...	...	353	1,325	3 12 1	+0 76	Páedi Ambhata ...	21
5 0	...	603	2,675	4 7 0	{N. 1 O. 1}	8 1	3 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	605	2,679	4 6 10	-2 18	Telod ...	22
5 0	...	1,197	5,521	4 9 10	{N. 1 O. 1}	8 9	7 6 0 9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,527	4 9 11	-2 52	Asta ...	23*
5 0	...	581	2,194	4 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	2,194	4 3 1	-10 01	Mángroi ...	24*
5 0	...	609	2,565	4 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	2,565	4 5 9	-0 08	Utráj ...	25

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bháttha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bháttha and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
26	Ganpatpura ...	III	5 8	...	52	228	4 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	228	4 6 2
27	Mandwa Matied ...	III	5 8	.....	507	2,850	4 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	2,850	4 0 8
28	Mátied... ..	III	5 8	.....	933	3,684	3 15 2	9	27	9 0 0	...	...	...	936	3,711	3 15 5
29	Mothia	III	5 8	.....	727	2,667	3 8 6	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	735	2,622	3 9 1
30	Shera	III	5 8	.....	919	4,104	4 7 5	24	241	10 0 8	...	...	...	943	4,345	4 9 9
31	Digas	III	5 8	.....	1,125	5,061	4 8 0	14	143	10 8 5	...	...	...	1,139	5,204	4 9 1
32	Sarbhán	III	5 8	.....	1,098	4,488	4 2 1	62	466	7 8 3	...	...	...	1,148	4,854	4 5 0
33	Káhnwá	III	5 8	.....	245	908	4 0 10	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	249	1,018	4 1 5
34	Karmáil	III	5 8	.....	512	1,973	3 13 8	6	43	7 2 8	...	...	...	518	2,016	3 14 3
35	Ravidra	III	5 8	.....	1,164	5,307	4 8 11	43	406	9 7 1	...	...	...	1,207	5,713	4 11 9
36	Umarbár	III	5 8	.....	209	723	3 7 4	2	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 9
37	Saphipura	III	5 8	.....	504	2,012	3 15 10	27	213	8 1 2	...	...	...	531	2,230	4 3 2
38	Umarwára	III	5 8	.....	3,206	11,688	3 9 3	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	3,310	12,030	3 10 2
39	Kápodra	III	5 8	.....	382	1,364	3 4 6	46	401	6 11 6	...	...	...	418	1,655	3 13 10
40	Sanjálí... ..	III	5 8	.....	698	2,875	4 1 11	30	262	6 11 9	...	...	...	728	3,137	4 4 11
41	Khárád	III	5 8	.....	2,170	7,989	3 10 11	39	388	9 7 0	...	...	...	2,209	8,367	3 12 6
42	Bákról	III	5 8	.....	330	3,047	3 4 5	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	349	3,224	3 6 4
43	Bhádl	III	5 8	.....	1,462	5,851	3 13 10	28	293	10 7 5	...	...	...	1,490	5,944	3 15 10
44	Kosandl	III	5 8	.....	2,536	8,874	3 8 0	46	456	9 14 7	...	...	...	2,582	9,320	3 9 10
45	Bhadkodra	III	5 8	.....	1,185	4,620	4 1 1	48	375	7 13 0	...	...	...	1,233	5,195	4 3 5
46	Jitáil	III	5 8	6 0 0	2,155	7,075	3 4 6	90	809	6 15 10	9	30	9 14 3	2,254	7,964	3 8 6
47	Sárngpur	III	5 8	.....	789	2,963	3 12 1	12	96	6 0 0	...	...	...	801	3,059	3 13 1
48	Motáil	III	5 8	.....	284	959	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	959	3 6 0
	Total of Group III ...	...	...	.....	27,126	1,05,198	3 14 1	602	5,257	6 11 9	9	80	9 14 3	27,737	1,10,533	3 15 9
	<i>Group IV.</i>															
49	Kalam	IV	5 0	.....	741	3,160	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	3,164	4 4 8
50	Alwa	IV	5 0	.....	734	3,375	4 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,377	4 9 7
51	Sáen	IV	5 0	.....	1,056	4,325	4 1 6	4	81	7 13 0	...	...	...	1,060	4,356	4 1 9
52	Bádodra	IV	5 0	.....	662	2,990	4 8 3	26	203	7 12 11	...	...	...	688	3,193	4 10 3
53	Wánsnoll	IV	5 0	.....	334	1,000	4 2 8	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	338	1,025	4 3 0
54	Ambheta	IV	5 0	.....	628	3,258	3 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	3,253	3 14 11
55	Katpor... ..	IV	5 0	.....	3,031	11,559	3 12 5	152	1,205	7 14 10	...	...	...	3,213	12,784	3 15 7

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
Dry-crop Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group III—continued.</i>		
5 0	...	52	154	2 15 5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	52	154	2 15 5	-22.46	Ganpatpura ...	26
5 0	...	510	2,044	4 0 2	{ N. O. ... 1	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	511	2,052	4 0 3	+0.10	Māndwa Māfied ...	27
5 0	...	934	3,356	4 2 1	{ N. O. ... 2	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	936	3,370	4 2 2	+4.28	Māfied ...	23
5 0	...	726	2,715	3 11 10	{ N. O. ... 6	...	6 13 4	...	...	...	732	2,756	3 12 3	+5.11	Mothia ...	29
5 0	...	911	3,640	3 15 11	{ N. O. ... 24	...	9 2 0	...	...	...	935	3,859	4 2 0	-11.19	Shera ...	30
5 0	...	1,125	5,226	4 10 4	{ N. O. ... 14	...	8 11 5	...	...	...	1,133	5,348	4 11 2	+2.77	Digas ...	31
5 0	...	1,081	5,229	4 12 6	{ N. O. ... 3	...	5 12 0	...	...	...	1,143	5,741	5 0 0	+15.90	Sarthān ...	32
5 0	...	240	1,107	4 7 2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	240	1,107	4 7 2	+8.74	Kāhānwa ...	33
5 0	...	511	2,063	4 0 7	{ N. O. ... 4	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	517	2,114	4 1 5	+4.66	Karmāli ...	34
5 0	...	1,157	4,813	4 2 7	{ N. O. ... 8	...	8 4 0	...	...	...	1,205	5,228	4 5 5	-8.49	Ravidra ...	35
5 0	...	209	660	3 2 6	{ N. O. ... 3	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	211	671	3 2 11	-8.71	Umārbār ...	33
5 0	...	606	1,949	3 13 7	{ N. O. ... 25	...	8 12 10	...	...	...	631	2,103	4 1 4	-8.78	Saphipura ...	37
5 0	...	3,200	13,027	3 15 11	{ N. O. ... 5	...	6 12 10	...	...	...	3,309	13,479	4 1 3	+12.04	Umārwāra ...	38
5 0	...	384	1,313	3 6 11	{ N. O. ... 1	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	428	1,695	3 15 4	+2.42	Kāpōdra ...	39
5 0	...	695	2,392	4 2 7	{ N. O. ... 3	...	6 5 4	...	...	...	738	3,154	4 6 0	+1.53	Fānājāli ...	40
5 0	...	2,170	8,234	3 12 10	{ N. O. ... 4	...	4 4 0	...	...	...	2,211	8,561	3 14 0	+2.43	Khārdi ...	41
5 0	...	928	3,620	3 14 6	{ N. O. ... 1	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	949	3,836	4 0 2	+18.05	Bākroi ...	42
5 0	...	1,461	5,044	3 7 3	{ N. O. ... 2	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,480	5,291	3 6 10	-10.99	Bhādi ...	43
5 0	...	2,530	9,337	3 10 10	{ N. O. ... 1	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	2,534	9,780	3 12 7	+4.82	Kosāndi ...	44
5 0	...	1,135	4,393	3 11 4	{ N. O. ... 1	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	1,333	4,710	3 13 1	-9.34	Bhādkodra ...	45
5 0	6 0 0	2,116	7,153	3 6 4	{ N. O. ... 4	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	2,333	8,023	3 9 0	+0.76	Jitāli ...	46
5 0	...	778	2,859	3 10 11	{ N. O. ... 4	...	5 12 0	...	...	...	792	2,956	3 11 9	-3.37	Sārangpur ...	47
5 0	...	284	891	3 2 2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	284	891	3 2 2	-7.09	Motāli ...	48
...	...	27,066	1,08,533	3 15 0	{ N. O. ... 40	...	6 3 11	...	...	...	27,724	1,11,841	4 0 7	+1.18	Total of Group III.	
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
4 8	...	741	3,063	4 2 2	{ N. O. ... 1	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	743	3,071	4 2 9	-3.55	Kalam ...	49
4 8	...	732	2,633	3 12 11	{ N. O. ... 1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	733	2,634	3 12 10	-16.08	Alva ...	50
4 8	...	1,060	3,935	3 10 11	{ N. O. ... 4	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	1,064	3,945	3 11 4	-9.41	Sien ...	51
4 8	...	671	2,647	3 15 1	{ N. O. ... 16	...	7 2 0	...	...	...	667	2,761	4 0 6	-15.63	Bādodra ...	52
4 8	...	330	1,381	3 9 5	{ N. O. ... 1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	330	1,409	3 9 10	-13.29	Wārnoli ...	53
4 8	...	325	3,322	3 10 6	{ N. O. ... 1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	329	3,080	3 10 6	-7.00	Ambheta ...	54
4 8	...	3,053	10,511	3 5 6	{ N. O. ... 1	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	3,201	11,262	3 8 4	-11.77	Katpor ...	55

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatia and Bāgyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Ba. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
56	Wamleshwar ...	IV	5 0	.....	702	3,034	4 5 2	21	174	8 4 7	...	...	...	723	3,208	4 7 0
57	Kantājāl ...	IV	5 0	.....	917	3,493	3 11 7	64	432	6 12 0	...	...	...	981	2,930	3 15 9
58	Samli ...	IV	5 0	.....	639	2,405	3 12 3	37	259	7 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,665	3 15 1
59	Jetpor ...	IV	5 0	.....	554	1,958	3 8 7	25	174	6 15 4	...	...	...	579	2,132	3 10 11
60	Ankalwa ...	IV	5 0	.....	976	3,874	3 15 8	63	545	8 10 5	...	...	...	1,039	4,419	4 4 1
61	Dhamrād ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,589	5,189	4 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	5,159	4 0 5
62	Wadhwan ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,319	5,271	3 15 11	21	181	8 9 11	...	...	...	1,340	5,452	4 1 1
63	Dantrāi ...	IV	5 0	.....	861	3,636	4 3 7	39	298	7 10 3	...	...	...	900	3,934	4 5 11
64	Obhiodra ...	IV	5 0	.....	701	2,955	4 3 5	3	18	6 0 0	...	...	...	704	2,973	4 3 7
65	Boholā ...	IV	5 0	.....	775	3,032	4 11 0	11	85	7 11 8	...	...	...	786	3,717	4 11 8
66	Mālanpor ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,036	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	4,066	4 0 7
67	Allādra ...	IV	5 0	.....	532	2,244	4 3 0	9	76	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,320	4 4 7
68	Bālotā ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,569	6,076	3 14 0	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,571	6,089	3 14 0
69	Ilāv ...	IV	5 0	.....	2,328	9,018	3 14 8	79	576	7 4 8	...	...	...	2,387	9,594	4 0 4
70	Shāhol ...	IV	5 0	.....	900	3,627	4 0 7	31	239	7 11 4	...	...	...	931	3,866	4 2 5
71	Anātm ...	IV	5 0	.....	972	4,144	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	985	4,269	4 5 4
72	Obhā ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,930	8,112	4 3 3	14	106	7 9 2	...	...	...	1,944	8,218	4 3 8
73	Sunev Khurd ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,034	4,499	4 6 4	33	219	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,067	4,718	4 7 5
74	Rāema ...	IV	5 0	.....	579	2,215	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	2,215	3 13 3
75	Waner ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,587	6,130	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	6,130	3 13 8
76	Amarapura ...	IV	5 0	.....	502	1,402	3 12 8	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	504	1,415	3 12 11
77	Uchāli ...	IV	5 0	.....	696	2,103	3 0 8	9	75	6 5 4	...	...	...	705	2,183	3 1 7
78	Karāvel ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,350	4,235	3 7 0	3	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,353	4,315	3 7 1
79	Awādar ...	IV	5 0	6 0	733	3,343	3 3 3	20	147	7 5 7	7	64	9 2 3	760	2,554	3 5 9
80	Piprod ...	IV	5 0	6 0	432	1,452	3 6 6	4	36	9 0 0	32	213	6 10 6	468	1,701	3 10 2
81	Pārdi Mukha ...	IV	5 0	...	384	1,160	3 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,162	3 0 3
82	Shengpur ...	IV	5 0	6 0	1,753	5,967	3 6 6	106	970	9 2 8	13	97	8 1 4	1,871	7,034	3 12 3
	Total of Group IV.	...	...	.....	34,357	1,33,598	3 14 3	798	3,253	7 13 4	51	374	7 5 4	35,206	1,40,215	3 15 9
	<i>Group V.</i>															
83	Hajēt ...	III	5 8	.....	787	3,166	4 0 4	44	344	7 13 1	...	...	...	831	3,510	4 3 7
84	Telwa ...	III	5 8	.....	690	2,293	4 3 2	10	87	8 11 3	...	...	...	690	2,943	4 4 3
85	Piludra ...	III	5 9	.....	1,032	4,057	3 14 11	12	71	5 14 6	...	...	...	1,044	4,128	3 15 3

—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.						
Dry-crop Rice.	Bhātha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group IV—contd.		
4 8	...	899	2,612	3 11 9	{ N. 2 O. 13	9 48 0	6 9 10	...	...	...	714	2,727	3 12 8	-15-62	Wamleshwar ...	56*
4 8	...	912	2,423	3 10 8	{ N. 19 O. 62	41 3 2 6	390 6 4 6	...	...	...	937	2,954	3 14 3	-3-59	Kantīājāl ...	57
4 8	...	631	2,083	3 4 10	{ N. 2 O. 36	42 4 10 8	223 6 3 1	...	...	...	676	2,343	3 7 7	-11-89	Samli ...	58*
4 8	...	553	1,930	3 7 8	{ N. ... O. 25	176 7 0 8	...	...	...	...	580	2,106	3 10 1	-1-22	Jetpor ...	59
4 8	...	976	3,533	3 9 11	{ N. 1 O. 61	1 1 0 0	428 7 0 8	...	...	...	1,038	3,963	3 13 1	-10-34	Ankalwa ...	60
4 8	...	1,287	4,078	3 10 2	{ N. 2 O. ...	11 5 8 0	...	...	...	...	1,339	4,687	3 10 2	-9-67	Dhamrād ...	61
4 8	...	1,323	4,664	3 8 5	{ N. ... O. 21	156 7 8 10	...	...	...	...	1,344	4,820	3 9 5	-11-59	Wadhvān ...	62
4 8	...	861	3,331	3 13 11	{ N. 1 O. 38	1 1 0 0	285 7 8 0	...	...	...	900	3,617	4 0 4	-8-06	Dantrāi ...	63
4 8	...	704	2,783	3 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	2,783	3 15 3	-6-33	Chhildra ...	64
4 8	...	778	3,083	3 15 7	{ N. ... O. 10	81 8 1 7	...	...	...	...	786	3,164	4 0 5	-14-68	Boholāv ...	65*
4 8	...	1,008	3,600	3 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	3,600	3 9 2	-11-46	Mālanpor ...	66
4 8	...	832	2,105	3 15 4	{ N. 1 O. 8	1 1 0 0	60 8 10 0	...	...	...	641	2,175	4 0 4	-6-25	Alīādra ...	67*
4 8	...	1,503	5,421	3 7 4	{ N. 1 O. 2	1 1 0 0	10 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,571	5,432	3 7 4	-10-78	Bālotā ...	68*
4 8	...	2,334	8,281	3 8 9	{ N. ... O. 76	537 7 1 1	...	...	...	...	2,410	8,618	3 10 7	-9-09	Ilāv ...	69
4 8	...	901	3,180	3 13 5	{ N. 1 O. 31	4 4 0 0	301 6 7 9	...	...	...	933	3,665	3 14 10	-5-20	Shāhol ...	70*
4 8	...	972	3,736	3 13 6	{ N. ... O. 13	98 7 1 3	...	...	...	...	985	3,523	3 14 3	-10-33	Asārma ...	71
4 8	...	1,923	7,332	3 12 10	{ N. 1 O. 13	8 8 0 0	86 6 9 10	...	...	...	1,942	7,428	3 13 2	-9-64	Obha ...	72*
4 8	...	1,025	4,118	4 0 2	{ N. ... O. 22	224 7 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,067	4,337	4 4 8	-8-08	Sunev Khurd ...	73
4 8	...	583	1,963	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	1,963	3 6 0	-11-38	Rāema ...	74
4 8	...	1,587	5,560	3 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	5,560	3 8 1	-9-15	Waner ...	75*
4 8	...	504	1,459	2 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,459	2 14 4	+3-11	Amratpara ...	76
4 8	...	676	1,793	3 10 6	{ N. ... O. 7	40 5 11 5	...	...	...	...	628	1,936	3 11 0	-15-89	Uchālī ...	77*
4 8	...	1,246	4,179	3 5 8	{ N. ... O. 9	15 5 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,246	4,191	3 5 9	-2-80	Kardhol ...	78
4 8	0 0	717	3,030	2 13 4	{ N. 2 O. 20	12 4 0 0	143 7 1 7	17	137	6 0 11	737	2,321	3 1 1	-9-12	Awādar ...	79	
4 8	0 0	434	1,422	3 4 5	{ N. 1 O. 4	7 7 0 0	33 8 0 0	23	107	6 7 0	471	1,669	3 8 8	-1-84	Piprod ...	80	
4 8	...	381	1,145	2 15 8	{ N. ... O. 1	2 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	326	1,147	2 15 9	-1-29	Pārdī Mukha ...	81
4 8	0 0	1,717	5,463	3 1 11	{ N. 9 O. 103	47 5 3 7	605 3 8 4	13	93	7 12 0	1,871	6,457	3 7 3	-8-20	Shengpar ...	82	
4 8	...	34,339	1,21,261	3 9 6	{ N. 48 O. 752	190 3 15 4	5,368 7 3 3	61	437	7 3 7	35,200	1,27,346	3 9 10	-9-25	Total of Group IV.		
Group V.																	
4 0	...	773	2,700	3 7 8	{ N. ... O. 43	271 6 7 3	...	...	...	...	820	2,971	3 10 0	-15-36	Hajāt ...	83
4 0	...	676	2,535	3 13 0	{ N. 2 O. 9	12 4 5 4	57 6 5 4	...	...	...	683	2,605	3 13 7	-11-46	Telwa ...	84
4 0	...	1,034	3,514	3 6 5	{ N. ... O. 11	73 6 3 9	...	...	...	...	1,046	3,595	3 6 11	-11-23	Piludra ...	85

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop Rice.	Bhatha and Bhagyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group V— continued.</i>		Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
86	Adol	III	5 8	.....	1,001	3,691	3 11 0	88	219	8 13 9	...	...	...	1,037	4,010	3 13
87	Aloj	III	5 8	.....	1,021	4,087	4 0 1	24	169	7 0 8	...	...	...	1,045	4,256	4 1
88	Motwan	IV	5 0	.....	690	2,893	4 3 1	13	104	8 0 0	...	...	...	703	2,997	4 4
89	Bohid	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,165	4 2 2	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	1,015	4,220	4 2
90	Pardi Edris	IV	5 0	.....	842	3,148	3 11 10	25	185	7 6 5	...	...	...	867	3,333	3 13
91	Kathdra	IV	5 0	.....	680	2,673	3 14 11	30	258	8 9 7	...	...	...	710	2,931	4 2
92	Adadra	IV	5 0	.....	671	2,393	3 9 1	5	44	6 12 10	...	...	...	676	2,437	3 9
93	Ghodadra	IV	5 0	.....	673	2,191	3 4 2	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	695	2,358	3 6
94	Pandwai	IV	5 0	.....	431	1,454	3 6 0	2	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	433	1,475	3 6
95	Amod	IV	5 0	.....	408	1,400	3 7 2	16	120	8 2 0	...	...	...	423	1,530	3 10
96	Kharach	IV	5 0	.....	681	2,030	3 8 8	23	274	7 3 4	...	...	...	699	2,310	3 7
97	Panjroli	IV	5 0	.....	658	2,339	3 8 11	2	16	8 0 0	...	...	...	660	2,355	3 9
98	Dungra	IV	5 0	.....	612	2,904	3 9 3	11	88	8 0 0	...	...	...	623	2,992	3 10
99	Shlodra	IV	5 0	.....	1,053	3,433	4 5 3	67	533	9 2 6	...	...	...	2,010	6,975	4 7
100	Kudadra	IV	5 0	.....	653	2,441	3 11 10	13	119	9 2 6	...	...	...	666	2,560	3 12
101	Parwat ^s	IV	5 0	.....	1,002	3,808	3 12 10	39	321	6 3 8	...	...	...	1,041	4,129	3 15
*102	Suney Kala	IV	5 0	.....	1,559	6,460	4 2 4	51	359	7 0 6	...	...	...	1,610	6,819	4 3
	Total of Group V...	...	...	.....	17,188	66,615	3 14 0	459	3,653	7 15 4	...	...	...	17,647	70,269	3 15
	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	.....	97,784	4,01,399	4 1 3	2,119	17,681	8 5 6	587 B A 835	5,075 g a y a t. 6,477	9 10 6 7 12 1	101,325	4,31,232	4 4

Explanation:—

O.—old rice.

N.—new rice.

* Bhagdari Villages.

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhátba.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Bhátba.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0	...	1,002	3,613	3 9 8	{ N. 1 O. 85	5 234	5 0 0 7 1 5	...	...	...	1,036	3,363	3 11 7	-3'94	Adol ...	86
4 0	...	1,018	3,209	3 2 5	{ W. 2 O. 24	9 157	4 8 0 6 8 8	...	...	...	1,044	3,375	3 3 9	-20'70	Aloj ...	87
4 0	...	667	2,455	3 9 2	{ N. 4 O. 13	23 94	5 12 0 6 7 5	...	...	...	704	2,563	3 10 3	-14'51	Motwán ...	88
4 0	...	1,005	3,406	3 6 3	{ N. 1 O. 9	6 41	6 0 0 4 8 11	...	...	...	1,015	3,453	3 6 5	-13'18	Rohid ...	89
4 0	...	539	2,766	3 4 9	{ N. 1 O. 25	2 175	2 0 0 7 0 0	...	...	...	585	2,943	3 6 5	-11'70	Párdi Edris ...	90
4 0	...	679	2,099	3 1 5	{ N. 1 O. 30	7 234	7 0 0 7 12 10	...	...	...	710	2,340	3 4 7	-20'16	Kathodra ...	91
4 0	...	671	2,143	3 3 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 40	6 10 8	...	...	...	677	2,183	3 3 7	-10'42	Adádra ...	92
4 0	...	668	2,271	3 6 5	{ N. 3 O. 20	15 140	5 0 0 7 0 0	...	...	...	691	2,426	3 9 2	+2'68	Ghodádra ...	93
4 0	...	427	1,455	3 6 6	{ N. 3 O. 2	13 19	4 5 4 9 8 4	...	...	...	432	1,487	3 7 1	+0'81	Pándwál ...	94
4 0	...	410	1,392	3 1 3	{ N. ... O. ...	... 88	6 12 4	...	...	...	423	1,380	3 3 1	-11'76	Amod ...	95
4 0	...	629	1,854	2 16 4	{ N. 3 O. 38	9 245	4 8 0 5 7 2	...	...	...	669	2,106	3 2 5	-6'74	Kharach ...	96
4 0	...	659	2,062	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 11	5 8 0	...	...	...	661	2,073	3 2 2	-11'97	Pánjroll ...	97
4 0	...	613	2,542	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 84	7 10 2	...	...	...	623	2,626	3 3 1	-12'23	Dungra ...	98
4 0	...	1,955	6,944	3 8 10	{ N. ... O. ...	... 51	7 0 11	...	...	...	2,006	7,304	3 10 3	-18'62	Shisodra ...	99
4 0	...	652	2,138	3 4 8	{ N. 1 O. 12	7 63	1 0 0 7 13 0	...	...	...	665	2,232	3 5 6	-12'81	Kudádra ...	100
4 0	...	1,043	3,394	3 6 2	{ N. ... O. ...	... 39	7 6 4	...	...	...	1,041	3,679	3 8 6	-10'92	Parwat ...	101
4 0	...	1,585	5,307	3 6 3	{ N. 2 O. 42	9 285	4 8 0 6 12 7	...	...	...	1,609	5,601	3 7 8	-17'86	Sanev Kála ...	102*
...	...	1,719	57,059	3 5 9	{ N. 24 O. 432	112 2,074	4 10 8 6 14 2	...	...	...	17,624	60,755	3 7 2	-13'54	Total of Group V.	
...	...	99,211	335,630	3 14 10	{ N. 311 O. 2,016	1,339 15,082	6 5 6 7 13 6	831	7,523	9 0 10	101,269	4,10,173	4 0 10	-4'88	Grand Total.		

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with Details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group I.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Ankleshwar ...	Ankleshwar.	2,448	485	1,104	69	318	2,448	522	1,105	41	162	10,692	
2	Pánod ...		397	29	335	12	43	396	28	338	14	54	...	
3	Pungam ...		900	118	623	26	81	900	118	623	26	103	585	
4	Haripura ...		940	122	755	28	168	1,037	226	754	22	124	264	
5	Diva Rajput Páti ...		1,729	173	1,410	1	6	1,729	174	1,409	1	5	1,409	
6	Diva Hora Páti ...		1,757	148	1,444	1	8	1,757	149	1,443	1	4	1,953	
7	Divi ...		809	79	423	6	38	808	80	422	6	28	649	
8	Chorási ...		427	10	312	...	...	427	10	312	...	...	...
9	Survádi ...		848	117	475	8	66	846	117	474	8	56	407	
10	Andáda ...		2,018	508	1,611	13	65	2,022	513	1,161	10	36	1,240	
11	Cbhápa ...		399	131	141	46	128	398	130	141	46	143	375	
12	Sámsor ...		1,077	166	680	48	102	1,125	196	680	48	58	542	
13	Mándva Bujrag ...		1,439	328	906	...	...	1,523	361	906	...	...	2,005	
Total of Group I ...			15,238	2,414	9,768	256	1,013	15,416	2,624	9,768	223	607	20,141	
Group II.														
14	Gadhhol ...	Ankleshwar	1,571	141	1,060	2	4	1,573	157	1,049	2	5	384	
15	Piráman ...		2,585	179	2,079	3	9	2,585	177	2,078	5	14	369	
16	Bonidra ...		1,438	120	1,116	76	317	1,437	122	1,115	74	238	509	
17	Nágal ...		1,154	113	800	...	...	1,154	112	800	...	...	476	
18	Sajod ...		4,136	438	3,057	74	269	4,137	441	3,052	77	236	1,985	
19	Hansot ...		3,136	2,752	269	15	57	3,137	2,754	278	5	17	4,436	
20	Pánoli ...	3,200	267	2,566	8	12	3,299	258	2,585	8	11	1,370		
Total of Group II .			17,320	3,999	10,967	173	662	17,322	4,021	10,957	166	521	9,479	
Group III.														
21	Paedi Ambhota ...	Ankleshwar	1,196	635	388	19	39	1,576	1,133	353	1	2	262	
22	Telod ...		865	12	598	8	38	868	16	604	1	2	...	
23	Asta ...		1,923	54	1,199	...	...	1,923	94	1,199	...	...	472	
24	Mángrol ...		901	58	535	...	...	901	61	531	...	...	398	
25	Utrng ...		1,472	457	608	68	32	1,472	458	609	67	71	209	
26	Gaupatpura ...		2,665	1,620	52	779	2,907	2,666	1,620	52	779	1,219	89	
27	Mandva Mátied ...		1,704	759	507	164	329	1,704	863	511	57	159	296	
28	Mátied ...		2,011	355	936	206	770	2,012	423	930	133	507	525	
29	Mothia ...		1,436	143	735	1	6	1,440	149	732	2	4	363	
30	Shera ...		1,861	331	943	178	677	1,858	333	935	181	577	342	
31	Digas ...		2,146	113	1,139	...	...	2,147	114	1,139	...	...	536	
32	Sarthán ...		2,014	127	1,148	90	330	2,017	129	1,146	91	421	572	
33	Káhnava ...		462	19	249	2	12	462	19	249	2	11	72	
34	Karmáli ...		612	22	518	1	2	610	22	517	1	3	232	
35	Ravidra ...		1,675	154	1,207	21	85	1,676	167	1,205	11	32	565	
36	Umarbár ...		244	15	211	...	...	244	15	211	...	...	...
37	Saphipura ...		693	28	531	...	...	694	28	530	1	4	56	
38	Umarwáda ...		3,877	216	3,310	5	14	3,881	221	3,309	5	19	1,044	
39	Kapodra ...		727	100	428	29	91	727	100	428	29	89	640	
40	Sanjabli ...		985	69	728	9	26	986	69	728	9	28	534	
41	bharod ...		2,801	193	2,209	108	269	2,801	193	2,211	106	276	1,204	
42	Bákról ...		1,823	159	949	38	98	1,823	159	949	38	109	373	
43	bhadi ...		1,955	182	1,490	16	51	1,956	182	1,490	17	44	625	
44	Kosamdi ...		3,638	254	2,582	49	143	3,635	254	2,584	46	127	1,201	
45	Bhadkdra ...		1,743	179	1,238	3	5	1,744	180	1,233	3	7	419	
46	Jitáli ...		3,267	358	2,254	19	48	3,267	357	2,253	20	55	1,358	
47	Kárangpur ...		1,360	133	801	34	96	1,353	150	792	33	93	453	
48	Motáli ...		437	111	284	4	12	437	111	284	4	12	293	
Total of Group III.			46,888	7,096	27,737	1,351	6,425	46,885	7,825	27,723	1,637	3,865	13,333	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾—continued.

Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
		Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
					Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group IV.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1 Kalam ...	Ankleshwar	1,104	89	742	...	...	1,104	69	742	...	...	224	
1 Alwa ...		988	41	735	18	47	988	44	733	18	43	167	
1 Sien ...		2,644	489	1,060	1	8	2,645	486	1,064	1	3	631	
2 Bádodra ...		1,143	843	658	16	42	1,142	844	687	16	41	352	
2 Wánanoll ...		696	235	368	7	31	698	240	390	2	7	145	
4 Ambhotá ...		2,367	1,220	828	123	532	2,369	1,332	829	11	37	638	
5 Katpor ...		13,338	8,887	3,213	566	1,329	13,326	9,351	3,201	104	211	1,381	
7 Wamleshwar ...		2,897	1,462	723	94	368	2,895	1,547	714	10	31	397	
7 Kantíajál ...		6,411	5,262	981	102	242	6,412	5,236	987	73	91	644	
3 Samli ...		1,246	413	676	5	18	1,247	419	676	...	...	561	
9 Jetpor ...		983	288	579	...	...	983	287	580	...	...	159	
9 Ankalvá ...		2,672	1,442	1,039	53	184	2,672	1,444	1,038	52	156	314	
1 Ehamrád ...		2,572	596	1,289	224	594	2,573	601	1,289	220	526	541	
2 Wadhwan ...		1,659	140	1,340	...	...	1,660	136	1,345	...	...	331	
2 Dantráí ...		1,299	243	900	60	184	1,300	243	900	56	157	296	
4 Chhílodrá ...		1,205	359	704	7	17	1,205	361	704	5	11	334	
5 Bholá ...		1,045	70	786	19	66	1,044	69	786	19	59	313	
5 Málánpor ...		1,264	128	1,007	22	42	1,266	129	1,008	22	38	252	
7 Aládra ...		909	50	541	8	8	908	49	541	2	8	286	
9 Balota ...		3,254	1,318	1,571	44	125	3,254	1,317	1,571	40	84	619	
9 Iláv ...		3,510	606	2,887	31	69	3,512	584	2,410	30	65	2,086	
9 Sháhol ...		1,292	196	931	4	14	1,297	199	933	4	14	488	
1 Aśrámá ...		1,384	115	985	97	235	1,384	115	985	97	265	423	
2 Obhá ...		2,453	211	1,944	91	273	2,452	209	1,942	94	242	884	
3 Sunevkhurád ...		1,331	101	1,057	1	1	1,325	196	1,057	1	1	766	
4 Raemá ...		1,666	564	579	...	...	1,666	560	582	...	...	390	
5 Wáner ...		2,318	192	1,557	...	...	2,322	196	1,587	...	...	700	
6 Amratpura ...		571	16	504	34	51	571	16	504	34	53	113	
7 Ueháli ...		1,117	238	705	18	36	1,121	267	683	12	25	389	
7 Kardvel ...		1,778	280	1,253	216	597	1,779	235	1,249	216	622	594	
9 Avádar ...	1,164	134	760	124	358	1,214	192	757	120	298	391		
0 Piprad ...	637	63	468	73	226	633	64	471	70	165	163		
1 Párdi Mukha ...	525	33	385	42	87	525	35	385	40	72	211		
2 Shengpur ...	3,344	360	1,871	641	1,623	3,344	360	1,871	641	1,510	1,314		
Total of Group IV.	.....	73,285	26,103	35,206	2,731	7,452	73,341	26,837	35,201	2,011	4,835	17,357	
<i>Group V.</i>													
3 Haját ...	Ankleshwar	1,351	109	831	...	...	1,352	119	820	3	10	329	
4 Talwa ...		932	43	690	22	91	935	51	688	19	71	195	
5 Piludra ...		1,661	101	1,044	109	355	1,659	108	1,045	107	301	852	
6 Adol ...		2,411	181	1,037	87	223	2,411	189	1,036	85	216	607	
7 Aloj ...		1,399	98	1,045	16	45	1,401	99	1,044	18	39	396	
8 Motwán ...		1,061	59	703	18	60	1,062	58	704	18	50	242	
9 Rohid ...		1,537	124	1,015	15	35	1,537	123	1,015	13	22	519	
0 Párdi Fdris ...		1,332	132	867	65	193	1,334	136	865	65	177	446	
1 Kathodra ...		1,280	142	710	...	...	1,280	146	710	...	...	282	
2 Adádra ...		911	62	676	1	1	911	61	677	1	1	240	
3 Ghuládra ...		1,620	213	892	57	141	1,619	223	691	56	147	433	
4 Pandwát ...		971	62	433	1	2	970	62	432	1	2	261	
5 A'med ...		722	51	423	8	11	723	51	423	3	10	167	
6 Kharnch ...		1,805	125	669	409	1,072	1,804	125	669	408	988	619	
7 Pánjroli ...		1,487	237	660	16	57	1,487	236	661	16	46	576	
8 Dunga ...		658	43	323	...	...	653	43	323	...	...	197	
9 Shisodra ...		3,605	232	2,010	60	255	3,603	236	2,006	59	211	825	
10 Kudádra ...		1,173	95	866	...	...	1,173	96	865	...	...	273	
11 Parwat ...	1,376	139	1,041	...	...	1,377	140	1,041	...	...	432		
12 Sunev Kala ...	2,959	109	1,610	38	116	2,949	109	1,610	38	91	608		
Total of Group V.	.....	31,551	2,411	17,647	1,013	2,657	31,554	2,460	17,625	1,005	2,332	8,077	
Grand Total ...	.....	133,782	42,023	101,325	6,025	18,209	134,895	45,297	101,269	5,043	12,410	63,367	

APPENDIX Q⁽²⁾.

Comparative statement showing amount of old well Kasar and new subsoil water assessment.

Number.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.											Percentage increase or decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 52.
		Original well Kasar.	Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Bhatha.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Ankleshwar	23*	71	90	8	11	14	26	...	...	93	127	+7.02
3	Pungam	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.56
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	43*	465	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	463	+5.71
6	Diwa Hora Páti ...	23*	460	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	413	+1.72
7	Divi ... ..	...	141	142	...	...	17	16	...	...	158	158	+3.95
8	Chorási	29*	78	44	14	15	69	60	...	...	158	119	+1.17
9	Survadi	26	82	43	3	3	...	...	...	...	85	46	-15.70
10	Andáda	64	37	24	27	21	...	...	...	...	64	45	-7.44
11	Chhápra	27	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	-5.21
12	Sámor	6	68	37	4	3	...	...	...	...	72	40	-5.40
13	Mándwa Bujrag ...	150	341	261	4	3	...	...	...	...	345	264	-2.43
15	Piráman	17	16	9	...	...	7	5	...	...	23	14	+13.60
19	Hánsot	8	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	-9.10
25	Utráj	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.08
47	Sárangpur	28	23	8	3	1	2	1	...	...	28	10	-3.37
55	Katpur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.77
69	Iláv	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.09
72	Obha	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.64
75	Wáner	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.15
92	Adádra	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.42
	Total ...	534	1,802	1,553	63	58	109	108	...	...	1,973	1,719	-

* Does not show the full assessment on account of wells as in the case of numbers treated as Úttam Bágáyat, the soil and water assessments could not be worked out separately.

No. $\frac{8}{478}$ of 1901.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Poona, 29th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the revision settlement proposals for the Ankleshvar Taluka of the Broach District, prepared by Mr. P. R. Mehta, Assistant Superintendent of Survey. The proposals are forwarded, without remarks, by the District officers, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6057, dated 29th September 1900. The proposals remained some months with the Collector, Mr. Panse, and I regret that no remarks were recorded, especially as my acquaintance with the taluka is limited to that derived from a tour taken with Mr. Mehta in January 1900. The proposals may be considered urgent, because a decrease of assessment is proposed, and I believe that officers well acquainted with the taluka are of opinion that a decrease is necessary. The decrease proposed, however, is only 4.88 per cent. of the whole revenue (or with the application of distance scales 7.2 per cent.), and this is accompanied by not inconsiderable increases in particular villages; increases which, I think, are not defensible. Mr. Mehta has also admitted that further decreases seem desirable. The question for consideration is whether you would be prepared, after such discussion with the District officers as you may think necessary, to support proposals for further decrease of assessment and to recommend them to Government for introduction on the expiry of the present period of guarantee, which comes to an end on the 31st July next.

2. Mr. E. Maconochie was, I believe, requested by Government to collect information on the subject of relinquishments of land in Ankleshvar. This information when available will be most valuable.

3. In paragraph 32 of the report Mr. Mehta points out that the taluka has not prospered; the southern villages are the greatest sufferers; in the west, the land is impregnated with salt, the middle of the group is low-lying and in the east the soil is poor; the classification has also been pitched too high; lands full of kankar, stiff clay in water-logged villages, and soil showing saline efflorescence, are all classed at about 14 annas.

4. The question arises why steps have not been taken to reduce this over-classification. In July 1898, Mr. Mehta reported that the low-lying lands required to have their soil classification reduced by 2 or 4 annas according to the state of the land and the presence of efflorescence. The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Cole, however, pointed out that a reduction of the classification would mean a permanent reduction in value, and that it was possible that in the course of years by drainage or cessation of floods the land might regain its original value. He recommended that the necessary relief should take the form of some remission of the revenue to be assessed at revision settlement. This course was approved by the Survey Commissioner (Mr. Fforde), who remarked that the method followed in Ahmedabad District was to have the lands reclassified by a qualified Circle Inspector, and to make remissions of the difference between the Survey classification and that as revised.

5. I regret the decision arrived at. The land was probably classed too high originally; the prospect of the land improving is remote; and it was our duty, while we had the establishment available, to make the Survey record as correct a representation of existing facts as possible. The classification of the land is too great a task for Circle Inspectors and the annual fixing of remissions is troublesome and unsatisfactory.

6. Mr. Mehta pointed out in his report of July 1898, that a general lowering of the maximum rates, while it would not afford adequate relief to low-lying villages, would on the other hand unnecessarily reduce good soils. In the present proposals he recommends a lowering of the rates from Rs. 5-8-0 or Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8-0 or Rs. 4. This reduction, however, only lowers the average dry-crop assessment from Rs. 3-14-3 to Rs. 3-8-6 the acre in the 4th group, and from Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 3-5-9 in the lowest group. In some villages (e.g. No. 76) the average dry-crop assessment is raised. When recently discussing the subject with me, Mr. Mehta said he thought the rates in these two groups should be lowered

25 per cent. With a rate of Rs. 3, the average assessment would still be Rs. 2-8-3 in the lowest group, which is high for land of the description referred to in paragraph 32 of the present report.

7. As regards the general question whether decrease of assessment is advisable in the higher groups, the chief evidence to be examined is that of prices and that of crop experiments. The prices of food-grains have varied little during the 30 years, as remarked by Mr. Mehta in paragraph 27, but in the price of cotton a downward tendency may be traced.

8. In a petition received from the village of Umarwada in January 1899, it is stated that since the 1st Survey cotton has fallen from Rs. 150—200 per bhar to Rs. 60—85. This is of course exaggerated, but the estimate bears a certain similarity to that made by Colonel Prescott in paragraph 85 of his report on the original settlement: "The average was for 1861—1872, Rs. 113½ a bhar. Dare we assume that the average of the next 30 years will be Rs. 70 per bhar?" This shows that the original settlement was not based on war prices, but on an estimate of what the prices might be expected to become. The average for the preceding 60 years was taken to be Rs. 59 the bhar, and for the following 30 years Rs. 70 per bhar, and it was urged that a rise of 18 per cent. was thus justified. Figures for Ankleshvar are limited to the last 10 years (1888—98), during which the average price per bhar was about Rs. 74. The corresponding average for the Broach Taluka during the same period was Rs. 84, and from figures obtained by Mr. Mehta, and appended to the Broach Settlement Report, it appears that the average price for the 10 years 1878—1888 was Rs. 87 and for the 10 years preceding Rs. 89. The lowest price in the 30 years is Rs. 70 in 1894-95 according to the price register, and Rs. 66 in 1897-98 according to Mr. Mehta's figures. In Appendix N to the present report 15 lbs. the rupee or Rs. 59-60 the bhar is given as the Ankleshvar price both in 1892-93 and in 1897-98. Thus the price has touched the price which Colonel Prescott took as the average for the 60 years preceding the settlement (see paragraph 70 of the original settlement report) and which is little more than half the price prevailing in the years preceding the original settlement. The argument for the 18 per cent. increase cannot be maintained, and an 18 per cent. decrease at the present time would not be unreasonable. Further, although Colonel Prescott anticipated a considerable fall in the price of cotton, he was no doubt encouraged by the prevailing high prices and the consequent prosperity of the taluka to propose increases in assessments known to be already high. In paragraph 75, after enumerating the various causes of prosperity, he pleads for a moderate increase, and expresses the opinion that the survey assessment of Gujarat has already been brought up to highest safe limit. If this were so, that limit must, under the present adverse circumstances, be considerably exceeded. And there is reason to fear that cotton, on which the prosperity of the taluka has depended, will continue to decline in price. The *Times of India* of 13th February last, in discussing this question, observed: "Shipments to Lancashire have almost reached a vanishing point and there are indications that the trade with the Continent is undergoing a corresponding decline, for various reasons not altogether unconnected with the deterioration in the quality of what are still called 'Surats', but are really Surats and much else." There is also reason to fear that the soil is deteriorating from over-production of cotton and that the crop is no longer as profitable as it once was.

9. Some instructive experiments on cotton crops in the Broach Taluka were conducted by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98, the results of which are discussed at pages 12—14 of the compilation. In five experiments, the value of the outturn per acre ranged from Rs. 18-3 to Rs. 30-9-8 and averaged Rs. 25-0-4. The assessment, which exceeded Rs. 5 in each case, averaged Rs. 5-6, and the incidence ranged from 17-76 to 28-81 per cent. and averaged 22-12. The villages bear the same rate as those of the Ankleshvar first group. In each field rice was subordinate to the cotton. The rice was not tested, but was assumed to produce sufficient to pay the assessment. "It has to be remembered, however, that the practice of fallowing is common in the district and that on an average perhaps one-fourth of the holding of a good cultivator is fallowed every year." The value of the subordinate rice may be considered a set off against * * * * the practice of fallowing."

10. In Ankleshvar the practice of growing rice subordinate to cotton does not prevail. Cotton is grown alone on 46-46 per cent. of the cropped area. One experiment by Mr. Painter in 1896-97 gave an outturn of Rs. 23-4-5 the acre and incidence of assessment 21-77 per cent. This appears to be the only recent experiment on cotton in the taluka. Mr. Starmont in 1871 estimated the value of the outturn at Rs. 37 the acre with cotton at Rs. 112 the bhar (paragraph 72 of the original settlement report. It should be noted that Rs. 7 cannot cover both rent and cost of cultivation). At Rs. 70 the bhar the outturn would be worth Rs. 23 the acre, which agrees with Mr. Painter's experiment and does not differ much from Mr. Mollison's results. Except in the first group the land in Ankleshvar is inferior to Broach and the practice of fallowing is curtailed by the necessity of raising money. Taking the outturn at Rs. 24 the acre the assessment should not as a rule exceed Rs. 4.

11. In paragraph 89 of the original report, Colonel Prescott estimates the survey assessment at about one-fifth of the gross produce, which, he says, is as much as we are justified in taking. It is more than we are justified in taking on an average, seeing that the word average implies that in particular cases the assessment will often be considerably more than one-fifth, which should be the outside limit in individual cases. An average assessment should certainly not exceed one-sixth or one-seventh of the gross produce of a fair average year.

12. At the request of the Famine Commission my office recently attempted to estimate the average incidence of assessment on the gross produce of food crops. For the Broach District the result arrived at was as high as 22 per cent., but a note was added to explain that this high incidence was due to the exclusion of the most paying crop, cotton. The inclusion of this crop might reduce the incidence below 20 per cent., but certainly not down to 16 per cent.

13. The experiments on food crops are rather more satisfactory. Five experiments on wheat were conducted by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98 in two villages of the Hānsot Mahāl. The value of the outturn per acre ranged from Rs. 13-4 to Rs. 44-6 and averaged Rs. 25-2-8. The assessment ranged from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 5-12 and the incidence from 10-91 to 32-44 per cent., averaging 22-21. This is high. In one village, No. 19, Hānsot, the present proposals contemplate a reduction of the average dry-crop assessment from Rs. 5-9-6 to Rs. 4-14-9, but in the other village, No. 25, Utraj, the reduction is only from Rs. 4-5-10 to Rs. 4-5-9.

14. Three experiments on jowāri were taken in village, No. 39, Kapodra. The outturn was Rs. 19-3 to Rs. 26-11, averaging Rs. 23-6; the assessment was Rs. 3-3-3 to Rs. 3-6-5, and the incidence from 12-72 to 16-77, averaging 14 per cent. In the present proposals the average dry-crop assessment of Kapodra is increased from Rs. 3-4-6 to Rs. 3-6-11, with a further small increase on account of distance scale.

15. Two experiments on jowāri were taken in village No. 38, Umarwada. The outturns were Rs. 31-12-7 and Rs. 33-13-7; the assessments Rs. 3-1-0 and Rs. 3-5-4, and the incidence 9-63 and 9-84. These were good crops on the higher level fields. The dry-crop assessment in this village is proposed to be increased 12 per cent., or after application of distance scale between 8 and 9 per cent. The villagers have petitioned for a reduction of assessment.

16. Two experiments on sesame, conducted by Mr. Sorabshah Hormasji in the same year, showed outturn Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 20-12 and incidence 32-75 and 23-44 per cent. Two on jowār gave outturn Rs. 22-9-7 and Rs. 30-15 and incidence 19-23 and 16-53 per cent. Another experiment on sesame by the same officer in 1899 gave outturn Rs. 19-13-6 and incidence 25-38 per cent. An experiment on rice gave Rs. 48 and 25-5 per cent. The rice is followed by wheat in favourable seasons.

17. It is to be remembered that crop experiments are generally conducted on fairly good crops and allowance cannot be made for partial failures or for uncultivated strips. Thus the average incidence is generally higher than that indicated by experiments. The results in this tāluka seem to show that the burthen of the assessment is not grievously heavy in fairly good years, but they also show that the assessment is sufficiently heavy and that increases cannot safely be proposed. The present proposals, though contemplating a decrease on the whole, involve increases in many villages and on this account further reductions seem advisable.

18. The first group comprises the villages in the north-east (not north-west) of the tāluka, described by Mr. Mehta in paragraph 12 of the report and by Colonel Prescott in his 12th paragraph. The actual increase proposed is only Rs. 93 or with distance scale Rs. 474. The increase on account of 74 acres of new rice is about Rs. 196. The average assessment on the dry crop land is proposed to be increased from Rs. 5-10-8 to Rs. 5-12-9. The area has increased by 525 acres, due to the inclusion of old *bāgāyat* (see paragraph 10 of the report), the assessment on which is very nearly equal to the total increase of the dry-crop assessment, Rs. 4,125. Thus the subsoil water assessment, together with the increase due to the abolition of the old distance scale, about compensate for the proposed reduction of the rate from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-0. The question is whether some relief should not be afforded in the dry-crop assessments, especially as these assessments lead to an increase in 7 villages out of 13. The increase in Diwa Hora Patti becomes a decrease on the application of distance scale, but that in Divi is increased, and the decreases in Samor and Māndvi Bujrag are both converted into increases, in the latter case to one of over 6 per cent. It is a question, too, whether the rice assessment can be safely increased by 6 annas. I should be inclined to recommend a decrease of 8 annas in the dry-crop rate and of 4 annas in the rice rate. This would lead to a decrease of Rs. 4,300 or 7 per cent. This is a very moderate decrease, but perhaps it may suffice on account of the fertility of the tract and the proximity of the villages to Broach.

19. In the second group it is surprising to find that Gadkhol, which has been removed by Mr. Mehta from the first group, as explained in his 34th paragraph, shows an increase of over 13 per cent., although the dry-crop rate is reduced by a whole rupee, the

area is reduced by 11 acres, there is no garden land and no subsoil water assessment has been applied. The explanation is that the old reducing scale No. 6 was applied, which began with a reduction of 1 anna and proceeded to a reduction of 6 annas in the rupee. The new scale will take off Rs. 435 and reduce the increase to Rs. 110 or 26 per cent., but it is doubtful whether even this increase is justified. I would recommend for the whole group a decrease of 8 annas in the rate, both for dry-crop and for rice, which would lead to a reduction of 9 per cent., or with distance scale about 14 per cent.

20. In the remaining three groups the old dry-crop assessment averages about Rs. 3-14 the acre. It is slightly higher in the villages with a Rs. 5 rate than in those with a Rs. 5-8 rate, showing that the soil was classed high in the inferior villages and that excessive reductions by scale were made in the superior villages.

21. In group III the eight-anna reduction proposed by Mr. Mehta results in an increase of 1.18 per cent., but on the application of distance scale this is changed to a decrease slightly under 1 per cent. In several villages the proposals involve increases which do not seem justifiable. Thus No. 32, Sarthan, dry-crop assessment Rs. 4-2-1 proposed to be raised to Rs. 4-13-5—an increase of 15.89 per cent., to be slightly increased by distance scale. There is no subsoil assessment in this group except Rs. 10 in Sarangpur. No. 33, Kahanwa, Rs. 4-0-10 to Rs. 4-7-2, 8.74 per cent. No. 38, Umarwara, Rs. 3-9-3 to Rs. 3-15-11—an increase of 12 per cent., to be reduced to 8.5 per cent. by distance scale. No. 42, Bakrol, Rs. 3-4-5 to Rs. 3-14-6—an increase of 18 per cent., to be reduced to 14 per cent. by distance scale. In nearly half the villages the proposals result in a small increase of assessment. An eight-anna reduction in the rate for dry-crop and rice would seem to be required in this group also. This would lead to a further reduction of 10 per cent.

22. In the two lowest groups the dry-crop rate might well be reduced one rupee below the rates suggested by Mr. Mehta, for the reasons given in paragraph 6 above, and the rice rate 8 annas. With a rate of Rs. 3-8, the average assessment on dry-crop in the fourth group would be about Rs. 2-12-0, and with a rate of Rs. 3 the average dry-crop assessment in the lowest group, which consists of low-lying and water-logged villages (paragraph 33), would be about Rs. 2-8-3. But as the rates proposed by Mr. Mehta give rise to decreases of 9.25 per cent. and 13.54 per cent., which would be further increased by deductions of Rs. 3,755 and Rs. 1,837 on account of distance scales, perhaps it would be sufficient to reduce the proposed dry-crop and rice rates by 8 annas only as proposed in the other groups. This plan would involve further decreases of 11 and 12½ per cent. The necessity of granting remissions in unfavourable seasons would have to be recognised.

23. The proposals made in this letter would involve a further decrease of Rs. 41,776 in the assessment of the taluka, or with distance scales Rs. 50,779. The total decrease would thus amount to Rs. 71,839 or 16.6 per cent. of the whole. Under the circumstances this is a moderate decrease. The object aimed at has been to avoid increases in the upper groups and to give substantial relief in the lower groups. It would not be difficult to justify larger reductions.

24. The increase in the bhatha area is to be regretted, as the custom of the Survey Department of assessing as bhatha large tracts which are not popularly known as such and which do not as a rule bear bhatha crops, is a constant source of complaint in Gujarat. The average assessment has, however, been slightly reduced and there is no object in making a further reduction, since if the land is real bhatha the assessment is moderate, and if not, it is excessive. The classification of bhatha must necessarily be subject to revision from time to time and the circumstance that reclassification must in future be to the disadvantage of the State is an additional reason for not giving bhatha in occupation when this can be avoided.

25. If the modifications suggested in this letter are accepted, it would be well that they should be reconsidered in this office before final orders are passed.

26. The recommendations made in paragraphs 45, 46 and 47 of the report as regards vadas, trees and period of guarantee may be supported.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1753 OF 1901.

FROM

G. D. PANSE, Esquire, C. S.,
Collector of Broach;

TO

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S., C.S.I.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Broach, 30th April 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my remarks on the proposals submitted by Mr. Mehta on the Revenue Settlement of the Anklesvar Taluka, and the modifications recommended therein by Mr. Symonds.

2. The chief points for consideration are (1) the proposed re-grouping of the villages in the taluka, and (2) the reduction and increase in the assessment for the several villages.

3. At the last settlement the taluka was divided into 4 groups, the first consisting of 14 villages on the north of the taluka, the second of 6 villages consisting of the more important towns of Hansot, Sajad and Panoli and of three villages near Anklesvar, the third of 33 villages forming the central belt of the taluka, and the fourth of the remaining 49 villages to the south-west.

4. The maximum rates for these four classes were fixed at Rs. 6-8-0, 6, 5-8-0, and 5 respectively. These, as in the case of Broach, were pitched rather too high and had the effect of unduly raising the total assessment, which was to some extent reduced by the application of the lowering scale, but the net increase amounted to Rs. 57,000 or 18 per cent. This increase was justified by the favourable conditions which prevailed in the decade at the close of which the last settlement was introduced in 1871-72. Those favourable circumstances have not, however, continued and the facts and figures given in Mr. Mehta's report leave no doubt as to the marked decline that has since then taken place in the resources and the material condition of the agricultural classes in the taluka.

5. Mr. Mehta now proposes to retain the first group, as it is with the exception of one village, Godkol, which he proposes to transfer to the second group, the latter group is also retained as it is with only the single addition of the last named village. Out of the 33 villages which compose the present third group he proposes to transfer 5 to the new fifth group, and to divide the existing fourth group into two, retaining 34 of its villages for the new fourth group, and transferring the remaining 15 to form the new fifth group with the five transferred to it from the third. He also proposes to reduce the maximum rates for each group by annas 8, *i.e.*, to Rs. 6, 5-8-0, 5, and 4-8-0 respectively and to provide a lower rate of Rs. 4 for the new fifth group. This re-grouping and lowering of the rates, however, secure a total reduction of only 4.88 per cent. and with the application of the distance test to 7.2 per cent. The greater part of this reduction goes to the last two classes without affording any appreciable relief to the villages in the first three groups, in the case of several of which the existing burden instead of being reduced is increased and in some cases considerably. This was hardly desirable, when all the villages had suffered more or less alike by general causes, which brought about a decline in the material condition of the agricultural classes in the taluka, and more especially when the existing assessment proved equally heavy on all the villages. The prosperity, which the agricultural classes enjoyed during the decade at the end of which the existing settlement was introduced, was of short duration. The temporary high prices, which had brought it about, had even then already begun to decline and have since then fallen by about one-half in the case of cotton, which is the most important produce, covering about 46 per cent. of the total area of the taluka.

6. During the first decade the agriculturist classes were able to keep on in normal condition with the temporary improvement in their resources in the present decade, in the second decade they had to draw on their credit, in the third decade they found the struggle too hard for them and they had to draw more largely on the security of the lands. Their indebtedness has in consequence greatly increased, and a large proportion of their lands become heavily encumbered and virtually gone into the hands of their creditors. During the last five years in particular the seasons were more than unusually unfavourable owing to the rainfall being deficient, excessive or not timely, and the agricultural classes suffered more heavily. They found it difficult to maintain themselves and were hardly in a position to pay anything to their Sawkars. The latter, who were themselves large land-holders, on

their part alike suffered by the unfavourable seasons and, while they were unable to recover any considerable part of their outstandings or rents from their debtors and tenants, had to pay the assessment not only on their own lands, but on those they held on mortgage. This put a heavy strain on them and also seriously affected the condition of the ryots themselves. Greater difficulty was experienced in obtaining loans even on security of land, and creditors were more anxious to give up part of their lands they held as security, rather than accept new ones. Some difficulty has in consequence been felt during the last four or five years in collecting Government Revenue in the taluka, as will appear from figures given in paragraph 29 of Mr. Mehta's report. The number of relinquishments has also increased and several Bhagdars have also given up portions of their holdings, through their inability to realize from them enough to pay Government assessment.

7. Even before the famine the population had decreased, as also the number of agricultural cattle and ploughs, and the last year's famine has crippled the resources of the agricultural classes to the last extreme. Under these circumstances it is hardly necessary for me to add anything to urge the claim of the taluka to a lenient treatment in the present settlement.

8. Mr. Symonds recommends a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rate, of Re. 0-4-0 in the rice rates for the first group so as to allow a reduction of 7 per cent. for the whole group. For the second group he proposes a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rates and an equal decrease for rice, which would bring the total reduction in the group to 14 per cent. For the remaining three groups also he proposes similar reduction in the rates, which are calculated to effect a reduction of 10, 11 and 12½ per cent., respectively, for the three lowest classes in addition to that already proposed by Mr. Mehta. The total decrease thus proposed amounts to Rs. 71,839 or 16·6 per cent. in the total assessment. This reduction would afford substantial relief, and considering the present condition of the taluka, could appear to be absolutely needed. The few modifications I would beg to suggest would be mainly in the direction of a more equitable distribution of the relief that is to be afforded by the proposed reduction. For this purpose I would suggest some change in the arrangement of the groups and a slightly larger apportionment of the relief to the three higher groups. For the purpose it will be necessary to examine the several groups in more detail. Before doing it, however, it may be observed that it would be desirable that the grouping so far as possible be in strict conformity with the assessment paying capacity of the villages. Thus only those villages which bear the same assessment or nearly equal assessment with a difference of about annas 8 should appear under the same group and that group should cover all such villages and be confined to them alone. This would appear to be necessary when reduction is to be allowed by the group. Under the existing and proposed groups, however, lands bearing assessment of Rs. 4 or more would appear to be grouped with those bearing assessment of Rs. 3 or even less and in some cases lower groups would appear to include lands assessed at a higher rate than some of those in higher groups. This so far as possible may, I think, be avoided by re-arranging the groups on the lines I have suggested, if the same be not too late at this stage.

9. The average assessment of the first group according to the proposed revision comes to Rs. 6-2-7, which would appear to be higher than that for the first group of the Broach Taluka, consisting of the 6 pattis, which enjoy special advantage by their close proximity to the city. The lands composing the first group of the Ankleshvar Taluka, do not enjoy the same advantage as those of the first group of the Broach Taluka and are not more productive than the lands included in the second group of the Broach Taluka. The examination of the results of crop experiments, made by Mr. Symonds in his remarks on the Ankleshvar and Broach Settlements, would show that even for a favourable crop in superior land assessed over Rs. 5 the average yield would come to Rs. 24 to 28, and the assessment, according to the accepted proportion of ¼ produce, should not on such lands exceed Rs. 4. The limit would appear to be far exceeded in the existing rates for the villages in the first group, and its further increase was not certainly justified. As a matter of fact, however, the assessment has been raised in 7 out of the 18 villages included in this group. The only substantial reduction would appear to be in the case of Survadi, the amount of which is reduced by 15·7 per cent. It was desirable that the other villages, which closely adjoin and enjoy nearly the same advantages, should have been also equally fortunate. The rates would appear to be particularly heavy in case of those villages where they exceed Rs. 6 more especially in the case of Chorasi, Mandwa and Chapra, in the case of which they exceed Rs. 7, 8 and 9. It is true the rates include those for Bagayat and Bhata lands along with dry crop, but those for dry crop alone in the case of Mandwa and Chapra would appear to be over Rs. 7. The reduction of Re. 0-8-0 for dry and Re. 0-4-0 for rice proposed by Mr. Symonds would not, I think, give adequate relief to this group, and I would submit that the dry crop rate be reduced by Re. 0-12-0 and the Bagayat and rice rates by Re. 0-8-0 each. The villagers of Chapra have long complained of pressure of heavy assessment on their lands and have applied to be allowed to resign their Bhag, but withdrew it on realizing that they would have to forfeit their houses, which stood in part of Bhagland. In group No. 2 the increase in Gadkol and Piraman would appear to be not justified, considering the poor condition of the two villages. The increases proposed in the case of villages of group III appear to me also alike not defensible. The villages of Mandwa-Matied, and Matied, like Ganpatpura, suffered by the overflowing of their lands,

and considerable portion of their lands has been consequently relinquished within the last few years. The population of the villages has consequently fallen. These villages, I think, deserve to be transferred to the fourth class along with Ganpatpura and the same might be said of Sarthan, the assessment of which has been raised to Rs. 5 an acre or by 15 per cent. This is one of the poorest villages populated by poor Mahomedans, who have not been able to make both ends meet or to keep the lands in good condition. The population of the village has gone down to 343 from 572 in 1891. The village also, I think, should be transferred to the fourth group and the same may be said of Karmali, which lies close to the water-logged area and Umerbar No. 36 and also Safipura. The increase in the case of Bakrol, which is 18 per cent., and Umarwara, which is 12 per cent., would appear to be far too large, considering their condition as compared with the adjoining villages. Some of the villages in this class, *e. g.*, Talod, Asta, Digas, and Sanjali may, I think, well be included in the second group. Out of the fourth group the villages of Amritpura, Uchhali, Kararwal, Awadar and Pardi Mukha may, I think, well be transferred to the fifth group, as also Kantiojal, Samli and Jetpur. The villages in the fifth group appear to have been classed at the last settlement among the better class of villages in the fourth group, and even with the reduction proposed by Mr. Mehta their assessment in all cases exceeds Rs. 3. These villages have, however, fared rather too badly, more especially those of Adol, Hajat, Telwa, Motwan, Piludra and Alunja by the water-logging of their lands. Piludra appears to have suffered more seriously. Its population, which in 1891 numbered 352, is now reduced to 139, and considerable areas have been relinquished within the last few years. Serious difficulty has also been experienced in collecting the assessment and the outstandings have been increasing. The reduction for this village should under these circumstances have been as large as Alonje, if not larger still. The increases in the rates for Godadra and Pandwai, Nos. 93 and 94, were hardly to be expected when these villages were transferred to this group by reason of their being too far depressed.

10. As regards Bhata lands, I do not approve of the proposed increase. The Bhata lands in the taluka are far inferior to those in the Broach Taluka, and the maximum rate for them should be not more than those charged for the Bagayat land. These lands cannot grow the more valuable cotton crop, but are used for only winter jowari and for subsidiary crops.

11. In conclusion I would beg that the recommendation made by Mr. Symonds be adopted with the few modifications that I have suggested. The taluka has undergone a severe distress after a succession of unfavourable seasons, and it will take some years for the ryots to regain their normal condition. The price of cotton which has gone to half what it was during the sixties, may not be maintained at its present low rate during the next 30 years. It is moreover to be noted that the land has to some extent at least deteriorated by continued succession of cotton and wheat crops over the greater portion of its area and the cultivators were for the most part too ignorant and poor to do the needful to keep up the quality of the soil. The practice of keeping a part of the land fallow every year does not prevail here, and there is every fear of the land getting further deteriorated during the next 30 years, so as to affect it seriously. The cultivators in this taluka, excepting Borahs, consist mainly of the more backward classes of Kolis and Bhils, who cannot for a long time be expected to compete with their more intelligent brethren in the successful cultivation of their lands.

12. During the last few years the value of landed property has greatly fallen and the Sowkars are more anxious to give up lands, which they hold, than take up new ones as security, and the agricultural debtor has hardly any credit apart from his land. Under these circumstances if the assessment be kept at its present pitch, there is every fear of the lands being more largely relinquished for their losing in value.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. D. PANSE,
Collector of Broach.

No. 3553 of 1901.

Camp Tithal, 6th May 1901.

Forwarded to E. Maconochie, Esquire, Collector of Ahmedabad, for favour of any remark that his recent observation of the taluka may suggest.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1165 OF 1901.

From

E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Collector of Ahmedabad;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Camp Viramgam, 14th May 1901.

SIR,

In returning the papers relating to the Revision Settlement of the Anklesvar Taluka of Broach, forwarded with your No. 3553 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to submit a copy of the report recently forwarded by me to the Collector of Broach on the condition of the taluka in 1899-1900. Briefly summarised, my conclusions as stated in that report are that Colonel Prescott's assessment was a full one, and in certain tracts more than that. It was imposed at a time of general prosperity, and was accordingly borne without much difficulty. The pressure of the assessment has, however, told in the course of years, and the struggle of the cultivators to maintain a high standard of comfort on the one hand, and the desire of the money-lending classes to possess land on the other, have resulted in extensive transfers of land to the latter class. The cultivators have gradually been drained of their resources, and the land of its fertility. A series of unfavourable years from 1893 onwards, a sudden fall in the price of cotton in 1897-98, and an all-round fall of prices in 1898-99, brought about a general collapse, and lenient treatment is required, if the taluka is to recover any measure of its former prosperity.

2. Under the circumstances, I considered that Mr. Mehta's proposals were at any rate not in excess of requirements. The Survey Commissioner goes further and recommends reductions on Mr. Mehta's proposed rates, which would give an all-round decrease of 16.6 per cent. I would venture to strongly support a reduction to that extent. In the first group the proposed reduction of eight annas in the dry crop will do all that is required. Considering the smallness of the area under rice, it seems doubtful whether it is worth while to complicate matters by having a separate rate for rice, and the rice might, I think, be given the same benefit as the dry crop. When we come to the second group, however, the difficulties of the situation begin to be apparent. As pointed out by Mr. Symonds, though Gadkhol has been reduced from the first to the second group, and its maximum rate is reduced from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0, it still shows an increase of 13.28 per cent., owing to the manipulations of the distance scale at the last settlement. This manipulation has been the despair of the Revision Settlement Officer in Gujarat throughout the Revision Settlement, and the strict adherence to rule at the time of revision has, I am convinced, been productive of no small hardship in the poorer villages. If Mr. Mehta's rate is reduced by eight annas, there will in Gadkhol and Piraman still be an increase of 3.9 and 2.2, respectively. The increase is trifling, no doubt, but I know of no reason why there should be any increase in either village.

3. In the third group again Mr. Mehta's proposals give appreciable increases in the following villages:—

Matied	...	...	4.28	Mothia	...	...	5.11
Sarthán	...	...	15.89	Kahanwa	...	...	8.74
Karmáli	...	...	4.86	Umarwára	...	...	12.04
Bakrol	...	...	18.05	Kosamdi	...	...	4.82

Of these Matied, Umarwára, and Kosamdi are amongst the villages in which relinquishments have been most marked. If an eight-anna reduction be given as proposed by the Survey Commissioner, the result in these villages is as follows:—

Matied	...	...	-6.1	Mothia	...	...	-5.4
Sarthán	...	...	+4.2	Kahanwa	...	...	-2.1
Karmáli	...	...	-5	Umarwára	...	...	+ .8
Bakrol	...	...	+6.2	Kosamdi	...	...	-5.6

The results are satisfactory except in the case of Sarthán, Bakrol, and Umarwára. I am convinced that Sarthán requires a considerable reduction if it is to recover at all from its present miserable condition. It should, I think, be placed in the fourth group, and then if the reduction proposed for that group by the Survey Commissioner is given, the village

will get a reduction of Rs. 362, or 7·2 per cent. Land has gone out of cultivation in Umarwára, and in the western portion the land suffers from salt and water-logging like that of the adjoining villages of the central group. To place it in that group would, however, be to lower the assessment unnecessarily, and unless we are to abandon all attempt at grouping, it cannot be placed in the fourth. It is a big village and possibly the distance scale will make an appreciable reduction. The village really wants reclassing. Again, there is nothing in the circumstances of Bakrol to warrant any increase. Would it not be possible to remit the increase for, say, ten years, the full assessment being imposed at the end of that time, if the condition of the village warrants it?

4. As regards the fourth group, I think the further reduction proposed by the Survey Commissioner is generally justified. But I would add Alwa, Saen, Badodra, Wansnoli, and Ambheta to the third group. The reductions that they get at the rate proposed by Mr. Mehta is, I think, quite sufficient. They are good villages; though with the exception of Alwa they have fallen a prey to the money-lender and a further reduction of rate will benefit that class only. Raema, Kalam, Waner, and Sarthán should be in the fourth group and get the benefit of the lowered rate as they all suffer to some extent from defective drainage.

As to the fifth group the reductions by eight annas proposed by the Survey Commissioner is, I think, all that is needed.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 E. MACONCHIE,
 Acting Collector.

Report as to the condition of the Ankleshvar Táluka and Hánsot Mahál in 1899-1900.

The materials for forming a conclusion as to the condition of the Ankleshvar Táluka and the Hánsot Mahál prior to the famine and of the ability of the people to meet the demands for revenue made upon them in the course of the revenue year 1899-1900 are not very extensive, and I regret that the time occupied in simply recording evidence left me little time to devote to this portion of the inquiry. It is an extremely difficult task for a Settlement Officer to decide what is the actual condition of the people of a given tract at the time when he is making his inquiries, and it is much more difficult when the enquiries relate to a time preceding an event so materially affecting the general economy as the famine of 1899-1900. Again, a Settlement Officer is in a position to devote the whole of his time and attention to the tract he is studying usually for a considerable period. I was not in this position, and I must confess that it is with utmost diffidence that I submit this report at all. No one can be more sensible than myself of its extreme inadequacy. I can only trust that its shortcomings will be ascribed in some measure to the circumstances under which it was prepared.

2. In "Gujarátí's" letter of July 2nd, 1900, published in the *Times of India* of the 4th July, the following passage occurs:—"The táluka of Olpád in the Surat Collectorate and of Anklesvar, Hánsot, Vágira and Jambusar in the Broach Collectorate have been suffering from bad seasons for the last 5 years. The effect of the bad seasons is that the condition of the agriculturists has been deteriorating from year to year. This is evident from the fact that the balance of unrecovered revenue for the Broach Collectorate has been increasing every year. The unrecovered balance at the end of 1893-94 was only Rs. 313. By steady increase it reached at the end of 1898-99 the sum of Rs. 1,94,417. Last year the agriculturists of these tálukas found considerable difficulties in meeting the Government demands. Lands paying assessment to the extent of rupees ten to twelve thousand were relinquished in the Anklesvar Táluka alone, and lands yielding about Rs. 2,000 as assessment were relinquished in the Petha Mahál of Hánsot. Considerable areas of lands in the villages of Sarthan, Telwa, Piludra, Ravidra, Karmáli, Sisodra, Adadra were put to sale last year in consequence of the non-payment of Government demands, but they found no bidders."

3. In paragraph 11 of his letter of the 28th September 1900, the Honourable Mr. Parekh says:—"A large area of land is absolutely relinquished and no man takes it up. Such relinquishments show that in that táluka (*i. e.* Anklesvar), the deterioration of the land has reached such a stage that the difference between the value of the outturn and the assessment and other costs is not enough to defray even barely the cost of agricultural labour. They indicate that the difference between the value of the outturn and the costs, including the Government assessment, has become so attenuated as to reach the breaking point."

4. The statements of fact in these passages relate partly to arrears and partly to relinquishment. As regards arrears, the statements printed on pages 14 to 17 of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 4840, Revenue Department, of the 3rd August 1900, show the position of affairs on the 15th September 1899. The outstanding balances of Land Revenue and Local Fund for collection were on that date as follows:—

Táluka.	For previous year.			For 1898-99.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Anklesvar	6,565	14	9	8,965	7	8	15,531	6	5
Hánsot	928	4	7	3,795	6	5	4,723	11	0
Total ...	7,494	3	4	12,750	14	1	20,255	1	5

Of the outstandings in Anklesvar, Rs. 5,970 were due from the village of Sisodra alone, and almost the whole sum was owed by Messrs. Jivanji and Edulji Limjibhai. From a statement supplied by the Mámlatdár of Anklesvar, I find that the outstandings at the close of the revenue year for the whole táluka from 1892-93 onwards were as follows:—

						Rs. a. p.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	266 5 0
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	146 4 6
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,958 7 10
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	4,316 4 5
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	9,486 13 11
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	14,630 13 6
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,502 2 5

5. As regards relinquishments of land, I tried to get details for the years 1895-96 onwards for each village. But those supplied from Anklesvar were so incorrect that I have been obliged to reject them and can only give the totals. Taking the figures in columns 2, 3, 11 and 12 in Appendix O to the Revision Settlement Report from 1895-96 onwards and the same details obtained from the Maujewar Terij (Taluka Form No. 27) for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the following results are obtained:—

Year.		Decrease in Government occupied area.	Alienated area.
		Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	...	8	Nil.
1896-97	...	318	8
1897-98	...	149	2
1898-99	...	417	.....
1899-1900	...	2,623	252

The details supplied from Anklesvar, though not accurate, indicate sufficiently the village in which relinquishments have been most extensive. These are Uchhali, Awadar, A'lonj, Umarwada, Kararwel, Kosamdi, Jitali, Pánoli, Piprod, Piludra, Matied, Sisodra, Shengpur, and Haját. These are situated either in the extreme east or in the central waterlogged tract. The villages in which inam land has been relinquished on a considerable scale are Piludra and Sisodra. Both of these belong to the central tract.

6. I am able to give figures in detail for Hánsot as I have been able to verify them personally. For the five years ending 1899-1900, the area and assessment of land relinquished or forfeited and taken up were as follows:—

Year.	LAND RELINQUISHED OR FORFEITED.		LAND TAKEN UP.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1895-96	21 8	75 14	34 8	110 0
1896-97	49 13	135 12	18 5	46 10
1897-98	105 8	295 8	33 14	103 5
1898-99	103 34	355 12	103 11	277 4
1899-1900	475 30	1,798 8	126 0	544 8

Up to 1899-1900, land measuring acres 440 and gunthas 10, assessed at Rs. 1,579-13-0, went out of occupation. The only villages in which the net relinquishments were appreciable were:—

	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
A'mod	59 7	197 3 0
Dungra	86 32	333 4 0
Eharach	208 8	678 10 0

These three villages are situated in the extreme south-east of the Petha Mahál and belong to the tract which has been recommended by Mr. Mehta for lenient treatment. Other villages in which there have been small relinquishments are Pandwái, Pánjroli, Obha, Parvat, Šuney-Kalla and Bálota in the south, and Katpore and Kantiájál in the west. It is apparent, however, that Anklesvar is responsible for the greater portion of the relinquishments.

The decrease in revenue for collection on Government land and on quit rents and collections on alienated land in the five years ending 1899-1900 was as follows :—

Year.		Government occupied.	Alienated.
		Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
1896-97	...	1,090	8
1897-98	...	882	.....
1898-99	...	1,519	4
1899-1900	...	10,750	770

7. From the information given above, it will be seen that the figures of relinquishments were not materially overstated by "Gujarati," and that there is some justification for Mr. Parekh's remarks. As regards alienated land, there can be only one reason for its relinquishment, and that is that it yields nothing more than the expenses of cultivation including the cost of the cultivator's maintenance. As regards the Government land, there may be in the case of the eastern villages, such as Uchhali, Karavel and Shengpur, something in the explanation of the Mámlatdár that some of the Bhils and Kolis of these villages have gone off into native territory to escape the exactions of the sowkárs and money-lenders. But this will not account for the relinquishments in the centre of the táluka, the causes of which must be sought elsewhere.

8. As regards the seasons preceding 1899-1900, all the witnesses who have been called, with the exception of the Government servants, agree that for the past four or five years the seasons have been poor. This is, of course, part of their case, and the bare statements, generally of the vaguest character, cannot be accepted by themselves. But they receive support both from the rainfall returns and from the annual reports of the officers in charge of the táluka. I append statements showing the rainfall from 1894 to 1899 registered at Anklesvar and Hánsot. Reference may also be made to Appendix A to the Revision Settlement Report. The most favourable distribution of the rainfall in this táluka seems to be as follows :—A fair fall in June is required for early sowings. In July a heavy fall does no harm if not over 15 inches or so. In August and September breaks are required for the sowing of cotton and the winter jowár, and in October a moderate fall is required for the late-sown crops.

9. In 1894 the falls during the monsoon months in Anklesvar and Hánsot were as follows :—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Anklesvar	12 21	22 19	4 20	11 5	9 47
Hánsot	5 68	19 21	2 8	14 41	10 51

In Appendix A to the Revenue Settlement Report the season is described as follows :—"Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy, destroying seed and necessitating re-sowing. Break in August favourable, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowári. October rain, again, very heavy, necessitating re-sowings, which were done in November. Season, though irregular, was not bad." This last statement is not borne out by Mr. Mollison's remarks in his review of crop experiments for 1894-95. On page 6 he says : "In the Broach District the season is reported to have been disastrously unfavourable for staple dry-crops. Again, on page 7 he says, referring to two experiments on cotton and sesamum : "The season for both crops was unfavourable throughout the Broach District. The sowing of cotton was unseasonably delayed owing to early heavy rains. Late sown cotton rarely succeeds. The crop was considerably damaged by rain in November and by excessive cold during three consecutive nights in January. Many of the immature bolls fell to the ground owing to the effect of cold." The two experiments referred to above were taken in the Anklesvar Táluka, and the incidence of the assessment on the value of the outturn was 33·09 per cent. in the case of the cotton and 30·82 per cent. in the case of the til. The local estimate in annas was 10 and 12, respectively. It seems pretty clear that the season was a bad one, at any rate for cotton.

10. In 1895 the rainfall was as under :—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar	4·86	12·23	6·97	3·22	1·75
Hánsot	8·97	10·92	4·43	2·22	1·3

In Appendix A to the Revision Settlement Report no definite description of the season is given, though it is stated that the fall was much below the average, and that the September rain was very insufficient for all crops. No experiment was made on cotton or other important staples in that year, but the remarks on the Broach experiments in the tabular summary for 1895-96 show that the season was generally unfavourable and that crops suffered from lack of moisture.

From paragraph 7 of the District Deputy Collector's report for 1895-96 it appears that the eastern part of the Anklesvar Táluka and the Hánsot Mahál did remarkably well. In the western portions the season was less favourable, but cotton was not below the average. The evidence is, therefore, somewhat conflicting, but on the whole it may be assumed that the season of 1895-96 was not a bad one.

11. The rainfall of 1896 was as follows :—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar	7.72	42.70	3.92	2.78	.....
Hánsot	5.56	30.27	3.25	0.43	.....

Appendix A of the Settlement Report states that the rain far exceeded the average. The extraordinary heavy fall in July rotted all crops and brought operations to a standstill. The September rain was very deficient, and kharif crops suffered from want of rain in October. Light showers (only 0.25 cents in all) in November and December were beneficial to rabi.

Three crop experiments were carried out in this year on cotton, jowár and rice. The cotton crop gave a 14-anna yield according to local estimate, the incidence of assessment on the gross produce being 21.77. The jowár and rice were both 16-anna crops. The season is described as unfavourable to cotton and favourable to other crops.

The District Deputy Collector, in paragraph 7 of his annual report, observed: "The excessive rainfall during the early part of the monsoon months and the unseasonable dry weather which followed are no doubt primarily responsible for the disappointing nature of the harvest, which however would have been still poorer had not the situation been to some extent redeemed by a good fall of rain in November. The jowár crops were best, being excellent in some localities, especially near Anklesvar town. Cotton varied considerably according to locality." Later on, he says: "The effects of the high price of food-grains have of course been felt by the people of this sub-division as elsewhere, but fortunately their average condition is so prosperous as to enable the majority of them to tide over a crisis like the present without serious difficulty."

Looking at the rainfall figures I am inclined to think that the Deputy Collector's view was somewhat optimistic. Re-sowings must have been required on a very large scale after the July rains and the absence of late rains cannot but have been generally injurious. That the season was not favourable is shown by the fact that a special series of experiments for the purpose of testing the incidence of the assessment in Broach was postponed till the next year. (*Vide* Review of Crop Experiments, 1897-98, page 7.)

12. In 1897 the rainfall was as follows :—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar	1.31	13.42	10.83	5.81	2.39
Hánsot	1.76	13.19	11.49	6.12	1.86

Appendix A describes the rain as above average. The sowing rain was insufficient. Retarded sowings were made in July. The falls of August and September were good and crops flourished. October rain seasonable and useful. No rain after the rabi crops suffered, though heavy showers in February did some good.

In this year Mr. Mollison carried out 19 experiments in the Broach and Anklesvar Tálukas. He carried out 5 wheat experiments in Hánsot. He observes with reference to them (Review, page 11): "The soil is black throughout and season favourable, the rainfall in February having helped to bring the crop to full maturity and fill the grain well." The outturn according to local estimate varied from 9 to 16 annas and the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce from 10.91 to 32.44 per cent. The same officer carried out 5 experiments on jowár in the Anklesvar Táluka. The local estimate of the yield was from 8 to 14 annas and the incidence of the assessment varied from 9.63 to 16.77 per cent. From the remarks in the Review it appears that the jowár crop varied considerably, but on the whole the impression conveyed is that the year was favourable, the early sown crop doing ordinarily well and the late sown being helped by rain in February.

As regards cotton Mr. Mollison states (page 12 of Review) that in Bronch and Anklesvar the cotton crops varied considerably; many fields were considerably under average.

The Deputy Collector, in paragraph 6 of his annual report for 1897-98, alluded to the arrears owed by Messrs. Edulji and Jivanji Limjibhai, and says :—" Their condition on account of past unfavourable seasons is now so bad that the arrears of the last year have not yet been fully paid by them." He continues : " Crops in some of the western villages of Anklesvar and eastern villages of Hānsot were poor this year. The past season also was not a good one, and this accounts for the outstandings in this táluka." In paragraph 7 of his report he says : " In the Anklesvar Táluka rain was favourable for rice, the outturn of which was normal; jowár and wheat, which looked so poor in the beginning, were benefited by the fall of rain in February last. The yield was annas 11 for jowár and annas 10 for wheat. Bájri was slightly below the normal. Tur and sesamum were annas 9 and 8 respectively. Cotton was poor, being annas 8 only. Rainfall was not favourable for cotton in this táluka this year. In some of the western villages of this táluka, notably Sisodra, Piludra, Pardi, Edris, Sarthan and Mandwa, rainfall was insufficient and the crops were poor. In the Hānsot Petha rice was good and above the average, being annas 14; cotton was slightly below the normal, being annas 10; jowár and wheat were annas 8, while Bájri and tur, the cultivation of which is very small, were annas 4 only. The western villages of this Mahál had come out best; the eastern portion was the worst and rest middling."

It seems that the year was not a good one for cotton, but generally speaking was not a particularly bad one.

13. In 1898 the rainfall was as under :—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar	10.20	18.22	1.81	6.63	Nil.
Hānsot	5.59	17.47	1.97	6.13	"

No crop experiments were reported for the season 1898-99, and the only comments on the season are contained in the Deputy Collector's annual report, of which an extract is appended. This shows that in spite of energetic measures to deal with contumacy, Rs. 30,764 were outstanding on the 1st July.

The season was evidently decidedly unfavourable owing to the absence of late rain and excessive cold in the winter season. Mr. Sorabsha, the officer who had held charge of the táluka for the greater portion of the year, considered that the season had not only not enabled the people to recover from previous unfavourable seasons, but had still further reduced their resources.

14. It appears from the information given above that the season of 1894-95 was decidedly unfavourable, that of 1895-96 moderately good, that of 1896-97 rather unfavourable, that of 1897-98 rather unfavourable for cotton but not generally bad, that of 1898-99 decidedly poor. It is apparent from the rainfall returns that in the four years ending with 1898 there was rain in October in 1895 and 1897 only, and that in those two years the fall was insignificant. The winter jowár, wheat, and cotton are so dependent on the latter rain that those crops must inevitably have suffered.

15. As regards prices the only crops that require to be considered in a rough examination are cotton, wheat, and jowár. It appears from paragraph 17 of Mr. Mehta's Revision Settlement Report that these crops occupy on an average 87.29 per cent. of the total cropped area in the following proportions :—Cotton 46.46 per cent., wheat 12.94 per cent., and jowár 27.89 per cent. The prices given in Appendix N in the Revision Settlement Reports differ considerably from those given in paragraph 71 of Colonel Prescott's original Settlement Report (printed as Appendix R of the Revision Settlement Report), and it seems safer to take for purposes of comparison the prices shown in the table in paragraph 88 of Colonel Prescott's report, which were those ruling in April 1872, and were those on which Colonel Prescott's estimate of the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce was based. A comparison of these prices with the average prices for the 10 years ending 1897-98 (in the case of cotton 6 years) as shown in Appendix N to Mr. Mehta's report gives the following results :—

				Lba. per rupee, 1872.	Lba. per. rupee average for 10 years ending 1897-98.
Cotton	...	...	...	13½	13½
Wheat	...	...	...	29	23½
Jowár	...	...	...	35½	85

Except in the case of wheat the prices though there have been considerable variations in individual years, have remained practically unchanged. The figures for cotton in Appendix N only go back to 1892-93. From enquiries made locally I find that they fairly represent the average price in the years for which they are given. The price of seed cotton

is ordinarily quoted for the *bhâr* of 960 lbs. Stated in *bhârs* the price of cotton in 1893-94 was Rs. 81; in 1894-95, Rs. 75; in 1895-96 and 1896-97, Rs. 78. In 1898 it fell to Rs. 60 and in 1899 it fell still further to about Rs. 55. It is, I think, unnecessary for the purpose of considering the situation in 1899-1900, to go back further than 5 years. As observed above, on the average prices have varied little during the currency of the settlement, and complaints as to seasons and the assessment have not been made for a longer period, nor do any of the statistics suggest that the assessment was found burdensome before then. In these 5 years the price of wheat was considerably below the decennial average in 1894-95 and 1895-96 and 1898-99 and more than 30 per cent. above the average in 1896-97 and 1897-98. The price of jowâr was 7 per cent. below the decennial average in 1894-95 and 1895-96, 35 per cent. above it in 1896-97, 13 per cent. above it in 1897-98, and 40·7 below it in 1898-99.

16. From the foregoing summary of prices and seasons nothing very definite can be gathered. The following table gives the main features of the five years preceding 1899-1900 under the headings of seasons, prices, arrears, and relinquishments:—

Year.	Crop.	Character of Season.	Price. Lbs. per Rupee.	Percentage of Price above or below average for the decade.	Revenue out- standing at end of revenue year.	Net Relinquish- ments.	
						Rs. s. p.	A. g.	A. g.
1894-95	{ Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowâr ...	{ Decidedly un- favourable.	{ 12½ 30½ 37½	{ +5·5 -30·1 -7·1	{ 146 4 6	Nil	Nil
1895-96	{ Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowâr ...	{ Moderately good.	{ 12½ 29 37½	{ +9·2 -24·7 -7·1	{ 1,958 7 10	8 0	Nil
1896-97	{ Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowâr ...	{ Rather unfavour- able.	{ 12½ 15½ 22	{ +9·2 +33·5 +35·0	{ 4,316 4 5	309 0	8 0
1897-98	{ Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowâr ...	{ Not bad except for cotton.	{ 16 144 30½	{ -18·5 +34·5 +18·7	{ 9,486 18 11	149 0	2 0
1898-99	{ Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowâr ...	{ Unfavourable.	{ 17½ 27½ 49½	{ -29·6 -19·8 -40·7	{ 14,630 13 6	417 0	Nil
1899-1900	.....	.....	...	...	.....	2,628 0	252 0

17. From this statement it will be seen that the outstandings began to be appreciable in 1895-96. In that year the crops were average and the price of cotton was above the average. But in the following year relinquishments took place. In 1896-97 the season was below the average, but prices were well above, notably those of wheat and jowâr; but the outstandings increased, and though the area given up in the next year was somewhat smaller, the process of relinquishment did not cease. In 1897-98, though the price of cotton fell heavily, the prices of wheat and jowâr were high, but the outstandings doubled and next year relinquishments increased nearly threefold. The year 1898-99 was bad both in the matter of crops and prices and outstandings doubled again, and in the next year relinquishments increased sixfold. Taking all the facts together, it is difficult to attribute the increasing arrears and relinquishment to the effect of bad seasons and low prices until the year 1897-98. As to that year and the following there can be little doubt as to the cause at work, namely, poor outturn of cotton and the fall in the price. In 1898-99 the fall in the price of cotton and jowâr was disastrous.

18. Besides these figures from Government records a great deal of information would be obtainable from Desais, sowkârs and other large land-holders, and a number of them interviewed me both at Anklesvar and Hânsot, and produced statements showing the rents and collections during the past few years. It was impossible for me to test the information produced in detail, but from a comparison of their statements and from the admissions of villagers I think there can be no doubt that the last three years at least have hit them hard and that they have in many cases not been able to realise even the Government assessment from their tenants. It would be too lengthy a business to give more than one or two typical instances. Desai Surajram Manchharam of Anklesvar has Desai watan in five villages and Jat-inâm and other land in 14 villages. In 1893-94 he had in Uchali 223

acres and 15 guntas, assessed at Rs. 734-15-9. He let it for Rs. 1,075-14-0 and recovered all but Rs. 51. In 1897-98 he had 207 acres, having relinquished 16 as the land did not pay; he had to pay Rs. 689 and let the land for Rs. 979; he recovered only Rs. 666 or Rs. 23 less than the assessment. He gave up 4 acres that year. The next year, 1898-99, he had to pay Rs. 678-8-0. He let the land for Rs. 959, and recovered Rs. 200 only. He then relinquished all but 88 acres assessed at Rs. 272. He let this in 1899-1900, but recovered nothing. In the six years ending 1899-1900 he had to pay Rs. 4,502 assessment and got Rs. 4,479 rent, that is he lost Rs. 23 on the whole period. Only the last three years were really bad ones however. In Sámor he had in 1893-94 73 acres and 30 guntas, assessed at Rs. 508; this was rented for Rs. 784, all of which except Rs. 10-8-0 was recovered. In 1898-99 the rent was Rs. 812, but only Rs. 549 was recovered. In 1899-1900 the rent was Rs. 752, but only Rs. 296 was recovered. In Anklesvar he has 165 acres of bhág land, assessed at Rs. 848. He realized over Rs. 1,100 rent down to 1898-99 when he only got Rs. 892 and in 1899-1900 he recovered only Rs. 311. On 125 acres of other land in Anklesvar assessed at about Rs. 558, he realized between Rs. 888 and Rs. 799 down to 1898-99, when he only recovered Rs. 588. In 1899-1900 he recovered Rs. 237 only. These figures show that his land was let in ordinary seasons at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment, and that there was no real difficulty about recoveries till 1898-99.

Gulam Hussein Gulam Mohindin produced his accounts for his two inámi villages of Dadhál and Amboli. These showed that in Dadhál there have been arrears for the last four years. Out of a full rental of about Rs. 2,000 there were arrears in

					Rs.	a.	p.
1896-97	amounting to	...	...	...	...	88	0 0
1897-98	do.	...	...	...	...	162	14 0
1898-99	do.	...	...	...	...	617	7 0
1899-1900	do.	...	...	...	...	2,021	0 0

In Amboli the arrears were as follows, out of a rental of Rs. 2,700 :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
In 1896-97	amounting to	...	...	...	...	148	0 0
„ 1897-98	do.	...	...	...	...	186	0 0
„ 1898-99	do.	...	...	...	...	587	0 0
„ 1899-1900	do.	...	...	...	...	652	0 0

These figures again indicate that 1898-99 was the first year when real difficulty arose. From statements supplied by Hánsot Banyás and others it appears that arrears began to be serious in 1897-98, but there was a difficulty in collecting rent before that time.

Pranvallabh Atmaram, the leading money-lender of Hánsot (generally known as Kika Desái), who has a high reputation for honesty and truthfulness, stated to me that his receipts for rent had been poor since 1893-94. From 1896-97 to 1898-99 his receipts fell short of the Government assessment and in 1899-1900 his recoveries were *nil*. He has land in about 25 villages and is responsible for about Rs. 2,800 assessment. Other Banyás made very similar statements. Rents in Hánsot seem to run higher than in Anklesvar and vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times the Government assessment, but there is no general rule. Frequently in the case of mortgages the rent is simply the interest on the money lent and bears no exact relation to the Government assessment.

Evidence about which there can be no doubt is afforded by the accounts relating to two small estates in the villages of Waner and Dhamrad, which are under the management of the Mahálkari owing to the minority of the owners. The accounts are as follows :—

Waner.

Year.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Recoveries.	Arrears.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	59 0	199 12 5	436 0 0	372 14 0	63 2 0
1897-98	59 0	199 12 5	521 0 0	234 8 0	287 3 0
1898-99	59 0	199 12 5	365 0 0	188 14 5	176 1 7
1899-1900	59 0	199 12 5	257 14 0	<i>Nil</i>	257 14 0

Dhamrad.

1896-97	63 31	237 1 2	394 10 1	259 5 6	105 4 7
1897-98	63 31	237 1 2	403 15 3	350 0 0	53 15 3
1898-99	63 31	237 1 2	357 3 9	223 12 4	123 7 3
1899-1900	63 31	237 1 2	331 12 6	0 6 0	331 6 6

From this it appears that there were arrears in all four years, but 1897-98 was the first year when recoveries fell below the assessment.

19. To come to the settlement. The first regular settlement which is still in force was introduced by Colonel C. J. Prescott in the year 1871-72, and his report is printed at

pages 140—237 of Government Selections, No. CXLVI, New Series, and as Appendix R to the Revision Settlement Report lately submitted by Mr. P. R. Mehta. Colonel Prescott divided the taluka into four groups with maximum dry crop rates falling by 8 annas in each group from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 5. On a consideration of the general rise in prices since the last settlement the improvement of communications, and the general prosperity of the people, induced in a great measure by the "immense supply of the precious metals" that "came into this part of the country, as into other parts of Gujarát during the American War," Colonel Prescott proposed an increase of assessment amounting to 15½ per cent. He calculated (paragraphs 88-89) that the assessment so arrived at amounted roughly to one-fifth of the value of the average gross produce of the taluka at the prices then ruling.

20. According to his figures 48·7 per cent. of the cropped area was then under cotton, 26·7 per cent. under jowár and 15·2 per cent. under wheat. These proportions have remained practically unaltered, whilst the prices at which Colonel Prescott calculated the value of the gross outturn have, as has already been shown, varied on the average very slightly. If Colonel Prescott's calculations were, to use his own words, "at all reliable," the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce must have altered very little unless the average outturn has fallen off. But there can be little doubt that he put the average produce at a very moderate figure. He estimated the average outturn of seed-cotton at 8 maunds per acre, of jowár at 21 maunds, and of wheat at 10 maunds. In the tables showing the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops, based on crop experiments made during the five years ending 1896-97, the yield per acre of the crops in Broach is given as follows—Cotton (cleaned) lbs. 130. This would give 390 lbs. of uncleaned cotton or 9¼ maunds. Jowár lbs. 1,160 kharif and lbs. 1,020 rabi, or 29 maunds and 25¼ maunds, respectively. Wheat lbs. 600 or 15 maunds. Mr. Mollison's five experiments on jowár made in Anklesvar in 1837-98 gave outturns varying from 11¼ maunds to 23 maunds. His five wheat experiments in Hánsot gave yields of from 6¼ to 22 maunds. Considering the capriciousness of the seasons in this taluka, Colonel Prescott's estimates seem to me to be fair, but if there was any error it was, I think, on the side of moderation.

21. As regards the enhancement imposed by Colonel Prescott, in paragraph 85 he observes that if it could be assumed that cotton would remain at Rs. 70 per bhár, an increase of about 18 per cent. would be justifiable. As a matter of fact, he only proposed an increase of 15 per cent., and it is, I think, apparent from paragraph 75 of his report that he was, in imposing this increase, influenced as much by the general condition of the country as by prices. It is clear that he contemplated an all-round fall as very possible, and for that reason desired to keep the assessment moderate while securing for Government some share in the increased prosperity of the tract. It is curious to note that he felt called on to defend the moderation of his proposals (*vide* paragraph 75 of his report) against the suggestion made in the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons that assessments in Gujarát were too low. But with all this moderation the incidence of his assessment worked out to one-fifth of the gross produce. It is generally accepted that in a fertile country it is safe to impose a higher incidence than would be safe in a poor tract, but one-fifth of the gross produce is decidedly heavy according to Bombay settlement theories, and I think there can be little doubt that as soon as cotton fell to Rs. 70 per bhár or less the assessment was a full one.

22. Turning to the Revision Settlement Report there is little in the revenue history (Appendix 6) down to 1897-98 to suggest that the assessment was burdensome. From column 2, which shows the Government occupied area, the following facts may be gathered. Between 1877-78 and 1883-84 about 4,829 acres went out of occupation. From that year onward the occupied area increased steadily up to 1894-95 by 6,502 acres in all. It then began to decline again, but had decreased by 460 acres only in 1897-98. Since that time, as has been seen, relinquishments have been considerable. So far there is nothing to suggest that any decline in prosperity that may have taken place was due to other than temporary causes. But the figures of population and resources given in paragraph 21 of the report are not satisfactory. If the figures are at all to be trusted, population has decreased by 3,000 since 1872 and by 5,000 since 1887. Probably the figures for 1897 are incorrect. If the 1891 figures are taken as more nearly correct, the increase amounts to 3·50 per cent. only in 19 years. Agricultural cattle show a decrease of 3,600, ploughs of 2,300, and carts of 800. Mr. Mehta states that only half the population are dependent on agriculture. No doubt a considerable number of Borahs go away to earn their living by trade and many of the lower classes go away to labour, or to private service. Too much importance need not, therefore, be attached to the figures of population. (As to the decrease in ploughs and carts, I cannot help thinking that it is due in some measure to the steady impoverishment of the bhágdárs and the other superior cultivators mainly through their own extravagance. All the officers who have served in the district agree as to the general recklessness and extravagance of the better classes of cultivators. Their standard of living no doubt rose immoderately in the days of high prices and prosperity that succeeded the outbreak of the American War, and they have never been able to adapt themselves to altered circumstances.)

23. As regards the extent to which land has passed from the cultivators into the hands of sowkárs, I agree with Mr. Mehta that the figures given in Appendix I are entirely

It is true that the assessment was reduced from that which the classification annas would naturally have given, apparently by the use of distance scales, but that would not have affected lands near the village. The present condition of these villages is wretched. The worst is Piludra, which is an absolute wreck. They will all need generous treatment at the time of revision settlement, and I do not consider that Mr. Mehta's proposals are in excess of requirements. I notice that Sarthan is placed by him in the third group into which it naturally falls, and this results in an increase on the former assessment of 15.89 per cent. The village, which is inhabited chiefly by Mahomedans, is at present in a very bad way, and it will be necessary either to give remissions for the present or to place it in a lower group. As to the rest of the táluka I have no remarks to offer on Colonel Prescott's settlement, though it is, I think, doubtful whether sufficient allowance was made for salt in the classification of the western villages. Most of the Hínsot villages are good ones, and the difficulty that has been experienced in the collection of the revenue during the past few years has, I think, been mainly due to unfavourable seasons.

26. It has again been suggested that the soil has deteriorated and that the outturn is less than it used to be. There are no sufficient materials on which to base an opinion, but it seems very probable that owing to defective drainage the soil in the central villages has become more and more impregnated with salts. If deterioration has taken place elsewhere it is, I think, due to the general transfer of property in the land to the non-cultivating classes, who put nothing back into it and leave their tenants with a bare subsistence. It was suggested by one witness that the bhágdári tenure was also responsible for the impoverishment of the land, as sub-sharers were afraid of putting money into the land lest they should lose it in the event of the principal sharers making default and the share being forfeited. I think there is very little in this as such a feeling could only operate when the condition of things was so bad as to make forfeitures probable. In some of the bhágdári villages there is little doubt that the bhagdárs have more land than they can attend to properly, and some deterioration may have taken place from this cause. The rayats of course assert everywhere that the outturn is steadily diminishing, but that complaint is common to cultivators all the world over and is not peculiar to this particular tract.

27. After hearing all the evidence of witnesses in the formal enquiry relating to the Anklesvar Táluka and the Hínsot Mahál, and visiting and talking to the people in a number of villages and on a consideration of seasons, prices, arrears, and relinquishments, I am unable to doubt that in 1899-1900 the cultivators generally were not in a position to pay any considerable proportion of the assessment. Those who were better off required most of their resources to keep their cattle alive, the poorer had not enough even for this. The orders of Government were that cultivators were not to be forced to go into debt for the purpose of paying their revenue, but even if they had wished to borrow they could not have done so. The smaller sowkárs had no money to lend owing to short recoveries in the three previous years and the larger ones were afraid to lend. Practically the only persons who had a surplus of resources from which to meet the revenue were the wealthier mortgagees. This state of things cannot, as I have endeavoured briefly to show, be ascribed to the severity of the original settlement except in the case of the central, and possibly some of the eastern and southern villages. Nor was it due to a fall of prices over a considerable period, or to a long series of very bad seasons. There is no evidence that it is due to any general diminution in the outturn of crops, though in the badly drained portion of the táluka it is probable that deterioration has taken place and everywhere where the sowkár has got a grip of the land such deterioration is natural.

28. On the whole, I am inclined to think that what has happened is this. The original settlement was a full one having regard to average prices. When it was introduced, the people were well off and had ample resources and they continued to pay up without difficulty for some years. At the same time their standard of comfort had risen greatly and they had got into extravagant and luxurious ways. As time went on they had to have recourse to sowkárs in order to pay their assessment and maintain their standard of comfort. The money-lending classes were, on the strength of the past prosperity of the district, eager to invest in land and obtained a hold over a very large proportion throughout the táluka. Then came the series of more or less unfavourable seasons from 1893 onwards, culminating in the positively bad season of 1898-99. The money-lenders during the last three years of this period got a steadily diminishing return, and if they were generally reduced it may be safely assumed that the cultivators were accumulating nothing. The permanent cause of deterioration was, outside the water logged tract, such as must always operate so long as the transfer of land to non-cultivating classes goes on unrestricted and very possibly no lightness of assessment would have made any very material difference. The bad seasons and fall in the price of cotton in 1898 and 1899 and of jowár in the latter year were, under the circumstances, sufficient to cause the collapse in the famine year. Such at least is my conclusion on the evidence available. For the relinquishments that have taken place the assessment is, I think, partly to blame in the central villages and some of those in the extreme east, but they are also due to the effect of a few bad seasons on cultivators whose resources have been steadily drained from them by the mortgagees or money-lending owners. In the case of Mr. Jivanji's land in Sisodra, the assessment is, as in the other neighbouring villages, high considering the class of soil, but I believe that his failure to make it pay is partly, if not mainly, due to want of capital, imperfect supervision,

and want of tenants of a good class. There has been practically no default on the part of the Koli rayats of the village. Similarly in the case of Mr. Umedram's land in Kudádra, referred to by witness No. 52 of the Hánsot enquiry, it is admitted that the cause of failure is the want of good tenants. The Patel says: "There is a lot of land and cultivators are few. The cultivators are inferior and spoil the land." It may of course be urged in reply to this that rates should be suited to the capacity of the cultivators.

29. As to the present condition of the táluka it is, I think, impossible for any one who has travelled over it in the last few months to doubt that it is far from satisfactory. There is a decided scarcity of plough cattle. A large area was waste, and the figures of relinquishments are likely to be large. Cultivators are not wont to take the most cheerful view of prospects, but I have never heard anything like the universal chorus of complaint (not, I may observe, as to oppression, but as to lack of resources) that went up from each village that I visited. The crops, though moderately good in most parts of Hánsot, were extremely patchy and had very evidently suffered from insects and the absence of the late rains; wheat was in most villages a failure. In Anklesvar the rabi-jowár crop was moderate to poor, and from present indications the cotton crop will be a light one. I think there can be little doubt that the táluka requires generous treatment. The sávkárs and mortgagees will of course benefit thereby, but at any rate it will put heart into the cultivators generally, and those who have so far saved their lands will have a chance of retaining them. So long as unrestricted transfer goes on the greater portion of the difference between the assessment and the profits, and after the cultivator's maintenance is provided for, is likely to find its way into the pockets of sávkárs. That at least is my humble opinion with reference to any tract inhabited mainly by Kolis. A light assessment will only at the most delay the process of absorption. But unless the policy of recovering a moderate revenue year in and year out be abandoned, it is, I think, illogical to diminish the cultivator's profits up to a point at which investment in land becomes unprofitable to the non-cultivating capitalist. Under the present revenue system it seems impossible to differentiate between the interests of the rayat and the sávkár. Granted a moderate assessment and relief from the burden of arrears, those who are still owners of their land should, if the seasons prove favourable, soon recover their prosperity.

30. Since the foregoing was written I have received from Ráo Bahádur S. B. Upásani, the Subordinate Judge of Anklesvar, two statements relating to Civil Court decrees, executions, and recoveries during the last five years. I append these statements (Appendix). Statement No. I shows the total number of suits filed in the Court in each year, and the number filed against agriculturist debtors, the total amount of claims allowed against the latter class of debtors, and the amount recovered up to the end of December 1899. Statement No. II gives the total number of applications for execution filed in each year, the total amount recovered and the number of judgment-debtors arrested and sent to jail. These figures refer to all classes of debtors and not to agriculturists only. The figures are not very conclusive. The total recoveries in each year (Statement II) have fallen off steadily since 1896, but the applications for execution have been fewer. But the very small proportion of claims against agriculturist debtors recovered since 1896 seems to have some significance. Out of claims amounting in all to Rs. 2,91,252, only Rs. 51,413 have been recovered, or 17·6 per cent.

March 1901.

E. MACONCHIE,
Assistant Collector.

No. 4075 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Camp Tithal, 21st May 1901.

Submitted to Government.

2. Colonel Prescott's report in 1872 leaves no doubt that Ankleshvar was then fully as prosperous as the Broach táluka on the other side of the river. It will be apparent to Government on reading the reports of Messrs. Mehta, Maconochie and Pansa that it is so no longer, even though the standard in Broach has somewhat declined.

3. This is disappointing, for the táluka has many advantages—the B. B. & C. I. Railway running through it, the Ankleshvar-Nándod Railway, and generally a fertile soil. Colonel Prescott's assessments, moreover, were made with studious moderation and in full view of a possible fall of prices greater than has actually occurred. The causes are in the Commissioner's opinion fairly summed up in paragraph 28 of Mr. Maconochie's printed note. They are partly, it may be hoped, temporary, and partly of a permanent nature. Of the former class are bad seasons, the recent fall of prices and the thoughtless readiness of the people to use their credit with the sávkár and encumber their land in order to gratify a desire of the moment. This extravagance reached its extreme point in the Broach district. On one occasion last year the undersigned called together all the land-holders

on the Maturia Tank famine work and enquired from each the cause of his impoverishment. One and all referred it to one or more loans raised for a domestic ceremony or for litigation, and from personal enquiry that is believed to be the case almost universally. The water-logging of the central villages is a radical deterioration of the country. It is there that almost all the relinquishment has taken place. Colonel Prescott says nothing about it and the Commissioner believes it to be one phase of a recent natural process which is going on all round the Gulf of Cambay, viz., a silting up of the rivers and a consequent forcing back on the low-lying parts near the mouths of water which can no longer get a free exit. It is a matter of common knowledge that the bed of the Tapti river is filling up. It can now be crossed on foot at low water at places where within living memory ships would float; hence the water-logged areas of Olpád taluka. The same process is probably going on more or less in the Kim river with a corresponding effect on Anklesvar taluka, as also in places in the Northern Talukas of Broach, in Mátar taluka of Kaira and in more than one area of Ahmedabad district. It means a permanent change in the quality of the soil, which must be met by permanent reduction of the rent.

4. Given good seasons there is no reason to believe that the present assessment is much too high except in the abovementioned special area. So far as it has unduly added to the rayat's burden it has been rather by rigidly exacting it in successive years of deficiency. No assessment that will give Government its fair share of the crop in a good year can be levied in a series of bad years or even in one bad year without hardship. Unless this is recognized the abatements of revenue advocated in these papers will be altogether inadequate. Meanwhile it seems clear that some general and standing reduction is necessary to put heart into the people. The statistics in Mr. Mehta's 21st paragraph show that population, cattle, ploughs and carts have all decreased. His paragraph 29 shows an unusual number of distraints in collecting the revenue. His paragraph 32 describes general decay. Under these circumstances the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner would probably meet his views better than those suggested by himself.

5. Mr. Mehta's grouping commands general acceptance. As to the rates of the first group Mr. Symonds proposes Rs. 5-8-0 for maximum dry crop, which is a reduction of one rupee on present rates: and Mr. Maconochie proposes the same rate for rice. Mr. Panse compares Mr. Mehta's average rate of Rs. 6-2-7 with Rs. 6-0-4, which is given by Mr. Beyts in his report as the average *jirayat* rate for villages close to Broach. The comparison is fallacious. If Mr. Symonds' reduction and Mr. Maconochie's suggestion about rice and also that (made below) of remitting increases for distance from village be accepted the rates for these villages, which are all good ones, will be sufficiently moderate.

6. In the second group there is a unanimous opinion that Mr. Mehta's rate should be reduced by eight annas. Mr. Maconochie points out that even this will result in an increase in Gadkhol and Piraman of 3.9 and 2.2 per cent., the former due to the working of the distance from village scales alluded to below (paragraph 10). It is recommended that for the present these increases be struck off by remission for ten years.

7. In the third group Mr. Mehta's rates should similarly be reduced by eight annas. Messrs. Maconochie and Panse recommend that Surthan should be transferred to the fourth group, apparently with good reason. Mr. Panse suggests the same treatment of Mandwa-Matied, Matied, Ganpatpura, Karmali, Umarbar and Safipura. Ganpatpura gains a large decrease as it is and need not be disturbed, but Mandwa-Matied and Matied might be considered. If the Collector's description of them is correct, a very substantial reduction will have to be made if it is to be of any use. They might well go with Surthan into the fourth group, and for the sake of system the tiny village of Kahanwa should apparently go too. The position of Karmali, Umarbar and Safipura on the map make it likely that the Collector's estimate of them is right and that they are, or soon will be, partially water-logged. They cannot, however, be placed in the fourth group, unless to use Mr. Maconochie's words we abandon all attempt at grouping. If the course of silting and water-logging continues according to the Commissioner's surmise, the day is probably not far distant when these villages will have to be put into Group V. Bakrol and Umarwada cannot from their position be reduced to the fourth group, but in view of what both Messrs. Maconochie and Panse say of their condition it seems impossible to raise their assessment as would be the result of merely deducting eight annas from Mr. Mehta's rates. The only course seems to be, as suggested by Mr. Maconochie, to remit the increase provisionally for ten years. Mr. Panse would place Telod, Asta, Digas and Sanjali in the second group, but he does not explain why, and there are obvious objections on the map to doing so.

8. The fourth group comprises that part of the taluka which constitutes the extreme west and east. In the eastern or smaller section relinquishments have been frequent. The western section suffers from sand and salt like the contiguous part of Olpád taluka. The reduction of one rupee and eight annas (for rice) on these low class lands, as proposed by the Survey Commissioner and supported by Mr. Maconochie, seems to be required. The latter officer would, however, add to the third group Alwa, Saen, Badodra, Wansoli and Ambheta, and his opinion not being contested by the Collector, might be accepted. Mr. Panse thinks most of the eastern section and three villages on the extreme west should be reduced to fifth group, but the large concessions to these proposed above will, it would seem, be sufficient.

9. The rate proposed by Mr. Symonds for the fifth group—one rupee below Mr. Mehta's rates and eight annas for rice—is demanded by present conditions which may almost be called desperate. They are not the result of mistakes of the people but of irresistible natural forces.

10. Apparently in most of the villages under this settlement the distance from village scale as now applied will result in a small decrease, but in some there will be an increase. Mr. Mehta mentions Mandwa Bujrag, where there will be an increase of Rs. 700. The Commissioner would again venture to repeat what he has said about this on previous reports. The old Survey Officers used this scale deliberately to put the assessments down in villages which they considered to be overweighted. There is nothing to show that the strength of these villages as compared with their neighbours has increased during the last 30 years. Consequently if the rates are now put up, either Colonel Prescott, an officer distinguished for his knowledge of the country, is convicted of having acted without reason, or an extra burden is laid for the sake of symmetry upon people who have not gained any corresponding power to bear it. The Commissioner would respectfully suggest that when the distance from village scale causes an increase it be provisionally remitted.

11. Finally the undersigned would again draw attention to his suggestion that the rivers debouching into the Gulf of Cambay are gradually silting up. Sandbanks are being formed or enlarged at their mouths or in their beds with the result that the drainage of the country is obstructed and areas are getting water-logged. The well-known changes in the Tápti and some other rivers give enough colour to the theory to warrant an expert enquiry. If it is true, it will apparently be found that the height of the sub-soil water in the water-logged areas and also in the land between them and the river which drains them has risen of recent years. If such a general process as is supposed be really at work, it will follow (1) that the mischief will probably extend and (2) that attempts to combat it by means of small local drains are futile.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar
Táluka of the Broach District.

No. 8093.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1901.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4075, dated 21st May 1901—Submitting with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Ankleswar Táluka of the Broach District.

Letter* from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 31, dated 11th December 1899.

Letter* from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—478, dated 29th March 1901.

Letter* from the Collector of Broach, No. 1753, dated 25th April 1901.

Letter* from Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 1165, dated 14th May 1901, with accompaniment.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals of the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, Mr. P. R. Mehta, for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka, together with reviews by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Collector of Broach and the Commissioner, N. D., and a note by Mr. E. Maconochie, who also has fully reviewed the economic and agricultural condition of the táluka in recent years in the report called for in Government Resolution No. 3467, dated 9th October 1900, Famine Department. After a careful perusal of these papers, including Mr. Maconochie's special report, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that a temporary measure of relief from the existing burden of assessment should be given at once for the reasons and in the manner stated below.

2. From the revenue history of the táluka it seems clear that in the first two decades of the period of original settlement the assessment was not found oppressive, but since 1894-95 there has been growing difficulty in collecting it and there is no room for doubt that there has been a considerable period of depression. There is some conflict of statement as regards some of the years after 1893-94, but none of the seasons have been distinctly good and at any rate the last three have been distinctly bad. The information given by Mr. Maconochie as to the rents of two estates under the management of the Maháikari of Hánsot does not of itself warrant a general inference, but it is important as corroboration of other evidence that cultivation in the táluka has not recently been profitable. Good

* Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

reason has also been shown for believing that either from permanent or temporary causes, or both, there has been considerable deterioration of soil. There is therefore, in the opinion of Government, urgent need for at least a temporary reduction of the assessment.

3. There have also been found to exist serious defects in the classification due partly to overvaluation at the original settlement and partly to deterioration from salt efflorescence and water-logging, and these defects in classification are of themselves a sufficient reason for refraining from guaranteeing the rates proposed for a period of thirty years. They cause an inequitable distribution of the assessment, whether the total demand be moderate or otherwise, and they should not be perpetuated. It is also said that if the Hānsot reclamation project is successful, reclassification of a considerable area affected by it will be required. Further, it is impossible to say at present whether or not the deterioration from salt efflorescence and water-logging is permanent. Even if the theory of the Commissioner, N. D., as to the cause of the latter is correct, remedies may be possible. This is a subject which, the Governor in Council thinks, might well come within the scope of the inquiry of the Irrigation Commission, and he is accordingly pleased to direct that the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, who has been associated with the Commission so long as it remains in this Presidency, should arrange to place before it what information is available for consideration. Some of the channels which are intended mainly for drainage are also used to feed irrigation tanks, and some of the experts on the Commission could perhaps give valuable advice as regards such channels for whatever purpose they are used, as well as other works for protection against water-logging. This matter is now perhaps of even more importance in Gujarāt than irrigation.

4. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the introduction of a revision settlement in the Anklesvar Tāluka should be deferred for five years, but that relief should at once be given by an abatement of the demand to the full extent proposed by the Commissioner, N. D., subject to the following modification. As regards the fourth and fifth groups the Commissioner has apparently misunderstood the recommendation actually made by Mr. Symonds in paragraph 22 of his report, which is to the effect that both the dry-crop and rice rates proposed by Mr. Mehta for these groups should be reduced by 8 annas only as in the case of the other groups, and the proposals made by the Commissioner in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his memorandum should be modified accordingly. There should be no increase in any case, and it is presumed that if there is no increase admitted in any village through the application of the new "distance scale," there will be no increase in individual holdings. If such increase is worked out in any case, it should be struck off. The general effect will be the continuance of the original settlement for a further period of five years with remissions to the extent to which on the information at present available they are held to be needed in the several cases. The papers showing the reductions in detail should be prepared as soon as possible, and the demand of the current year should be the reduced assessment and no more.

5. As may be inferred from paragraph 4 above it is not improbable that reclassification on a considerable scale will be required before the rates can be guaranteed for a period of thirty years. But reclassification should be deferred until some definite conclusion is arrived at as to the temporary or permanent nature of the deterioration which is alleged to have taken place in the soil. It is stated that classers take no account of water-logging, but when it is permanent, the proper course is to allow for it in the classification. Unless all the lands in a village are equally affected by water-logging, it is not an equitable ground for determining in what group the village should be placed, although proposals on that basis have been accepted for the purpose of the present reductions. After, however, the question whether the defect can be remedied is determined, instructions will be given as to the manner in which allowance should be made for it.

6. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should consider and report by what establishment the reclassification can be efficiently carried out. Unless reliance can be placed for the purpose on Circle Inspectors after some training if necessary of inexperienced hands, a special establishment of retired classers will probably have to be entertained.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Famine Department of the Secretariat,
The Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S.

No. A.—4233, dated 16th July 1904.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1993, dated 12th March 1904, I have the honour to forward letter No. 1557, dated 30th May, from the Collector of Broach.

2. Mr. Logan appears to me to be correct in the conclusion expressed in his paragraph 2 that Government intended that the inquiry into the classification should be confined to the villages in Group V. Within this group Mr. Logan is of opinion that the area affected by salt amounts to some 4,000 acres only and that affected by water-logging to some 5,000 acres. I venture to agree in his recommendation that the inquiry should be confined to this area of 9,000 acres and to request that Government may sanction the prosecution of this inquiry in the course of the next cold weather season.

3. With the reduction of the area to be examined the proposals made in my letters No. A.—4425, dated 29th September 1903, and No. A.—1094, dated 29th February 1904 require to be modified.

4. If Government accept the present recommendation, it will suffice to depute a party of 6 surveyors under a head surveyor for a period of two months. This work should be taken up as soon as the land is in a condition suitable for classification, that is in March—April 1905.

I have, &c.,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1557, dated 30th May 1904.

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Sir,

According to my verbal promise I arranged my tour this season so as to be in Anklesvar táluka for the reclassification under Government Resolution No. 8093, dated the 19th November 1901; but when this was postponed by the Resolution of the 12th March 1904, I devoted my time to an inspection of the affected villages, and record the following remarks on the subject.

2. I have confined my attention to the villages of Group V, which constitute the water-logged region of the táluka and are dealt with by Mr. Mehta in paragraph 32 of his report on the revision settlement. It is not quite clear from the Government Resolution on that report whether the re-classification is to be confined to this group; but I do not find in the revision report or the Resolution on it any clear grounds for the re-classification of any other part of the táluka, and have therefore directed my inquiries to this region alone.

3. The villages of Group V are the following 20 :—

Anklesvar.

1. Haját.	6. Adádra.
2. Adol.	7. Sisodra
3. A'lonj.	8. Motván.
4. Piludra.	9. Telva.
5. Párdi Edris.	

Hánsot.

10. Ghodádra.	16. Parvat.
11. Pandváí.	17. Suneokala.
12. Ámod.	18. Kudádra.
13. Kharach.	19. Kathodra.
14. Pánjroli.	20. Rohid.
15. Dungra.	

and their position is shown in the appended map. They lie on both sides of the boundary between the táluka and the Mahál.

4. Previously to my visit the Mámlatdár and Maháikari had prepared reports on the portions lying in their charges, and the facts narrated below are drawn from these reports (which are at your service if you want them) and from my own observations.

5. The first point to note is that the area of water-logged lands bears but a small proportion to the total area of the group. Thus the 9 Anklesvar villages with a total area of 15,164 acres show an area of only 1,755 acres of true water-logged land, that is, land on which rain water collects for want of sufficient drainage. There is a further area of 139 acres which are overflowed in the rains from the Vand river or nálas, and which suffer in the same way as if water-logged, but including this also the total is only 1,894 acres, or 12 per cent. of the whole area. The proportion of water-logged lands (of both kinds) in the 11 villages of the mahál is somewhat greater. Out of a total of 16,420 acres, 869 acres are water-logged in the strict sense, and 2,127 flooded by streams, &c., giving a total of 2,996 acres or 18 per cent.

6. The other evil from which this group suffers is the presence of salt at the surface in certain places. The salt lands in the Anklesvar half amount to the substantial total of 2,627 acres or 17 per cent. of the whole: in the Hánsot villages the area does not exceed 1,445 acres or 9 per cent. I gathered from the villagers that these lands had become salt from the top-soil being washed off in floods. Taking both evils together we get for the whole group 8,962 acres of water-logged and salt land amounting to a percentage of 29 on the total area.

7. Coming to the villages in detail and taking those of Anklesvar first, *Adol* and *Haját* possess a drainage channel constructed within the last 18 years (and the cause of much woe to their neighbours) and therefore they should have small cause of complaint. *Haját* in fact has none: the small amount of water-logging remaining was cured last year by the villagers themselves by digging out a water-course at an expense of Rs. 10 and this year they got good crops on the land. In *Adol* about 20 per cent. of the land is still water-logged or salt. In *Telva*, though the channel drains it, nearly half the area is still declared water-logged, and there is a large patch of salt land. *Piludra* and *A'lonj* have no water-logging to complain of; but 20 per cent. of *Piludra* and nearly the whole of *A'lonj* are said to be more or less salt. As regards these five villages, however, it is to be noted that they have all been removed from the old Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 to Group V with a maximum rate of Rs. 4; and the assessment on the salt lands of *A'lonj* (to take an example) has been reduced from Rs. 5,179 to Rs. 3,378. It is difficult to see what more they can want, and in fact there is no indication that they need any further attention. In *Telva* all the assessed waste is rapidly being taken up, and since the channel the "water-logging" appears to be no more than is good for the land in normal years. In *Piludra* and *A'lonj* the waste land is similarly being taken up, and the people of *A'lonj*, which on the Mám-lat-dár's table makes the worst show in the group, are said to be perfectly satisfied with the present reduction. There can be nothing seriously wrong with the assessment when the unoccupied lands, presumably the worst, have been reduced to less than a quarter in the last few years. *Párdi Edris* has nearly a quarter of its area water-logged; and it is one of the villages which complain that they have suffered by the Adol-Haját channel, which fills the Vand river and causes an overflow on their lands. Still here too a large area of waste has been taken up since the revision survey and more is being applied for. *Motván* has small plots of water-logged or salt land; but hardly any waste. In *Sisodra* the area of water-logged and salt land does not exceed 13 per cent. of the whole; and here again there has been a rush to take up waste lands since the revision. The assessment of this village has been very drastically reduced. In *Adádra* there is no water-logging; but a small area is salt.

8. Turning to the mahál, *Rohid* besides a little salt land, has 444 acres of water-logged land, on which, according to the villagers, production of cotton has been reduced from 10 to 5 maunds per acre in the last 20 years. They make, however, the same complaint about all the other lands in the village, and in the case of these attribute the decrease to the fact that the rains have of late years been in the habit of breaking a month later than usual, which disarranges their system of agricultural operations. This aberration of the season is true, but is probably only temporary. In any case it cannot be met by classification. In *Kathodra* a small area is flooded from the Vand, and there are 150 acres water-logged; but this water-logging seems to go back 50 years, or before the old survey. In all the other villages of the group, except Suneokala there is no complaint of water-logging proper. *Kudádra* (540 acres), *Ghodádra* (250), *Pandvai* (31), *Amod* (66), *Kharack* (231) and *Panjrolí* (161) complain of flooding to the extent shown against each village: some putting it down to the Vand and others to diversions made by neighbouring villages and other local causes. It seems that much drainage of the southern villages such as *Pandvai* and *Amod*, which used to go to the Kim now goes northwards towards tributaries of the Vand. This may have taken place since the survey, but has probably only caused an exchange, not an increase, of water-logging. It will be noticed that the flooded area is rarely extensive, and in some villages, like *Pandvai* and *Amod*, is trifling. In *Parvat* there is no complaint of water at all; but the village contains 461 acres (nearly 25 per cent.) of salt land, and pebbles are found in some fields. It is not clear however that the land has become salt since the first survey, and certainly the pebbles must have been there ever since the land emerged from some old lake. In *Suneokala* 720 acres are either water-logged or subject to floods from the Vand; but this area is less than one-fourth of the whole. The floods are put down to the Adol-Haját channel: but the villagers admit that in 1902 the

floods benefited the crops. As the rainfall was heavy that year, it follows that the floods must usually be beneficial and rarely injurious. Dungra, the last village of the group, has nothing at all to complain of.

9. In Government Resolution No. S093, dated the 19th November 1901, it is stated that re-classification is not to be made until some definite conclusion is arrived at as to the temporary or permanent deterioration alleged to have taken place in the soil. The Irrigation Commission was requested to investigate this question, but so far as I know it did not do so, and such a detail hardly came within its scope. My own conclusions are that there is no question of deterioration except where the land has become salt, and that this deterioration will outlast the present generation which is permanency enough for survey purposes. But the salt land is but a fraction of the area of the group; 4,075 acres out of 31,538 or about one-eighth. As regards the flooding and water-logging which affects 4,890 acres or about one-sixth of the area, the people mostly imputed it to various causes coming into operation since the survey of 1872, and as I cannot find the slightest reference to the phenomenon in Colonel Prescott's report or the correspondence on it, I am forced to conclude that it must be a growing evil due to some such causes as were suggested by the Honourable Mr. Lely. So far as nature is concerned, it may be taken without further inquiry to be permanent, so far as survey purposes are concerned; but there is of course no reason why art should not step in and cure or mitigate it by drainage. This will ultimately have to be done, for no matter how low the assessment is reduced, the people will go on crying out for it to be done. It would of course be better policy to drain the tract without further lowering the assessment than to lower the assessment and then make the drains.

10. If, however, Government is not prepared, as is probably the case, to introduce the new settlement without further words, I would recommend that the re-classification should be started as soon as possible and restricted to this Group V. There is so far as I know on ground for applying it anywhere else. The Hãnsot reclamation (specially referred to in the Resolution) will not be generally ready for cultivation for another ten years, and the proper settlement of the revenue of the tãluka and mahãl should not be postponed for the sake of this insignificant tract. The present state of matters is unsatisfactory. The record of rights cannot be introduced till the future assessments are definitely fixed. Government, moreover, are giving the rayats the benefits of all the drastic reductions of the revision while taking no part of such increases as there were; and in the meantime cotton on which Mr. Symonds founded his most lugubrious forecasts has been rising in value every year and seems likely to continue at a high rate for the next decade. When it is remembered that during the greater part of the old survey term cotton was at or below Rs. 75 a *bhãr*, whereas it has fluctuated from Rs. 90 to Rs. 145 during the last three years, it will be seen that questions of annas and pies of classification are becoming of very little practical importance to the people, and it may safely be prophesied that with another year or two of similar prices no land which can possibly grow anything will be left unoccupied in the tãluka, no matter what the assessment may be.

I have, &c.,
A. C. LOGAN,
Collector of Broach.

Old and new assessments in the villages of Group V, Anklesvar tãluka.

Name of village.	Total area.		Total assessment (old survey).			Total assessment (revision survey).			Percentage of decrease.		
	Old.	New.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.			
<i>Anklesvar.</i>											
1. Hajãt	A. 1,350	E. 21	1,352	1	5,245	2	0	3,874	2	0	26
2. Adol	2,412	10	2,411	7	8,553	15	0	7,188	10	0	15
3. Tolva	935	3	935	3	3,781	10	0	2,941	8	0	22
4. Motvãn	1,061	0	1,061	32	4,371	0	0	3,256	0	0	26
5. Piludra	1,659	34	1,659	20	6,224	7	0	4,570	12	0	26
6. A'lonj	1,399	5	1,400	28	5,459	14	0	3,598	0	0	34
7. Pãrdi Edra	1,833	0	1,833	26	6,683	12	0	4,838	10	0	27
8. Eisodra	3,003	12	3,603	19	15,232	6	0	10,282	2	0	32
9. Adãdra	910	5	910	27	3,121	4	0	2,385	12	0	23
<i>Hãnsot.</i>											
10. Rohid	A. 1,536	E. 30	1,536	1	4,596	2	0	3,479	7	0	24
11. Kudãdra	1,173	1	1,173	1	2,957	14	0	2,403	2	0	19
12. Kathodra	1,280	2	1,280	2	4,157	7	0	3,002	14	0	28
13. Ghodãdra	1,619	13	1,619	13	3,301	2	0	2,986	5	0	10
14. Pandvãi	970	38	970	38	2,546	14	6	2,347	10	6	8
15. A'mod	723	0	723	0	2,028	0	11	1,633	14	11	19
16. Kharach	1,334	19	1,334	19	3,317	4	0	2,767	10	0	17
17. Pãnjroli	1,487	8	1,487	8	3,578	13	0	2,974	1	0	17
18. Dungra	958	5	958	5	3,091	13	0	2,556	12	0	17
19. Parvat	1,376	18	1,376	18	5,579	7	0	4,412	14	0	21
20. Suneokala	2,960	6	2,960	6	10,329	12	0	8,115	0	0	21

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector of Broach.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Classification of certain lands in the Anklesvar
Táluka of the Broach District.

No. 6049.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1904.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—4233, dated 16th July 1904.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendations made in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are approved.

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach (with the map),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka
of the Broach District.

No. 939.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 193, dated 19th January 1907:—

“In their Resolution No. 8093, dated November 19th, 1901, paragraph 4, Government were pleased to direct that the original settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka should be continued for a further period of five years, subject to the abatement granted in the orders passed on the report of the Commissioner, N. D. They further directed that steps should be taken to re-classify certain areas affected by salt efflorescence and water-logging. In a subsequent Government Resolution No. 6049 of 9th August 1904 they defined these areas as being contained in certain villages in group V.

“2. The re-classification was carried out by a party of surveyors under Mr. Jukes, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., in the hot weather of 1905; but owing to a misunderstanding occasioned by a proposal put forward by the Collector of Broach, Mr. Bagnell, to extend the operations to other villages, the submission of the report on the re-classification was delayed. It has now been received and forwarded to the Collector for opinion, but as it appears that this officer is anxious to propose sweeping modifications, it may be some time before it reaches Government.

“3. Meanwhile the five years for which the original settlement was continued have expired (the date of its first introduction was August 1st, 1871). In order to legalise the recovery of the assessment during the current year, I have the honour to request that Government may be pleased to direct that the term of five years for which the original settlement should be extended should be increased to six years, and to communicate this order to the Collector of Broach by telegraph. I regret the delay which has occurred in bringing this fact to the notice of Government, but the fact that the settlement dated from 1871 has only recently come to my notice. I am now in communication with the Commissioner, N. D., as to the steps to be taken for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka, and propose to address Government again on the subject shortly.”

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Director of Land Records is sanctioned.

G. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach (also by telegram No. 823, dated 25th January 1907),
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 1500, dated 4th October 1906.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence commencing with your No. A.—5305 of November 10th, 1902, I have the honour to report the results of the re-classification work in the Ankleshvar Táluka, ordered by Government Resolution No. 8093 of November 19th, 1901.

2. Statements are appended* showing separately the deduction of classification annas to be made on account of injury from salt and from water. Such separation was sanctioned by your No. A.-2854 of 1905 on my representation that the effects of salt are more or less permanent, while the evils due to water may at any time be remedied by drainage; and that hence any remission given on account of the effects of surface-water should be temporary only, and should be kept entirely distinct from permanent reductions made for salt efflorescence.

3. The work was carried out by six classers of my field party in the months of March, April and May of last year. The party was under the charge of Head Surveyor Mohanlal Ishvardás, the most experienced and trustworthy classer at the disposal of the Department. The principles to be followed in carrying out the work were laid down by my predecessor Mr. Wilkins, in consultation with Mr. P. R. Mehta. I myself visited the spot in April, in company with the Collector of Broach, and supervised the work in the field. I personally inspected practically the whole water-logged area, and tested the classification of every number in which "faults" exceeding two annas had been imposed for water-disadvantages. The "water" inquiry was then already completed.

4. Inquiry was made, in all, in nineteen villages of the Ankleshvar Táluka and Hánsot Mahál. Such inquiry was mainly confined to the survey numbers shown in the lists supplied by the Revenue Department, the only exceptions being numbers which were pointed out by the villagers as affected or in which deterioration was obvious to the eye. The result is that all numbers affected by water have been re-classed, but that some of the salt area may possibly have escaped notice. It may be mentioned, however, that the villagers showed a very shrewd notion of the nature of salt-land, and were generally fully aware of the situation of such in their villages. In the matter of water they were not so trustworthy or not so scrupulous. Practically the whole population of Suney Kala turned out to attempt to persuade me that the side of a pronounced hill suffered badly from water-logging.

5. The practical result of the whole investigation was to show that the water-logged area had been very much exaggerated. Inquiry into water-logging was rendered difficult by the fact that investigation took place in the hot weather after several years of indifferent rainfall. Estimates were however formed from the general lie and appearance of the land, with the aid of the pahani patrahs of the past ten years. The latter means of assistance was rather discounted by the necessity of remembering that land, which in a year of ordinary rainfall is badly water-logged, would in a year of light rain be the most fertile of all. To ensure accuracy Mr. Mohanlal was sent to the spot during the monsoon to see the land after a heavy fall of rain, when he found the conclusions previously arrived at to be correct in practically every case.

6. The whole area found to be water-logged amounted to only five hundred acres. The greater part of the area entered as water-logged was found to be suffering from another fault—liability to be swept by running water. This is a fault always recognised by the Survey Department, and its evil effects are obvious. The fertile top layers of soil, as well as manure and seeds, are constantly being swept away, while the land itself is so out up by small channels and gutters as to render cultivation difficult. The reason for the great prevalence of this fault in this particular táluka is not obvious; but it is true that the whole tract is very seriously affected. The catchment area of big tanks, like that at Sisodra, and, still more, of the so-called Vand river, shows a very large number of more or less pronounced channels, by which the water finds its way into these tanks and river. The most conspicuous example of this is the village of Kudadra on the Vand, which receives practically all the surface-water of all the surrounding villages. The lands of this village are in many places absolutely criss-crossed with gutters and water-courses. As a result, a considerable area of land has gone out of cultivation, though it is still retained by the khatedárs to produce grass for their cattle. It must be added that this fault, from its very nature, must tend to increase as time goes on.

7. With regard to salt I have little remark to make. A very large area was found affected by one, two or even three faults of salt; and I personally took a test of many such survey numbers. But on this point I should like to clear away one doubt. It has been stated, in the course of correspondence on this subject, that it is not actually certain

* Not printed.

that the presence of salt was not allowed for in the original classification. The original prati books having been burnt in the Surat fire, it is true that a definite pronouncement cannot be made on the subject. Still the original classification values of these survey numbers vary from 13½ to 16 annas, and in most cases exceed 14 annas. Every number shows a full fault of "Valsar,"—a fault which will hardly increase or decrease to any extent with years. Many also show Dhovan. It is therefore, I venture to assert, practically certain that the salt was not allowed for. This assumption does not imply that the fault did not then exist. Salt in black soil cannot be detected while the soil is wet, so that, if the original classification took place in the cold season, the fault would certainly have escaped notice.

8. With regard to remedy I would suggest that the only possible remedy is drainage. Even drainage would be necessary on so large a scale that the cost would be prohibitive. But the scheme might well be worked out, in case famine works on a large scale ever again become necessary. A starting point for the system already exists in the Vand ditch. This could be enlarged, deepened, and in many places straightened and a number of feeder-channels dug. The soil adjoining it would make excellent rice-land; and two or three big tanks, excavated at intervals along the channel, would bring many acres of land under rice. Drainage, moreover, would tend to check the salt evil, which is due, presumably, to excessive moisture of the soil, bringing up salts in solution from the sub-soil. Drainage is the recognised remedy for this defect.

9. I would here repeat my suggestion that remission for water-faults be only temporary. As an example I would instance the village of Sisodra. There the village tank was greatly enlarged and improved during the famine. It is capable of watering a thousand acres of rice-land, instead of the eighty acres which now take water. Many of the numbers, complained of as water-logged and found to suffer from running water, lie quite close to the tank. A very little labour would convert them into excellent rice-fields. Indeed, I suspected some intention of such conversion in the case of one big khátedár, when I noticed that a pipe had been newly inserted in the tank-band opposite his "water-logged" cotton-field, with no rice-land anywhere in the neighbourhood. Under these circumstances, I submit that it would be a great mistake permanently to reduce the assessment of such numbers.

10. In the course of my investigation I was shown a large area of land in Haját, which was included in the lists, as suffering from an overgrowth of "dabh" grass. On my recommendation this has been given out by the Collector of Broach on a five-years' lease at reduced rates.

11. In conclusion I would mention that I was ordered to re-class the land, and have therefore done so. It was out of my province to make any inquiry into the incidence of the present assessments, or the value of land as shown by the conditions of sales and leases.

12. This report has been delayed pending the decision with regard to the proposal of extending the inquiry to other villages also. As that question has now been settled, there is no reason to keep my report back any longer.

I have, &c.,

J. E. C. JUKES,

Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, N. D.

No. 382, dated 26th January 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Jukes' No. 1500 of the 4th October 1906 and his proposals, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I have visited all the survey numbers in each of the 19 villages of the Ankleshvar Taluka and Hansot Mahál in the two lists marked Khar and Bolan prepared by Mr. Jukes except some of the Dhovan numbers which contain grass and a more or less thick growth of Babul bushes and cannot be cultivated, but have to be kept under grass on account of the large nálas and their branches which go through these numbers.

3. I went purposely to these areas at the end of November and in December when the crops had been sown for two and half or three months and were half matured in order that I might see the effects of Khar and Bolan and Dhovan actually on the crops themselves which I had not been able to do when I made some notes in April 1906 on some other areas in which complaints of Khar and Dhovan and Bolan had been made.

4. I have entered notes against each number of the state of the crops and of the rents obtained and the effects of Bolan, Dhowan and Khar and they represent what the cultivators have repeated to me in each village during an inspection which lasted for a month of long mornings in the field.

5. The monsoon of 1906 was a copious one and we did not have sufficient breaks in the rain to allow of weeding and ploughing up the land between the showers and thoroughly cleaning it, so conditions were somewhat abnormal this year. Water-logging occurs in low-lying land; the rain or flood water accumulates often about knee deep and remains there for several days; it requires a good long break for the water to go off for the land to dry for the plough; after this the land is ploughed and sown, but when the rain is continuous and the breaks not sufficiently long the soil is all covered with water again and cotton seeds rot or else the young shoots get covered with water; in this way cotton has to be sown very often three times, the last sowing being in the end of August or the beginning of September: the crop has thus had no chance of maturing as it does in lands free from Bolan from the middle of June, the field cannot be weeded or ploughed or worked at in any way for weeks and the plant loses two or two and half months of the most favourable time for its growth and the whole benefit of two-thirds of the monsoon showers which help on the crop on land where water does not settle; for all this time such land is getting full of weeds and rank growth and cannot be cleaned, the cotton is retarded for two months, it gets some rain towards the end of the monsoon in September when rain has ceased to be plentiful and it cannot thrive so well as crop in land which has been well weeded and constantly turned up for two months before the crop in Bolan has begun to sprout. In a copious monsoon with insufficiently long breaks the Bolan area suffers much and will yield a 4 to 5-anna crop of what is its best yield when conditions are favourable. The constant water-logging seems to bring up Khar; and Bolan lands have sometimes Khar in them as well. Such lands according to the rayat cannot be as fertile as lands which do not water-log. I think the average yield in Bolan is from about three maunds of cotton per acre, some give four maunds and the worst give two maunds, but three maunds an acre is for many water-logged lands a 12-anna crop. The normal rainfall of 41 inches is far too much for a water-logged field which does best of all with a 20-inch monsoon, coming in gentle showers and long breaks with some rain in October, so that the first sowing may succeed and be maturing all the time. We had almost such a monsoon in 1905 except that enough rain did not come in October (4 cents) and the Bolan areas were nearly at their best and gave an 8 to 10-anna cotton crop: but Bolan land cannot be as fertile as land free from water-logging, for the cotton crop appears in most monsoons 2 or 2½ months later than other cotton and the land cannot be worked up as other land is. In some villages like Sisodra (795 acres), Sunev Kala (250 acres), Alonj (268 acres) and Adadra (250 acres) the Bolan areas are considerable, and if a rayat has much water-logged land he is greatly handicapped unless he has a good many bullocks and the command of a good deal of labour (an unusual condition) because Bolan land unless there is October rain will quickly dry up and the time to plough and sow will pass away unless all the fields can be taken in hand at once; hence you have the complaint that the owner had no time to cultivate or the time in which to cultivate passed by and the land has remained unsown or been turned up with the plough and left unsown because it has dried up. In some Bolan lands when cotton has failed three times the rayat will give up cotton and sow wheat and juwár: water-logged land is therefore more fitted for wheat and juwár, but a cotton crop is more valuable, and if successful in Bolan a better paying crop than wheat as the seed is far cheaper and cultivation less intense, but both to give the land a rotation of crops and to get in some turns of paying cotton, cotton is sown in Bolan lands though with a heavy monsoon it does badly. Constant soaking does not suit the soil and it is not impossible that its fertilising agents are injured also, and whilst it is under water it is no use to manure it. Lang is a crop which is largely sown in Bolan areas, but it is a poor paying crop at annas 12 to Re. 1 a maund and much inferior to wheat or cotton. In Bolan areas we find at times a growth of dabh grass which is a grass with long and most persistent roots which cannot be pulled up by hand and has to be dug out at great labour as it cannot be even ploughed up and it takes up much good from the soil.

6. *Khar—Salt-efflorescence.*—These lands are impregnated with salt and abundant rain appears to bring up the salt. The "Damro" plant is said to be a sign of Khar and it grows extensively in fields with Khar: it is gathered to feed cattle, but has to have the salt thoroughly washed out before cattle will touch it as the plant is very salt to the taste. In Khar land you can see the salt dust in cracks in the soil: here and there you will find cotton or juwári plants quite withered and in bad Khar the plants of juwár put forth hardly any roots, whilst in walking through such a field you can almost push over some of the crop: the yield of the grain of juwár is poor though in Khar lands people prefer to sow juwár as they get a sure crop of fodder: with cotton the bolls are fewer and the yield less and the quality of the cotton and the seeds inferior: in a Khar field you will see patches where there is no crop at all. Khar lands require moderate rain and some good rain in October, else the Khar quickly dries up the plants. You see the effects of Khar best when the crop is ripe as it has a withered look; the ears of juwár are small with much less grain than the fine large ears full of grains of good juwár; wheat in Khar has small short ears and gives a poor yield. There are all degrees of Khar, but I think the yield in

field with average Khar is less than half the yield in sweet soil. There is a kind of Khar called Oodhan which is caused by salt dust blowing on to the land especially in the hot weather in heavy clouds in March, April and May from the large area of salt marsh lands on the banks and at the mouths of the Kim and Vand Rivers, along the west coast of the mahál, and from the salt marshes on the bank of the Narbudda; for such Khar the heavier the monsoon the better as it washes out some of the salt on the upper surface, but in a 20" or 15" monsoon such lands do very badly: such Khar is not much found in these 19 villages except a little in Kharach. Lands are made salt also by the encroachment of salt water coming over them at highest tides: these are found at the mouths of the Kim and Nerbudda. There is a kind of Khar which the rayats call Kadva or bitter Khar which they distinguish from salt Khar. You cannot mistake the evil effect of Khar if you see it in a half or wholly ripened crop. In the hot weather when there is no crop on the ground the measurers find it by digging a hole and when you get down to about 2 feet you come on the salt wet earth which shows the Khar. The only way to improve such soil is to manure it heavily.

7. Remarks on Mr. Jukes' report:—

Paragraph 2.—I agree that if you were to make drains on a large scale and could be sure that they would be a success that remissions for water-logging and overflow of water should be accompanied by a condition that the remission was to continue only as long as the exempted lands suffered from these evils: but to effect a remedy by drainage you must have a small drain in each field going into a subsidiary drain which again leads into several large main drains and for these you must find some outlet where the large mass of flood water can do no damage: a small drain has been made from some fields in Piludra into the Vand, but there is a considerable water-logged area there still (167 acres). A drain has been cut through Adol, Hajat, Telva and Pardi Idris which joins the Vand and has a Branch drain from Sarthan which is still the most water-logged village in the taluka: such small isolated drains without subsidiary and field drains only help the land on their immediate banks and do not drain lands at any distance from them: when their banks break as they do here and there, the fields at such breaches get much water-logging. There is a great mass of flood water passing through these villages from east to west after heavy downpours of rain which settles in low-lying lands and overflows land with a slope into the numerous nálas which feed the Vand: these again overflow and flood the lands on their banks. The few drains which have been attempted have hardly mitigated the evil. The Vand has to carry off a large part of the flood water and by running there drains into it at Pardi Idris the villages of Kathodra and Kadadra on the Vand below get a greater rush of water in the river and more lands flooded than perhaps they otherwise would: it would be difficult to find an outlet for the water of these or any drains which would take the flood right away as when the rain is heavy the Nerbudda itself overflows its southern bank and the Kim rises over its banks which are low in most places. The possibility of successful drainage is therefore doubtful, while the expense of a wholesale system of drainage would be enormous and could hardly pay; but in case of the contemplation of such a remedy the occupants should be given clearly to understand that if at any time water-logging and flooding are remedied by Government the remissions given for such defects will cease.

Paragraph 3.—A great advantage would have been secured if the classers could have been sent into the fields when the crops were on the ground. The harvest season in 1906 was a very early one and by March 1906 there was very little crop left on the ground. When crops are ripe or half ripe you can make a rough estimate of the area in each survey number which is injured by Bolan, Dhowan and Khar and it is then that water faults of Bolan are far easier of detection than when the land is all bare. Dhowan is visible at any time.

Paragraph 4.—It is clear that in Sisodra the salt lands were not all pointed out to either the mámlatdár on his original inquiry or to Mr. Jukes. I made a special inspection of them myself at the urgent request of the villagers and have added a supplemental list of Khar for Sisodra: the villagers are perfectly well acquainted with Khar and after you have seen many a field of Khar with the crops on it you cannot mistake Khar and can make both an estimate of its extent and have a rough idea of the yield of the field.

Paragraph 5.—Mr. Jukes' own statements show that roughly the area flooded with rainwater (Dhowan) is some 3,100 acres, whilst there is water-logging in the remainder of 2,300 acres. I do not state that all this area is liable to water-logging, but a larger portion of it is: the details are given in the inspection note on each survey number. The monsoon of 1905 was about 17", whilst the monsoon of 1906 has been up to some 45"; the area actually water-logged in the rains of 1905 was undoubtedly far less than in the monsoon of 1906 and this has probably led Mr. Jukes to think that the area has been much exaggerated, but it is important to distinguish between the area water-logged and the area liable to water-logging: in a normal monsoon of 41" the water-logged area is far more than with a 17" rains, and with an abnormal monsoon like that of 1906 (44") with heavy downpours and short breaks the water-logged area is larger still, but we have to deal rather with the area liable to water-logging. I have seen all this area

under conditions far different from those in which Mr. Jukes saw it, and the water-logged area I saw is probably about the largest in extent to which it ever reaches. Estimates of the area liable to Bolan are of course easier to make when you see the crops and the extent of damage done, while the better crops on the higher grounds mark out the inferior crops on the lower levels where the water has settled long and the crop has been sown more than once and then retarded for most of the monsoon, but even in a light monsoon the water-logged area is hardly the most fertile of all: it is then that it gives its very best yield which is about half that of average land in the village because soil which is soaked with rain for three months and grows for that time rank weeds which cannot be removed till the land gets sufficiently dry which has its fertilising qualities saturated and can only be ploughed and cleaned late in the season cannot be as fertile as soil which is ploughed, turned and weeded for 2½ or 3 months during the most favourable period of the monsoon. If you manure water-logged soil the rain will wash the good away and you can manure it only when it has become dry.

Paragraph 6.—It is possible though unlikely that the area water-logged by the monsoon (17") of 1905 was 300 acres, but there is no doubt that the area liable to be and actually water-logged in an ordinary monsoon is much greater and really amounts to a greater part of the area given in the statement. The effect of a liability to be swept by running water is as described by Mr. Jukes: in bad cases there is not much of the upper layer left and the field looks as if you could sweep it clean very soon with a broom and reach the hard under layer which is not broken up by the plough in which the plant has a struggle to thrive; in areas swept over by a rush of water the seed has to be sown twice and often thrice, the last sowing may be at the end of August or when the rush of water that carries away the seed has ceased: thus cotton, the most paying crop of all, does badly in such land which is more suited for juwar, though of course the rayat has to let the field take its rotation of cotton and trust to chance. With the exception of Kharach and Panjroli, where the flooded areas are on the Kim, and in Dungra, Amod and Pandvai, where the flood water comes from Utiadra, the rest of the lands are overswept by running water which drains into a big tributary of the Vand in Godadra and Adadra or into the Vand River itself: the water spreads rather in one sheet up against the big band of the Sisodra Tank and heaping up there comes back again and similarly spreads from Sisodra village to the bank of the Parwat Tank heaping up there and coming back again. Almost all the land of Kudadra is swept over by flood water, and my proposals for reduction practically agree with Mr. Jukes; in Gudadra which is on a very troublesome tributary of the Vand, sufficient reduction has not been given, nor in Pandwai, over which much flood water comes from Utiadra in a heavy monsoon, and this is because Mr. Jukes and his classers saw the land after a monsoon of 17" when there were no crops on it, and I have seen it after a rainfall of 45" and the crops after they had been a growing for 2½ months in the middle of the season.

Paragraph 7.—It is strange that the fault of Khar should not have been allowed for and that no rules should have been laid down for deductions for Khar. Its defects are so obvious and the harm which it does to the crop is best seen when the plant is growing; the salt efflorescence can be detected on the ground itself and tested in the soil, whilst every rayat will tell you of the various kinds of Khar, so that least of all in the cold season with the crop on the land could this fault escape notice, for it is then that its evils are most manifest.

Paragraph 8.—The cost of enlarging the bed of the Vand River would be enormous: to straighten it for 18 or 19 miles would be a Herculean task and you would have to make it half as wide and deep as the Suez Canal and some of its little tributaries would have to be deepened and straightened as well as the main branch through Godadra and Adadra and then you would have to put little drains in many of the fields and the work would be far beyond even a famine relief work. The cultivation of rice is precarious in this taluka and mahál: for two years in 1904 and 1905 the tanks hardly filled and very little rice was grown: on such an over-flooded area of only 3,000 acres scattered about in different places all such expense would be out of the question.

Paragraph 9.—It would be a blessing indeed if Bolan and Dhowan could be remedied and experiments might be made to test the cost on some small area if you can find an outlet for flood water which will harm no other lands. It is very doubtful if the Sisodra Tank could cultivate 1,000 acres of rice, and it is not unlikely that the survey of 1872 assessed all the land at Kiari rates that they considered the water could reach. The water-logged area abuts on one-third of the south side of the tank and on the west, whilst the rice lands are on the south-east, east and north, where the water most readily gravitates and the cultivators who should know best did not think much more rice could be grown.

Paragraph 11.—The value of the land as indicated by leases and all other information that could be gathered from the record of rights which had been mostly completed in these villages has been noted in my separate inspection notes.*

8. Separate statements* are forwarded for each village which are numbered in the order of Mr. Jukes' two lists of Bolan and Dhowan and Khar. Village maps also accompany similarly numbered in which the survey numbers which suffer from these three defects are marked out in different colours, and the reason for the proposed assessment for each number will be found in a note attached to each. A consolidated statement* marked Appendix A is forwarded for Bolan and Dhowan and Khar. The total area of Bolan and Dhowan is 5,403 acres with a revision assessment of Rs. 14,849-8-0. Of this the Dhowan area is approximately 3,085, whilst there is Bolan in 2,318 acres: the whole of this is not water-logged, but most of it is liable to water-logging, though the actual water-logged area varies according to the nature of the monsoon: an approximate estimate of the water-logging in the rains of 1906 has been entered in the note against each number where the water-logging did not seem to spread over the whole number and the actual area water-logged in the past rains (1906) may be 2,000 acres. Some fields have water-logging and are swept over with rain-water as well and in others you find a combination of water-logging and salt. The proposed assessment by the Land Records Department after the monsoon of 1905 (17"), in which the water-logged and over-flooded area was at its best, is Rs. 12,909-4-0 or an average assessment per acre of some Rs. 2-6-0. I would suggest an additional reduction of Rs. 673 for which details are given against each survey number: this is a very moderate increase when we consider that the area water-logged and over-flooded after 1906 was undoubtedly much larger with a 45" monsoon than the area over-flooded and water-logged after the rains of 1905 with a 17" monsoon: the monsoon of 1903 was over abundant for these lands, the isolated downpours were heavy and rainless intervals short, but I would deprecate any decrease of my proposed reduction which is for the area liable to water-logging and over-flooded in most monsoons with an average rainfall of 41" though the crop may not be so retarded or suffer quite so heavily in a normal monsoon. My proposed resulting assessment amounts to Rs. 12,235 which gives an average of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre; there is not much difference in the average per acre for Bolan and Dhowan. The assessment of the original survey was Rs. 20,324 and of the revision Rs. 14,858 with a resulting reduction of Rs. 5,466, but it must be remembered that this is the result of a general reduction only which lowered these villages from a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 5 to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and placed them in the lowest or 5th group, but this general reduction did not deal with the special defects which are due to water-logging and over-flowing and Khar on the areas in these villages specially liable to these evils because there is not much doubt that average land which is not water-logged swept over with flood water and salted with Khar in these villages is about twice as fertile as the land which so suffers; hence such areas require special treatment and greater reductions than those which are the result of the general reduction.

9. I append a statement* of notes on the general condition of these 19 villages, and I would solicit a reference to these after the special notes on each survey number for each village have been seen and the remarks should be followed in each case with the map:—

(1) *Sisodra*.—About half the culturable area is held on the new tenure and four-fifths of this (1,228 acres) has been forfeited for arrears since the famine, while 250 acres were resigned before the famine probably because the owners could not cultivate them with success and pay the assessment. The cultivators are a much indebted and rather thriftless set of Kolis and indifferent Bhils who do not do their best or get the best work out of the Bhil day labourers: this may have nothing to do with the incidence of the assessment, but it makes the revenue all the harder to collect and forfeitures in bad years are again likely to occur. The letting value of the land is low and in water-logged, over-flooded and Khar fields the number is often let for the assessment only. With a heavy monsoon the area sown with cotton, the most paying crop, has been less by 300 acres, and wheat, lang and juwar have been substituted and in a heavy monsoon a good deal of land this year—500 acres—remains uncultivated because the constant rain does not admit of ploughing it in time and the area of the village is so large and the workers, rather few in proportion, that if rain is scarce in October (4 cents, 1906) land dries up and cannot be ploughed and sown, whilst the cultivators being thriftless have not so many cattle or such command of labour as in better villages. It is likely also that some of the Kolis have more land than they can manage to cultivate thoroughly. An additional reduction of Rs. 36-10-0 is proposed in the Bolan area because the water-logging is excessive in these numbers; the crop this year is poor and the best crop which the land, proposed for further reduction, will give indifferent as the notes on each number will indicate. The average rate for Bolan works out at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. A good deal of the water-logged land here this year is uncultivated because it dried up soon and whilst cultivators were working at other lands they had not sufficient resources to cultivate all of it. In a light monsoon most of this would have been cultivated. An additional reduction of Rs. 16-8-0 with a resulting average of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre is proposed for the Khar in Sisodra as the crops in the Khar are poor because a copious monsoon has brought up the salt more than usual and October rain has been scanty. A supplementary list* has been made for Sisodra which shows that there is Khar in 16½ acres in addition. There is no doubt of the Khar here as it is indicated by the state of the crops which are poor and all the visible signs of Khar are there such as Damro grass, salt in the soil, plants withering and drying up here and there with bare patches in the fields where nothing is growing

* Not printed.

the proposed reductions are almost on the same scale as for the area of 105 acres and the average assessment, if sanction is given, comes to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. This area should without doubt be included in the Khar area of Sisodra and the proposed reduction be sanctioned; the Land Records Department could arrange the details if the Bhag annas are not correctly dealt with, but the resulting assessment should figure out at about Rs. 358, my proposed reduction.

(ii) *Sunev Kala (Bhagdari village)*.—Until the Bhags are dissolved the poorer lands cannot be resigned; hence full consideration must be given to Bolan, Dhowan and Khar areas. The general reduction on revision has been Rs. 3,759, but water-logged, over-flooded and Khar areas are here again specially dealt with. The village has suffered a good deal this year from the heavy downpours with insufficient breaks; the area of cotton is less by 200 acres and the juwar and wheat have been much retarded by heavy rain. Much of the cotton has been sown three times. Where the land has been forfeited it is "Gamatia" or rayatwari land. Of the area of 500 (496 acres) in Sunev Kala which suffers from excess of water, that liable to water-logging is about 250 acres and the actual extent of water-logging is indicated in the notes against each number. The area liable to be swept over by flood water (Dhowan) is 250 acres and the actual flooded area is given in the notes. Both these vary yearly: an additional reduction of Rs. 22-12-0 is proposed which may be sanctioned. The average assessment works out at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. There is a large strip of Khar land stretching from the Parvat boundary to the village site, about 1,200 yards in width. In some of it the Khar is very bad and has dried up much of the cotton which will hardly give one maund per acre: it is only in the numbers with much Khar where the crop is really quite poor that substantial further reductions have been proposed. You cannot lay down an arbitrary rule that so many Bhag annas (say, 3) only may be deducted and no more: the state of the crop is the best indication of the degree of Khar and when it is as bad as the annewari of some of these crops indicates you must allow for it fully. Where the Khar is bad the number is generally let for the assessment only. The damage by Khar is permanent and greater than the evil from water-logging and over-flooding. The additional reduction (Rs. 180) as proposed is required and then the average assessment per acre is Rs. 2 which is not unfair in proportion to the average assessment in the Bolan and Dhowan area at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. The damage done to cotton, wheat and juwar by Khar in Sunev Kala is serious.

(iii) *Parvat (Vigotia)*.—Chiefly a Bhil village with some Rajputs, Kolis and Sajodra Brahmins. The letting rate is generally for the assessment only. Parvat is the poorest village in the mahal. The area swept over by a rush of water (Dhowan) is about 150 acres out of 168: but no further reduction is proposed by me and the average assessment works out at Rs. 2 per acre. Substantial reductions have been proposed in some numbers where the Khar is excessive and the cotton and juwar in consequence are quite poor and the rents are low. The same remarks as made for Sunev Kala apply here and the additional proposed reduction of Rs. 227-8-0 will give an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre which is not too low: it is higher than on Sunev Kala, but in a good deal of this Khar area the assessment is already low.

(iv) *Adol*.—A Koli and Bhil village: 410 acres held on the new tenure of land once resigned: 89 acres still waste of land so resigned. Most of the cotton is poor this year as it had to be sown three times on account of heavy rain and for the same reason wheat was substituted for juwar in 200 acres where the latter failed on the first sowings. The water-logged area is only 41 acres and a total reduction of only Rs. 15-4-0 is proposed on the revision assessment giving an average assessment of Rs. 2-12-0 per acre as the crops are fair. The Khar area is 225 acres 26 gunthas and the proposed total reduction is Rs. 72 + 35-8-0 = Rs. 107-8-0 which gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre as the crops in some of the Khar area are not so poor as in Parvat and Sunev Kala.

(v) *Kharach*.—313 acres are held on the new tenure of land, resigned 200 acres and forfeited for arrears 113 acres. Some 456 acres are still resigned and waste because of Khar in the land. Dhowan area, 116 acres and 11 gunthas; proposed total reduction Rs. 42-8-0 + 12-8-0 = Rs. 54, giving an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. This over-flooding is considerable and comes from the Kim river and the land has also Khar; most of it has been forfeited and is held on the new tenure. The Khar area is 104 acres and 12 gunthas and the proposed reduction of Rs. 30-12-0 + Rs. 1-4-0 = Rs. 32 gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre. The crops are fair: and the Khar in the cultivated lands is not so serious as elsewhere: much of this area is held on the new tenure.

(vi) *Telva*.—Musalmans (Shaikh) and Bhil village. Culturable area, acres 884. 106 acres of land forfeited and resigned still waste. Cotton sown three times on account of heavy rains. Drainage channel broken in two places which water-logs fields near. The Bolan area, 37 acres and 21 gunthas though small has much Bolan in it and some Khar as well and the crops are poor. With the total proposed reductions Rs. 7-12-0 + Rs. 28-8-0 = Rs. 36-4-0, the average assessment is Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. The most serious defect in Telva is Khar in 344 acres 12 gunthas: the crops in these fields were quite poor and the harvest will be poorer, for as the crops mature in such bad Khar the

yield is worse. You will see a crop of kharif juwar in bad Khar land grow up high, but the ears are quite small with hardly any grain and so it is with the cotton, til and wheat in this Telva Khar. Rs. 115 is altogether an inadequate relief in such an area in which the crops do only a little better with a 17" to 20" rainfall as in 1905-06 though the normal fall is 41" and in 1906 we had about 45". Telva and Sarthan are the poorest villages in the taluka, one from water-logging in almost its whole area and Telva from much Khar. In making his proposals no crops could have been seen by Mr. Jukes in Telva as they had been mostly removed in March 1906, for the season was an early one. The crops this year in the Khar lands are wretched and their owners much distressed and with this land they have always a hard time. No consideration has been given for this Khar in the revision assessment, and I do not think any one has seen the crops and heard the people's story as I have. An additional reduction of Rs. 292-4-0 is proposed and is absolutely essential here and with that the average assessment comes to Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. See the note at the end of the Khar statement. Himat Khan of Surat had to resign 95 acres which he took up in Telva, and Hussein Mia Chhota Saheb who bought 125 acres of waste land is doing very badly with them.

(vii) *Gudadra*.—Vorah and Bhil village with some Sajodra Brahmins. Much land is swept over with flood water and the village is cut up by four big nálas, the water of which joins the Vand River. In the Dhowan area additional reduction has been proposed where the crops are poor and suffer much or where the land is under grass has a considerable flow of water over it from one or more nálas. Much of this land is under grass and cannot be cultivated though the Bohrahs are most energetic cultivators and have taken up land in Sisodra where they will have to be encouraged to take more land. The Dhowan area is 617 acres and the total reduction proposed is Rs. 283-14-0 + 103-13-0 = 387-11-0 and gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. The additional reduction is needed as the land is much deteriorated and will go on deteriorating and suffers considerably in heavy rainfalls. The Khar area is acres 109, total proposed reduction Rs. 34-8-0 + 20 = Rs. 54-8-0: there is a rush of water in some of the Khar land as well and the additional reduction is required. The Khar joins on to the Sisodra, Parvat and Sunev Kala Khar lands.

(viii) *Motwan*.—A Koli and Bhil village. There has been much water-logging this year and much of the cotton was sown thrice and in 200 acres wheat and lang have been sown instead. The water-logged area is 210 acres and the total proposed reduction Rs. 68-4-0 + 59-2-0 = Rs. 127-6-0. The cotton in this land is mostly a failure or a poor crop and in some of it no cotton can be sown. Lang where sown is a poor paying crop, but the wheat is fair. The average assessment with the additional reduction is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. The Khar area is 215 acres and the total proposed reduction is Rs. 85 + 119-8-0 = 204-8-0 which gives an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre.

(ix) *Piludra*.—Bhil and Koli village. Culturable area acres 1,550. More than half of this land, 849 acres, is held on the new tenure 124 acres resigned and the rest, acres 725, forfeited for arrears. There are two drains in this village which give some help, but only the lands just on the drains get benefit. Cotton was sown once, but proving a failure wheat and juwar were largely substituted and there are 250 acres less of cotton this year and the cotton is poor on account of heavy rain and low lying land: 210 acres are still waste. The area over-flooded (Dhowan) is about 65 acres and the water-logged area 102 acres in the former the land is chiefly under grass; much of the water-logged area has poor crops. The total proposed reduction, Rs. 36-14-0 + 69-8-0 = Rs. 106-6-0, giving an average assessment per acre of Rs. 2-4-0. Khar area 313 acres; proposed reduction, Rs. 94-8-0 + 164-8-0 = Rs. 259, gives an average assessment of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The land has much Khar and the crops are poor, so the additional reduction is required. Much of the land has been resigned and forfeited before and is now held on the new tenure. This year it will be hard to get in the last Rs. 500 of the revenue.

(x) *Pandvai*.—A poor and much indebted village of Musalmans (Maleks), Bhils and Kolis. The land, 202 acres, suffers from being swept over with flood water (Dhowan) which is considerable. Proposed total reduction of Rs. 70-12-0 + Rs. 38-12-0 = Rs. 109-8-0 gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. There is much Khar in 41 acres and the total reductions, Rs. 13-4-0 + Rs. 26-8-0 = Rs. 39-12-0, give an average assessment of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The crops in this Khar being quite poor the additional reduction (Rs. 39-12-0) is needed.

(xi) *Alonj (Vigotia)*.—A Vora and Bhil village. This village is low-lying and much of it suffers in a heavy monsoon: the cotton was sown thrice this year and has been much retarded. A good deal of the land has Khar. Of the culturable area, 1,285 acres, 470 acres are held on the new tenure. The Bolan area, 265 acres, is much water-logged and the crops, cotton and juwar, this year were poor. The rents are low and some of this land was resigned but has been taken up again as owners prefer to do what they can than become day-labourers. An additional reduction of Rs. 90-4-0 is proposed and needed and with the total reduction of Rs. 51-8-0 + Rs. 90-4-0 = Rs. 141-12-0 the average assessment is Rs. 2 per acre. This village is a poor one and suffers from

Khar also and in normal monsoons the owners of these numbers have not an easy time. Khar area, 27 acres, has Bolan in it as well and the crops are poor this year. The total reduction, Rs. 5 + Rs. 13 = Rs. 18, gives an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre.

(xii) *Adadra*.—Brahmin, Rajput, Koli and Bhil village. Some 250 acres left uncultivated on account of the heavy rain (1906): this year 250 acres cotton; last year 614 acres cotton: many of the crops have suffered from much rain as the village is low-lying. The Bolan area is 250 acres and in this there is Dhowan also: in the latter an additional reduction of Rs. 29-8-0 is proposed. The total reduction, Rs. 110-8-0 + Rs. 29-8-0 = Rs. 140, gives an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. Khar area 215 acres: total reduction proposed, Rs. 98 + Rs. 7 = Rs. 105, give an average assessment of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The Khar is not so serious as in Telva, Sunev Kala and Parvat.

(xiii) *Pardi Idris*.—Koli, Rajput and Bhil village. In much rain the water comes from Telva, Adol and Hajat, and many of the fields on the north of the Vand get water-logged, whilst their drainage channel does not help them but rather so fills up the Vand that the people have to keep the water out of the village site. The cotton crop is poor this year on account of much rain and has been sown twice or thrice. Bolan area, 179 acres, has poor cotton and other crops are indifferent: the rents are low and some of the area has been forfeited and is held on the new tenure. The total reductions of Rs. 37-4-0 + Rs. 67-8-0 = Rs. 104-12-0 give an average assessment of Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. In the Khar area, 76 acres, most of the crops are poor and the rents low. The total proposed reductions, Rs. 19 + Rs. 37-8-0 = Rs. 56-8-0, give an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre and the additional reduction is required.

(xiv) *Amod (Vigotia)*.—Musalman (Shaikh), Bhil, Dhed village. A poor village and much indebted: 66 acres are swept over with rain water rather than water-logged. Total proposed reductions, Rs. 20-8-0 + Rs. 5-8-0 = Rs. 26, give an average assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. Many of the crops in this are poor. Khar area, 48 acres 9 gunthas. Total proposed reductions, Rs. 13 + Rs. 8-8-0 = Rs. 21-8-0, give an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. Land is let generally for the assessment only.

(xv) *Kathodra*.—Koli Bhil village. 250 acres forfeited, taken up by Gamsamasth. This year 200 acres less cotton mostly sown three times, of which some 396 acres partly failed. Of 396 acres about 300 acres suffer from being swept over with rain water and 96 acres are water-logged: the crops here are poor and rents low: the additional reduction of Rs. 52-2-0 is required. The total reduction, Rs. 135-6-0 + Rs. 52-2-0 = Rs. 187-8-0, gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. The Khar area is 73 acres: although there is Khar the cotton is fair in some places. The total proposed reductions, Rs. 24-8-0 + Rs. 6-8-0 = Rs. 31, give an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

(xvi) *Rohid*.—Brahmin, Koli, Bhil, Rajput village. Culturable area 1,413 acres, of which 350 acres are mortgaged. Of the area which suffers from flooding 250 acres are swept over with rain water on both sides of the Joginala. Rohid is a fair village. The total proposed reductions in Dhowan and Bolan, Rs. 102-12-0 + Rs. 18 = Rs. 120-12-0, give an average assessment of Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. There is Khar in 101 acres and total proposed reductions Rs. 37-8-0 + Rs. 22 = Rs. 59-8-0, give an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre.

(xvii) *Kudadra*.—Koli, Bhil, Dhed village. 320 acres out of culturable area of 1,077 acres, held on new tenure. The Dhowan area is 848 acres and total proposed reductions of Rs. 446-12-0 + Rs. 15-4-0 = Rs. 462-0-0 give an average assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. This whole area suffers much from rush of water over it; the crops on it suffer a good deal. Most of it has been forfeited and is restored on the new tenure, and some is mortgaged and most has changed hands. The land slopes towards the Vand and the rain water flows over the fields into the Vand which itself overflows; all the numbers on the Vand can only grow grass. The drains let into the Vand have greatly increased the volume of water here. It is a poor Koli village and used always to be much in arrears.

(xviii) *Dungra*.—Musalman, Dhed and Talavia village. A poor village like Pandvai and the people much indebted. The Dhowan area is 139 acres and the total proposed reductions of Rs. 45 + Rs. 16 = Rs. 61 gave an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

(xix) *Panjroli*.—Rajput Koli village. Dhowan is 140 acres and with total reductions of Rs. 63-10-0 + Rs. 1-12-0 = Rs. 65-6-0, the average assessment would be Rs. 2 per acre. The crops here are not so poor as in other bad Bolan and Dhowan areas and the rents are better. Otherwise the village is fairly well-to-do and is never in arrears.

10. I submit herewith appendices* marked B and C consisting of Ankleshwar and Hansot rain returns for five years for the months of June, July, August, September and

*Not printed.

October from 1902 to 1906. In 1904 the rainfall at Ankleshwar was 14 inches 86 cents and at no time was there any heavy rain. In 1905 the rainfall was 17 inches 51 cents and only on the 22nd and 23rd July was the rain heavy; otherwise it came in light showers and the cotton was much of it sown in the end of July; it was after this light monsoon that the water-logged areas were seen by Mr. Jukes and his classers in the hot weather of 1906. In the monsoon of 1906 we had a total fall of 44 inches 73 cents with heavy rain on the 22nd and 27th of June; we had continuous rain in July and a heavy fall on the 21st with continued showers after it. It rained nearly the whole of August and the rain was heavy from the 27th to the 31st with a big downfall on the last day of the month. On the 6th September there was another heavy fall and a good deal of rain and in October, when some was required, we had only 4 cents.

11. With reference to Mr. Logan's report No. 1557 of the 30th May 1904, which is an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 6049 of 9th August 1904, I would venture to point out that his inspection, which was not a very detailed one, took place in the hot weather of 1904 after we had had a rainfall of 14 inches and 86 cents in Ankleshwar. With regard to paragraphs 5 and 6 the total water-logged and over-flooded area in his report is 4,890 acres for the taluka and mahal and the Khar area for both is 3,072 acres, which nearly correspond to the 3,042 acres of this report (Appendix* A). Paragraph 7—the drainage channel gives but little relief to Adol or to Telva either, as most of the present water-logged areas are at a distance from the channel. Piludra has 167 acres and Alonj 268 acres water-logged. The classers have found a salt area of only 27 acres in Alonj and the old assessment on the combined areas of Khar (27 acres 20 gunthas) and water-logged land (268 acres 28 gunthas), total 291 acres 8 gunthas, in Alonj is Rs. 1,169; new assessment Rs. 757; reduction Rs. 412; Alonj no doubt requires the further reductions proposed. In Telva the water-logged area is not large, but the Khar area has much salt in it and is at least 344 acres: there are still 106 acres culturable waste in Telva unoccupied and the taking up of land there has caused a good deal of loss to two occupants, one of whom abandoned his land altogether. There are 210 acres culturable waste in Piludra still unoccupied and some 18 acres in Alonj where the people suffer much in a normal monsoon from water-logging and complained with reason of their hard luck this year: although land is taken up in Pardhi Idris still the cotton in Bolan suffers; people take up their old forfeited lands because their livelihood is agriculture only and they do not want to become mere day-labourers. In Sisodra the water-logged area is about 800 acres which is $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of the culturable area of 3,331 acres; there are 33 acres waste and 500 acres are unsown this year because of too heavy rain which did not permit of time to cultivate before the land dried up. In Rohid the classers found 250 acres swept over by a rush of water which is far more serious than water-logging. In Kathodra an area of some 400 acres (393 acres 12 gunthas) suffers from excess of water and 300 acres of these are swept over by a rush of water, whilst some 96 acres are water-logged and the drainage channels have doubtless aggravated the evil since the old survey. In Sunve Kala the water-logged area is 500 acres. In Kudadra, Ghodadra, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach and Panjroli the over-flooded areas are 848, 607, 202, 66, 116 and 140, respectively (total 1,979), and exceed this estimate of 1,279 acres by 700 acres. In Pandwai the Dhowan area is 200 acres, whereas in Kudadra and Ghodadra it is extensive. The water-logged area in Parwat is about 18 acres, but the area swept over with water is 150 acres. As for Parwat Khar it has been shown that the Survey Department took no thought of Khar at all and it is probable that salt efflorescence has been there at and before the survey of 1872. In Sunev Kala the water-logged area is about 250 acres and the area swept over by flood water 250 acres and although the Adol-Hajat channel comes into the Vand at Pardi Idris six miles away, it causes a great overflow of water on the Sunev Kala fields. Floods can never benefit crops and where they cause a rush of water the deterioration increases from year to year and a heavy monsoon does much harm by Bolan and Dhowan; it is only with a light monsoon if some 20" that such areas do their best. They are even then about half as fertile as average land in those villages, especially the soil which is swept over by rain water. Dungra has 140 acres of land swept over by a rush of water which causes a poor yield of crops in normal times. Paragraph 9.—There is no question whatsoever that land must of necessity and does deteriorate by water-logging and much more so by a sweep of water over it; with the first defect the cotton or juwar has to be sown three times and at the last in the end of August; it loses $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of the benefit of the monsoon and much of the good of the soil has been taken out by rank weeds and fertilising agents soaked through; no manure can then be put on the field and much of water-logged land gives half the yield in a monsoon of 20" to that of average land, whilst in a heavy monsoon the damage done is great, in a normal monsoon the crop is poor. The deterioration by Dhowan is worse and continues because more surface soil is washed away year by year and a thinner upper layer left; in some fields the cultivators sweep up the upper layer and heap it up against the cotton plants. It is doubtful if art can cure water-logging and flooding, but in any case to do it thoroughly the expense would be enormous and could never pay, whilst small drains may well prove to be futile and the two acres of Bolan and Dhowan may be increasing. It could not pay to drain the tract; the areas are in each village so scattered and the whole area, some 5,400 acres, is but of the size of one large village. It is in these very 19 villages that reductions of Rs. 8,660 in 5,400 acres of water-logged,

flooded and salt land have given some relief and a further reduction of Rs. 5,054 is needed. The price of cotton is still fairly high at Rs. 100 a bhar, but cotton does badly in all these areas and its quality is inferior. In Sisodra we have 500 acres, Parwat 32 acres, Adol 89 acres, resigned before the famine: Kharach 474 acres, Telwa 27 acres, resigned before the famine and 79 forfeited after the famine: Padwai 12 acres, Alonj 12 acres, Pardi Idris 30 acres, Amod 4 acres, Kudadra 97 acres, 2 resigned before the famine and 85 forfeited since the famine, Panjroli 14 acres, or 1,370 acres in all of culturable land which are not cultivated this year although price of cotton is high on account of BJan, Dhowan and Khar, and of this some 870 are waste for some time and are likely so to continue for the above defects.

12. But whilst reductions have been given and are still needed in group V there are villages in other groups which can certainly revert to the assessment of the old survey. To denote them would be more fitting in a report of the final revision settlement proposals of the Ankleshvar Taluka and Hansot Mahál, but a brief reference is here given. In the present revision proposals reductions have been given all round in each class, but I submit an appendix* D with notes. *Diwa Vora Pati* was in the original survey in group I with a maximum dry crop of 6—8: this has been reduced to 5—8 with corresponding reduction this year of Rs. 790: in the same way *Diwa Rajput Pati* gets a reduction of Rs. 966, yet except occasionally when there are three floods in the Nerbudda after abnormal heavy downpours this village does well and when wheat and juwar and tur are substituted for cotton these crops are very fine because the Nerbudda leaves a rich silt which is most fructifying. The two villages have about 50,000 palm trees equally distributed between them and the profits from the sale of leaves are from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 each year and may be put at an average of Rs. 8,000 per annum: this is exclusive of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 for rent for tapping the trees. The letting rate is high, Rs. 12 per acre, and hardly any land has been forfeited or is left uncultivated. Last year the cotton in 700 acres was fine. The revenue-payers are contumacious Bohrahs. The total assessment on Government lands is Rs. 17,974 and nearly half is paid from sale of tad leaves for roofing huts and houses; ship-loads go to Bhavnagar and railway wagon loads elsewhere. *Mandva Bujrag* has been lowered from 6—8 to 5—8 in its maximum rate; yet it is a most fertile village in which the Nerbudda leaves a rich silt and most paying crops of tobacco are grown and it has a rich bet land which brings in much wealth both to the cultivators and the farmer ijaradar of the bet. There is a good revenue of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 from sale of mangoes and Rs. 1,500 from sale of tad leaves and much produce goes to Broach by boat and earns a high price and the richest sávkárs of Broach own 1,000 acres which they bought when the land was auctioned for its occupancy price, it having been previously a bet. The reduction of Rs. 410 on Survey No. 199 is not needed as the notes show. *Sajod* in group II has been reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 maximum rates, yet it is the richest village of all with splendid crops of cotton of all kinds and even in this year with three floods in the Nerbudda the crops are exceptionally fine as a fine silt is deposited: the crops are quite a show and far superior to any others. These *Sajod* Brahmins are the cleverest and most energetic cultivators in the taluka so very well-off that they cultivate through hired labour under their own supervision and have bought 400 acres from the Kolis and have 125 acres in Kanva, 50 in Matied, 400 in Haripura and 50 in Nagal with scattered lands in other villages all bought up through the prosperity of *Sajod*. I consider that—

Reduction on revision survey in Government lands exclusive of inám land.			
			Rs.
Diwa Vohra Pati	...	...	790
Diwa Rajput Pati	...	...	966
Mandva Bujrag	...	...	624
Sajod	...	...	2,699
			Rs. 5,079

should be resumed and the maximum rates of the old survey restored.

13. I forward herewith Appendices* A, B, C, D.

14. It is a question whether it would not be better to consider these proposals when the permanent revision settlement of the Ankleshvar Taluka is being reviewed for which a report is due. See Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901, Revenue Department, paragraph 2.

15. The amount of jamábandi according to the old and the revision survey as entered in the notes on the villages include assessments on inám lands and were ascertained at the recent jamábandi of the taluka. They do not correspond with the figures in Appendix Q of Mr. Mehta's report.

I have, etc.,
H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Broach.

No. 857, dated Poona, 12th March 1907.

To—The Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for submission to Government copy of a report No. 1500 of October 4th, 1906, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, on the re-classification of 19 villages in the Ankleshwar Taluka of Broach District.

The re-classification was directed by Government Resolution No. 8098 of November 19th, 1901. Subsequently doubts arose as to the exact area in which it was to be carried out and it was laid down in Government Resolution No. 6049, dated August 9th, 1904, that it should be confined to 19 villages in Group V.

3. The result of Mr. Jukes' proposal is as follows:—

	Villages.	Area of Survey Numbers affected.	Present assessment.	Reduced assessment.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Areas suffering from water logging and flooding.	19	5,484	14,605	12,697	1,908
Areas suffering from salt ...	16	2,878	8,056	7,028	1,030
Total ...		8,362	22,661	19,723	2,938

The net reduction in the assessment will thus be Rs. 2,938. The total assessment of the survey numbers affected in these villages according to the original survey was Rs. 32,358; this was reduced by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8098, dated November 19th, 1901, to Rs. 28,700 and will now be further reduced to Rs. 19,723. The total reduction in the burden of the assessment will thus be 40 per cent.

4. Mr. Jukes has been carefully over the area inspecting all the survey numbers which the Revenue Department considered to have deteriorated as well as those pointed out by the villagers. His examination was made in March and April which are the best months for studying the effects of salt efflorescence and his conclusions were checked by a second examination carried out by Mr. Mohanlal Ishwardas, an experienced Head Surveyor, after heavy rains in August. Every effort therefore seems to have been made to ensure a correct decision.

5. Mr. Jukes' proposals were on receipt forwarded by my *locum tenens* Mr. Enthoven to the Collector for opinion. The Collector has returned them with a letter of 25 closely written sheets in which he criticizes Mr. Jukes' scheme and recommends that additional remissions to the extent of Rs. 678-11 for water-logging and Rs. 1,403 for salt should be granted.

6. It is for consideration now whether Mr. Jukes' or Mr. Bagnell's proposals should be accepted. I should have been glad to settle the point by personal examination, but I have not the time at my disposal; and I am compelled to ask you to forward the papers to Government for orders, as they are.

7. My own view is that the matter is a technical one pure and simple and therefore one for decision by a survey expert only; further that there was no reason to consult the Collector on the subject.

8. However as the Collector has been at pains to write at length on the subject, I will endeavour to make a reply. The first thing to bear in mind is that the Survey Department examined all the land which the Revenue Department showed them. If, as Mr. Bagnell states in paragraph 6 and elsewhere, lands were not examined which ought to have been examined, the Collector and his subordinates are the only persons to blame. In the second place, it is necessary to define very clearly the factor of which the Survey Department are to take cognizance in *classifying* the land. The Survey Department cannot consider, as the Collector considers, the tenure of the land, that is whether it is Bhagdari or rayatwari, nor the area resigned, nor the character or comparative intelligence of the population, nor the number of the inhabitants, nor the price of the produce, nor the rate of sub-letting. What the Survey Department do is to examine the quality of the soil, its depth, colour, freedom from faults of various kinds, ability to retain moisture and so forth. It is quite true that it will depend on the ability and experience of the classing establishment whether this examination is satisfactorily performed; but given the skill and experience, it is I think generally admitted that the final estimate of the productive power of the soil formed by the Survey Department has been always wonderfully accurate.

9. Now what the Collector asks is that Government should accept his estimate of the fertility of the soil based on an empirical examination of the crops, plus numerous miscellaneous factors such as population, prices, area under cultivation, letting value in preference to that framed by the technical department. I leave it for Government to decide which should be accepted. The conditions of the current year, during which the Collector has made his examination, were, he admits, abnormal and the admission, I would submit, largely detracts from the value of his opinion.

10. With regard to Mr. Jukes' suggestion that the remission on account of the damage done by "dhowan" and "bolan" should be declared to be "temporary" in view of a big drainage scheme being eventually carried out, I venture to think that this should be adopted. It is very unlikely that drainage will be undertaken, but, if it is, it may save trouble, if the deductions from the standard assessment due to the lack of it are already ascertainable from the records.

I have, etc.,
G. S. CURTIS,
Director, Land Records.

No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the Director throughout.
3. The special reduction may for the present be sanctioned for a period of five years.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Broach.

Reclassification of certain villages in the
Ankleshwar Taluka.

No. 5855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 857, dated 12th March 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the conclusions of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, supported as they are by the Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., should be accepted. Had the inspection been limited to the survey numbers selected by the Revenue Department there might be room for doubt; but the villagers were given opportunities of pointing out additional numbers, which were also inspected and classified. It may be taken as pretty certain that the villagers drew attention to all lands which merited examination. As to the extent and degree of the "faults", the estimate of the technical experts, confirmed by an extensive test taken by the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, must be accepted. The Superintendent was careful to make allowance for the special characteristics of the season in which and the time of year at which the classification and test inspection were made, and checked his results by a special inspection made during the heavy rains of 1906 by an exceptionally able and experienced surveyor. The Collector made his inspection at the close of an exceptionally unfavourable monsoon, and based his recommendations principally on the state of the crops grown in such abnormal conditions. Government fully appreciate the pains he has taken, but cannot regard his conclusions as entitled to greater weight than those of the experts of the Survey Department. The villages have already received a handsome reduction of assessment, and the additional reductions proposed by Mr. Jukes are without doubt sufficient to obviate all risk of over-assessment.

2. The reductions being reductions of classification will not be subject to change when the revision settlement proposals, which entail no alterations of classification, come up for consideration. The reductions for "dhowán" and "bolán" are therefore sanctioned for five years. Those for "khár" may be made permanent unless the Director of Land Records should be of opinion that they also can be remedied within a reasonable period.

3. The Director of Agriculture should be requested to have this tract examined, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and to report whether any scheme of drainage or other measure can be recommended for the improvement of the lands in question. He is at

liberty to make arrangements for an experiment, at moderate cost, if he thinks it would lead to definite conclusions as to the utility or the reverse of a comprehensive scheme.

R. P. BARROW,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.;
The Collector of Broach (with the statements and maps received with his letter),
The Director of Land Records (with two statements of "bolán" and "dhowán" and "khár" received with Mr. Jukes' letter),
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,
The Accountant General,
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Government Resolution No. 939, dated January 28th, 1907, and my No. 386, dated January 31st, 1907, to the address of the Collector of Broach, copy of which is attached for ready reference, on the subject of the revision settlement of the Ankleshvar Táluka.

2. To the latter letter the Collector of Broach has forwarded the annexed reply. As you will see from the remarks in the Collector's paragraph 18, the financial effect of his proposals had to be worked out in this office, and there has in consequence been some delay. I should have preferred also to have been able to prepare a map, which would show the grouping proposed by the Collector, but the matter is somewhat urgent, and I therefore forward the papers without further waiting.

3. In my letter above referred to I suggested to the Collector that it might be advisable to continue the present rates for a further period of five years. The Collector has found himself unable to accept this suggestion, and has formulated certain proposals of his own which, I understand him to recommend, should be treated as the basis of a settlement for thirty years.

4. It will be convenient if I show at once what the approximate effect of these proposals will be. The attached statement shows by groups the revenue—

- (i) according to the settlement of 1871,
- (ii) according to the orders of 1901,
- (iii) according to Mr. Bagnell's present proposals,

with the differences *plus* and *minus* between them.

Proposed group.	Assessment by the original settlement of 1871.	Interim assessment as levied at present.	Assessment by Mr. Bagnell's proposals as worked out in the Central Record Office.	Difference between columns 2 and 3.	Difference between columns 2 and 4.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	79,942	71,690	87,778	— 8,252	+ 7,836	+ 16,088
II ...	1,505	1,324	1,492	— 181	— 13	+ 168
III ...	18,743	14,563	20,255	— 4,180	+ 1,512	+ 5,692
IV ...	44,462	36,479	41,794	— 7,992	— 2,668	+ 5,324
V ...	92,491	79,073	83,750	— 13,418	— 8,741	+ 4,677
VI ...	73,293	58,145	60,140	— 15,148	— 18,153	+ 1,995
VII ...	64,299	48,641	46,054	— 15,658	— 18,245	— 2,587
VIII ...	56,497	42,925	36,929	— 13,572	— 19,568	— 5,996
	4,31,232	3,52,831	3,78,192	— 78,401	— 53,040	+ 25,361

5. It will be seen that the total assessment under the past settlement was Rs. 4,31,232. The reduced assessment under the orders of 1901 is Rs. 3,52,831, and that now proposed by Mr. Bagnell is Rs. 3,78,192.

6. A further statement is attached showing the number of villages in each group, and the rates assigned to each :—

Groups.	Settlement of 1871.		Settlement of 1901.		Settlement proposed by Mr. Bagnall.	
	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.
I	14	6·8	13	5·8	15	6·8
II	6	6·0	7	5·0	1	6·0
III	38	5·8	29	4·8	5	5·8
IV	44	5·0	33	3·8	9	5·0
V	...	...	20	3·0	23	4·8
VI	...	...	...	...	19	4·0
VII	...	...	...	...	15	3·8
VIII	...	...	...	...	15	3·0

7. Now the question is what course is to be pursued.

There seem to be three courses open to us :—

(i) To accept the Collector's recommendations as they stand, introduce his rates, and guarantee them for 30 years. In this case the present rates must be continued for one year more.

(ii) To have the settlement of the táluka examined and reported on by a special officer in the coming cold weather. This also will involve the continuance of the present rates for another year.

(iii) To continue the present rates for five years and have the revision settlement proposals prepared in 1909-10.

8. Out of these three courses I strongly recommend the adoption of the last. With all due deference to the Collector's opinion, based as it unquestionably is on an intimate knowledge of the táluka, I do not think that we can safely accept his present proposals as the basis of a 30 years' settlement. My principal reasons for this are already given in my letter to his address. In the first place the last five years have not been years of average prosperity or normal agricultural conditions and it is not right to assume that the circumstances of the villages in the south-west of the táluka are as desperate as they are made out to be. Secondly, I think that the record of rights deserves far more careful examination than the Collector has accorded to it.

The circumstances of the Ankleshvar Táluka are peculiar. In 1901, as you will remember Government were led, owing to statements in the public press and elsewhere regarding the heaviness of the assessment, to order a special inquiry into the economic and agricultural condition of the táluka. The officer deputed to conduct the inquiry, Mr. E. Maconochie, formulated certain conclusions which led Government to order a large reduction of the assessment. The question is now whether those conclusions were correct. Mr. Maconochie conducted his inquiry under considerable difficulties : he had no legal power to collect evidence or enforce the attendance of witnesses, and he was necessarily restricted as to time : it is possible, therefore, (I am sure he would be the first to admit this) that all facts were not laid before him and that the compendium of information now collected under the machinery provided by the Record of Rights Act might have led him to change or modify his views. For this reason, as I have already said, a careful examination of the record of rights with a view to test Mr. Maconochie's conclusions seems urgently called for.

Thirdly, while admitting that the Collector has devoted an immense amount of time and attention to the question of the assessment of the Ankleshvar Táluka, I venture to think that his views require careful testing on the spot before they can be accepted. In the one case in which I had occasion to make inquiries myself I found that his recommendations, which would have involved wholesale re-classification of a large area, were altogether unjustifiable and in a recent correspondence I had occasion to point out the incompatibility of his proposals with received survey principles (*vide* this office No. 857,* dated March 12th, 1907). His attitude towards settlement questions is based on the assumption that it is necessary and possible to vary the rating of soils according to an empirical valuation of their productiveness made by himself and his subordinates, ignoring the fact that differences in fertility have already been fully allowed for in the classification. As an instance of this, I have only to refer to paragraph 11 of his present letter, in which, if I understand him rightly, he recommends the adoption of two maximum rates in a single village. To adopt proposals framed on this principle, without careful test, might lead to most undesirable anomalies.

9. Assuming, therefore, that the Collector's proposals to introduce a 30 years' settlement at once is negatived, we have to consider whether steps should be taken to prepare other formal proposals at once, viz., in 1907-08 or in 1909-10. In my humble opinion the latter year would

* *Vide* Government Resolution No 6855, dated 11th June 1907.

be preferable. For the last two and a half years the táluka or parts of it have been in what may be described as a continual state of unrest. Circle Inspectors, Mámlatdárs, at least two Deputy Collectors and finally the Collector himself have been going round inviting complaints as to deterioration of soil and erroneousness of classification, and making proposals for reduction of the assessment, all of which have come to nothing. What is wanted now is a little peace. The reduction of assessment made by Government in 1901, viz., Rs. 78,401, was extremely liberal; it has since been further increased by the orders in Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th instant, and from what I saw myself (and I inspected a large area in which Mr. Bagnell had declared reductions to be absolutely necessary) there is no reason to suppose that the present rates are anywhere excessive. Let us, therefore, I would urge, give the present temporary settlement a fair chance. It is possible that by so doing we may lose some increase of assessment which might be legitimately demanded from the richer villages; but this need not be regretted. It will be far better to wait and make a really satisfactory settlement.

10. One point in the Collector's letter remains to be dealt with, viz., the assessment of Sarthan. Here I have ascertained from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., that there has been a mistake, the assessment having been worked out on a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 4. This was evidently due to a misunderstanding of the Commissioner's (Sir F. S. P. Lely) remarks in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 407, dated May 21st, 1901, printed at page 86 of the revision settlement papers. Instructions will be given to have the assessment correctly calculated and communicated to the revenue authorities in place of those now levied.

I have, &c.,
G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

No. 386, dated 31st January 1907.

To—The Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 91, dated 7th January.

2. I think that there is great danger of two entirely different things being confused (i) the re-classification of certain villages in group V, (ii) the general revision settlement of the táluka.

3. As to (i), the question is really a technical one which might be decided entirely by officers of the Survey Department. My *locum tenens* referred the Superintendent's proposals to you for opinion, and having done so, I am bound to wait for that opinion. But I would earnestly urge you to leave the discussion of the technical questions as far as possible to the officers of Land Records Department. The main question to be answered is not, 'has a certain area faults', 'but have the faults been allowed for or not in the classification'? And this is a question which only an expert can answer.

4. As to (ii), the general revision of the táluka, I would point out that the five years for which the existing assessments were continued under the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901, expired on July 31st, 1906, and Government ought to have been moved then to accord their sanction to their continuance for at least the present year. On the fact coming to my notice a few days back I addressed Government and asked them to communicate to you their sanction by telegraph. I trust that that sanction* has been received.

5. Meanwhile, we have to consider whether we have collected sufficient information to justify our submitting proposals to Government for the settlement of the demand for a period of 30 years. I am strongly of opinion that we have not. In the first place the last five years have not been years of general prosperity. Areas which have grown cotton have yielded large profits, areas which have been under cereals have not been so remunerative to their owners. We require further experience of years of a less abnormal character.

Secondly, the record of rights has only just been introduced and has not yet been properly digested. We require time to master the mass of valuable details which this contains.

Thirdly, the most important factor in the prosperity of the táluka is the price of cotton, which is at the present moment extremely high. Experts differ as to whether this level will continue; and it is impossible to say at present which of them is right. Five years may not settle the point; but they will, at all events, give us more information than we possess now.

Finally, I would refer to the correspondence ending with your No. 894, dated March 12th, 1906. We agreed there that the question of the assessment of certain areas would be best settled by waiting to see whether or not in normal years the area under cultivation

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 939, dated 28th January 1907.

contracted or not. Obviously the time which has elapsed since that agreement has not been sufficient to settle the point.

6. On these grounds I am inclined to ask Government to continue the existing assessment for a further term of five years from July 31st, 1906, to July 31st, 1911, and to suggest that a special Settlement Officer be appointed to review the condition of the taluka in 1909-10. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with your views on this suggestion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

No. 746, dated 20th February 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 386 of the 31st January 1907, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. It is with entire deference to the opinion of the Commissioner expressed in his memorandum No. 575 of 8th February 1907 that I have ventured to differ after an experience of three seasons in the taluka and the mahal and on the completion of a special inquiry into the conditions of each village and a personal visit to each in November and December last. It seemed to me essential to have at least some alternative proposals of my own if I disagreed, and they will be found below.

3. With regard to your paragraph 2 there has been no confusion of (i) re-classification of certain villages in group V and (ii) general revision settlement of the taluka. The report on group V is quite distinct in itself and I merely pointed out at the end of it in view of my proposals for additional reductions in group V that there were rich villages in group I which if restored to the maximum rates of Colonel Prescott's Survey (former survey) would make up for the additional revenue to be remitted in group V.

4. Your paragraph 3.—I was bound to go and see the lands and to give my opinion as the facts appeared to me. I have visited these survey numbers in group V under different conditions of a rainfall of some 44 inches in 1906 as compared to about 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, after which two dry seasons the lands were classed by the Land Records Department and Mr. Jukes has pointed out this very difficulty in paragraph 5 of his* No. 1500 of 4th October 1906. In such a bad waterlogged area it was hardly possible to allow for all the faults after a rainfall of 17 inches which could have been conceded in the classification had the same numbers been seen with the crops on them after a fall of 44 inches. I had no desire to find fault with Mr. Jukes' classification. I merely pointed out what seemed to me to be needed when the conditions were so entirely different and much nearer to the normal fall of 41 inches.

5. Your paragraph 5.—I think on the whole we are now in a position to submit some proposals which would secure a larger demand from the more well-to-do villages and a smaller assessment from the poorer ones. This re-adjustment could be tried from 1st August 1907 for five years and we would be in a better position then to see how such a settlement was suited to the taluka.

6. Although we had a rat year in 1902 and 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, yet the rainfall in 1903 was normal with a high price of cotton and the rains in 1906 have been abundant and the price of cotton is good, above Rs. 100 per bhar (Rs. 110). With these varying conditions the villages in group I have done well and from the information I collected at the Jamabandi in November and December last which is correct enough to rely upon, I find that in group I (Revision Survey) out of a gross area including inam of 15,416 acres only 1,599 acres are mortgaged, 393 acres have been forfeited and restored on the new tenure—and this chiefly on account of contumacy and not because the occupants could not pay and retain their land on the old tenure—199 acres have been resigned and 115 acres are still uncultivated, having been forfeited for arrears. The former maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 could well be restored in these villages which I do not think have deteriorated under this rate of the former survey.

7. I would bring to your notice the following facts in some of the separate villages of group I.

Ankleshvar.—138 acres resigned as well as 20 acres forfeited have all been taken up for cultivation. *Panod*.—27 acres forfeited are now being cultivated. The increase of about Rs. 200 in Government land in Pungam is not levied under Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901. A very small area of 24 acres is waste; there are no forfeitures or arrears since the famine. Since the former survey Government has built a long bund in Pungam which protects a large area from flooding from the Amla Khadi. Rice is

* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 5865, dated 11th June 1907.

grown with the cotton though it has been reported that such is not the custom in the Ankleshvar Táluka; the profits from palm leaves are from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year in this fine village with its fine crops.

Haripura.—The Sajodra Bráhmíns and Rajputs of Sajod pay seven-eighth of the assessment. The former are the most skilled and well-to-do cultivators of the táluka and they have acquired most of the land in Haripura and live close by at Sajod. The flood from the Narbudda leaves a rich silt and renews the lands every year. With three floods in the Narbudda (1906) only 100 acres were resown, but the second sowing of wheat and jowár has given and always gives splendid crops in the resulting silt. The Bet has 136 acres which brings in a rent of Rs. 12 per acre with good profits to the Machhi and Bhil tenants. All the forfeited area (61 acres) has been taken up and there are no arrears since 1901-02 in any year.

Diwa Vohora Pati.—Though sometimes flooded in parts to excess by the Narbudda, it has fine later crops of wheat and jowár and tur in the resulting silt and in the following year if the flood is not so high very fine cotton is grown as the silt renews the land. In this village and Diwa Rajput Pati, which are practically one village, the income from palm leaves is from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year according to the price of the leaves for which there is a great demand outside the táluka: and some Rs. 1,000 a year is derived for tapping rent from these trees. This village also gets silt from the Narbudda. Andada gets silt from the Narbudda in most of its area and has an income of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 from its tád leaves. 58 acres forfeited have all been taken up. Although the bhágs were broken in Chapra and the land made khálsa there are only 50 acres of culturable waste not taken up. The Narbudda spreads its silt over most of this village of well-to-do pátidárs. Samor in the same way is favoured by the Narbudda and is held largely by well-to-do Banias. Mandwa Buzrug is perhaps the richest village of the group as it grows tobacco in 200 acres. All its land benefits from the silt of the Narbudda: it has a rich bet of 250 acres which sells for Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 an acre every year. There is a revenue of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 a year from the mango trees and of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year from its palm leaves, and it sends much produce by boat to Broach for disposal including much hariali grass from its bets which fetches a high price per head-load. No land has ever been forfeited here nor have there been any arrears. It is owned by the richest sávkárs in Broach.

Although Gadkhol is a Bhil and Talabda Koli village yet two-thirds of it is owned by well-to-do Kachias and Kunbis of Ankleshvar. All the land (70 acres), forfeited after the famine, has been taken up: it has fine crops of cotton with several gins at its doors and one-third of the population earns permanent wages on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It did well in the group I to which it should be restored. In group II we have a fine village in Sajod: half the village gets silt from the Narbudda and even if wheat and jowár have occasionally to be sown in some 100 acres where cotton has been flooded out the crops are very fertile as the silt renews the land: cotton here is most abundant in soil yearly refertilised as the floods come in quietly and deposit a rich mud. These Sajodras have acquired some 400 acres from the Kolis and have bought lands, 125 acres in Kahanwa, 50 acres in Matied., 400 acres in Haripura and 50 acres in Nagal and scattered lands as far away as Raima. The yield of cotton is from 9 to 10 maunds an acre: in Sajodra marriages they pay Rs. 2,000 for the bride. The village could well come into group I of the former survey with a Rs. 6-8-0 maximum rate.

8. There are the following villages in which the maximum rates of the former survey might well be restored:—

Hánsot (group II).—It is the head-quarters of the Mahál and does much business with all the Mahál villages. All the well-to-do sávkárs live here, and land sells at Rs. 150 an acre. The reduction on revision is small (about Rs. 200); there are never any arrears. There is a ginning factory in the town itself where cotton can be ginned at a short distance from the fields. Only 1 acre is forfeited.

Telod (group III).—No land forfeited or resigned. It is as good as Asta which is the best village of the Mahál. The khátedárs are well-to-do Kolis and Musalmáns of Hánsot. Land is sold at Rs. 150 an acre. In Asta (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited: a bhágdári village of which the six bhágs are owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns who are well off and most excellent cultivators; hardly any arrears after the famine. In Mangrol (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited and arrears both before and after the famine were insignificant. A well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín bhágdári village. Utraj (group III), close to the Hánsot gin, is never in arrears and has no land forfeited or resigned, owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns and is a well-to-do village. Digus (III) is a fair village never in arrears. Alwa, a village like Asta which is never in arrears: a Bhágdári village of Sajodra Bráhmíns with only 13 acres waste and a sale rate of about Rs. 75 an acre. Bolav, with no land forfeited or held on new tenure with 19 acres waste and never in arrears. Málampore, a well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín village with only 24 acres on the new tenure, restored to the old occupants: a sale rate of Rs. 63 per acre and never in arrears. Anidra with no land resigned or forfeited or held on the new tenure and a sale rate of about Rs. 68 per acre; never in arrears. Raima, a village like Asta, with no arrears and no waste land and 4 acres only forfeited.

9. I would therefore restore the maximum rates of the former survey in the above-named villages as a tentative measure rather than lose the increased revenue, as these villages did well under those rates and are well-to-do. It was in the extreme eastern villages of group III, former survey, and the rest of the group with the exceptions above mentioned

(omitting Sarthan) and in groups IV and V as pointed out by Mr. Maconochie (paragraph 24, page 81, of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901) that the rates of the former survey were not suited and this portion of the taluka did not do well under the old settlement.

10. On Mr. Maconochie's (page 83, paragraph 25, and page 71) suggestion Sarthan was placed in the IV group. Both Messrs. Symonds, Pánse and the Commissioner agreed that it required a reduction from a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 (former survey) to Rs. 4, yet we find that there is an actual increase in Sarthan (though this is not levied at present) by the revision survey of some 300 rupees on the Government lands. I visited Sarthan in March 1906 after a monsoon of 17 inches when there were no crops on the ground and as the assessment had been raised I assumed it was justified and was not inclined to listen to complaints of water-logging and considered that the poor condition of the Mahomadans was due to their indolent cultivation as compared with that of the Dheds. I again visited Sarthan this year after a rainfall of 44 inches and with the crops on the ground and went through each field. There is no doubt that most of the village suffers from water-logging and the greater part of the crops is in consequence poor—about annas 6—as may be seen from the notes I made on each number. Before the famine 130 acres were resigned and since 120 acres are forfeited of which 98 acres remain khálsa and uncultivated. Much cotton has to be sown three times and the crop in the end is poor. The Dheds are better off than the Mussalmáns and their lands have less water-logging; they are more diligent cultivators and live on less. I think Sarthan is badly off and the drain which has been made to take off the flood water helps very little. The explanation of the actual increase in Sarthan is reported by the Superintendent, Land Records, to be due to the application of the revision distance from village scale; although four revenue officers have intended that there should be a substantial reduction in Sarthan it has not been effected and I would deprecate delay for another five years to carry out these suggestions. As a reduction from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 4 has not lowered the assessment, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3 with the present distance from village scale. I forward herewith an Appendix A* with my notes on each number in Sarthan.

11. With regard to group V, out of a total gross area including inám of 31,554 acres there are some 1,138 acres mortgaged, 3,434 acres are held on the new tenure having been forfeited for arrears, 590 acres are resigned and 237 acres remain uncultivated having been forfeited for arrears and not again taken up. Mr. Symonds in his paragraph 22 (page 65, Revision Settlement papers) at first proposed that the maximum rate of this group should be Rs. 3, or Rs. 1 below Mr. Mehta's rate of Rs. 4 because Mr. Mehta thought that the rate in the group should be lowered 25 per cent. The Commissioner (Sir F. Lely)—page 86, paragraph 9, Revision Settlement papers—recommended a rate of Rs. 3 without noticing that Mr. Symonds in the second part of his paragraph 22 considered on the whole that Rs. 3-8-0 was a sufficient rate for this group. It seems, however, that Sir F. Lely was of the deliberate opinion that Rs. 3 was the proper rate for group V, for he says that "it is demanded by present conditions which are desperate. They are not the result of mistakes of the people but of irresistible natural forces." There is no doubt that the villages of group V except Panjroli, Kharach, Hajat, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris are poor villages and being low lying suffer from excess of water. Sir F. Lely had been Assistant Collector in this district and Collector of Surat for some time where he knew well water-logged villages in the Olpád Taluka in which reductions were given on revision survey. With all respect to his opinion and his great experience, their condition is not exactly desperate, but it is disheartening except in Panjroli, Kharach, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris. The rate should be Rs. 3 in this group except in those survey numbers which are not included in the lists accompanying Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division's No. 1500 of 4th October 1906.

12. Taking these villages of group V in their order, I would point out that—

Telwa has 88 acres on the new tenure and 106 acres uncultivated of which 79 are forfeited and waste and 27 acres have been resigned. In a heavy monsoon, cotton is sown, mostly three times and is poor, being mostly late cotton (see Mr. Mollison's remark, page 75, of accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901).

Piludra has 849 acres on the new tenure of which 124 acres were resigned and 725 acres forfeited. There are some 200 acres still waste.

Adol has 125 acres mortgaged, 410 acres on the new tenure and 89 acres resigned, because the land is water-logged and much of the cotton is late, having to be sown three times.

Alongj suffers from water-logging and much of the cotton is sown thrice in a heavy monsoon and being late cotton gives a poor yield. 470 acres forfeited have been taken up again.

Kathodra has 175 acres mortgaged, 250 acres on the new tenure and a selling value of about Rs. 27 per acre.

Adadra has a considerable area (250 acres this year) uncultivated when there is excess of rain.

Ghodadra is a poor village much washed over with flood water; always in arrears although the Vohrahs are energetic cultivators.

Pandvai is a poor village like Parvat where excess of water impoverishes the crop.

A'mod is a similar village with 114 acres on the new tenure, 39 acres still forfeited and not taken up as the land is poor.

Dungra is a much indebted village like Pandvai with 106 acres on the new tenure and 79 acres mortgaged.

Sisodra has 1,478 acres on the new tenure. 1,228 acres have been forfeited and 250 acres resigned: it suffers generally from water-logging, so that much cotton is late having to be sown two or three times, and 500 acres were left unsown this year.

Kudadra has 320 acres held on the new tenure, 97 acres still waste, 85 having been forfeited and 12 resigned; a poor village which was always in arrears.

Parvat is said to be the poorest village of the Mahál where the land lets for the assessment.

Sunev Kalla suffers from khár and excess of water and half the cotton is late and has to be sown some three times.

13. Group IV was all recommended for a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 by Messrs. Lely and Maconochie. Of these Dhamrad, Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli, Kantiazal, Waghwan, Balota and Dantrai are poor villages and always in arrears. Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli and Kantiazal are chiefly wheat villages and grow either jowári or bájri for home consumption. If there is a copious monsoon and rain in October the wheat does well, but except Dhamrad they have no cotton to fall back on. Cotton seems to yield both with a poor monsoon and a heavy rainfall if the land is not water-logged. I would propose a reduction in these nine villages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8-0 as the maximum rate. Taking the villages in detail we find that—

14. Dhamrad has 278 acres old waste; as the land is poor, 42 acres are still waste. Much of the area has salt dust blown over it and requires much rain to wash out the salt. Ankalwa has 86 acres forfeited still waste and 92 acres old waste: it requires heavy and late rains to mature the wheat: it has salt dust blown over most of the village and is always in arrears. Jetpore suffers from the salt dust too and depends on its wheat crop. Samli has its people much indebted, is always in arrears and dependent chiefly on wheat with 178 acres mortgaged. Kantiazal has 118 acres resigned, 95 mortgaged and 65 forfeited. It is a poor village much in debt. Katpore has 269 acres resigned, 159 acres forfeited and waste and 20 acres on the new tenure. It is always in arrears and was in arrears before the famine. It has only 20 acres cotton: wheat does well only with heavy and late rains. In 1904 much revenue was remitted. Waghwan has 210 acres mortgaged, 157 waste, because land is poor, of which 40 acres were resigned three years ago because of the salt dust blown over it. It is a poor village where cotton is poor: it keeps in arrears and the land generally fetches the assessment only as rent. In Dantrai the people are much indebted; salt dust is blown over from the mouth of the Vand. Balota has 47 acres resigned and 52 acres forfeited and uncultivated, because the land is poor; the south-west portion has salt dust blown over it and the village is always in arrears.

15. *Your paragraph 5.*—It would not take long to digest the details which are required from the record of rights. The chief facts for each village to be gathered from the record are (a) the total number of acres mortgaged, (b) the area held on the new tenure, (c) the average value of land per acre, (d) the letting rate per acre, (e) the amount of land resigned, (f) the area forfeited and still uncultivated, (g) the rate at which land is mortgaged per acre, (h) the cultivable waste still uncultivated. My office collected these details whilst doing the Jamábandi of the táluks this year and the results are I think fairly accurate. It is difficult to fix a general sale rate of in a village or a letting rate as lands differ in fertility. The letting rate in the lower groups IV and V is often, for the assessment or a rupee an acre above the assessment. The price of cotton varies so much that it is impossible to take such a varying item into consideration: the prices here depend on the American crops and the fluctuations and manipulations of the American market and no expert can make any reliable prophecy about cotton from one year to another. The only way to secure a profit to Government from the high price in any year would be to add, say, an anna to each rupee of assessment of land under cotton if the price exceeded, say, Rs. 120 a Bhar at the time of the instalments in March and April. This would hardly work in practice and we should be content that when prices are high the suspensions of previous years if any, and tagávi can be more easily recovered and the rayat has something to fall back on when the season though poor brings no suspensions with it.

16. I think that it would be well to appoint a special officer in 1911-12 to review the táluks: he would need do so after a normal monsoon and it would be better that he should have some two or three years' experience of this sub-division in which the condition varies so much each year.

17. To sum up my proposals, I would ask that the present rates should continue one year from 31st July 1906 and that from the 1st August 1907 the following general and maximum rates should be temporarily introduced for five years until 1912.

Group I, maximum rate Rs. 6-8-0.

1. Ankleshwar.	6. Diva Vohara Páti.	11. Chhapra.
2. Pánod.	7. Divi.	12. Samor.
3. Pungám.	8. Chorási.	13. Mandva Buzrug.
4. Haripura.	9. Surwádi.	14. Gadkhol.
5. Diwa Rajput Páti.	10. Andada.	18. Sajod.

Group II, rate Rs. 6.

19. Hánsot.

Group III, rate Rs. 5-8-0.

22. Telod.	24. Mangrol.	31. Digus.
23. Asta.	25. Utraj.	

Group IV, rate Rs. 5.

15. Piráman.	20. Pánoli.	66. Malanpur.
16. Boidra.	50. Alwa.	67. Aliadra.
17. Nagal.	65. Bolav.	74. Raima.

Group V, rate Rs. 4-8-0.

21. Pardi Ambheta.	38. Umerwáda.	46. Jitali.
26. Ganpatpura.	39. Kapodra.	47. Sarangpore.
29. Mothis.	40. Sanjali.	48. Motali.
30. Shera.	41. Kharod.	51. Sayan.
34. Karmáli.	42. Bakrol.	52. Badodra.
35. Ravidra.	43. Bhadi.	53. Vansnoli.
36. Umerbar.	44. Kosamdi.	54. Ambheta.
37. Safipura.	45. Bhadkodra.	

Group VI, rate Rs. 4.

27. Mándva Matied.	70. Sahol.	77. Uchhali.
28. Matied.	71. Asarma.	78. Kararwell.
33. Kahanwa.	72. Obha.	79. Awadar.
49. Kalam.	73. Sunev Khurd.	80. Piprod.
56. Vamleshwar.	75. Varner.	81. Párdi Mukha.
64. Chhilodra.	76. Amarat Para.	82. Shangpore.
69. Ilav.		

Group VII, rate Rs. 3-8-0.

55. Katpore.	61. Dhamrad.	88. Motwan.
57. Kantiazal.	62. Waghwan.	89. Rohid.
58. Samli.	63. Dantrai.	90. Párdi Idris.
59. Jetpore.	68. Balota.	96. Karach.
60. Ankalwa.	83. Hazat.	97. Panjroli.

Group VIII, rate Rs. 3.

4. Telva.	92. Adadra.	99. Sisodra.
85. Pilndra.	93. Godadra.	100. Kudadra.
86. Adol.	94. Pandvai.	101. Parvat.
87. Alonj.	95. A'mod.	102. Sunev Kalla.
91. Kathodra.	98. Dungara.	32. Sarthan.

18. The groups in all cases are not very compact, but owing to the varying conditions of their villages this cannot be helped.

From the 102 villages in Appendix Q I have proposed increases in numbers 1 to 13 of group I; in Nos. 14, 18 and 19, group II; in Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31 of group III; in Nos. 50, 65, 66, 67, 74 of group IV, making 26 villages in all: and I have suggested decreases in No. 32, group III; Nos. 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 68, group IV; and Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102, group V, or a total of 24 villages. Thus in 50 villages altogether have changes been suggested. It may be that the increases in the one set will balance the decreases in the other including the decreases proposed in my report* No. 382, dated 26th January 1907, and the total figure for the settlement of the taluka may remain the same as now. It would not take very long for the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., to make the calculations.

19. I consider that these proposals are justified by the information already acquired which is collected in detail in notes on the villages of groups I to V (Appendix Q) which were made by me in November and December last. They are forwarded for each group marked as Appendices† B, C, D, E and F. If Government do not approve of my scheme they will be of use to the officer making the settlement later on as they give information about the

of rain. Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907.

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population, the class of cultivators, the culturable occupied area with its former and present assessment, the remissions, including the remissions calculated on Inám lands, the areas resigned, held on the new tenure, forfeited and still uncultivated, the culturable areas still waste and the conditions of the village affecting its prosperity or otherwise to which a settlement officer would have to direct his attention.

20. *Last 6 lines of your paragraph 5.*—I agree that the "certain area" alluded to may be examined some time hence. The proposals of my paragraphs 13 and 14 are made on general considerations.

21. I have forwarded a copy of this report to the Commissioner, N. D.

I have, &c.,
H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Broach.

No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner entirely concurs with Mr. Curtis.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the period of extension of the old survey allowed by Government Resolution No. 939, dated the 28th January 1907, is coming to a close. Early orders are required for the continuance of a survey settlement in Ankleshvar Taluka to legalise the levy of the assessment.

I have, &c.,
H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Broach.

No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

Forwarded with reference to this office No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Broach.
Revision settlement of the Ankleshvar
Taluka.

No. 8471.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.
Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

RESOLUTION.—In the opinion of the Governor in Council the Ankleshvar settlement certainly needs a rest. The existing settlement should be maintained till 31st Jun

and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records should be requested to submit proposals in due course for the revision being taken in hand.

M. K. NARIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach (with Appendices A to F to his letter No. 746, dated 20th February 1907),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Broach.

Reduction of assessment on "khar" lands in certain villages of the Ankleshvar Taluka.

No. 10601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1907.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 3200, dated 26th September 1907 :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, I have the honour to state that the deterioration on account of 'khar' seems to me to be of a permanent nature and that therefore the reductions sanctioned in the Government Resolution for such deteriorations should be made permanent."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5646, dated 8th October 1907 :—

"Submitted to Government for information."

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

M. K. NARIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,
The Accountant General,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 3896 OF 1912.

Broach, 11th September 1912.

From

OTTO ROTHFELD, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,
Collector of Broach;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Report for Ankleshwar Táluka prepared by Mr. Denning, I. C. S.

2. It has been admitted by the various Officers who have considered the question since 1900 that the assessment fixed by the former survey for the táluka is under present conditions too heavy. In 1901 Government sanctioned certain temporary remissions in the form recommended by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Lely. In 1907 reclassification was further made by Mr. Jukes in 19 villages, with the result that the assessment was further lowered, the decrease being at once made permanent in the case of certain classification defects and declared to be temporary in the case of other classification faults.

3. The general result of Mr. Denning's proposals is to confirm the changes already sanctioned for another period of 30 years. That is to say, he proposes that the maxima of assessment shall in practically all cases be the same as those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely and sanctioned by Government; and that all the changes in classification made by Mr. Jukes shall now be permanent. In this general proposal I entirely concur. In my opinion this measure will continue an assessment which the experience of ten years has shown to be reasonable and fair in reference both to the State and to the occupants. And this conclusion is supported not only by experience in the district but also by the figures of percentage of rent to assessment which Mr. Denning has collected.

4. In certain cases, however, the maxima of assessment will be different from those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely, the reason being that Mr. Denning has altered the grouping of certain villages. I have gone carefully through the reasons for altering the grouping with Mr. Denning in each case and am satisfied that the grouping now proposed gives the most equitable results possible. In almost every case, the villages affected by regrouping are villages in which Mr. Maconochie or Mr. Bagnell had already shown the need for changes greater than those to be secured by a mere change of maximum while they continued in the same group. Sarthan and Telva for instance are villages which certainly required further relief than could be given if they remained in group III. It appears in fact that much of Mr. Bagnell's criticism of the classification made in this táluka is not unjustified; and to rectify what inference from experience shows must have been errors in the scientific process of classification, regrouping has in some instances become necessary. For similar reasons again the maximum Bhatta assessment of Kansia has been raised as far as possible, as the classification of this rich village—owned by three or four rich sávkárs—is undoubtedly far from free of error, the errors being of a kind unduly favourable to the owners. I am of opinion, therefore, after careful scrutiny that the proposals both in respect of maxima and of grouping are reasonable, just, and advantageous to all concerned.

4. Owing to Mr. Denning's departure on leave I have not been to check the working out of Appendix Q, notably in respect of deductio-

additions to the Kacha Akar for lands gone out of or brought under cultivation. But Mr. Denning was careful and painstaking, and it may be assumed that Appendix Q is a correct estimate of the increase and decrease—apart from distance scale—to be produced by the proposed settlement.

5. It may be added that the Census figures of 1894 and 1897 taken from Mr. Mehta's report, can hardly be assumed to be correct, while the figures for farm servants given by the Director of Agriculture are certainly glaringly incorrect.

6. I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that the proposals be submitted to Government for the favour of sanction. In my opinion Mr. Denning deserves credit for a moderate and careful investigation and conclusion of a complicated matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

✕ OTTO ROTHFELD,
Collector, Broach.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Bombay Presidency.

REF. NO. $\frac{467}{S.S.}$ OF 1912.

Camp Ankleshwar, 11th April 1913.

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division,
Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Revision Settlement proposals for the Ankleshwar Táluka of the Broach District prepared by Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8471 of 27th August 1907. I also forward a letter from the Collector of Broach No. 3896 of 11th September 1912 sending on Mr. Denning's report.

2. Proposals were first framed in 1899 by Mr. P. R. Mehta but it was ordered by Government in 1901 that the introduction of a Revision Settlement should be postponed and that in the meantime the existing assessments should be reduced all round and the relief so given in the year 1901-02 has been continued up to the present day by annual remissions.

3. The táluka was discussed at great length in the papers underlying Government Resolutions Nos. 8093 of 19th November 1901, 5855 of 11th June 1907 and 8471 of 27th August 1907 and it is not necessary that I should go over all this ground again.

But the following introductory remarks are necessary before I can proceed to discuss Mr. Denning's proposals. The fact that relief has been given under a system of annual remissions ever since 1901-02 seems to have prevented Mr. Denning from realizing that the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901 were in everything but name and technical formality a complete resettlement of the táluka.

For four groups assessed at Rs. 6-8, 6-0, 5-8 and 5-0 there were substituted five groups assessed at Rs. 5-8, 5-0, 4-8, 4-0 and 3-8. The new assessments were calculated out in detail for every survey number in the táluka and were embodied in the Record-of-Rights in every village and have for all practical purposes entirely superseded the old assessments. Now in formulating his proposals Mr. Denning has described their effect when compared with the old superseded assessments but he has not described their effect when compared with the assessments as they stand now.

4. In considering his proposals the practical question which arises is—How do they affect the assessments now being levied? And the answer to this question, which I will shortly give in full detail, makes it impossible for me to accept his proposals in the case of a considerable number of villages.

5. Further it must be noted that Appendix Q has been prepared in manner which is now obsolete. The responsibility for this defect rests not Mr. Denning but on myself and my office for the effect of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909 was not brought to Mr. Denning's notice. Under those orders the new assess

Revision Settlement must be worked out by rule of three from the old assessments without any fresh employment of jantries and distance scales. The great advantages of this reform are that the operation is greatly simplified and cheapened a fertile source of confusion uncertainty and doubt is removed, and the Settlement Officer knows precisely what will be the effect of his assessments and how they will work out and is able to prepare an Appendix Q which is not a mere estimate liable to future variations but a final and precise document. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 4 of his review shew that he also has not noticed the orders above quoted and this is due to the fact that Ankleshwar is the first Gujarát taluka to come under revision subsequent to those orders. Mr. Denning's Appendix Q does shew roughly and approximately the effect of his proposals when compared with the assessments of the Original Settlement but as I have already remarked those assessments have been abandoned and our present working basis must be the assessments which began to be levied in 1901-02.

6. The Collector's account of Mr. Denning's proposals is in the main a correct one (*vide* paragraph 3 of his letter), namely, that their general effect is to confirm the changes already sanctioned and to retain in practically all cases the maxima of assessment approved by Sir Frederick Lely. But it is correct only with one very important reservation, namely, the 20 villages in Sir Frederick Lely's 5th Group. I write their names down here for the sake of clearness:—

				Sir Frederick Lely's rate now in force.	Rate now proposed by Mr. Denning.	Resulting percentage increase.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Piludra	3 8	4 8	} 28½ per cent.
Aloj		4 8	
Adol		4 8	
Hajat		4 8	
Telva	3 8	4 0	} 14.25 per cent.
Motwan	...	...	..
Robid	...	...	...
Kudadra	...	...	...
Kathodra	...	...	...
Pardi Edris	...	...	...
Adadra	...	...	...
Ghodadra	...	...	...
Shisodra	...	...	...
Parwat	...	...	...
Pandwai	...	...	...
Amod	...	...	..
Kharach	...	...	...
Dangra	...	...	...
Panjroli	...	...	...
Sunev Kala	...	...	...

These considerable increases in these twenty villages the poorest and most depressed in the taluka appear to me to be out of the question. Mr. E. Macnochie wrote of them in 1901: "The present condition of these villages is wretched. The worst is Piludra which is an absolute wreck. They will all need generous treatment at the time of revision settlement." And Mr. Bagnell in 1907 was anxious to secure for them a further degree of relief than they have hitherto received.

7. The increases are of course the direct result of the proposed alteration the grouping from group 5 where they now stand rated at Rs. 3-8 to higher groups rated at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-0. This change of grouping cannot, I think, be justified by the argument put forward that the classification having been altered the villages can now go back to the old group and be rated under a maximum rate. The revision of the classification has resulted in a more equitable internal distribution of the burden of the assessment but this

alone would not have been sufficient. The assessment were pitched too high and relief was also needed by such regrouping as would bring down the pitch of the assessment. That policy should not now be reversed.

The evidence of all observers of these villages shews that the pitch of the assessment was too high. And their observations receive strong corroboration from the figures in Appendix M. The assessments given in Appendix M are the assessments as reduced by the orders of 1901. So far from any increase being desirable I am strongly of opinion that in these villages even further reductions are desirable and this was also the view taken by Mr. Bagnell in 1907 (*vide* paragraph 11 at page 6 of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8471 of 27th August 1907).

I must mention here that I discussed this question with Mr. Rothfeld in April 1913 before he left the district on furlough and he has informed me that he accepted Mr. Denning's proposals for these villages because he thought that they would result in a percentage reduction as shown in column 32 of Mr. Denning's Appendix Q and he did not realize that the reduction was only on a comparison with the original assessments and that no comparison had been made with the existing assessments. Mr. Rothfeld now agrees with me that there should certainly be no increase in the existing assessments of these villages and he also accepts my further proposals for a further reduction.

8. In paragraph 32 of the report I find this statement "Sarthan and Telva are two wretchedly poor villages and I have therefore reduced them to the fourth group" with a maximum rate of Rs. 4. The actual effect of this operation would be to leave the Sarthan assessments unchanged (they are now on a Rs. 4 basis) and to increase the Telva assessments (now on a Rs. 3-3 basis) by over 14 per cent.

9. I accept the other minor changes in grouping proposed by Mr. Denning, namely, those which affect the following villages in the following way:—

	Original rate.		Rate as fixed in 1901.		Rate now proposed.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Gadkhol	6	8	5	0	5	0	No change.
Telod	5	8	4	8	5	0	+11 per cent.
Ambheta	5	0	4	0	4	8	+12½ per cent.
Wansoli							
Badodra							
Sayan							
Alwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. It will be convenient if I go back and record, taking the groups in order, how far I am able to go with Mr. Denning in his proposals and at what point we part company.

Proposed Groups I and II.—I accept these groups and the rates proposed. The effect will be to leave the existing assessments unchanged in every village except Talod where there will be a slight increase.

Proposed Group III.—I accept this group and the rate proposed to this modification that the villages* mentioned and kept where they are now in the proposals be mentioned further on.

* Piludra. | Adol.
Aloj. | Hajat.

Proposed Group IV.—It is as regards this group from the proposals.

The group is made up of the groups 4 and 5 which have been in existence ever since and I have given them thinking that they ought to be kept distinct. I have twenty villages of group 2 a paragraph 6 above. By order

are the villages in the taluka which on account of the very unfavourable natural and physical conditions stand most in need of lenient treatment. But the figures of Appendix M shew that the pressure of the assessments even after the reductions made in 1901 is still considerable. In several villages the assessment exceeds fifty per cent. of the rent. And it was mainly for these villages that the Collector Mr. Bagnell in 1907 after prolonged and laborious examination in the field proposed a reduced rate of Rs. 3 in place of the rate of Rs. 3-8 which they now pay.

I would therefore maintain this 5th group and add to it the village of Sarthan and fix its maximum rate now at Rs. 3-1 (*i. e.*, Rs. 3-8 reduced by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 2 annas per rupee).

11. I come now to deal with the proposals about Bhatha lands. Here also Mr. Denning's proposals cannot safely be followed in those cases where he has proposed new rates, because he has omitted to take into account their effect upon the assessments which are now being levied. He has also made a serious mistake in supposing that large increases have resulted from the application of the distance scale in the villages of Borbhata, Sakarpur and Sarfudin; but this point will be dealt with afterwards when I come to deal with the four villages of Kansia, Borbhata, Sarfudin and Sakarpur which were transferred to this taluka from Broach in 1901.

As regards the other villages Mr. Denning proposes to leave unchanged all except Mandva Bujrag, Chhapra and Haripura. In Mandva Bujrag for good reasons he proposes an increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and to this I agree. In Chhapra and Haripura he has proposed a decrease from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6 and this is also thought necessary by the Collector and may be accepted. The rate of Rs. 8 proposed for the new bhatha land in Samor may also be accepted provisionally.

12. I say provisionally because I think that this new classification of old dry crop land as bhatha should be carefully tested before the assessments are levied. My predecessor Mr. W. P. Symonds looked with great disfavour and suspicion on these increases of bhatha classification (see for instance his remarks in the Broach Taluka Selection No. CCCCVII—New Series, page 78, paragraph 16) and my views based on what I have personally seen in various parts of Gujarát are exactly the same. In the village of Pungam I personally examined the 41 acres newly classed as Bhatha and have no hesitation in saying that they ought to have been left as they were as dry crop.

In the case of this village I have in anticipation of the approval of Government ordered the bhatha classification of the whole area to be cancelled and the whole area to be reassessed at the dry crop rate on the original classification. And in order to make sure that similar mistakes have not been made in other villages I am ordering the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, to make a personal test of all the land originally dry crop which has been newly converted into bhatha land. The area will not exceed three or four hundred acres in all.

13. There remain the old Broach villages: Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin. The following table shews the maximum rates sanctioned and proposed for these villages at various times:—

	Maximum rates of original Survey.	Rates proposed by Mr. Mehta in 1899 when the villages were in Broach.	Rates ordered by Government after the villages became part of Ankleshwar Government Memo. No. 5195 of 29th July 1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7. The increase in the grouping from the original rates at Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 justified by the area of the villages ...	9	9	8
... and the villages ...	10	10	8
... maximum rate ...	10	10	8
... table inter ...	9	10	8

It will be seen from the above that by the accident of their transfer from Broach to Ankleshwar in 1902 these villages were given reductions of rates which they would not have received if they had remained in Broach. The actual result when the assessments were worked out was that there were considerable reductions in Kansia and Borebhatha while in Sakarpur and Sarfudin the assessments remained at pretty much the same level. I have satisfied myself by personal scrutiny of the Akarbands and Village Books both in Ankleshwar and in the Broach Survey Office that Mr. Denning's statement that increases resulted in Borebhatha, Sarkarpur and Sarfudin is quite incorrect. By way of illustrating the confusion into which Mr. Denning has fallen it may suffice to point out that his proposed rate of Rs. 9 for Sarfudin (by way of relief) would bring about not a decrease but an increase of the existing assessments. For the existing assessments are as shewn above on a Rs. 8 basis and it is the existing assessments that he has shewn in Appendix M.

14. I now formulate my own proposals which are simple. The assessments of Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin may very well be left as they are, *i. e.*, on the Rs. 8 basis. Reference to Appendix M will shew that this rate is under present conditions reasonable and equitable. The Kansia rate may now be raised to Rs. 10.

Under these proposals Kansia and Mandva Bujrag which have peculiar advantages of situation and derive the greatest benefits from the annual supply of flood water and fertilizing silt will be rated at Rs. 10 and the other villages in Group I will be rated at Rs. 8 except Chappra and Haripura which will come down to Rs. 6.

These proposals were personally discussed with Mr. Rothfeld before his departure on furlough and were accepted by him.

15. The only other point needing mention is that I support the Collector's proposal (paragraph 3 of his letter) that the changes in classification which were introduced temporarily in 1907 (Government Resolution No. 5855 of 11th June 1907) should now be made permanent.

16. I have attached for illustration of my proposals a new Appendix Q comparing old and new rates only and a couple of coloured maps showing the groups and rates as left by the orders of 1901 and the groups as now proposed by me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Settlement Commissioner
and Director of Land Records.

Skeleton Appendix Q of the Ankleshwar Taluka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.			
			Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Sakarapur	8 0	...	8 0		No dry crop in these four villages.
2	Sarphudin ...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	
3	Borebatha ...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	
4	Kansia ...	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	
5	Ankleshwar' ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
6	Panod ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
7	Pungam ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	Nil.		
8	Haripura ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0		
9	Divs Rajput Pati ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
10	Divs Borah Pati ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
11	Divi ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0		
12	Chorasi ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
13	Survadi ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
14	Andada ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
15	Obhapra ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0		
16	Samar ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0	No change.	
17	Mandwa Buzrag ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	10 0		
<i>Group II.</i>								
18	Gadkhole ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
19	Piraman ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
20	Boidra ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
21	Nagra ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
22	Sajod ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
23	Hansot ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
24	Panoli ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
25	Telod ...	III	4 8	...	5 0	...	+11½ per cent.	
26	Parli Ambheta ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
27	Asta ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
28	Mangrola ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
29	Utraj ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
30	Ganpatpur ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
31	Mandwa M. Oed ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
32	Matted ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
33	Mothia ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
34	Shera ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
35	Digas ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
36	Kabanva ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
37	Karmali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
38	Ravidra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
39	Umarbar ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...	No change.	
40	Saphipura ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
41	Umarwada ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
42	Kapodra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
43	Sanjali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
44	Kharod ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
45	Bakroli ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
46	Bhadi ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
47	Kosandi ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
48	Bhadkodra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
49	Jitali ...	III	4 8	6 0	4 8	6 0		
50	Sarangpore ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
51	Motali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
52	Alva ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
53	Sayan ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...	+12.5 per cent.	
54	Badodra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
55	Vansoli ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
56	Ambheta ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
<i>Group IV.</i>								
57	Kalam ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
58	Katpore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
59	Vamleshwar ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
60	Kantiajal ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
61	Samli ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
62	Jetpore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...	No change.	
63	Ankalva ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
64	Dhamrad ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
65	Vaghwan ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
66	Dantra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.			
			* Dry crop and rice.	Bhatba.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatba.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
67	Chhilodra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...	No change.	
68	Bolav ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
69	Malanpore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
70	Anadra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
71	Balota ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
72	Ilav ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
73	Sahol ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
74	Aarama ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
75	Obha ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
76	Sunev Khurd ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
77	Raima ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
78	Waner ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
79	Amritpura ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
80	Uchhali ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
81	Kararvel ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
82	Avadar ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
83	Piprod ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
84	Pardi Mukha ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
85	Shengpur ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
<i>Group V.</i>								
86	Sarthan ...	IV	4 0	...	3 0	...	-25 per cent.	
87	Hajat ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...	-12½ per cent. The rate of Rs. 3-1-0 results from a decrease of annas 2 in each rupee of assessment.	
88	Telwa ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
89	Piludra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
90	Adol ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
91	Aloj ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
92	Motwan ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
93	Rohid ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
94	Pardi Edrus ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
95	Kathodra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
96	Adadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
97	Godadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
98	Pandwai ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
99	Amod ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
100	Kharach ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
101	Panjroll ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
102	Dungra ...	V	3 8	...	2 1	...		
103	Sisodra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
104	Kudadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
105	Parwat ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
106	Sunev Kala ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Below Settlement Commissioner's No. 467-S.S., dated 11th April 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2009 OF 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Sháhibágh,
W. D. No. 1,
20th May 1913.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Denning has made a very careful investigation and it is unfortunate that his conclusions are, to some extent, vitiated, as the Settlement Commissioner has pointed out, by his having used for comparison with his own proposed rates, not those actually in force but those fixed at the time of the original Survey. The latter were reduced in 1901 and the reduction then made has continued in force ever since. It is certain that the abatement of the original Survey demand was no more than was equitable in view of the circumstances of the taluka nor has there been any such improvement in conditions since 1901 as would warrant any increase in the assessment of the twenty villages mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter. On the contrary these villages need still further relief.

3. The grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner may be accepted. They may be summarised thus :—

Group I.—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-8-0.

Group II.—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-0-0.

Group III.—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Piludra, Aloj, Adol and Hajat should go into Group V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-8-0.

Group IV.—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Telva, Motwan, Rohid, Kudadra, Kathodra, Pardi Edris, Adadra, Ghodadra, Shisodra, Parwat, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach, Dungra, Panjroli, Sunev Kala and Sarthan should be entered in Class V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0.

Group V.—The twenty-one villages removed from Mr. Denning's proposed Groups III and IV.

Maximum rate Rs. 3-1-0 for all but Sarthan where it should be Rs. 3-0-0.

4. The Commissioner concurs in the Settlement Commissioner's proposals with regard to the classification of old dry crop lands as bhatha and would ask for the approval of Government to Mr. Pratt's action in directing the cancellation of the bhatha classification in Pungam and the re-assessment of the whole area at dry crop rates.

5. With regard to the four villages of Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin, the rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner, namely, Rs. 10 for Kansia and Rs. 8 for the other three may be sanctioned.

6. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is a reasonable one, that the changes in classification, which were introduced temporarily in 1907, should now be made permanent.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, N. D.

Reference No. 329-S. S. of 1913.

Poona, 7th June 1913.

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 12 of my letter Reference No. 467-S. S. of 11th April 1913, forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a letter No. 1115 of 28th May 1913 and its accompanying statement from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, showing the results of the test taken by him of jirayat lands converted into Bhatha at the revision survey in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mandwa, Samor, and Jitali of the Ankleshwar Taluka and to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained to the conversion of the survey numbers shown in columns 4 and 6 of Mr. Mehta's statement into dry crop.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. G. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

*Below No. 329-S. S., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

No. 2428 of 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Sháhibdgh, W. D. No. 1,
20th June 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government in continuation of this office No. 2009, dated the 20th May 1913, with a recommendation that sanction may be accorded to the conversion of the survey numbers shewn in columns 4 and 6 of the accompanying statement into dry crop.

R. P. BARROW,
Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 1115 OF 1913.

Camp Khapavada, 28th May 1913.

From

KHÁN BAHÁDUR P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

SIR,

In accordance with your letter Reference No. 329-S. S., dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that I have examined those lands which were classed as jirayat but which were changed to Bhatha recently. The result is shown in the accompanying statement. All the villages belong to the Ankleshwar Táluka. There is no such land in the Broach Táluka.

2. Sanction is solicited to the change of Bhatha numbers of the Original Settlement in the village of Haripura. There was a water course near these numbers at the time of the Original Settlement. It is very nearly filled up now. The land is not Bhatha now.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division.

Statement showing the results of the Test taken by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.
(Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.'s No. 1115 of 28th May 1913.)

Village.	Survey numbers retained as bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jirayat.		Remarks.																																																								
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	C																																																								
		A. g.		A. g.																																																									
Divi ...	153 154 155 156	17 16 16 20 15 15 12 27	157 158 159 172	0 19 6 16 0 30 2 26	The four survey numbers retained as bhatha are subject to constant floods in the monsoon. They form the former bed of the river Narmada.																																																								
		62 8		10 11																																																									
Haripara	1 (part) 4 5 6 7 15 (part) 130 131 132 133 134 135 137 138 139 141 143	1 25 1 22 1 29 4 10 1 3 1 0 5 1 0 25 6 4 5 10 4 18 4 12 1 30 3 19 3 31 14 28 6 4	In this village there are other bhatha numbers as shown below. They are not bhatha. They were classed as bhatha at the Original Settlement, and continued as such in the revision. Orders are solicited to change these numbers from bhatha to jirayat. The whole lot of the numbers in this village are similar to the Pungam numbers which the Settlement Commissioner has ordered to be changed to jirayat:—																																																								
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Survey No.</th> <th>Area.</th> <th>Survey No.</th> <th>Area.</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>A. g.</td> <td></td> <td>A. g.</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4 9</td> <td>23</td> <td>4 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(part)</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td>12 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1 28</td> <td>26</td> <td>1 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5 3</td> <td>27</td> <td>7 24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>5 26</td> <td>28</td> <td>1 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>5 24</td> <td>29</td> <td>2 37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>1 8</td> <td>30</td> <td>3 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>1 18</td> <td>31</td> <td>4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>0 38</td> <td>32</td> <td>2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>3 24</td> <td>34</td> <td>1 34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>1 39</td> <td>35</td> <td>2 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><hr/>75 37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.		A. g.		A. g.	1	4 9	23	4 13	(part)		25	12 35	2	1 28	26	1 23	3	5 3	27	7 24	16	5 26	28	1 23	17	5 24	29	2 37	18	1 8	30	3 25	19	1 18	31	4 0	20	0 38	32	2 6	21	3 24	34	1 34	22	1 39	35	2 5				<hr/> 75 37
Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.																																																										
	A. g.		A. g.																																																										
1	4 9	23	4 13																																																										
(part)		25	12 35																																																										
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16	5 26	28	1 23																																																										
17	5 24	29	2 37																																																										
18	1 8	30	3 25																																																										
19	1 18	31	4 0																																																										
20	0 38	32	2 6																																																										
21	3 24	34	1 34																																																										
22	1 39	35	2 5																																																										
			<hr/> 75 37																																																										
				66 31																																																									
Mandwa ...	297 298 305 307	50 29 11 37 4 18 36 23	136 137 138 139 140	7 26 6 8 2 29 2 38 7 6																																																									
		103 27																																																											
			141 142	2 13 5 34																																																									
				34 34																																																									

Village.	Survey numbers retained as Bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jrayat.		Remarks.
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.		A. g.	
Samor ...	.....	.....	76, 77, 78 79 80	2 28 7 2 3 13 1 33 6 17 <hr/> 21 13	
Jitali ...	446 (part)	0 29	448	4 38	
Avadar ...	169 (part) 177 173 (part) 168 (part) 217	3 29* 3 25* 1 33* 1 18 6 11 <hr/> 16 36			*Sub-soil annas reduced because over 20 feet which is against rules

P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Broach.

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka.

No. 10241.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2009, dated 20th May 1913—Submitting,

Letter from Mr. H. Denning, r.c.s., Assistant Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Broach, No. 1814, dated 15th August 1912, with accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 3896, dated 11th September 1912. Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, with accompaniments.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka of the Broach district.

Letter* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912—Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections received from certain villagers of the Anklesvar taluka against the proposed grouping and rates.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 30th October 1912, to the Collector of Broach.

Memorandum* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4880, dated 19th November 1912—Submitting an English précis of the petitions of objections accompanying his letter No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 24th April 1913.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2013, dated 20th May 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913—Submitting, with his recommendation, a letter No. 329-s.s., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, who forwards a letter No. 1115, dated 28th May 1913, from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., and recommends that sanction may be accorded to the conversion into dry crop of certain survey numbers in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mándwa, Sámor and Jitáli of the Anklesvar taluka.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, are sanctioned. The maximum rate of Rs. 8 approved provisionally in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7485, dated 12th August 1913, for bhatha lands in the village of Andáda is now sanctioned finally.

2. The action reported in paragraph 12 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, regarding the treatment of new bhatha lands in the village of Pungám is confirmed, and the recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913, regarding the conversion of certain bhatha survey numbers into dry crop is approved.

3. The changes in classification temporarily introduced under Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, should be made permanent.

4. The appended statement† shows the rates as sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1913-14, levied in and from the Revenue year 1914-15 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

5. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

* Not printed.

† Printed on page 156.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Collector of Broach (with the petitions of objections),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 10241,
 dated 12th November 1913.*

Group.		Number of villages.	Dry crop and rice rates.	Remarks
I	...	17	Rs. a. 5 8	The bhatha rates sanctioned for certain villages are Rs. 10, 8 and 6. * Except for the village of Sarthan for which the rate sanctioned is Rs. 3.
II	...	8	5 0	
III	...	31	4 8	
IV	...	29	4 0	
V	...	21	3 1*	

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sakarpur ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	6,314	8 2 4	776	6,314	8 2 4
2	Sarifudin ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,414	10 0 5	141	1,414	10 0 5
3	Baorebhatha ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,984	8 15 2	1,004	8,984	8 15 2
4	Kausia ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	18,542	9 14 0	1,971	18,542	9 14 0
5	Ankleswar ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 3 9	O. 80 N. 7	299 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,844	4 6 5
6	Panod ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	393	1,663	4 10 11	O. 2 N. 1	13 5	6 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	341	1,600	4 11 1
7	Pungam ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	589	3,177	5 6 4	...	...	...	41	379	9 2 11	630	3,556	5 10 4
8	Haripura ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	620	3,263	5 4 2	...	...	...	131	1,226	9 5 9	751	4,489	5 15 8
9	Diwa Rajputpatl.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,409	7,732	5 7 10	O. 1	3	8 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,736	5 7 9
10	Diwa Borah pati,	I	5 8 0	...	...	1,443	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0
11	Divi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	314	1,893	5 15 11	O. 18 N. 8	166 53	9 3 7 6 8 0	73	447	6 3 4	412	2,542	6 3 0
12	Chorai ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	197	1,082	5 7 11	O. 99 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 3	...	...	...	310	2,226	7 2 11
13	Survadi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	358	1,809	5 0 10	O. 24 N. 3	227 28	9 7 4 8 10 3	...	...	...	385	2,063	5 5 8
14	Andada ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,516	4 14 7	O. 0 N. 27	217	8 0 7	13	3	6 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 6
15	Chhapra ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	72	482	6 11 1	...	...	...	65	343	12 15 1	187	1,325	9 10 9
16	Samor ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	573	2,624	4 9 3	O. 14 N. 6	116 43	8 3 5 7 2 3	21	161	8 9 11	614	2,983	4 13 3
17	Mandva Buzrag.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	490	3,350	6 13 5	N. 4	31	7 12 0	435	4,012	9 3 7	929	7,303	7 15 4
17	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	8,596	45,335	5 4 5	O. 183 N. 70	1,845 536	9 13 0 7 10 6	4,666	37,944	8 0 4	13,510	85,090	6 4 9
<i>Group II.</i>			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Gadkhole ...	II	5 0 0	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1
19	Piraman ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,783	3 4 9	O. 27	231	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,894	3 5 10
20	Boldra ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,115	4,498	4 0 7	O. 13	83	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,123	4,581	4 1 0
21	Nagal ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	815	2,836	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	2,837	3 8 7
22	Sajod ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,036	13,031	4 4 8	N. 5	26	5 3 2	...	...	...	3,041	13,067	4 4 8
23	Hansot ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	271	1,352	4 15 10	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	273	1,363	4 15 10
24	Panol ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,528	9,641	3 13 1	O. 41 N. 10	356 69	8 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,065	3 14 6
25	Telod ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	598	2,391	4 0 3	O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,395	4 0 1
25	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	11,463	44,381	3 13 11	O. 83 N. 18	672 107	8 1 7 5 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,190	3 14 6
<i>Group III.</i>			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Pardi Ambheta...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	397	1,132	3 5 9	O. 4 N. 1	39 3	7 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	342	1,165	3 6 6
27	Asta ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,195	4,735	3 15 5	O. 1 N. 1	8 5	8 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,746	3 15 6
28	Mangrole ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3
29	Utraj ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 8
30	Ganputpura ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	61	139	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	139	2 4 5
31	Mandva Matied	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,119	3 2 5	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	356	1,125	3 2 7
32	Matied ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	804	2,853	3 8 9	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	805	2,853	3 8 9

APPENDIX Q.

in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775 0	6,314	8 2 4	775	6,314	8 2 4	...		Group I.
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0 4	1,414	10 0 6	141	1,414	10 0 6	...		Sakarpar ... 1
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,994	8 15 2	1,004	8,994	8 15 2	...		Sarfudin ... 2
...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	16,927	8 9 8	1,971	16,927	8 9 8	+25-00		Baorebhatia ... 3
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 3 9	{ O. 30 N. 7	299 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,344	4 6 8	...		Kansia ... 4
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	889	1,583	4 10 11	{ O. 2 N. 1	12 5	6 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	841	1,600	4 11 1	...		Ankleshwar ... 5
5 8 0	...	...	680	3,411	5 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	3,411	5 6 8	-4-08		Panod ... 6
5 8 0	...	...	781	3,996	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	3,996	5 5 1	-11-00		Pungam ... 7
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,409	7,732	5 7 10	O. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,735	5 7 0	...		Haripura ... 8
5 8 0	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...		Diwa Rajput pati ... 9
5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	324	1,943	5 15 11	{ O. 18 N. 8	168 53	9 3 7 6 8 0	62 0	337	5 7 0	412	2,498	6 1 0	-1-96		Diwa Borah pati ... 10	
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	197	1,062	5 7 11	{ O. 89 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	310	2,226	7 2 11	...		Divi ... 11
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	358	1,809	5 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 3	227 26	9 7 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	365	2,062	5 5 8	...		Chorasi ... 12
5 8 0	5 6 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,518	4 14 7	{ ... N. 27	...	...	0 13	2	6 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 8	...		Survadi ... 13
5 8 0	...	6 0 0	72	482	6 11 1	...	...	...	65 0	632	9 11 7	137	1,114	8 2 1	-15-92		Andada ... 14
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	504	2,724	4 9 4	{ O. 14 N. 6	118 43	8 3 5 7 2 8	...	...	...	614	2,682	4 11 1	-2-73		Chhapra ... 15
5 8 0	...	10 0 0	528	3,520	6 11 3	N. 4	31	7 12 0	400 0	4,800	11 10 5	929	8,211	8 13 8	+11-06		Samor ... 16	
...	...	...	8,894	46,681	5 4 5	{ O. 168 N. 70	1,845 526	9 13 0 7 10 6	4,418	39,270	8 14 3	13,510	58,262	6 8 7	+3-79		Mandva Busrag... 17
...		Total of Group I. ... 17
...		Group II.
5 0 0	...	...	1,055	3,929	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,839	3 10 1	...		Gadhkhole ... 18
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,783	3 4 9	O. 27	231	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,964	3 5 10	...		Piraman ... 19
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,116	4,408	4 0 7	O. 13	83	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,128	4,581	4 1 0	...		Baidra ... 20
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	815	3,886	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	2,887	3 8 7	...		Nagal ... 21
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,036	13,031	4 4 8	N. 5	26	5 8 2	...	...	...	3,041	13,057	4 4 8	...		Sajod ... 22
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	271	1,352	4 15 10	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	273	1,362	4 15 10	...		Hidnot ... 23
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,526	9,641	3 13 1	{ O. 41 N. 10	356 68	8 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,065	3 14 6	...		Panoli ... 24
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	596	2,657	4 7 4	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,661	4 7 2	+11-11		Telod ... 25
...	...	...	11,463	44,647	3 14 4	{ O. 83 N. 13	673 107	8 1 7 5 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,428	3 14 10	+0-59		Total of Group II. ... 8
...		Group III.
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	337	1,132	3 6 9	{ O. 4 N. 1	30 3	7 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	343	1,165	3 6 8	...		Pardi Ambheta... 26
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,195	4,735	3 15 5	{ O. 1 N. 1	3 5	8 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,749	3 15 6	...		Asta ... 27
4 8 0	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3	...		Mangrolo ... 28
4 8 0	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3	...		Utraj ... 29
4 8 0	...	...	61	139	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	139	2 4 5	...		Ganpatpore ... 30
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,119	3 2 5	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	366	1,125	3 2 7	...		Mandva Matied... 31
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	804	2,853	3 8 9	O. 1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	805	2,855	3 8 9	...		Matied ... 32

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
33	Mothia ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	2,224	3 3 8	O. 5	31	6 8 2	...	...	...	694	2,256	3 4 0
34	Shera ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	783	2,705	3 7 3	O. 24	205	6 8 8	...	...	...	807	2,910	3 9 8
35	Digas ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,091	4,381	4 0 3	O. 12	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,103	4,496	4 1 3
36	Kohauva ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	243	938	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	938	3 13 8
37	Karmali ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	508	1,820	3 9 7	O. 2 N. 4	13 24	6 8 0 8 8 0	...	...	...	512	1,867	3 10 4
38	Ravidra ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,166	4,267	3 10 5	O. 44 N. 8	338 56	7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,218	4,651	3 13 1
39	Umarbar ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	209	500	2 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	2 13 9
40	Sajhipura ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	491	1,610	3 4 6	O. 22	160	6 18 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 11
41	Umarvada ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,127	10,278	3 5 1	O. 194 N. 3	639 28	4 5 2 6 10 8	...	...	...	2,324	11,243	3 6 1
42	Kapodra ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	390	1,198	3 1 1	O. 44 N. 1	352 2	8 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	435	1,550	3 9 0
43	Saujali ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	696	2,035	3 13 3	O. 31 N. 3	253 15	8 5 2 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,038	4 0 5
44	Kharod ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,277	7,458	3 4 5	O. 36 N. 3	279 16	7 12 0 5 5 4	1	3	3 0 0	2,317	7,758	3 5 7
45	Bakrole ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	944	3,196	3 6 0	O. 19 N. 1	165 8	8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,338	3 7 9
46	Bhadi ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,412	4,419	3 2 1	O. 27 N. 2	228 9	8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,653	3 3 8
47	Koemdi ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,511	7,889	3 2 8	O. 44 N. 1	405 3	9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,556	8,297	3 3 11
48	Bhadkodra ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,185	3,702	3 2 0	O. 47 N. 1	278 5	5 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,955	3 3 9
49	Jital ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,011	5,704	2 13 5	O. 89 N. 3	658 16	7 6 3 6 0 0	14	125	8 14 10	2,117	6,505	3 1 2
50	Sarangpare ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	780	3,159	4 0 10	O. 12 N. 4	68 22	5 10 3 5 8 0	...	...	...	796	3,249	4 1 4
51	Motali ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	870	3 0 6
52	Alva ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,571	3 7 4	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,572	3 7 4
53	Sayan ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,054	3,416	3 3 10	O. 4	36	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,058	3,452	3 4 2
54	Balodra ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	674	2,260	3 3 1	O. 16	112	7 0 0	...	...	...	690	2,392	3 7 6
55	Vansnoi ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	385	1,246	3 3 9	O. 3 N. 1	22 1	7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	389	1,269	3 4 2
56	Athbeta ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	835	2,530	3 0 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	836	2,531	3 0 5
31	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	28,377	95,413	3 5 10	O. 685 N. 37	4,608 233	6 11 8 6 0 5	15	128	8 8 6	29,114	1,00,371	3 7 2
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
57	Kalam ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,720	3 10 8	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,722	3 10 7
58	Katpore ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,889	8,202	2 13 5	O. 128 N. 1	769 2	6 0 1 2 0 0	...	...	...	3,018	8,973	2 15 7
59	Vamleswar ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	699	2,243	3 3 4	O. 13 N. 2	78 8	6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,329	3 4 2
60	Kantiajal ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	918	1,946	2 2 0	O. 50 N. 13	354 32	7 1 3 3 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,332	2 6 3

Q—continued.

DI REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	2,324	3 3 8	O. 5	91	6 3 2	...	...	...	604	2,255	3 4 0	...	Mothia	33
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	783	2,705	3 7 3	O. 24	205	8 8 8	...	...	...	807	2,010	3 9 8	...	Shera	34
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,091	4,381	4 0 3	O. 13	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,103	4,406	4 1 3	...	Digas	35
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	243	895	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	895	3 13 8	...	Kahanva	36
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	506	1,820	3 9 7	{ O. 2 N. 4	13 34	6 8 0 8 8 0	...	...	...	512	1,867	3 10 4	...	Karnali	37
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,166	4,257	3 10 5	{ O. 44 N. 8	334 56	7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,213	4,051	3 13 1	...	Ravidra	38
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	209	590	2 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	2 13 9	...	Umarbar	39
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	461	1,610	3 4 6	O. 22	150	6 13 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 11	...	Saphipura	40
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3,127	10,373	3 5 1	{ O. 104 N. 3	830 20	4 5 2 8 10 8	...	...	...	3,324	11,243	3 6 1	...	Umarvada	41
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	300	1,100	3 1 1	{ O. 44 N. 1	352 2	8 0 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	436	1,550	3 9 0	...	Kapodra	42
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	696	2,025	3 13 3	{ O. 31 N. 3	258 15	8 5 2 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,338	4 0 5	...	Sarjall	43
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,277	7,458	3 4 5	{ O. 36 N. 3	279 10	7 12 0 5 5 4	1 0	3	3 0 0	2,917	7,750	3 5 7	...	Kharod	44	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	914	3,186	3 6 0	{ O. 10 N. 1	165 9	8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,350	3 7 9	...	Bakrola	45
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,412	4,419	3 2 1	{ O. 27 N. 2	225 9	8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,653	3 3 8	...	Bhadi	46
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,611	7,989	3 2 3	{ O. 44 N. 1	405 3	9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,556	8,297	3 3 11	...	Kosundi	47
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,185	3,703	3 3 0	{ O. 47 N. 1	378 6	6 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,055	3 3 9	...	Bhadkodra	48
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,016	5,743	3 13 7	{ O. 89 N. 3	653 18	7 8 3 6 0 0	9 0	87	9 10 8	2,117	6,505	3 1 2	...	Jitali	49	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	780	3,159	4 0 10	{ O. 13 N. 4	63 22	5 10 8 5 8 0	...	...	...	796	3,219	4 1 4	...	Sara-gpuro	50
4 8 0	...	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	Motali	51
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	743	2,592	3 14 3	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,593	3 14 3	+12'48	Alva	52
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,054	3,843	3 10 4	O. 4	36	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,058	3,879	3 10 8	+12'37	Sayan	53
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	674	2,365	3 13 11	O. 16	113	7 0 0	...	...	...	600	2,077	3 14 1	+11'91	Badodra	54
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,403	3 10 3	{ O. 3 N. 1	21 1	7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	330	1,426	3 10 7	+12'29	Vansoli	55
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	835	2,946	3 6 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	836	2,947	3 6 6	+12'49	Ambheta	56
...	...	...	28,363	96,956	3 6 8	{ O. 628 N. 27	4,008 223	6 11 8 6 0 5	10 0	90	9 0 0	29,114	1,01,877	3 8 0	+ 1'60	Total of Group III.	31
Group IV.																		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,730	3 10 5	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,723	3 10 7	...	Kalam	57
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3,580	6,293	3 13 5	{ O. 123 N. 1	769 2	6 0 1 2 0 0	...	...	...	3,016	5,973	3 15 7	...	Katpore	58
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	600	2,343	3 8 4	{ O. 13 N. 2	78 8	6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,322	3 4 2	...	Vamleshwar	59
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	913	1,946	2 2 9	{ O. 61 N. 13	354 23	7 1 3 2 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,332	2 6 3	...	Kantijal	60

By FORMER SETTLEMENT.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>																	
61	Samli ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	631	1,856	2 15 1	{ O. 36 N. 9	200	5 8 11	...	...	...	676	2,093	3 1 7
62	Jetpore ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	533	1,622	3 0 8	O. 26	162	6 7 8	...	...	...	568	1,784	3 3 2
63	Ankalva ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	956	2,844	2 15 7	{ O. 53 N. 1	316	6 8 6	...	...	...	1,010	3,191	3 2 7
64	Dhāmrad ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,913	2 15 7	{ O. 0 N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,317	3,923	2 15 8
65	Vaghwan ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,162	3,756	3 2 10	O. 13	93	7 2 6	...	...	...	1,196	3,649	3 3 6
66	Dantrai ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,635	3 5 6	{ O. 33 N. 1	234	7 1 5	...	...	...	631	2,900	3 7 10
67	Chhilodra ...	IV	4 0 0	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5
68	Bolav ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	778	2,749	3 8 6	O. 11	75	6 13 1	...	...	...	789	2,824	3 9 3
69	Malanpore ...	IV	4 0 0	...	...	983	2,986	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	2,986	3 0 7
70	Anladra ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	526	1,617	3 7 3	{ O. 8 N. 1	64	8 0 0	...	...	...	536	1,882	3 8 3
71	Baicta ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,781	4,864	2 11 8	{ O. 2 N. 26	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	1,809	4,917	2 11 6
72	Ilav ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,325	7,181	3 1 5	O. 74	463	6 5 2	...	...	...	2,399	7,649	3 3 0
73	Sahol ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	695	2,945	3 4 6	{ O. 3) N. 1	177	5 14 5	...	...	...	928	3,125	3 6 0
74	Asrama ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	672	3,109	3 3 9	O. 13	83	6 6 2	...	...	...	685	3,192	3 3 10
75	Obha ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,912	6,190	3 3 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	31	6 3 1	...	...	...	1,926	6,278	3 4 2
76	Sunev Khurd ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,009	3,429	3 6 4	O. 32	188	5 14 0	...	...	...	1,041	3,617	3 7 7
77	Raima ...	IV	4 0 0	...	...	592	1,689	2 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	1,689	2 14 5
78	Waner ...	IV	4 0 0	...	...	1,605	4,620	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	4,620	3 0 1
79	Amritpura ...	IV	4 0 0	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1
80	Uchhalli ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	652	1,484	2 4 5	O. 5	35	7 0 0	...	...	...	687	1,519	2 5 0
81	Kararvel ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,367	4,008	2 14 11	O. 3	14	4 10 8	...	...	...	1,370	4,022	2 15 0
82	Avadar ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	835	1,556	2 5 6	{ O. 14 N. 3	97	6 14 10	27	177	6 8 11	879	2,241	2 8 10	
83	Piprod ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	479	1,292	3 11 2	{ O. 4 N. 1	27	6 12 0	22	196	8 14 7	508	1,524	3 0 2	
84	Pardi Mukha ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	384	956	2 7 10	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	385	957	2 7 9
85	Shengpur ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1,806	4,877	2 8 11	{ O. 103 N. 9	779	7 9 0	16	144	9 0 0	2,034	5,644	2 14 0	
86	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	30,856	91,033	2 15 6	{ O. 665 N. 71	4,336	8 8 4	65	517	7 15 3	31,657	96,668	3 0 10
	<i>Group V.</i>																	
86	Sarthan ...	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,143	4,156	3 10 3	{ O. 52 N. 8	373	7 2 9	...	...	...	1,22	4,509	3 9 10
87	Hajat ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	683	2,037	3 0 11	O. 38	219	5 12 2	...	...	...	701	2,246	3 3 3
88	Telwa ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	689	1,556	3 2 5	{ O. 9 N. 2	53	5 14 3	...	...	...	600	1,918	3 3 2
89	Piludra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,195	3,259	2 13 4	O. 10	85	5 8 0	...	...	...	1,105	3,414	2 13 9
90	Adol ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,126	3,467	3 1 3	{ O. 31 N. 1	199	6 6 9	...	...	...	1,158	3,671	3 2 9
91	Aloj ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,041	2,730	2 9 10	{ O. 24 N. 2	143	2 15 4	...	...	...	1,067	2,871	2 11 1

Q—continued.

By REVISION SUPPLEMENT.																Percentage increase + or decrease—	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	331	1,650	2 15 1	{O. 36 N. 9	200 30	5 8 11 4 5 4	...	...	...	676	2,095	3 1 7	...	Samli	61
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	533	1,632	3 0 8	O. 25	162	6 7 8	...	...	...	558	1,784	3 3 2	...	Jetpore	62
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	956	2,844	2 15 7	{O. 53 N. 1	340 1	6 8 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,010	3,191	3 2 7	...	Ankalva	63
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,913	2 15 7	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,917	3,028	2 15 8	...	Dhamrad	64
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,152	3,756	3 2 10	O. 13	93	7 2 8	...	...	...	1,105	3,349	3 3 6	...	Vaghwan	65
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,655	3 5 6	{O. 33 N. 1	234 1	7 1 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	83	2,000	3 7 10	...	Dant'al	66
4 0 0	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	Chhilodra	67
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	778	2,740	3 5 6	O. 11	75	6 13 1	...	...	...	789	2,834	3 9 3	...	Bolav	68
4 0 0	...	...	953	2,988	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	2,988	3 0 7	...	Malanpore	69
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	526	1,617	3 7 3	{O. 8 N. 1	64 1	8 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	535	1,882	3 8 3	...	Anindra	70
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,781	4,804	2 11 8	{O. 2 N. 26	9 44	4 8 0 1 11 1	...	...	...	1,809	4,917	2 11 6	...	Balota	71
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,325	7,191	3 1 5	O. 74	448	6 5 2	...	...	...	2,369	7,649	3 3 0	...	Hav	72
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	835	2,945	3 4 8	{O. 30 N. 1	177 3	5 14 5 3 0 0	...	...	...	926	3,125	3 6 0	...	Sahol	73
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	972	3,109	3 3 9	O. 13	83	6 6 2	...	...	...	965	3,192	3 3 10	...	Aarama	74
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,012	6,190	3 3 10	{O. 18 N. 1	81 7	6 3 1 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,026	6,257	3 4 2	...	Obha	75
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,009	3,430	3 6 4	O. 32	138	5 14 0	...	...	...	1,041	3,61	3 7 7	...	Sunev Khurd	76
4 0 0	...	...	582	1,680	2 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	1,680	2 14 5	...	Raima	77
4 0 0	...	...	1,805	4,820	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	4,820	3 0 1	...	Waner	78
4 0 0	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	...	Amritpura	79
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	652	1,481	2 4 5	O. 5	35	7 0 0	...	...	...	657	1,519	2 5 0	...	Uchhall	80
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,307	4,008	2 14 11	O. 3	14	4 10 8	...	...	...	1,370	4,022	2 15 0	...	Kararvel	81
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	635	1,950	2 5 6	{O. 14 N. 3	97 11	6 14 10 3 10 8	27	160	6 2 4	879	2,230	2 8 7	-0 40	Avadar	82	
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	470	1,592	2 11 2	{O. 4 N. 1	27 9	6 12 0 9 0 0	22	100	6 14 7	506	1,524	3 0 2	...	Piprod	83	
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	384	950	2 7 10	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	385	957	2 7 9	...	Pardi Mukha	84
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	1,006	4,577	2 8 11	{O. 103 N. 9	779 44	7 9 0 4 14 3	16	14	6 0 0	3,034	5,841	2 14 0	...	Shengpur	85	
...	...	...	20,830	91,683	2 15 6	{O. 665 N. 71	4,336 212	6 8 4 2 15 9	65	506	7 12 7	31,667	96,657	3 0 10	-0 01	Total of Group IV.	29
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,142	3,117	2 11 8	{O. 62 N. 8	230 30	5 6 2 3 12 0	...	...	...	1,209	3,427	2 13 7	-25 00	Sarthan	86
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	663	1,778	2 10 9	O. 38	102	5 0 10	...	...	...	701	1,965	2 12 10	-12 51	Hojat	87
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	569	1,624	2 12 1	{O. 9 N. 2	46 9	5 1 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	600	1,678	2 12 9	-12 52	Teiva	88
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,165	3,339	2 7 8	O. 10	46	4 12 10	...	...	...	1,115	2,967	2 8 0	-12 51	Piludra	89
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,126	3,084	2 11 1	{O. 31 N. 1	174 4	3 9 10 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,159	3,212	2 12 5	-12 50	Adol	90
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,041	2,387	2 4 7	{O. 24 N. 2	124 7	5 3 4 3 8 0	...	...	...	1,067	2,512	2 5 8	-12 50	Aloj	91
Group V.																		

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatba.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatba.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group V—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
92	Motwan	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	686	2,061	3 0 2	{ O 13 N 4	77 19	5 14 9 4 12 0	...	...	...	703	2,160	3 1 2
93	Rohid	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	942	2,845	3 0 4	{ O 8 N 1	39 5	4 14 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	951	2,980	3 0 7
94	Pardi Edrus	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	924	2,435	2 11 0	{ O 10 N 1	107 1	5 10 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,598	2 11 11
95	Kathodra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	807	2,122	2 10 1	{ O. 30 N. 1	209 7	6 15 8 7 0 0	...	...	...	838	2,338	2 12 8
96	Adadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	678	1,781	2 9 7	O. 6	38	6 5 4	...	...	...	684	1,709	2 10 1
97	Godadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	679	1,928	2 13 5	{ O. 21 N. 2	121 14	5 12 2 7 0 0	...	...	...	702	2,061	2 15 0
98	Pandwal	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	423	1,233	2 14 3	{ O. 2 N. 3	17 13	8 8 0 4 5 4	...	...	...	428	1,253	2 14 10
99	Amod	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	428	1,106	2 9 4	O. 18	79	6 1 3	...	...	...	441	1,185	2 11 0
100	Kharach	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	726	1,706	2 5 7	{ O. 39 N. 2	231 6	5 14 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	767	1,945	2 8 8
101	Panjroll	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	686	1,790	2 11 0	O. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	688	1 800	2 11 1
102	Dungra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	618	2,222	2 11 6	O. 11	76	6 14 7	...	...	...	629	2,298	2 12 4
103	Sisodra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	2,306	7,031	2 14 11	O. 63	245	6 8 2	...	...	...	2,449	7,376	3 0 2
104	Kudadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	671	1,908	2 13 6	{ O. 13 N. 1	85 1	6 8 7 1 0 0	...	...	...	685	1,994	2 14 7
105	Parwat	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	654	2,396	2 8 8	O. 37	240	6 7 8	...	...	...	991	2,638	2 10 7
106	Sanev Kala	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,672	4,489	2 10 11	{ O. 43 N. 1	258 5	6 2 3 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,716	4,752	2 12 4
21	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	10,216	64,661	2 12 6	{ O 473 N 29	2,974 135	6 4 7 4 10 5	...	...	...	19,718	67,770	2 14 11
106	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	98,508	3,31,423	3 5 9	{ O. 2,094 N 229	14,435 1,213	6 14 4 5 6 3	4,733	37,989	3 0 4	105,563	33,50,800	3 10 4

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage			
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. 1/2	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V—concluded.		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	686	1,806	2 10 1	{ O. 13 N. 4	67 17	5 2 6 4 4 0	...	...	...	703	1,890	2 11 0	-12'50	Motwan	92
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	942	2,480	2 10 4	{ O. 8 N. 1	34 4	4 4 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	951	2,528	2 10 6	-12'50	Rohid	93
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	924	2,174	2 5 8	{ O. 19 N. 1	94 1	4 15 2 1 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,289	2 6 5	-12'50	Pardi Edrus	94
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	807	1,857	2 4 10	{ O. 30 N. 1	183 6	6 1 7 6 0 0	...	...	...	838	2,046	2 7 1	-12'40	Kathodra	95
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	678	1,541	2 4 4	{ O. 6 N. 1	33 6	5 8 0 6 0 0	...	...	...	684	1,574	2 4 10	-12'51	Adadra	96
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	679	1,685	2 7 8	{ O. 21 N. 2	108 12	5 0 9 6 0 0	...	...	...	702	1,803	2 9 1	-12'52	Godadra	97
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	423	1,070	2 8 6	{ O. 2 N. 3	15 11	7 8 0 3 10 8	...	...	...	428	1,096	2 9 0	-12'53	Bandwai	98
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	428	968	2 4 2	{ O. 13 N. 1	69 1	5 4 11 1 0 0	...	...	...	441	1,037	2 5 7	-12'50	Amod	99
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	728	1,468	2 0 11	{ O. 39 N. 2	202 7	5 2 10 3 8 0	...	...	...	737	1,703	2 3 6	-12'50	Kharach	100
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	690	1,699	2 5 7	{ O. 2 N. 1	9 4	4 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	698	1,578	2 5 9	-12'50	Panjroli	101
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	818	1,944	2 6 0	{ O. 11 N. 1	67 4	6 1 5 4 0 0	...	...	...	826	2,011	2 6 10	-12'50	Dungra	102
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	2,398	6,162	2 9 1	{ O. 63 N. 1	302 74	5 11 2 5 11 1	...	...	...	2,449	6,454	2 10 2	-12'50	Sisodra	103
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	671	1,070	2 7 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	74 1	5 11 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	685	1,745	2 8 8	-12'50	Kudadra	104
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	954	2,068	2 8 2	{ O. 37 N. 1	210 4	5 10 10 4 0 0	...	...	...	961	2,308	2 5 3	-12'51	Parwat	105
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,672	3,928	2 5 7	{ O. 42 N. 1	290 4	5 6 1 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,715	4,158	2 6 10	-12'51	Sannev Kala	106
...	...	...	10,216	47,309	2 7 5	{ O. 473 N. 29	2,556 112	5 6 6 3 13 10	...	...	...	10,718	49,977	2 8 7	-13'50	Total of Group V.	21
...	...	...	98,731	9,27,176	3 0 8	{ O. 2,024 N. 228	14,017 1,190	6 11 1 5 4 7	4,493	39,506	8 14 0	1,05,562	3,62,249	3 9 11	-0'73	Grand Total	106

O=Old Rice, N=New Rice.

P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXV—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT
OF THE VILLAGES

OF

KOTDA, KHABDA AND SALIA

OF THE

GODHRA TALUKA

OF THE

PUNCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1914

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGES OF KOTDA, KHABDA AND SALIA OF
THE GODHRA TALUKA, PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.**

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Camp Ahmedabad, 21st April 1913.

From

KHAN BAHADUR P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,
Northern Division.

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the three villages noted in the margin, situated in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 321, dated 13th January 1911.

Kotda.
Khabda.
Salia.

2. The tenure and other particulars of these villages are fully described in the Government Resolution quoted above and need not be repeated here.

3. Kotda is situated four miles to the East of the town of Godhra, and the other two villages are situated on the boundary of the taluka. The Sunth Road Railway Station is within the boundaries of Salia.

4. The village of Kotda falls within the group of Government villages with the maximum rate of Re. 1 and the other two villages belong to the group with maximum rate of Re. 0-14-0.

5. The application of the maximum rate of Re. 1 to Kotda, of Re. 0-14-0 to Salia and Khabda was approved by you in your letter No. 104-S.S., dated 2nd May 1912.

6. The result of the application of maximum rates on the occupied area is as follows :—

Kotda	...	...	...	Rs.
Khabda	...	...	...	635
Salia	...	...	...	459
				839

7. The land revenue of the village is collected under the headings of jama and vero. There are other cesses levied (sukhdi, sidha, etc.), which are illegal and need not be mentioned here (*vide** statement A.) The jama and vero are collected in cash, but the proportion in which each is divided between Government and the inámdárs varies.

8. These terms represent what are known elsewhere as vaje (share of produce) and vero (cash) levied on each field. The vero is not paid by the inámdárs on land they cultivate. They pay only vaje. The original idea underlying the practice was that the vero went towards the payment of jama or Government dues and vaje was retained by the holders for their maintenance. It has been thought necessary to give this explanation as the term vero is also applied to a cess of that name. In the villages under report it is apparently rent and not a cess :—

Village.	Average income of 12 years ending 1904-05.			Average income of 6 years ending 1910-11.		
	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda	171	128	298	175	232	407
Khabda	207	250	457	234	288	522
Salia	357	376	733	460	590	1,050

*Printed at page 4.

9. It will be seen that the income has considerably increased during the latter period. This is in accordance with the prosperity that has followed the great famine of 1900 in Panch Maháls. The high prices of cotton have induced better classes of cultivators from the surrounding Native States and the thickly populated district of Kaira to settle in these parts. The improvement in the climate consequent upon the removal of jungle growth, has greatly contributed towards this end. In former days malarial fever raged so high that no survey party was sent to this district before the middle of February 1913. At present one does not hear much about it.

10. The result of the survey compared with the land revenue of the year 1910-11 is shown below :—

It has been stated above that the inámdárs do not pay vero on the lands they cultivate. They hold 326 acres, 93 acres and 130 acres in Kotda, Khabda and Salia, respectively. In order to calculate the full rental of the estate the proportionate share of the vero on the lands cultivated by the Inámdárs should be added to the total income :—

	Land Revenue of 1910-11.	Land Revenue including vero on inámdár's lands.	Survey assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda ...	444	592*	635
Khabda ...	557	590	459
Salia ...	1,115	1,169	839
Total ...	2,116	2,351	1,933

* Kotda.

	Acres.
Cultivable area ...	877
Cultivated by inámdár ...	326
	<u>551</u>
551 : 252 :: 877 = 401.	
Jama ...	191
Vero ...	401
	<u>592</u>

11. In the Government Resolution quoted above, Government have been pleased to sanction that 'the inámdárs should be given the whole village of Kotda and so much of Khabda as may be necessary to make up their seven-sixteenths share of the total assessment of the three villages.

12. If the maximum rates proposed herein are sanctioned the Inámdárs will be entitled to land of the assessment of Rs. 160 in Khabda, subject of course to the slight changes in the calculation of the detailed assessment :—

	Assessment on cultivated area.	Assessment on uncultivated area.	Total assessment of the village.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kotda ...	685	183	818
Khabda ...	459	49	508
Salia ...	839	71	910
Total ...	...	...	2,236

16 : 7 :: 2236 : 978.
978—818—160.

13. As regards trees, no order is to be passed in case of Kotda, which will be an entirely inám village (*vide* Commissioner, N. D.'s No. 2429,† dated 11th May 1908). As regards Khabda and Salia, I beg to propose that the right to trees except those that are usually reserved, (teak, blackwood and sandalwood) will be given to the occupants.

14. I beg to propose that if the rates are approved they may be sanctioned for the unexpired period of settlement of Government villages, which terminates in 1935-36.

I have, &c.,

P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, Northern Division.

STATEMENT A.

*Showing Jama and Vero realised in the three Inam villages
Salia, Khabda and Kotda.*

Year.	Salia.			Khabda.			Kotda.		
	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.	Jama.	Vero.	Total.
1893-94	328	343	671	126	154	280	147	83	229
1894-95	328	338	666	128	157	285	146	76	222
1895-96	348	328	671	137	166	303	100	79	179
1896-97	376	390	766	161	194	355	96	82	178
1897-98	402	411	813	301	339	640	165	135	300
1898-99	437	438	875	304	355	659	188	145	328
1899-1900	426	439	865	288	335	623	183	138	321
1900-01	330	343	673	228	280	508	249	147	396
1901-02	329	326	655	226	278	504	242	143	385
1902-03	326	330	656	201	254	455	203	152	355
1903-04	289	336	625	182	225	407	162	167	329
1904-05	365	496	861	203	259	463	173	187	360
Total	4,279	4,518	8,797	2,488	2,996	5,484	2,049	1,583	3,632
Average	357	376	733	207	250	457	171	128	298
1905-06	441	484	925	203	262	465	157	190	347
1906-07	412	510	922	213	272	485	170	235	405
1907-08	565	675	1,240	333	290	623	172	236	408
1908-09	413	585	998	239	289	528	171	235	406
1909-10	464	686	1,150	260	316	576	188	247	435
1910-11	437	648	1,115	258	299	557	192	252	444
Total	2,762	3,538	6,300	1,406	1,728	3,134	1,050	1,395	2,445
Average	460	590	1,050	234	288	522	175	232	407

P. R. MEHTA,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N.D.

REF. No. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

Camp Sindkheda, 24th April 1913.

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Panch Maháls for favour of his remarks.

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. R-1463 OF 1913.

Godhra, 6th/7th June 1913.

Returned with compliments.

2. The Collector would accept the proposals made by Khán Bahádur Mehta.

3. In column 12 of appendix Q, the figures of Kotda and Salia should be 1,388 and 2,263 instead of 1,408 and 2,273.

4. The existing settlement of the Godra Táluka expires in 1935-36. This year may be entered at the end of the Superintendent's letter.

C. W. M. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

REF. No. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

Poona, 2nd July 1913.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, for favour of rectifying the discrepancies pointed out by the Collector.

2. Mr. Mehta's paragraph 8 is an explanation. But it leaves the matter in considerable obscurity and I must confess I do not understand it. It may or may not be important.

3. From the appendix it appears that all the cultivable land in all these villages is either Government occupied land or Government waste. In the former category it is presumed, Mr. Mehta has included the various kinds of alienated lands always found in villages—jat inám, dharmadáya, village service, etc. Such land must exist.

4. It would also be well if we were quite clear as to the land which we are to give up in Khabda. Supposing it to be correct that that land is to be worth Rs. 100 annual assessment is it all to be fully assessed Government cultivable land, or will the Inámdárs have to take a proportionate share of the alienated lands of Khabda?

5. Mr. Mehta's paragraph 13 appears to misquote the reference to the Commissioner's orders regarding trees. A copy of the actual orders may be submitted to this office. Does Mr. Mehta propose that the occupants are to be given rights over trees in that part of Khabda that is to be given over to the inámdárs?

C. N. SEDDON,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

7.
No. 1456 of 1913.

Camp Broach, 16th July 1913.

Returned with compliments.

2. The discrepancies as pointed out by the Collector have been rectified in the appendix.

3. I thought it necessary to explain that I have taken the amount collected in the name of vero as land revenue. I thought that the explanation was necessary because 'veros' generally is taken to mean illegal cesses. The Collector has not made any remark on the subject and therefore I take it that he agrees with me that the vero is correctly taken as land revenue in the villages under report.

4. The word 'Government' has been struck off from the appendix. In these villages there are no alienations except 22 acres of Chakariat land in Kotda.

5. The exact area to be given to the Inámdár in Khabda will be known when the akarband is worked out. The Inámdárs will be asked to choose in one piece from any portion of the village. As there are no alienated lands in Khabda the question as to alienation does not arise. As regards 22 acres of Chakariat land in Kotda, they are not true alienations and should be included in the calculation of the total assessment of the village for the purpose of distributing the areas between Government and the Inámdárs.

6. The Commissioner's order as regards trees was misquoted. The mistake has been rectified in the body of the report. A copy of the Commissioner's order is attached herewith.

7. I understand that since the issue of Government Resolution No. 5527 of 12th June 1913, the question as regards trees does not arise. As stated therein, the amendment of section 217 of the Land Revenue Code does not convert the tenants of Inám villages into occupants, *i.e.*, they remain as tenants, without acquiring any new rights by virtue of the survey settlement. If so, the usual paragraph about trees, introduced in the settlement reports of the Inám villages, is now no longer required.

P. R. MEHTA,

Superintendent, Land Records and
Registration, Northern Division.

REF. No. 304-S.S. OF 1913.

25th July 1913.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The undersigned concurs in the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.

C. N. SEDDON,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 3075 OF 1913.

*Office of the Commissioner, Northern Division,
Shah-i-bagh, W. D. No. 1.*

7th August 1913.

Forwarded to Government with a recommendation that the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, may be approved.

R. P. BARROW,

Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Panch Maháls.*

Original settlement of the villages of Kotda,
Khabda and Salia in the Godhra taluka.

No. 8599.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1913.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., No. 833, dated 21st April 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 304-S.S., dated 24th April 1913.

Memorandum from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. R.—1463, dated 6th June 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 304-S.S., dated 2nd July 1913.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., No. 1456 dated 16th July 1913.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref., No. 304-S.S., dated 25th July 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3075, dated 7th August 1913.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in his Memorandum No. 3075, dated 7th August 1913, is sanctioned.

2. The Settlement should be introduced in the revenue year 1913-14, and the rates levied in and from the revenue year 1914-15 and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the Godhra taluka in the revenue year 1935-36.

3. Government Resolution No. 5527, date 12th June 1913, to which the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., refers in paragraph 7 of his Memorandum No. 1456, dated 16th July 1913, does not extinguish the rights of occupants, if any, in inám villages to which a survey settlement has been extended; and it is to be understood that the notification in the form of Appendix I to the Land Revenue Code dealing with the question of trees should continue to be issued in connection with the settlement of inám villages.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.
The Collector of the Panch Maháls.
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Conservator of Forests, N. C.
The Accountant General.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India (by letter).

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DLI.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

27 TALUKDARI VILLAGES

OF THE

MEHLOL ESTATE

OF THE

Godhra Taluka,
Panch Mahals District.



POONA:

PRINTED AT THE YSRAVDA PRISON PRESS.

1916.

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No. 1426 of 1915.

From

HAMID A. ALI, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector,
Panch Mahals;

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Panch Mahals.

Camp Godhra, 11th June 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government, proposals for the Revision Settlement of the 27 of the Talukdari villages of Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.

2. The original Settlement (not reckoning Mr. Beyts' Settlement of 1876-77 which was before detailed Survey) was carried out by Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta in 1895-96 (*vide* Selection, Bombay Government records, No. cclvii—New series); the rates proposed by him were sanctioned in G. R. No. 8181, Revenue Department, dated 19-10-96, for a period of 15 years, which expired in 1912-13; however, owing to famine and delay in alienation inquiry, revision had to be put off till this year.

3. No territorial changes have occurred during the Settlement and the area and boundaries of the estate remain unaltered.

For natural features and soil, there have been no changes since 1896 and it is unnecessary to repeat what Khan Bahadur Mehta has said on these points in his report.

The litigation referred to in that report has ended completely in favour of the late Thakore's posthumous son, Raisingji, who is the present Talukdar. The estate is now under management under the Court of Wards Act.

4. *Rainfall.*—Appendix A shows the average rainfall at Godhra for the past 17 years as about 40 inches, and the average number of rainy days as 43. These conditions are favourable for both Rabi and Kharif cultivation.

5. *Details of Cultivation (Appendix B).*—In spite of the great set-back to agriculture in the famine of 1899-1900, there has been no diminution of the area occupied, which has increased from 8,320 acres in 1909-10 to 11,866 acres in 1913-14. The methods of cultivation have been described in the original Settlement Report. The chief crops continue to be rice, bajri, kodra, bavto and banti. A most notable feature is the great increase of late years in the area under sesame and cotton. There were 38 acres of cotton sown in 1909-10 and 1,264 in 1913-14. The cultivation of sugarcane has been completely abandoned. Tobacco and cotton give equal profits with less trouble. The great development of cotton cultivation is due chiefly to colonies of Patidars, mostly from Kaira District, at Chanchpur, Harkundi, &c. The example of these Patidars and reports of rich profits from cotton cultivation in Halol has encouraged Kolhi cultivators also.

6. *Communications.*—The Baroda Chord Railway, opened in 1904, passes through the estate and has brought the chief producing villages within easy reach of Baroda and Godhra. Kharsalia Station is within Jitpura village, and only 3 miles from Mehlol. A dip in the Memdi river which is nearing completion will make Godhra easily accessible from Mehlol. Otherwise the communications which consist of cart tracks only, do not change with time.

7. *Markets and Fairs.*—The chief markets for the disposal of agricultural commodities remain, as before, Bania traders who go about the country making purchases. Their operations have been facilitated by the opening of the Baroda Railway. For cotton a new market has sprung up at Derol Railway Station (within easy reach of the Mal lands), where two ginning factories have been started in the last 10 years. To Godhra, produce goes only through Bania traders. There are no fairs of any commercial importance.

8. *Population.*—Appendix E shows that the population of the State, which was 5,629 in 1891 and 4,304 in 1901, was 5,381 in 1911. The decrease as compared with 1891 is due to the series of famines between 1899 and 1912. It has almost been made good by natural increase and to some extent by immigration of Patidars and Charans.

The mass of the population are Kolhis. These are notoriously lazy cultivators, but in several places contact with Patidars has led to improvement in their methods of life and cultivation, notably around Mehlol. As said above, colonies of Patidars mostly from other districts have been formed in several villages of the estate, but numerically they are still an unimportant fraction of the population.

9. *Live Stock, Ploughs and Carts.*—Appendix F shows considerable increase in the number of cattle, sheep and ploughs in the last 5 years. This increase marks a further stage in the recovery from the effects of "56." I cannot explain the decrease in the number of carts, which seems to have occurred.

10. *Schools (Appendix H).*—The number of schools has risen during the period of settlement from 3 to 6, and the attendance from 90 to 225 (186 boys and 39 girls). A separate school for girls is to be opened this year.

11. There are no industries of any importance in the estate. In the larger villages, there are the usual retail shops for cloth and groceries.

12. *Wells, &c. (Appendix J).*—The number of wells in use increased between 1895 and 1914 from 40 to 133, those for irrigation from 21 to 81. There are 32 tanks, but none are used for irrigation. This is a great pity, because several of the tanks in the State could, with a little expense, be made available for irrigation.

13. *Sales and Mortgages, &c. (Appendices K, L, M).*—All holders of land are, really, tenants-at-will, and incapable of selling or mortgaging their lands. Appendices K and L, however, show that a considerable number of sales and mortgages occurs and that the amounts realised in such transactions are very high. It is evident that the land is valuable.

(As to leases (Appendix M), there are various points to consider. Leases are given largely by Inamdars and absentee landholders, who are not of the cultivating classes. Moreover, cultivators are few and the areas of cultivable waste lands large. Consequently, the rents realised are by no means to be considered full economic rents.)

14. *Prices.*—Appendix N shows a downward tendency in prices of grain and sesame between 1908 and 1913; at the same time between 1894 and 1913 there has been a general rise of nearly 80%. This, to a community of grain producers, means increased income in terms of money, and a lowering of the assessment in terms of grain.

15. *Grouping.*—The original Settlement made two groups on consideration of situation with relation to markets and difficulties of cultivation; the Eastern villages were placed in the first, the Western, away from Godhra, in the second. There is no exception to be taken to this principle. When the Western villages are further developed and peopled, and cultivated with cotton and well supplied with water, I have no doubt several of them will be able to bear higher rates than most villages now in the higher group. But the time is not yet. By their inferior situation and lack of development they ought to continue for the present where they are.

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However, I think a distinction has to be made among villages now in the first group. It is true that for soil they are more or less alike. But there is no doubt the new Railway has placed Jitpura in a most advantageous position. Moreover for resources Jitpura, Mehlo, Harkundi and Jodhka Rampura are far superior to the other villages. The population of these villages is comparatively large with a considerable proportion of superior cultivators and the villages are highly developed. I think these four villages ought to form a superior group I. The second group would consist of the remaining villages now in group I with the addition of Wetlav. Wetlav, in the matter of soil and water-supply, is quite equal to Torna, Ladupura, &c., which I place in group II and there seems no reason for placing it in the lower group. The remaining villages of the present group II will form group III. The result will be:—

Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
1. Mehlo.	5. Torna.	17. Kalia.
2. Harkundi.	6. Ladupura.	18. Bhima.
3. Jitpura.	7. Rupanpura.	19. Goli.
4. Jodhka Rampura.	8. Karanpura.	20. Gawachi.
	9. Bhanpura.	21. Dhanol.
	10. Bhalania.	22. Ratanpur.
	11. Bhatpura.	23. Relia.
	12. Ranipura.	24. Chanchpur.
	13. Partappura.	25. Akadia.
	14. Tarbordi.	26. Veraia.
	15. Raisingpura.	27. Bhalodia.
	16. Wetlav.	

13. *Rates.*—The rates sanctioned in the 2 groups are Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. There are various reasons for thinking that these rates are too low and need increasing in fairness to the estate. (1) The large rise in prices of agricultural produce during the current Settlement makes the assessment a much smaller percentage of the produce than was intended in 1896. (2) Appendix K shows that the assessment represents hardly 2% of the price of tenancy rights. (3) Everywhere, inquiry in the villages shows that the resources of the people have developed vastly after the famine of '56."

G. R. No 8181 of 19-10-96 lays down that there is no reason to assimilate rates in Talukdari villages to those in adjoining Government villages. Where the tenures are so different, it would be only natural to have different rates. Further, the original rates in Godhra were pitched specially low for reasons which exist no longer. The Revision Settlement brought only cautious increases in view of the then recent famines. Consequently there seems no necessity to be tied down by the rates prevailing in Godhra Taluka.

The best Mehlo villages are, for situation, soil and resources, fully equal to the first group of Godhra Taluka. In para. 8 of your office No. 8783, dated 29-2-02, forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals of Godhra, it is noted that the rates in the first group in Godhra should approximate those in Kalol Taluka. Now the maximum dry crop rates in the second group in Kalol are Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, against Rs. 2 in Godhra.

Consequently, I think, I am well justified in proposing that the rates in the villages which I would place in group I, be raised by 4 annas per rupee, from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 per acre; my second group would bear an assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, the rise being 2 annas in the rupee except for Wetlav where it will be 8 annas in the rupee. The third group I would raise from Rs. 1-8-0 per acre to Rs. 1-14-0 per acre, an increase of 4 annas per rupee. This takes into account the increasing profits of cotton cultivation. The highest increase in any village proposed by me is 50% in the case of Wetlav; the increase for the whole estate would be 22.33%. For reasons explained above, I do not

consider this increase unduly large. I do not think it necessary to raise the assessment by instalments, as the cultivators will be able easily to pay the proposed rates.

I propose water rate, equal to the dry crop assessment, *i.e.*, Rs. 2-8-0, 2-4-0 and 1-14-0 per acre in the 3 groups.

For water from State wells, it seems unnecessary to differentiate between sugarcane cultivation and garden produce, since, as said above, sugarcane cultivation has ceased entirely. I would propose a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre in all cases.

Appendix Q shows the results of the revision.

It would be an advantage to sanction the revised rates for a period extending to the end of the present Settlement in Godhra Taluka, *viz.*, up to the year, 1935-36. This would enable the revision of Mehlol Settlement to be done at the same time as that of the rest of the taluka and by the same officer.

In conclusion, I regret to say that the alienation inquiry mentioned in G. R. No. 9065 of 10-9-07, has not yet been completed. Consequently, it is not possible to give reliable final figures for alienated areas.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HAMID A. ALI,

Assistant Collector,

Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Godhra, District Panch Mahals, for the years 1897 to 1913-14.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharip (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1897					24.52	28	11.49	18			36.01	46	
1898	0.98	1	0.07		29.68	25	12.36	15	0.40	1	43.49	42	
1899			0.96	3	7.51	9	0.17		0.03		8.67	12	
1900	0.52	2	"		16.90	21	15.31	22			32.73	45	
1901	0.14				15.59	20	6.16	6			24.89	26	
1902	0.34	1			7.39	8	27.78	22	0.65	2	38.16	33	
1903			0.29	1	20.94	23	14.40	19			35.63	48	
1904	1.34	3	3.05	3	11.74	17	6.12	3	0.11	1	22.36	27	
1905	0.44	2			36.60	17	6.85	5			45.39	24	
1906	0.06				22.10	29	25.54	15			47.70	44	
1907	0.12		0.62	1	26.80	25	9.62	16			37.16	43	
1908	0.13	1			32.54	43	8.22	15			40.89	59	
1909	0.24	1	1.49	2	32.51	35	11.09	18	0.09		45.42	56	
1910	0.08		0.40	1	44.03	46	6.19	10	0.09		50.79	56	
1911	0.84	2	0.17	1	4.95	11	1.52	5	0.04		7.52	19	
1912					34.08	36	12.50	11	0.68	2	47.26	49	
1913			0.80	1	44.21	39	10.73	14			55.74	54	
Average	0.29	1	0.62	1	28.41	29	10.20	12	0.09		39.62	48	

NOTE.—Average has been worked out for 11 years ending with 1913.

APPENDIX

Details of cultivation and crops in the 27 Talukdari

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and								
		No. and area of villages.						Area for which		
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Perc of Col. 10 on the gross area.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.	1909-10	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	100
	1910-11	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	100
	1911-12	27	26,811			27	26,811	27	26,811	100
	1912-13	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	100
	1913-14	27	26,814			27	26,814	27	26,814	100
	Average Percentage									

APPENDIX

Taluka.	Years.	Crops.								
		Cereals.							Tur.	Mug and Udid.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.		
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mehlol Estate Taluka Godhra—contd.	1909-10	51 0	2,405 10	1,617 10	6 20		2,017 7	6,097 7	283 23	184 31
	1910-11	70 31	2,483 20	1,589 39	5 0		2,096 27	6,245 37	141 37	192 35
	1911-12	18 31	3,310 4	353 22	2 22		2,074 29	5,759 25	117 8	155 29
	1912-13	33 0	2,819 10	1,501 0			2,166 9	6,519 19	143 21	177 26
	1913-14	67 25	1,981 7	1,643 24			2,357 3	6,049 19	216 12	131 0
	Average Percentage	48 9	2,599 34	1,341 3	2 33		2,142 15	6,134 14	180 21	168 16
		0.6	33.7	17.4		27.7	79.4	2.3	2.0	

B.

villages of the Mehlol Estate of Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

unoccupied area.

agricultural statistics are available.

Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			
Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.
32 21	7,361 38	925 21	8,320 0	17,172 36		1,321 32	18,494 28
58 31	7,561 32	1,092 38	8,713 21	16,779 15		1,321 32	18,101 7
205 21	6,908 31	1,854 4	8,968 16	16,521 20		1,321 32	17,843 12
32 5	7,840 35	1,648 0	9,521 0	15,971 0		1,321 32	17,292 32
4 14	8,613 27	8,248 7	11,866 8	13,626 28		1,321 32	14,948 20
66 26	7,657 19	1,753 14	9,477 33	16,014 11		1,321 32	17,336 3

B—contd.

Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.			
Gram.	Math and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	225 37	201 31	896 7	2 39	31 20		34 19
	205 13	203 9	743 14	2 11	17 25		19 36
	173 19	131 26	578 2	1 5	95 1		96 6
	167 12	148 2	636 21	8 22	18 24		27 6
	135 25	150 15	633 12	4 19	77 11		81 30
	181 21	167 1	697 19	3 35	48 0		51 35
	2 3	2 0	8 6	0 05	0 6		0 65

APPENDIX

Taluká.	Years.	Drugs and Narcotics.					Oil			
		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugar- cane.	Sesame.	Caster oil seeds.	Rape-seed.	Safflower seed.
Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra —concl'd.	1909-10	115 7		115 7	4 25		140 0	24 17		
	1910-11	49 34		49 34	35 33	4 0	90 16	37 8	0 8	
	1911-12	27 14		27 14	6 5	4 32	108 37	46 23	2 0	
	1912-13	98 30		98 30	36 26		208 8	6 20		
	1913-14	139 20		139 20	10 19		373 11	27 19		
	Average	86 5		86 5	18 29	1 30	184 6	28 17	0 18	
	Percentage	1.1		1.1	0.2	0.05	2.2	0.3		

B.—concl'd.

Crops—concl'd.

Seeds.		Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	164 17		38 4	76 34	114 38		7,427 0	32 21	7,394 19
	127 32		347 3	105 29	452 32		7,679 14	58 31	7,620 23
1 2	158 22		662 0	27 4	689 4		7,319 23	205 21	7,114 12
4 8	218 36		343 10	24 17	367 27		7,905 5	32 5	7,873 0
10 6	410 36		1,263 36	33 23	1,297 19		8,622 15	4 14	8,618 1
3 3	216 4		530 35	53 21	584 16		7,790 29	66 26	7,724 3
0·04	2·5		6·8	0·7	7·5				

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education in the Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Sex.	As per imperial census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castes.					Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.		
			Hindus.											
Males	2,882	Not available	2,841							37		2	2	
Females	2,499		2,463							29		3	4	
Total	5,381		5,304							66		5	6	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 27 Talukdari Villages in the Mehlol Estate of Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate, during the year 1913-14.

1 No. of Villages.	2 Taluka.	Cattle.										14 Horses and ponies.	15 Sheep.	16 Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		21 Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk-cattle.		Young stock.					18 Total.	17 Small.	18 Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	19 For passenger.		20 For produce and goods.
		3 Oxen.	4 He- Buffa- loes.	5 Bulls.	6 Bull- Buffa- loes.	7 Oxen.	8 He- Buffa- loes.	9 Cows.	10 She- Buffa- loes.	11 Calves.	12 Buffalo- calves.									
27	Mehlol, 1913-14	1,758	2	9	8	5		1,350	1,116	1,640	576	6,464	41	1,214	873		6	201	10	
"	" 1909-10	1,509	5	8	5	5	5	1,265	1,099	1,304	577	5,777	51	750	729		9	241	10	
"	Previous settlement, 1895-96	1,805	3	9	6	19		1,900	743	1,741	484	6,710	25	676	949		8	231	10-4	

Note.—The last line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1914.

No. of Village.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra District Panch Mahals.	6	Boys, Girls 166 + 89 (255)									There are no separate Girls Schools.

APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply in
Collectorate

No. of Villages.	Talukas.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								For Irrigation.	
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and 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 in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra.	48	33	29	12	4	7	11	11		

Abstract.

Taluka.	Details.	Wells, budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mehlol Estate (Godhra).	For irrigation	48	33				
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation	29	12				
	For cattle, washing and other purposes	4	7		30		40
	In disuse	11	11		2		
	Total	92	63		32		40

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Mehlo Estate,
Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Serial No. Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs a. p.	Rs.	
1	Mehlo	9 27	18 12 0	740	39.46
2	Harkundi	7 22	17 8 0	1,325	75.71
3	Jodka	34 13	63 0 0	4,400	69.84
4	Jitpura	11 14	21 12 0	934	42.94
	Total	62 36	121 0 0	7,399	61.15
	Average per acre		1 14 6	117	
	<i>Group II.</i>				
1	Torna	3 25	6 0 0	220	36.66
2	Ladupura	20 34	38 8 0	1,405	36.5
5	Bhanpura	20 14	35 0 0	126	3.60
6	Bhalania	10 36	18 0 0	405	22.50
7	Bhatpura	7 4	12 8 0	1,105	88.4
8	Partappura	24 12	40 12 0	2,232	54.79
10	Tarbordi	21 6	37 14 0	2,024	53.42
11	Watlav	17 15	22 8 0	1,201	53.38
	Total	125 26	211 2 0	8,718	41.32
	Average per acre		1 10 6	70	
	<i>Group III.</i>				
8	Chanchpur	7 35	7 0 0	100	14.28
10	Veraia	4 30	6 0 0	340	56.66
	Total	12 25	13 0 0	440	33.85
	Average per acre		1 0 6	34 13 7	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry crop lands in the villages of Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals, during the last 5 years.

Serial No. in appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgaged debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by mortgage debt.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Mehlol	1 27	3 0 0	100 0 0	33.33	
2	Harkundi	15 0	32 0 0	1,075 0 0	33.6	
3	Jodka	4 17	7 0 0	359 0 0	51.3	
4	Jitpura	4 8	7 0 0	100 0 0	14.3	
	Total	25 12	49 0 0	1,634 0 0	33.34	
	Average, per acre		1 15 0	64 9 4		
	<i>Group II.</i>					
1	Torna	28 26	47 8 0	2,000 0 0	42.1	
2	Ladupura	2 1	3 8 0	210 0 0	60.0	
5	Bhanpura	7 34	11 8 0	481 0 0	41.8	
6	Bhalania	12 6	21 12 0	475 0 0	21.8	
	Total	50 27	84 4 0	3,166 0 0	36.64	
	Average per acre		1 10 9	62 7 7		
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No transactions.			

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Mehlo Estate,
Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Mehlol	405 0	610 0 0	1015 0 0	1.66	
2	Harkundi	80 0	125 0 0	180 0 0	1.84	
3	Jodka	210 10	875 0 0	750 0 0	2.0	
4	Jitpura	425 0	705 0 0	1,050 0 0	1.49	
	Total	1,120 10	1,815 0 0	2,995 0 0	1.65	
	Average per acre		1 9 10	2 10 9		
<i>Group II.</i>						
1	Torna	90 0	150 0 0	200 0 0	1.33	
2	Ladupura	40 0	65 0 0	90 0 0	1.38	
3	Rupanpura	53 18	87 8 0	115 0 0	1.31	
4	Karanpura	22 0	33 0 0	44 0 0	1.38	
5	Bhanpura	60 0	97 8 0	120 0 0	1.23	
6	Bhalania	30 0	47 8 0	60 0 0	1.26	
7	Bhatpura	15 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	1.25	
8	Ranipura	37 22	65 8 0	76 0 0	1.16	
9	Partappura	51 4	95 4 0	175 0 0	1.83	
10	Tarbordi	65 8	121 0 0	250 0 0	2.06	
11	Wetlav	12 0	17 0 0	34 0 0	2.0	
	Total	476 12	803 4 0	1,194 0 0	1.48	
	Average per acre		1 11 0	2 8 0		
<i>Group III.</i>						
8	Chanhpur	30 0	41 0 0	100 0 0	2.44	
10	Veraia	25 0	36 0 0	75 0 0	2.08	
	Total	55 0	77 0 0	175 0 0	2.27	
	Average per acre		1 6 5	3 2 11		

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Godhara Taluka from 1908 to 1913.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.						Gram.	Sesame.	Remarks.
	Bajri	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Maize.	Ragi.	Tur Dal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1908	18½	11½	14	21½	24½	12½	20	9	
1909	22	13½	13½	25½	29½	15½	25	12½	
1910	23½	14½	16½	33½	35½	20½	32½	12½	
1911	21½	15½	19	29½	32½	22½	32½	10½	
1912	19½	12½	17½	21½	23½	15½	24	8½	
1913	23½	14½	17½	26½	28½	15	26½	9½	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for the villages of the Mehlool Estate of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals District into which Settlement was introduced in 1897.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	
1904-05	4,698	7,536	17,330	16,578	2,178	3,880	456	24,236	27,995	Cal. 3 includes Istawa Rs. 359.
1905-06	4,930	7,982	17,099	16,221	2,124	3,783	468	24,153	27,986	" Rs. 519
1906-07	5,447	8,516	16,577	15,498	2,125	3,785	482	24,149	27,799	" Rs. 408
1907-08	5,756	8,894	16,268	15,120	2,125	3,785	538	24,149	27,799	" Rs. 412
1908-09	5,889	9,027	16,134	14,987	2,126	3,785	538	24,149	27,799	" Rs. 412
1909-10	6,194	9,446	15,830	14,567	2,126	3,785	546	24,150	27,798	" Rs. 415
1910-11	6,587	9,845	15,439	14,168	2,122	3,779	540	24,148	27,792	" Rs. 415
1911-12	6,850	10,137	15,179	13,879	2,119	3,773	543	24,148	27,789	" Rs. 409
1912-13	7,400	10,638	14,629	13,380	2,119	3,773	541	24,148	27,791	" Rs. 402
1913-14	7,818	11,008	14,212	13,009	2,119	3,773	541	24,149	27,790	" Rs. 402

APPENDIX O^a.

Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam Lands for Villages of the Mehlol Estate, Godhra Taluka, Panch Mahals District, in which Settlement was introduced in 1897.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of Column 2.	Collections of past years arrears.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1904-05	7,177	6,821	356		
1905-06	7,463	7,316	147	208	
1906-07	8,108	8,096	112	35	
1907-08	8,482	8,400	82	29	
1908-09	8,615	8,525	90		
1909-10	9,577	9,577		75	
1910-11	9,971	9,971		15	
1911-12	10,272	496	9,776		
1912-13	10,777	10,740	37	5,391	
1913-14	11,147	11,145	2	4,512	

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Darbari occupied land

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former					
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assess-ment.	9 Average.
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
1	Mehlol	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	570	854	1 8 0
2	Harkundi	I				176	290	1 10 4
3	Jodka	I				640	1,022	1 10 3
4	Jitpura	I				357	539	1 8 1
	Total of Group I					1,743	2,745	1 9 3
	<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Torna	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	303	494	1 10 1
2	Ladupura	I				73	128	1 12 2
3	Rupnnpura	I				141	229	1 10 0
4	Karanpura	I				129	189	1 7 5
5	Bhanpura	I				353	544	1 8 7
6	Bhalaina	I				336	533	1 9 6
7	Bhatpura	I				131	211	1 9 9
8	Ranipura	I				149	221	1 7 0
9	Partappura	I				80	135	1 11 0
10	Ta. bordi	I				82	143	1 12 0
11	Raisingpura	I				27	48	1 12 1
12	Watlav	II	1 8 0 {	S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0 }	}	286	358	1 4 0
	Total of Group II					2,090	3,233	1 8 9
	<i>Group III.</i>							
1	Kaliana	II	} 1 8 0 {	} S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0 {	}	555	539	0 15 6
2	Bhima	II				174	174	1 0 0
3	Goli	II				116	103	0 14 2
4	Gawachi	II				89	96	1 1 3
5	Dhanol	II				539	514	0 14 11
6	Ratanpur	II				78	77	0 15 9
7	Relia	II				858	802	0 14 11
8	Chanchnpur	II				46	47	1 0 4
9	Akadia	II				201	180	0 14 3
10	Veraia	II				187	199	1 1 0
11	Bhalodia	II						
	Total of Group III					2,843	2,721	0 15 2
	Grand Total					6,676	8,699	1 4 10

Q.

in Mehlol Estate, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals.

Survey.

Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
190	400	2 1 8				760	1,254	1 10 4
97	227	2 5 5				273	517	1 14 3
195	457	2 5 5				835	1,519	1 13 1
141	279	1 14 11				498	818	1 10 3
623	1,368	2 3 0				2,366	4,108	1 11 9
40	82	2 0 9				343	576	1 10 10
27	53	1 15 4				100	181	1 12 11
1	2	2 0 0				142	231	1 10 0
9	18	2 0 0				138	207	1 8 0
35	67	1 14 7				388	611	1 9 2
52	103	1 15 8				388	636	1 10 2
2	3	1 8 0				133	214	1 9 9
30	66	2 3 2				179	287	1 9 8
1	2	2 0 0				81	137	1 11 0
						82	143	1 12 0
4	10	2 8 0				31	58	1 13 11
65	116	1 12 6				351	474	1 5 7
266	522	1 15 5				2,356	3,755	1 9 6
31	45	1 7 2				586	584	0 15 11
10	17	1 11 2				184	191	1 0 7
19	33	1 6 9				116	103	0 14 2
57	92	1 10 0				108	129	1 3 1
27	44	1 10 0				596	596	1 0 0
60	104	1 11 9				105	121	1 2 5
11	1	1 0 0				918	906	0 15 9
2	3	1 8 0				47	48	1 0 4
46	86	1 14 0				203	183	0 14 5
						233	235	1 3 6
253	425	1 10 10				3,096	3,146	1 0 3
1,142	2,310	2 0 4				7,818	11,009	1 7 6

APPENDIX

Number.	Name of Village.	By Revision					
		Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mehlol	} 2 8 0 {	S. 2 8 0 W. 2 8 0	}	570	1,068	1 13 10
2	Harkundi				176	363	2 1 0
3	Jodka				640	1,328	2 1 2
4	Jitpura				357	674	1 14 2
	Total of Group I				1,743	3,433	1 15 6
	<i>Group II.</i>						
1	Torna	} 2 4 0 {	S. 2 4 0 W. 2 4 0	}	303	556	1 13 4
2	Ladnpura				73	144	1 15 7
3	Bupanpura				141	257	1 12 2
4	Karanpura				129	213	1 10 5
5	Bhanpura				353	612	1 11 9
6	Bhalania				336	599	1 12 3
7	Bhatpura				131	237	1 12 2
8	Ranipura				149	249	1 10 8
9	Partappura				80	152	1 14 5
10	Tarbordi				82	161	1 15 4
11	Raisingpura				27	84	2 0 0
12	Watlav				286	537	1 14 5
	Total of Group II				2,090	3,771	1 12 10
	<i>Group III.</i>						
1	Kaliana	} 1 14 0 {	S. 1 14 0 W. 1 14 0	}	555	674	1 3 6
2	Bhima				174	218	1 4 0
3	Goli				116	1:9	1 1 9
4	Gawachi				89	120	1 5 6
5	Dhanol				539	630	1 2 8
6	Ratanpur				78	96	1 3 8
7	Relia				858	1,002	1 2 8
8	Chanchpur				46	59	1 4 6
9	Akadia				201	2:5	1 1 10
10	Versaia				187	249	1 5 3
11	Bhalodia						
	Total of Group III				2,843	3,402	1 3 1
	Grand Total				6,676	10,606	1 9 5

Q—contd.

Survey.

Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
190	500	2 10 1				760	1,568	2 0 10	25	p. c.
97	284	2 14 10				273	647	2 5 6	25	"
195	571	2 14 4				835	1,899	2 4 4	25	"
141	349	2 7 7				498	1,023	2 0 10	25	"
623	1,704	2 11 9				2,366	5,137	2 2 9	25	p. c.
40	92	2 4 2				343	648	1 14 2	12.5	p. c.
27	59	2 8 0				100	203	2 0 5	12.5	"
1	2	2 0 0				142	259	1 13 2	12.5	"
9	20	2 3 6				138	233	1 11 0	12.5	"
35	75	2 2 3				388	687	1 12 4	12.5	"
52	116	2 3 6				388	715	1 13 5	12.5	"
2	3	1 8 0				133	240	1 1 2	12.5	"
30	74	2 7 5				179	323	1 12 10	12.5	"
1	2	2 0 0				81	154	1 14 5	12.5	"
4	11	2 12 0				82	161	1 5 4	12.5	"
65	174	2 12 4				31	65	2 1 6	12.5	"
						351	711	2 0 5	50	"
266	628	2 5 9				2,356	4,399	1 13 10	17.15	p. c.
31	56	1 12 10				586	780	1 3 9	25	p. c.
10	21	2 1 7				184	239	1 4 5	25	"
19	41	2 3 6				116	129	1 1 9	25	"
57	115	2 0 3				108	161	1 7 10	25	"
27	55	2 0 7				596	745	1 4 0	25	"
60	130	2 2 6				105	151	1 7 0	25	"
1	1	1 0 0				918	1,132	1 3 8	25	"
2	4	2 0 0				47	60	1 4 5	25	"
46	107	2 5 5				203	229	1 2 0	25	"
						233	356	1 8 5	25	"
253	530	2 1 6				3,096	3,932	1 4 4	25	p. c.
1,142	2,862	2 8 1				7,818	13,468	1 11 6	22.33	p. c.

APPENDIX Q¹.

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land.

Serial No. as in Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.		Remarks.
			Area.	Assessment.	
	<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a.	
1	Mehlol	834	1,678 4	1,462 14	
2	Harkundi	674	1,080 3	971 4	
3	Jodka	751	321 5	383 12	
4	Jitpura	631	338 3	385 14	
	<i>Group II.</i>				
1	Torna	172	29 22	35 8	
2	Ladupura	118	6 33	7 4	
3	Rupanpura	64	104 15	104 10	
4	Karanpura	30	141 24	170 8	
5	Bhanpura	68	99 23	99 8	
6	Bhalania	226	109 35	67 4	
7	Bhatpura	134	71 33	57 0	
8	Ranipura	45	130 31	156 12	
9	Partappura	38	61 15	61 0	
10	Tarbordi	60	49 39	39 4	
11	Watlav	181	749 7	687 8	
12	Raisingpura	91	0 10	0 6	
	<i>Group III.</i>				
1	Kaliana	195	2,257 29	2,066 5	
2	Bhima		585 34	604 0	
3	Goli	304	1,745 14	1,799 1	
4	Gawaohi	115	874 16	941 7	
5	Dhanol	63	1,211 34	963 8	
6	Ratanpur	237	627 21	505 14	
7	Relia	28	211 22	185 12	
8	Chanohpur	153	1,419 25	1,082 4	
9	Akadia	48	23 11	15 8	
10	Veraia	69	36 11	24 0	
11	Bhalodia	52	146 23	132 0	
	Total	5,381	14,212 22	13,009 15	

No. S S. 60 of 1915.

From

C. W. M. HUDSON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division,
Ahmedabad.

Godhra, 9/10th July 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the Revision Settlement of the 27 villages of the Talukdari estate of Mehlol drawn up by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Mahals.

2. Mr. Hamid A. Ali has in his report gone into the facts and figures. The settlement which is now coming to an end was carried out in 1895-96 and the estate has since passed through the great famine of 1899-1900 and some years of scanty rainfall. The figures, however, show that there has been a steady increase in the material prosperity of the villages of the estate, due mainly to improved communications and a tremendous extension of cotton cultivation. The Godhra Baroda Chord line puts some villages of the estate in direct communication with the great trade centres of Godhra, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Bombay; and a dip has, in the current year, been built in the Memdi river and this will render the cart tract to Godhra extremely easy. The area under cotton cultivation has increased from 38 acres in 1909-10 to 1264 acres in 1913-1914. The soil being suitable for this crop, many Patidar families from adjoining territory have been induced to settle in the more important villages of the estate. With the establishment of two ginning factories at Derol on the Godhra Baroda Chord Railway, there is every probability of a further extension of cotton cultivation in this tract.

3. The revised grouping as proposed by Mr. Hamid A. Ali leads to a total increase of 22.33 per cent. in the assessment. It is 25 per cent. in the proposed groups I and III and 12.5 per cent. in all the villages of group II except Wetlav where it is 50 per cent. I agree in thinking that the fixing maxima rates we should keep our eyes on the south, i.e., Kalol, but I am unable to see that the old grouping needs to be altered. The 1896 rates were considered low, and I am in favour of a 25 per cent. increase all round. The proposed grouping looks patchy, and I see no reason why the middle group should have a 2 annas enhancement, while the lowest has 4 annas.

4. The rates for water proposed by the Assistant Collector are suitable, and may be accepted. The existing orders as to trees will stand.

5. The revised rates may be sanctioned up to 1935-36 as suggested by Mr. Hamid A. Ali.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. HUDSON,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

Through

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Poona.

No. 383 S. S. of 1914.

Poona, 30th August 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N.D.

Since receipt of the report, it has been ascertained that under the proclamation by the Collector, dated 17-12-10, the tenants on this Mehlool estate are allowed to sell, lease, and mortgage their holdings subject to payment of a small fine and sanction of the Talukdar. The estate is under the Collector's management as Court of Wards, and there is every probability of its remaining under his management for a considerable period. As manager the Collector levies only the survey rates and not the much enhanced rates which Talukdars are at liberty to levy. These circumstances explain references to sales, and mortgages and tenants' rights and the ability of the tenants to pay the proposed revision rates, all of which would be inexplicable if the villages were ordinary Talukdari villages not under management.

The basis of the increase in rates is chiefly the rise in prices as compared with those which prevailed before 1908. No doubt there has been a notorious rise, but the details of the rise have not actually been given in the report.

It is suggested that the decline in the number of carts is very likely due to the new Railway communication.

An important feature of the estate is the huge area of unoccupied land. Since much of the future revenue of the estate will depend upon this unoccupied land being taken up, it is not desirable that any deterrent rates should be imposed. There is not the least reason to fear that the rates suggested will check the expansion of cultivation when population is forthcoming.

As to the grouping I concur entirely with the Collector. There is no sufficient reason for making three groups out of 27 villages, and the whole of the conditions in these villages indicate that they could easily bear substantial enhancements even if they were Government villages; and as Talukdari villages there is even less reason to shrink from the increase involved in the Collector's grouping.

Ordinarily, in a Talukdari estate the Settlement of Survey rates does not affect the landholders but merely forms a scientific basis for the recalculation of Jama. In the case of this estate the revision as already explained, has far more actuality.

Mr. Hamid Ali has written an interesting report and has shown very clearly that the enhancement proposed is very moderate. Had it not been for the large unoccupied area it would probably have been desirable to press for an increase more nearly approaching 33 per cent. instead of the increase of 22½ per cent. to which these proposals work out. The Settlement proposed is for 20 years only, and we shall thus have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter in 1935.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. S R. V. 38.

Ahmedabad: Shahi Bagh,
14th September 1915.

Revenue Department.

Submitted to Government.

2. At the original settlement the villages were divided into two groups. The first group contained 15 villages and the second group 12. Mr. Hamid A. Ali proposes to divide the first group into two groups placing 4 villages in first group and remaining 11 villages of the original first group with Wetlav, one of the 12 villages in the original second group in a new second group and to constitute the remaining 11 villages of the original second group into a new third group. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner think there should be no change in the old groups and the Acting Commissioner concurs with them.

3. As regards the rates, the statistics show clearly that there is a good case made out for an enhancement of the old rates, which were low. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner both agree that the two original groups should be retained and that in each group there should be an all round increase of 25 per cent. The maximum rates will thus be Rs. 2-8-0 in the first group and Rs. 1-14-0 in the second. I concur in these proposals.

4. The rates proposed for water in the Assistant Collector's paragraph 16, sub-paragraphs 5 and 6 are suitable and may be approved.

F. PRATT,
Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Panch Mahals.

Revision Settlement of the 27 Talukadari Villages of the Mehlol Estate in the Godhra Taluka.

No. 11252.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1915.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. R. V.—38, dated 14th September 1915—Submitting, with

Letter from Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, No. 1426, dated 11th June 1915, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. S. S.—60, dated 9th July 1915.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 383 S.S., dated 30th August 1915.

his remarks, the papers specified in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the 27 talukdari villages of the Mehlol Estate in the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals district.

ORDER.—The proposals of the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, as modified by the Collector of the Panch Mahals, which are supported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N.D., are sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1915-16, levied in and from the revenue year 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of twenty years up to the revenue year 1935-36.

2. With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Assistant Collector's report, the Collector of the Panch Mahals should be asked to submit, through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., proposals for the preparation of settlement registers for these villages as contemplated by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 9065, dated 10th September 1907.

J. A. POPE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of the Panch Mahals,
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Talukdari Settlement Officer,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the
Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

REVISED

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on occupied land of the

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	Existing					
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mehlol	I	} 2 0 0 {	} S. 2 0 0 W. 2 0 0 {	}	557	867	1 7 8
2	Harkundi	I				207	316	1 8 5
3	Jodka	I				636	1,057	1 10 7
4	Jitpura	I				357	542	1 8 3
5	Torna	I				308	504	1 10 2
6	Ladupura	I				73	127	1 11 10
7	Rupanpura	I				141	229	1 10 0
8	Karanpura	I				127	193	1 8 4
9	Bhanpura	I				347	546	1 9 2
10	Bhalsnia	I				342	544	1 9 5
11	Bhatpura	I				143	218	1 8 5
12	Ranipura	I				152	227	1 7 11
13	Fartappura	I				80	135	1 11 0
14	Tarbordi	I				84	147	1 12 0
15	Raisingpura	I				27	48	1 12 5
	Total of Group I					3,611	5,700	1 9 3
	<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Watlav	II	} 1 8 0 {	} S. 1 8 0 W. 1 8 0 {	}	529	615	1 2 7
2	Kaliana	II				578	562	0 15 7
3	Bhima	II						
4	Goli	II				215	216	1 0 0
5	Gawachi	II				116	103	0 14 2
6	Dhanol	II				236	256	1 1 4
7	Ratanpur	II				733	671	0 14 8
8	Relia	II				123	122	0 15 10
9	Chanpur	II				886	826	0 14 11
10	Akadia	II				47	47	1 0 0
11	Varain	II				219	192	0 14 0
12	Bhalodia	II				207	222	1 1 2
	Total of Group II					3,889	3,832	0 15 9
	Grand Total					7,500	9,532	1 4 4

APPENDIX Q.

Mehlol (Godhra) Estate (vide G. R. No. 11252 of 25-10-15).

Figures.

Old Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
179	366	2 0 9				766	1,233	1 9 9
99	240	2 6 9				306	556	1 13 1
196	460	2 5 7				832	1,517	1 13 2
137	270	1 15 6				494	812	1 10 4
35	72	2 0 11				343	576	1 10 10
27	54	2 0 0				100	181	1 13 0
1	2	2 0 0				142	231	1 10 0
8	17	2 2 0				135	210	1 8 11
35	66	1 14 2				382	612	1 9 8
52	102	1 15 5				394	646	1 10 3
2	3	1 8 0				145	221	1 8 5
27	60	2 3 7				179	287	1 9 8
1	2	2 0 0				81	137	1 11 1
						84	147	1 12 0
4	10	2 8 0				31	58	1 13 11
803	1,724	2 2 4				4,414	7,424	1 10 11
66	116	1 12 1				595	731	1 3 8
27	40	1 7 8				605	602	0 15 11
10	15	1 8 0				225	231	1 0 5
19	33	1 11 9				116	103	0 14 2
57	91	1 9 7				255	289	1 2 2
24	41	1 11 4				790	662	0 15 5
60	104	1 11 9				147	163	2 1 9
1	1	1 0 0				946	930	0 15 9
2	3	1 8 0				48	48	1 0 0
47	81	1 11 7				221	195	0 14 1
						254	303	1 3 1
313	525	1 10 10				4,202	4,357	1 0 7
1,116	2,249	2 0 8				8,616	11,781	1 5 11

REVISED

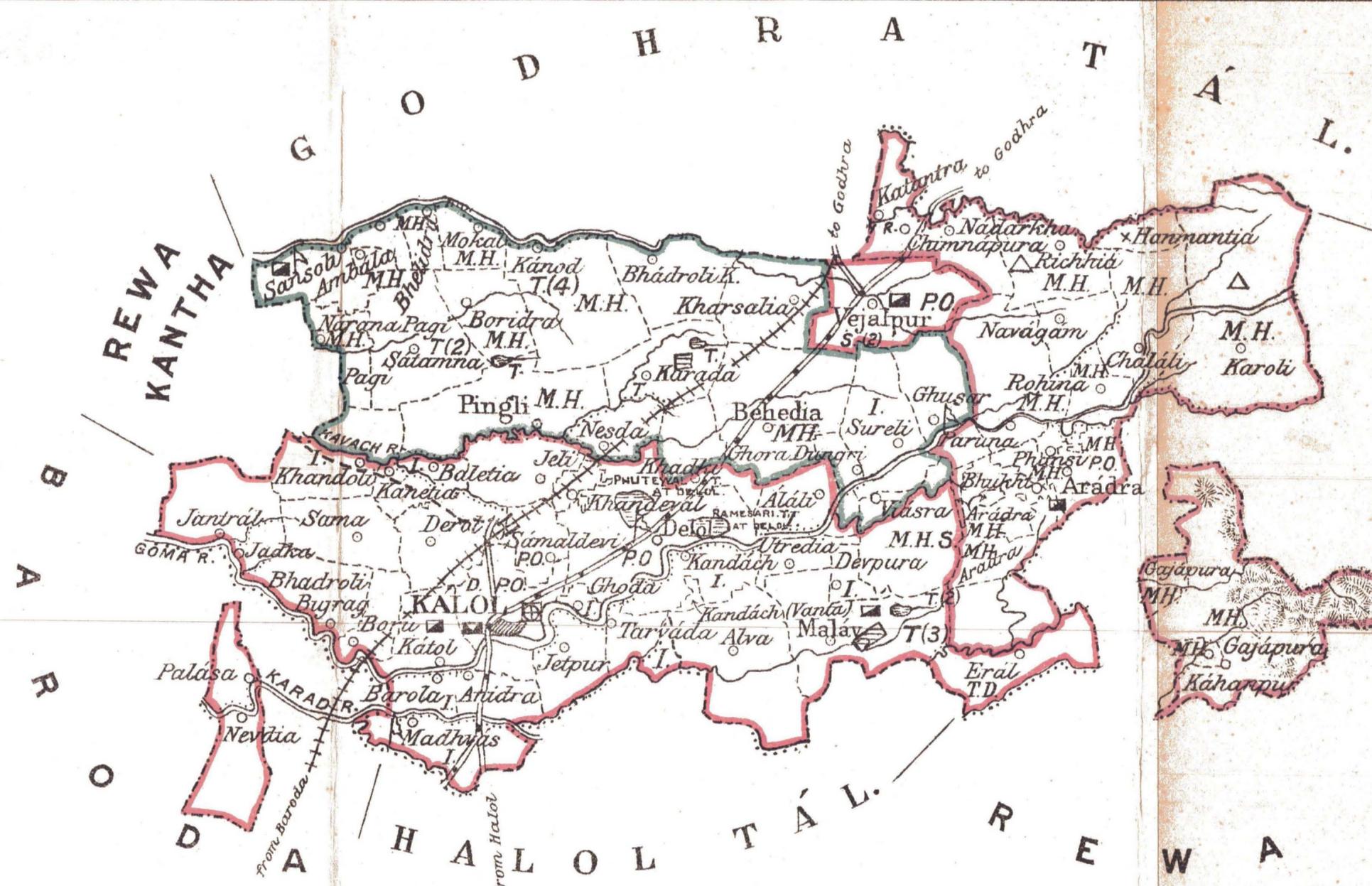
1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	Revised					
		Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mehlol	} 2 8 0 {	} S. 2 8 0 W. 2 8 0 {	}	587	1,083	1 13 6
2	Harkundi				207	306	1 7 8
3	Jodka				636	1,321	2 1 3
4	Jitpura				357	677	1 14 4
5	Torna				308	630	2 0 8
6	Ladupura				73	159	2 2 10
7	Rupanpura				141	286	2 0 5
8	Karanpura				127	241	1 14 4
9	Bhanpura				347	682	1 15 5
10	Bhalania				342	680	1 15 10
11	Bhatpura				143	273	1 14 6
12	Ranipura				152	284	1 13 11
13	Partappura				80	169	2 1 10
14	Tarbordi				84	183	2 2 10
15	Raisingpura				27	60	2 3 6
	Total of Group I				3,611	7,124	1 15 7
	<i>Group II.</i>						
1	Watlav	} 1 14 0 {	} S. 1 14 0 W. 1 14 0 {	}	529	769	1 7 3
2	Kaliana				578	702	1 3 5
3	Bhima						
4	Goli				215	270	1 4 1
5	Gawachi				116	129	1 1 10
6	Dhanol				236	320	1 5 8
7	Ratanpur				733	888	1 2 4
8	Relia				123	153	1 3 11
9	Chanchpur				886	1,033	1 2 8
10	Akadia				47	59	1 4 1
11	Varaisa				219	240	1 1 6
12	Bhalodia				207	278	1 5 6
	Total of Group II				3,889	4,791	1 3 9
	Grand Total				7,500	11,915	1 9 5

APPENDIX Q—contd.

Figures.

Old Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
179	458	2 8 11				766	1,541	2 0 2	25 p. c.
99	299	3 0 4				306	696	2 4 5	25 "
196	575	2 14 11				832	1,896	2 4 6	25 "
137	337	2 7 4				494	1,014	2 0 10	25 "
35	90	2 9 2				343	720	2 1 7	25 "
27	67	2 7 8				100	226	2 4 2	25 "
1	8	3 0 0				142	289	2 0 7	25 "
8	21	2 10 0				135	262	1 15 0	25 "
35	83	2 5 11				382	765	2 0 1	25 "
52	127	2 7 1				394	807	2 0 9	25 "
2	4	2 0 0				145	277	1 14 7	25 "
27	75	2 12 5				179	359	2 0 1	25 "
1	3	3 0 0				81	172	2 2 0	25 "
4	13	3 4 0				84	183	2 2 10	25 "
						31	73	2 5 8	25 "
803	2,155	2 10 11				4,414	9,279	2 1 8	25 p. c.
66	145	2 8 2				595	914	1 8 7	25 p. c.
27	50	1 13 8				605	752	1 8 11	25 "
10	19	1 14 5				225	289	1 4 7	25 "
19	41	2 2 6				116	129	1 1 10	25 "
57	114	2 0 0				255	361	1 6 8	25 "
24	51	2 2 0				790	952	1 3 3	25 "
60	130	2 2 8				147	204	1 6 2	25 "
1	1	1 0 0				946	1,168	1 3 8	25 "
2	4	2 0 0				48	60	1 4 0	25 "
47	101	2 2 5				221	244	1 1 8	25 "
						254	379	1 7 10	25 "
313	656	2 1 6				4,202	5,447	1 4 9	25 p. c.
1,116	2,811	2 8 4				8,616	14,726	1 11 4	25 p. c.

- REFERENCE**
- District Head Quarter and Bazar, Town
 - Taluka do do do
 - Patha do do do
 - Kasba and Bazar Village
 - Bazar Village
 - Deserted Village
 - Traveller's Bungalow
 - Departmental Bungalow
 - Dharamshala & Rest House for the public
 - Post Office P.O.
 - Post & Telegraph Office P.T.O.
 - Hospital H.
 - Dispensary D.
 - Municipality M.
 - Place of Pilgrimage
 - Paths Boundary
 - Mettled Roads (First Class Motor Roads) (Fit for driving by day or night)
 - Mettled Roads (Second Class Motor Roads) (practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light; cautiously driven)
 - Provincial Road under construction
 - Ferry boat (able to take touring cars.) ①
 - Hard Causeways, passable except in flood ②
 - do do in dry season ③
 - Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet ④
 - Tidal ford, with net more than 7 1/2 feet of water at low tide, only ⑤
 - Tidal ford with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water except at highest tides ⑥
 - Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements ⑦
 - Tidal limits
 - Uncrossable road
 - Other Roads and Cart Tracks
 - Railway and Station
 - Tanks
 - Damels
 - Salt Pan
 - Inam Village
 - G.T.S. Station (Altitude) 7500 Δ
 - Mahal M.
 - Tarf T.
 - Post P.
 - Ferry F.
 - Talukdar T.D.
 - Narvaderi N.D.
 - Bhagderi B.D.
 - Melati M.L.
 - Mahwal M.H.
 - Udised Jema U.
 - Khoti Village K.
 - Police Station
 - Heights above mean Sea level 464 ⊙



Group	Colour	Maximum dry crop rates	No of Villages.
1	Red	Rs. As. P. 3-4-0	25
2	Green	2-8-0	19
3	Red	2-0-0	15
			59

MAP
of the
KALOL TALUKA
of the
PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale 2 Miles 1 Inch

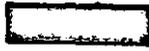
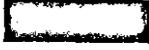
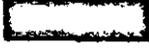


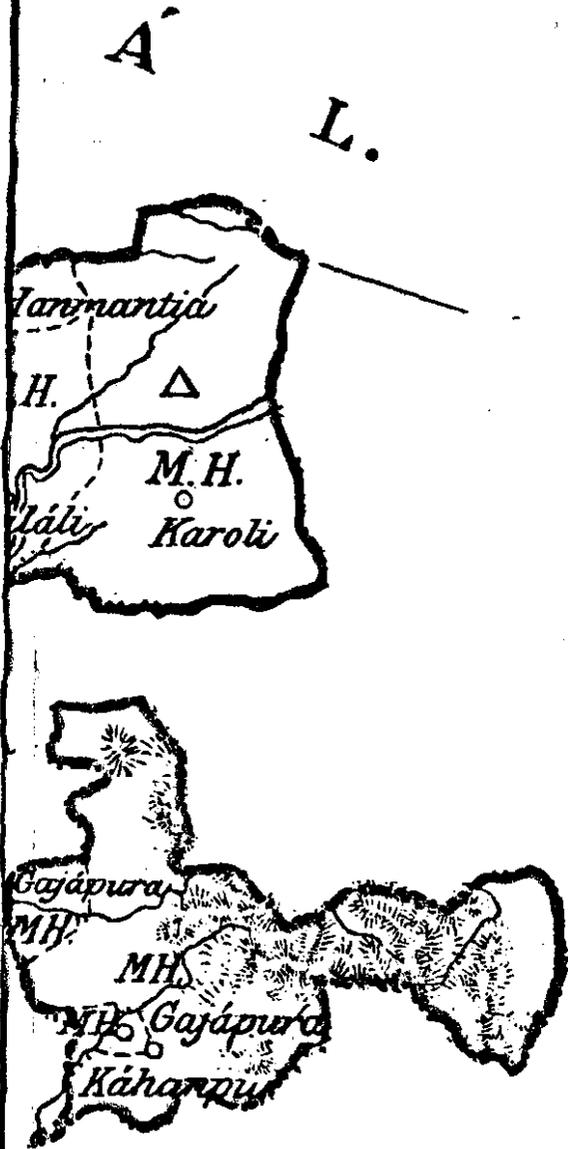
Govt. Photozincos. Office, Poona, 1927

C.W. Hewi
Supdt. Land Records
Northern Division

R. 2830
16

4

Group	Colour	Maximum dry crop rates Rs. As. P.	N ^o of Villages.
1		3-4-0	25
2		2-8-0	19
3		2-0-0	15
			<hr/> 59



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MAP
of the
KALOL TALUKA
of the
PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

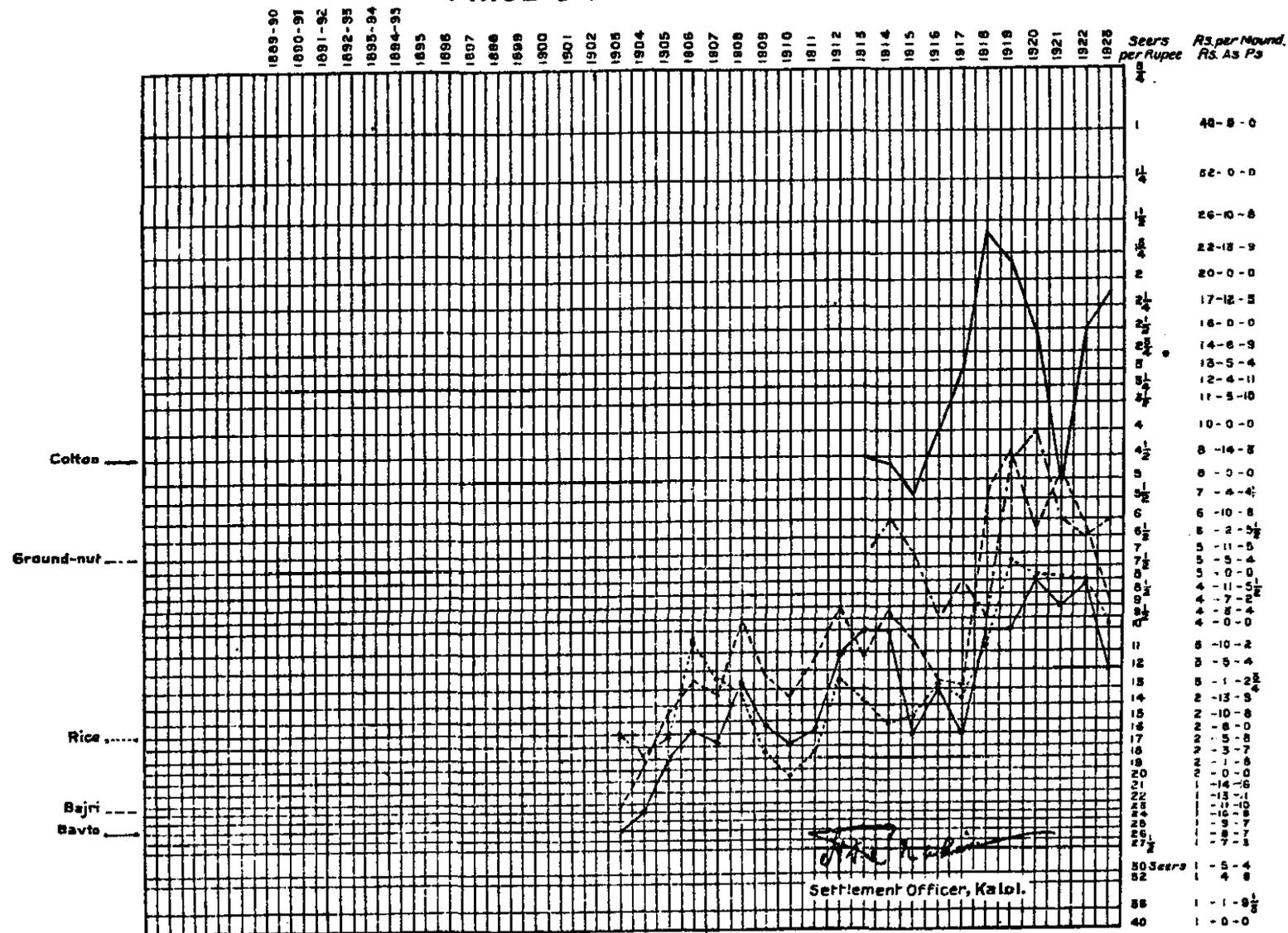


Scale 2 Miles 1 Inch



1927

PRICE GRAPH - KALOL TALUKA



N.B. :- Prices are shown for one Settlement period only because the figures given in the First Revision Report for the previous Settlement are found to be unreliable.

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SR BG (NS) 617

1927

No. S. T.

From

H. V. BRAHAM, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals ;

To

The COLLECTOR,
Panch Mahals.

3rd July 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Kalol Taluka.

Previous Settlement History.

2. The following is a summary of the previous settlement history of this taluka :—

- (a) Original Settlement of 58 villages by Mr. Beyts in 1871. Rates sanctioned for 30 years by R. D. 1259/18-3-72 (printed in Selection CCCCVIII). By R. D. 2826/7-5-87, 23 of these villages were decided to be Mehvasi. In two of these, Nawagam and Hanmatia, the Mehvasi rights were commuted and the villages included in Forest, thus making 37 Khalsa and 21 Mehvasi villages.
- (b) Original Settlement of 1 Talukdari village (Eral) by Mr. Mehta in 1896. Rates sanctioned till 1899-1900 by R. D. 5144/9-7-97 (Selection CCCLXIII), but no steps taken to revise them until 1907.
- (c) Revision Settlement of 37 Khalsa and 21 Mehvasi villages by Mr. Cole in 1900. Original rates continued for five years by R. D. 1319/24-2-03 (Selection CCCCVIII).
- (d) Second Revision Settlement of these 58 villages and Revision Settlement of one Talukdari village by Mr. Wiles in 1906 and 1907. Original rates continued for 14 years by R. D. 4368/1-5-08 (Selection DIV).

Note.—“Rates” in above=dry crop rates. The history of rice rates will be discussed later.

Scope of present proposals.

3. The present proposals relate to 59 villages, i.e.—

Khalsa	...	...	37, including 2 Forest.
Mehvasi	...	...	21
Talukdari	...	...	1

There are also nine Inam villages in the taluka, but these are all unsurveyed and are therefore excluded from this report.

Area and Population.

4. The area of the whole taluka is 153 square miles. The population in 1871 and in the last three census years and its density were as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Number of persons per square mile.
1871	32,510	251
1901	39,964	261
1911	43,865	286
1921	49,803	322

The following figures relate to the 59 villages which are now under revision :—

Year.	Population.	Percentage increase.
1901	36,744	...
1911	40,385	10 over 1901.
1921	45,435	12½ over 1911.

The only villages in which there is a noticeable decrease since 1911 are :—

(1) *Kandach Wanta*.—The few people who used to live here have gone back to the parent (Inami) village of Kandach.

(2) *Tarvada*.—The whole population moved to a new village site in the limits of Jetpur about eight years ago, the reason given being that, owing to deaths or some other circumstances, the old site was considered to be unlucky.

5. The percentage of the population of the whole taluka which is classed as agriculturist and non-agriculturist is :—

	1921.	Last Revision (1901).
Agricultural	78	71
Non-agricultural	22	29

Since the last revision 11 new hamlets with a total population of about 600 have been established, nine in Khalsa villages and two at Eral. In no case has a village site been assigned. Of the nine in Khalsa villages five are situated in Inam land. A list of the remaining four is attached in order that, if necessary, steps may be taken to write off the assessment and assign the land as village site.

Statement of new hamlets (vide paragraph 5).

Main village.	Name of hamlet.	Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Derol	Derolni Muvadi	402	0 7	0 9 0		
2. Palasa	Nani Muvadi	8/2	1 6	2 10 0		
3. Boru	Surapagini Muvadi	235 (part)	0 18	0 14 6		
4. Ghusar	Naspari	{ 121 { 143 { 145 { 120	4 2	4 0 0	(Service land.)	
			2 15	2 8 0		
			10 11	9 0 0		
			12 32	11 0 0		

Communications.

6. The principal means of communication are :—

A. Roads (metalled).—

(1) Main road from Godhra to Halol (provincial).—This road is mentioned in the original settlement report of 1871, but was hitherto unmetalled. It was metalled between 1911 and 1914.

(2) Branch road from Vejalpur to Kharsalia Station (Local Board)—Constructed in 1908-09. Length 1 mile.

(3) Branch road from Kalol to Derol Station (Local Board)—Constructed in 1910-11. Length 2 miles.

The necessity for Nos. (2) and (3) were noted by Mr. Wiles in 1906.

B. Roads (unmetalled).—

Mostly narrow sandy tracks. Earthwork of a new road from Derol Station to Pandu was done as a famine work in 1911, but not properly completed or kept in repair. About 4½ miles of this road are within the Kalol taluka.

C. Railways.—

(1) *Baroda-Godhra chord line*.—This line was mentioned by Mr. Cole in 1900 as under construction as a famine work. In 1906 Mr. Wiles noted that people still preferred to cart their goods to Baroda by road. Now it is in general use for export and import. The average total exports and imports (in tons) at the two stations within the taluka (Derol and Kharsalia) during the three years 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22 were :—

	Exports.	Imports.
Derol	5,131	5,289
Kharsalia	2,928	289

The average exports from Kharsalia in 1904 and 1905 were 1,017 tons. The figures for Derol in the last report are useless for comparison as they are for certain articles only. The effect of this railway is particularly noticeable at Derol Station. In 1906 there was "a small colony of agents who deal direct with the cultivator and export produce by rail" and a single ginning factory. Now there is a permanent population of about 300, 37 shops, 3 ginning factories and 2 cotton presses, 2 ground-nut husking factories, and a china clay factory. Cotton and ground-nut come here from the Halol mahal also. The population of Samaldevi and Derol, in the limits of which the settlement is located, showed an increase in 1921 of 72 and 29 per cent. over 1911, though the 1921 figure for Samaldevi probably includes some of the temporarily imported labour at the ginning factories.

(2) *Timba Road-Dabhoi Railway*.—This is a new railway constructed since the last revision. It was opened in three sections:—

- (a) Dabhoi-Jarod, 1913.
- (b) Jarod-Samlaya, 1915.
- (c) Samlaya-Timba Road, 1919.

The line runs through Baroda territory outside the taluka, but is of some slight use to people of the western villages.

Markets and Trade.

7. There are no weekly bazars. The principal local markets are Kalol, Vejalpur, and Derol Station. The increased importance of these is largely due to the advent of the railway which has cut out Baroda from being the principal market for the taluka as it still was in 1906. The growth of the Derol Station colony has already been referred to in paragraph 6. The growing popularity of cotton and more recently of ground-nut (see below in paragraph 13) has given a very considerable impetus to the trade of the taluka. Cotton is ginned at Derol Station, baled at Samlaya, Palej, or Jambusar, and then exported to Bombay. Most of the ground-nut goes to the Punjab.

8. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of factories. In 1906 the only mechanically worked concern was a ginning factory at Derol Station. Now there are 3 with presses, all at the same place. In addition to these there are 6 combined rice-husking factories and flour mills, 3 at Vejalpur, 2 at Derol Station, and 1 at Kalol, and 6 ground-nut factories, 4 at Vejalpur, 2 at Derol Station, and 1 at Kalol. A small factory has also been opened at Derol Station by a Bombay gentleman in connection with the working of a white clay deposit at Pingli. Among hand worked industries there is an increase in the number of oil presses from 79 to 86.

Rainfall.

9. Appendix A gives figures from 1906 to 1922 which when analysed give the following results:—

(a) Average fall—

		Inches.
Annual	...	38·57
Kharif	...	23·83
Rabi	...	13·23

(b) Lowest falls—

Annual	1911	...	12·17
	1918	...	13·50
	1920	...	18·30
Kharif	1911	...	8·31
	1918	...	4·16
Rabi	1911	...	2·86
	1920	...	1·51

(c) Number of years in which the fall was below the average:—

Annual	...	9
Kharif	...	8
Rabi	...	11
Both, Kharif and Rabi	...	4

A note on the seasons, year by year, received from the Director of Agriculture accompanies, according to which the seasons are classified as follows :—

Poor	...	...	6
Fair	...	...	5
Satisfactory	...	...	6

Public Health.

10. An examination of the figures for the 20 years from 1902 to 1921 shows that the general health of the Taluka has been satisfactory. During this period births totalled 35,921 and deaths 24,711, giving an excess of births over deaths of 11,210. In all years except 1918 when there was influenza the birth rate exceeded the death rate. Excluding 1918 the average annual mortality per 1,000 was 27.11. In 1918 it rose to 68.87.

Schools.

11. The total number of schools in the whole taluka is now 48 with an average attendance of 2,004. The last report mentions 36, but this figure is apparently exclusive of Inam villages.

Cultivation.

12. Statistics for the several groups are given in Appendix B. The following table compares the percentage of the gross cropped area which was under the different crops in the villages under revision during the last five years and at the time of the last two reports :—

Cereals and Pulses.	First Revision.	Second Revision.	1917-18 to 1921-22.
Bajri	35.71	37.60	23.19
Rice	23.88	14.98	16.28
Wheat	0.48	0.04	0.08
Jowari	1.11	1.24	1.90
Gram	1.45	0.49	0.98
Other grains and pulses	35.47	41.18	29.37
	<u>98.10</u>	<u>95.53</u>	<u>71.80</u>
Oil Seeds.			
Sesamum	0.44	2.15	1.49
Castor and others...	0.33	0.56	0.84
Ground-nut	...	...	7.56
	<u>0.77</u>	<u>2.71</u>	<u>9.89</u>
Fibres.			
Cotton	0.09	0.48	8.14
Others	0.28	0.68	0.86
	<u>0.37</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>9.00</u>
Garden Produce.			
Vegetables and Fruits	0.25	0.15	6.01
Green fodder	0.12	0.11	...
	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>6.01</u>
Drugs and Narcotics.			
Tobacco	0.11	0.11	0.34
	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.34</u>
Miscellaneous.			
Sugar-cane	0.28	0.04	0.03
Spices	...	0.19	0.24
Grass	...	...	2.69
	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.23</u>	<u>2.96</u>
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

13. The most noticeable features in these figures are :—

- (1) A decrease in cereals, especially bajri and the coarser grains, and in pulses.
- (2) An increase in ground-nut, cotton and vegetables. Recently cotton has been decreasing again, while ground-nut has been steadily increasing in popularity as the following figures for the whole taluka show:—

Year.	Cotton.	Ground-nut.
1912-13	906	0
1913-14	1,880	3
1914-15	2,873	15
1915-16	2,662	31
1916-17	2,351	350
1917-18	2,435	1,525
1918-19	3,502	2,140
1919-20	3,309	2,300
1920-21	5,154	5,855
1921-22	373	9,209
1922-23	2,590	7,851

The reason usually given for the decrease in cotton is fear of frost. Probably the cotton boom induced people to sow cotton in a lot of land which was not really suited for it, whereas they have now found the proper crop for the soil in ground-nut which ten years ago was hardly known in the taluka at all or for that matter in the sub-division.

- (3) At the last revision mention was made of the decrease in the area under rice. Since then there has been some increase, and the average area under this crop during the last quinquennium was 7,910 acres as compared with 5,987 noted in the last report. The area of land classified as rice land is 7,142 acres, including assessed waste and inam. The crop is mostly sown broadcast.
- (4) A slight increase in the total occupied area from 51,178 acres to 51,551, and at the same time a much more noticeable decrease in the area left fallow from 11,325 to 3,857.

14. Similar figures for Eral for the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22 are as follows. Previous reports contain no figures with which to compare them :—

Cereals and Pulses.

Bajri	...	...	...	24.31
Rice	...	...	...	11.77
Jowari	...	...	...	0.72
Gram	...	...	...	0.24
Other grains and pulses	...	...	...	24.21
				<hr/> 61.25

Oil Seeds.

Sesamum	...	...	...	0.72
Castor and others	...	...	...	1.33
Ground-nut	...	...	...	5.72
				<hr/> 7.77

Fibres.

Cotton	...	...	...	0.67
Others	...	...	...	0.09
				<hr/> 0.76

Garden produce.

Vegetables and fruits	...	...	...	1.86
				<hr/> 1.86

Drugs and Narcotics.

Tobacco	...	...	...	0·10
				<u>0·10</u>

Miscellaneous.

Sugar-cane...	...	...	...	0·09
Grass	...	...	...	28·17
				<u>28·26</u>
				100·00

*Waste.*15. *Vide Appendix M.*

The following figures summarise the history of assessed cultivable waste in the 35 Khalsa villages :—

Year.	Area.	Remarks.
1891-92	2,558	
1895-96	2,083	Minimum before the big famine.
1901-02	2,781	Maximum after the big famine.
1905-06	2,726	Last revision.
1909-10	2,453	
1913-14	1,956	Pre-famine minimum reached.
1916-17	1,889	Steady decrease till present day.
1918-19	1,859	
1920-21	1,832	
1921-22	1,754	

In 11 villages the area of waste in 1921-22 exceeded 50 acres and in five of these villages the area exceeded 100 acres. The following notes on these villages show the area as it was at the beginning of the current settlement (1909-10) and in 1921-22, and explain the latter area :—

Village.	1909-10.	1921-22.	Remarks.
Anidra	146	144	In 1911 this area was ordered to be reserved as grazing for cattle of Kalol Kasba.
Karada	244	203	Waste reserved as grazing for Karada and Kharsalia cattle. No demand for it as the soil is inferior.
Nevaria	855	441	In 1910 ordered that about 560 acres should be reserved for cattle of Nevaria and Palasa. There is keen demand for this land. Recently about 173 acres sold on restricted tenure for 7½ times the assessment, and 5 acres on the same tenure for 83 times the assessment. The actual area of waste at the present day is only 254 acres.
Satamna	193	133	In 1911 ordered to be reserved for grazing. Part of area inferior. Some demand for the rest.
Vejalpur	128	105	Reserved for grazing. No demand as land is poor.
Alva	87	86	Practically no change since 1909-10. In all cases area ordered to be reserved for grazing.
Jantral	61	55	
Jeli	75	72	
Jetpur	54	53	
Khadki	64	62	
Nesda	103	94	

When orders were passed for reserving these areas for grazing, the standard was 1 acre per animal. This has now been given up and grazing is henceforth to be limited to 15 per cent. of the occupied area. The calculation of the area thus required is not yet complete. In any case the whole of the present waste area will probably be required for this purpose in almost all the villages mentioned above.

16. For the Mehvasi villages corresponding statistics are not available as all the land which was waste when the leases were executed in 1888 was handed over to the Mehvasdars to dispose of as they wished. The following figures, however, of this "Mehvasi waste" show that in these villages also there has been a considerable increase in the area brought under cultivation :—

Year.	Area.
1888	3,598
1909-10	1,252
1921-22	425

17. As regards the Talukdari village of Eral, at the time of the original settlement in 1906 the area of the waste land was shown as 546 acres. No corresponding figure is given in Mr. Wiles' revision report of 1907. In 1922-23 the area of unoccupied waste was about 390 acres.

Forest.

18. The total area of forest in the taluka is 21,527 acres of which 19,143 are in charge of the Forest Department while 2,384 were handed over for management to the Revenue Department. In the last two years the Forest Department has given out about 2,500 acres for cultivation on annual tenancies. The rents charged vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 an acre. The question of disafforesting these areas and handing them over to the Revenue Department is under consideration.

The 2,384 acres in charge of the Revenue Department have now been reduced to 2,176, the rest having been handed over to the Irrigation Department for improving tanks. This area is in one block, comprising :—

Village.	Area.
Satama ...	615
Naranpaginu Muvadu ...	203
Pingli ...	373
Bodidra ...	92
Kanod ...	893
	2,176

Hitherto this area has been reserved for grazing. But, owing to the standard for grazing land having been altered from 1 acre per head of cattle to 15 per cent. of the occupied land, proposals are now under consideration for disafforesting part of this area and giving it out for cultivation.

Tenure and Size of Holdings.

19. The following information relates to 1921-22 and is for Government villages only. Of the total occupied area in these villages 43 per cent. is inam, while of the remaining 57 which is Khalsa 70 per cent. is held on ordinary and 30 per cent. on the restricted tenure.

20. Owing to the increase in population and the shortage of waste land available for cultivation the land is very much sub-divided and holdings are generally very small as the following table will show :—

Area of holding in acres.	Percentage of khatas.	Percentage of occupied area.
1—5	75	38
Over 5 up to 15	18	41
	93	79

Status of Occupants.

21. According to the current classification 64 per cent. of the occupied land in the Government villages in 1921-22 was held by agriculturists and 36 by non-agriculturists. The classification is not very exact and is not always, I think, uniformly interpreted.

22. The Settlement Commissioner has now directed that in four villages in each taluka which comes up for resettlement a field by field census should be taken in order to ascertain how much land is actually cultivated by the occupants with their own hands and how much is not (*vide* his No. S.T. 371, dated 12th February 1923). The results obtained by me are as follows :—

Village.	Percentage cultivated by	
	Occupants in person.	Others.
Ghusar	45.19	54.81
Karada	88.24	11.76
Sama	52.44	47.56
Samaldevi	37.40	62.60

According to the old classification the figures for these villages are :—

Village.	Percentage occupied by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
Ghusar	43.83	56.17
Karada	63.51	36.49
Sama	70.29	29.71
Samaldevi	45.06	54.94

Other details regarding these villages are :—

Ghusar, Group IV.—Much of the land belongs to outsiders of Vejalpur and elsewhere. Population mostly Dharalas, but some Patidars. One-third of the land is inam.

Karada, Group III.—All Dharalas. 65 per cent. of the Khalsa land is on restricted tenure. Only 11 per cent. of the occupied area is inam.

Sama, Group II.—Dharalas and Rajputs. Much land in hands of outsiders. 39 per cent. is inam.

Samaldevi, Group II.—Dharalas. Part of the Derol station colony is within the limits of this village. About two-thirds of the land is in the hands of Kalol Banias and about half is inam.

Agricultural Resources.

23. The following figures are for all the 59 villages under revision and supplement Appendix D by comparing the latest figures with those at the time of previous reports :—

	1897-98.	1905-06.	1919-20.	1919-20 compared with	
				1897-98.	1905-06.
Agricultural cattle ...	13,498	10,736	13,012	- 486	+ 2,276
Cows and buffaloes ...	22,809	16,713	24,880	+ 2,071	+ 8,167
Horses and ponies ...	351	302	342	- 9	+ 40
Sheep and goats ...	3,247	6,364	3,496	+ 249	- 2,868
Ploughs ...	6,510	5,238	6,295	- 215	+ 1,007
Carts ...	2,004	1,865	2,059	+ 85	+ 224

Figures for 1897-98 are included in order to show how far these resources have recovered from the effects of the big famine of 1899-1900. The conclusion to be derived from the figures is that, while there has been a marked increase since 1905-06 under all heads (except the unimportant one of sheep and goats for which the 1905-06 figure looks suspiciously high), there is still some lee-way to be made up under agricultural cattle and ploughs in order to return to pre-famine conditions. At the same time a reduction in the number of cattle is not necessary an evil. The Dharala is an inveterate collector of superfluous animals of poor quality, whereas the Patidar has the sense to prefer quality to quantity. As the class of cultivator improves it may be expected (and hoped) that the number of cattle will be reduced.

Water Supply.

24. Detailed figures are given in Appendix F.

The total number of wells in the 59 villages at the different periods is shown below :—

1897-98	1905-06	1923	1923 compared with	
			1897-98	1905-06
746	859	992	+ 246	+ 133

The percentage of these in disuse was :—

1897-98	1905-06	1923
11	12	10

25. Water in wells is plentiful but is very little used for irrigation. In the 58 khalsa and Mehvasi villages the average area irrigated during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22 was only 249 acres as compared with 241 shown in the last report. Of these 249 acres 87 received water from tanks and the rest from wells. Tank irrigation is practically confined to 6 villages, Alva, Bedhia, Delol, Kharsalia, Malav and Satamna, and of these the two Malav tanks are really the only ones which are very much used for this purpose. The decrease in the cultivation of sugarcane is commonly attributed to the rise in the price of fuel. Probably with this as with other irrigated crops the people have found that they can get better returns with less expense and trouble by growing cotton and ground-nut.

Sales.

26. Villagewar statistics are given in Appendix G. I have divided these into two periods, 1914—18 and 1919—23. Figures relating to these two periods, both in the Appendix and in this report, are marked (I) and (II) respectively. All statistics relate to sales of old tenure khalsa lands only. The following analysis of the figures is confined to those for khalsa villages only. Appendix G contains figures for 3 Mehvasi villages also, in which there is a Record of Rights, but these are omitted from discussion for reasons given in paragraph 32. Statistics for other Mehvasi villages are not available.

27. The maximum and minimum times the assessment represented by villagewar sale prices are :—

	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
Jirayat	{ (I) 160.56	Ghusar	6.60	Karada
	{ (II) 286.59	Derol	19.26	Tarvada
Kyari	{ (I) 64.64	Chimnapura	25.14	Kalol
	{ (II) 69.09	Chimnapura	19.46	Tarvada.

The following figures are taken from the previous reports :—

			1st revision.	2nd revision.
Maximum	...	...	129.00	151.00
Minimum	...	...	7.55	8.07
Average	..	...	35.96	34.43

These figures are apparently for all villages and make no distinction between jirayat and kyari.

28. Worked out by present groups the multiples of assessment represented by the sale prices are as follows :—

Group.	Jirayat.	Kyari.
I.	{ (I) 101·68	25·14
	{ (II) 99·94	33·84
II.	{ (I) 52·22	35·90
	{ (II) 83·30	39·13
III.	{ (I) 65·80	...
	{ (II) 87·14	38·26
IV.	{ (I) 95·82	64·64
	{ (II) 161·14	69·09

29. The average sale price per acre during the last five years for the whole taluka comes to Rs. 144-15-0 or 89·19 times the assessment for jirayat and Rs. 150-15-0 or 38·95 times the assessment for kyari. The corresponding figures in the last report are Rs. 69-0-7 and 34·43. But, as I have said, there is nothing to show to what class of land these figures relate.

30. I append some notes on villages in which the selling rate exceeds 100 times the assessment for jirayat land or 50 times for kyari. Selling rates for the earlier period are shown in brackets.

(a) *Jirayat*—

1. *Derol*.—Group II. Selling rate 286·59 (68·15). Patidars. Population 2,188. Occupied area 1,365. Waste 20. Near Derol Station.
2. *Ghusar*.—Group IV. Selling rate 270·68 (160·56). Some Patidars. Population 559. Occupied area 1,175. Waste 28.
3. *Katol*.—Group II. Selling rate 217·94 (82·05). Only 4 cases of sales, one of which is for land near Derol to which both the parties belong. Most of the land belongs to Kalol and Derol people. 2/3 of the land inam. Population 534. Occupied area 933.
4. *Utredia*.—Group II. Selling rate 191·39. Only 3 cases of sales. Population 281. Occupied area 518. Waste 7. Out of 275 khalsa land 170 acres are on restricted tenure.
5. *Samaldevi*.—Group II. Selling rate 138·44 (68·50). About 2/3 of land in possession of Kalol Banias. Near Derol Station. Population 1,176. Occupied area 697. Waste 0.
6. *Malav*.—Group II. Selling rate 112·74 (110·91). Mostly Patidars. Population 2,028. Occupied area 1,722. Waste 9.
7. *Satamna*.—Group III. Selling rate 114·8 (77·42). In all except one case the area sold is less than one acre. Half the khalsa land is on restricted tenure.
8. *Kalol*. Group I. Selling rate 99·94 (101·68). 4/7 inam. Population 4,745. Occupied area 1,433. Waste 0.
9. *Kharsalia*.—Group III. Selling rate 101·52 (55·00). More than 1/3 Inam. Population 694. Occupied area 805. Waste 10.

(b) *Kyari*—

1. *Chimnapura*.—Group IV. Water rate Rs. 5. Selling rate 69·09 (64·64). Only 2 khatedars in village. Rest of land belongs to Vejalpur people. Out of 365 occupied 132 khari. Average area under rice 138.
2. *Khadki*.—Group III. Water rate Rs. 6. Selling rate 53·23. Only 4 cases of sales. 204 kyari out of 1,027 occupied. Average area under rice 183.
3. *Kandach Vanta*.—Group II. Water rate Rs. 5. Selling rate 52·42. Only 2 cases of sales. No population. 40 kyari out of 100 occupied. Average area under rice 35.

4. *Vejalpur*.—Group II. Water rate Rs. 7. Selling rate 50·91. Only 1 case of sale. 330 kyari out of 1,616 occupied. Average area under rice 329.

31. The figures of sales in Mehvasi villages are of rather doubtful value as the exact status of the cultivators is not clearly defined and it is therefore uncertain whether the sales are of occupancy or only of tenancy rights. In these villages the land is divided into three classes according as it was at the time of the execution of the Mehvasi leases in 1888.

- (a) occupied by the Mehvasdars themselves ;
 (b) occupied by persons holding direct from Government ;
 (c) unoccupied.

Under the leases the Mehvasdars get a percentage of the assessment of (a) and (b), while they have the free enjoyment and disposal of (c). Presumably the cultivators of (a), where they are not the Mehvasdars themselves, and the cultivators of (c) are merely tenants of the Mehvasdars, though as regards (c) the latter are not allowed to recover more than the survey assessment. But in the village records land of the first two classes (a) and (b) is not properly distinguished, while the "tenants" of (a) and (c) are entered in column 9 of the Record of Rights as if they were "occupants", though when they sell or mortgage their rights, as they freely do, the right so alienated is usually described in column 10 as "tenancy right". The revision of these Mehvasi leases is being separately considered.

Rents.

32. I have divided the figures in Appendix H into four periods, *i.e.* :—

(1) 1922-23	...	...	Last year (to show present tendency).
(2) 1919-20 to 1922-23	...	...	Post-war.
(3) 1915-16 to 1918-19	...	...	War.
(4) 1912-13 to 1914-15	...	...	Pre-war.

(The figures relating to the several periods are numbered accordingly in the Appendix).

The statistics are for all the khalsa villages and for 3 Mehvasi villages for which there is a Record of Rights. Figures for period (4) are not available for these 3 villages.

33. The maximum and minimum times the assessment represented by these rents are :—

(a) *Jirayat*.

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
1	8·48	Malav	2·45	Nadarkha.
2	7·94	Malav	2·41	Nadarkha.
3	6·9	Chimnapura	1·50	Kandach Vanta.
4	5·55	Ghusar	1·05	Karada.

(b) *Kyari*.

1	6·30	Vejalpur	1·24	Karada.
2	5·81	Vejalpur	1·32	Kalol.
3	3·39	Naraupaginu Muvadu	1·11	Alva.
4	2·44	Anidra	0·88	Alva.

Corresponding figures in previous reports are :—

	Maximum.	Minimum.
1st Revision	7·57	2·89
2nd Revision	14·44	1·76

But these figures make no distinction between jirayat and kyari.

34. Analysis of the figures in the Appendix shows :—

(A) *Jirayat*.

- (1) An increase in period (1) over period (2) except at Kalol (stationary) and Kandach Vanta (—0·05 times the assessment).
- (2) An increase in period (2) over period (3) in all villages.
- (3) An increase in period (3) over period (4) except at Kandach Vanta (stationary), Malav (—0·43), and Vejalpur (—0·21).

(B) *Kyari*.

- (1) An increase in period (1) over period (2) except at Alva (stationary), Anidra (-0.25), Karada (-0.27), and Nesda (-0.06).
- (2) An increase in period (2) over period (3) except at Karada (-0.05) and Kahanpur (-0.01).
- (3) An increase in period (3) over period (4) except at Tarvada (-0.01).

Kyari figures are available only for 14 khalsa and 2 Mehvasi villages, and not for all periods even in these. In most cases instances of cash rents of kyari lands are very few, as the owners usually cultivate them themselves or else lease them for a share of the crop or in some cases for a fixed number of maunds of rice.

35. Calculated according to present groups the multiples are :—

(A) *Jirayat*.

Group.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	4.91	4.59	3.52	3.06
II	5.15	4.89	3.45	3.00
III	4.52	4.25	3.10	2.57
IV	5.76	5.62	4.27	3.61
V	...	...	...	...

(B) *Kyari*.

I	1.33	1.32	1.22	0.96
II	2.74	2.59	1.90	1.59
III	2.75	2.68	2.61	1.53
IV	...	...	...	...
V	...	...	...	...

36. The average rent per acre during the four years 1919-20 to 1922-23 works out as follows :—

	Rent per acre.	Assessment per acre.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
Jirayat	8 5 0	1 12 0	4.75
Kyari	8 1 0	3 6 0	2.39

The corresponding figures in the last report are Rs. 3-12-2 per acre equivalent to 1.83 times the assessment. As in the case of sales, it is not clear whether the rents on which these figures are based do or not include kyari land.

Prices.

37. Appendix I with a graph to illustrate it gives figures for 21 years, from 1903 to 1923 for bajri, rice, bavto, cotton and ground-nut. The price of cotton has not, strange to say, been prescribed for official record in this taluka while ground-nut has only been officially reported since 1922. The figures for these commodities have been obtained by enquiry from local merchants. For purposes of comparison I divide the period of 21 years into :—

- (1) 1903—07 ... 1st revision.
 (2) 1908—13 ... 2nd revision till war.
 (3) 1914—18 ... War.
 (4) 1919—23 ... Post-war.

38. The average prices per maund for each of these periods and for the last year are :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1923.
Bajri	2 9	3 10	4 6	6 14	4 8
Rice	2 13	2 9	3 0	4 12	4 2
Bavto	2 1	3 0	3 3	4 5	3 6
Cotton	(Not available).		13 5	16 0	18 0
Ground-nut	(Not available).		5 3	7 9	6 10

which give the following percentage increases or decreases :—

	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	(4) over (3)
Bajri	+41.46	+20.69	+57.14
Rice	-8.88	+17.07	+58.33
Bavto	+45.45	+6.25	+35.29
Cotton	.....	.....	+20.18
Ground-nut	.....	.....	+45.78

39. The highest prices were reached in the following years :—

Bajri	...	...	}	...	1919
Rice	...	...	
Bavto	...	...	}	...	1920
Ground-nut	...	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	1918

Since these years prices have shown a downward tendency and the rates in 1923 show percentage decreases as compared with the maximum as under:—

Bajri	...	...	50.00
Rice	...	...	25.00
Bavto	...	...	32.50
Ground-nut	...	...	33.75
Cotton	...	...	30.77

Wages.

40. Appendix I gives figures for 21 years from 1903 to 1923 which I sub-divide as in the preceding paragraph. The average rates of wages are:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skilled ...	18 12 0	21 10 4	30 13 0	55 8 0
Ordinary ...	3 11 0	5 15 2	8 7 6	14 3 0
Field ...	3 9 6	5 12 10	7 15 8	13 4 6

which yield the following percentage increases :—

	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	(4) over (3)
Skilled ...	15.44	42.34	80.12
Ordinary ...	61.29	42.38	67.52
Field ...	61.44	37.52	66.44

In all cases the highest rates were reached in 1920. Skilled and ordinary labour remained at the maximum level in 1923, while field labour fell to what it was in 1919.

Land Revenue Collections.

41. Appendix K shows that land revenue is collected without difficulty. Details of coercive processes during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22 are :—

No. of notices.	Notices.		Fines.	
	For what amount.	Amount of notice fee.	For what amount.	Amount of fine.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
767	11,628	265	0 14 4	0 3 7

No land was forfeited for arrears during this period.

Present Grouping and Rates.

42. The present groups, as illustrated in the accompanying map, with their maximum dry crop rates are as under. Government, Mehvasi, Talukdari and Forest villages are distinguished by the letters G, M, T and F :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rate (dry crop).
		Rs. a. p.
I
II
III
IV

I	G.	1	}	...	3 0 0
			G.	22			
			M.	1			
			T.	1			
			<hr/>				
			24				
III	G.	8	}	...	2 0 0
			M.	10			
			<hr/>				
IV	G.	4	}	...	1 8 0
			M.	4			
			<hr/>				

Group.	No. of villages.		Maximum rate (dry crop).		
	M.	F.	Rs.	a.	p.
V	6	2	1	4	0
	8				

These arrangements have continued without change since the taluka was originally settled, *i.e.*, for Government and Mehvasi villages since 1872 and for Eral since 1897. At the first revision of the taluka in 1900 the Settlement Officer proposed to amalgamate Groups I and II (24 villages excluding Eral) with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 and to raise the maximum rate of Group III (18 villages) to Rs. 2-4-0. But these proposals were negatived by Government who were unwilling to make any increase in the assessment, while at the same time they declared that neither then nor at any later date should the maximum rate of Kalol kasba (Group I) be reduced below Rs. 3. (*Vide* R. D. 1319, dated 24th February 1903 on page 72 of Selection CCCCXVIII).

43. There is one other point which may be mentioned in respect of the details of the present grouping. In their orders on Mr. Beyts' proposals for the original settlement of the taluka (R. D. 1259, dated 18th March 1872 reprinted on page 56 of Selection No. CCCCXVIII) Government approved of certain modifications (*vide* paragraph 2 of the Resolution) proposed by the Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 7 of his letter on page 52 of the same Selection. These modifications were that the four Mehvasi villages of Adadra, Bhukhi, Phausi, and Vyasda should be included in Group III instead of in Group IV as originally proposed by Mr. Beyts. But as a matter of fact the Government orders have *never been carried out* except as regards Vyasda. The other three villages were continued in Group IV both at the first and the second revision and are still included in that group to-day. I have not been able to trace any orders modifying those of 1872 nor do the records of the Superintendent, Land Records, whom I have consulted throw any light on the point.

44. As regards assessment, remissions are being given annually of a portion of the assessment of certain survey numbers, in all the Government and Mehvasi villages. No precise authority is forthcoming for these remissions which have apparently been given since 1909-10. But a discussion of the matter with the Superintendent of Land Records has led to the conclusion that the amounts remitted represent the difference in assessment resulting from the re-classification made in or about 1899 (*vide* paragraph 5 of Mr. Cole's first revision report in Selection CCCCXVIII). These remissions, the villagewar details of which I am including in Appendix L, amount in all to Rs. 1,215. I should add that the figures of assessment entered in the statements of sales and leases in Appendices G and H have been calculated after deducting these remissions and therefore represent the assessment which is actually being paid by the occupants.

45. In paragraph 42 above I have stated that the existing rates have been continued since 1872. This assumes that the revised Appendix Q in Selection CCCCXVIII and the map at the beginning of that Selection are wrong. In 1903 Government ordered that, subject to certain modifications in the water rates, the "existing settlement" should be continued. But, as far as Groups II and III are concerned, the maximum rates shown in the appendix and map, *i.e.*, Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, are not those which were in existence prior to the first revision but those which were proposed by Mr. Cole in 1900 and negatived by Government in 1903. There are two possible explanations. Either the figures in the map and appendix are wrong, or the orders of Government were not carried out in respect of these two groups. The first alternative seems the more probable as in 1908, when Government again ordered the further continuance of the "existing rates", the maximum rates for these groups in the revised Appendix Q in Selection DIV were entered as Rs. 2, *i.e.*, the same as those which were in force from 1872 till 1903 and which are in force to-day. It will then have to be supposed that the 1903 appendix was prepared before Government had passed orders on Mr. Cole's proposals and was not subsequently revised. But there are difficulties in accepting even this explanation as will be seen from the discussion of rice rates below.

46. For rice also the present maximum rates are the same as those which were originally sanctioned in 1872. The soil rates are the same as those for dry crop and follow the same grouping as the latter. The water rates are as under :—

Water rate. Rs. a. p.	No. of villages.	Group.	Soil rate. Rs. a. p.	Combined soil and water rate. Rs. a. p.
9 0 0	... 1	II	2 8 0	11 8 0
8 0 0	... 4	I	3 0 0	11 0 0
7 0 0	... { 17	II	2 8 0	9 8 0
		III	2 0 0	9 0 0
		IV	1 8 0	8 8 0
	21			
6 0 0	... { 4	II	2 8 0	8 8 0
		III	2 0 0	8 0 0
		V	1 8 0	7 8 0
	14			
5 0 0	... { 2	II	2 8 0	7 8 0
		III	2 0 0	7 0 0
		IV	1 8 0	6 8 0
	14			
4 0 0	... { 1	III	2 0 0	6 0 0
		V	1 4 0	5 4 0
	5			
	3	V	1 4 0	

Eral is included in the above statement in Group II with a water rate of Rs. 6.

47. These are the rates which were in force from 1872 till 1903 and which have been in force since 1903 up to the present day. As in the case of the dry crop rates there is some room for doubt as to exactly what rates obtained between 1903 and 1908. At the first revision in 1900 the Settlement officer proposed to put these rice rates on a groupwar basis replacing the villagewar system of rating adopted by Mr. Beyts. His proposals were :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Rice soil. Rs. a. p.	Rice water. Rs. a. p.	Combined rice rate. Rs. a. p.
I	... 1	} 4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
II	... 23			
III	... 18	3 4 0	3 4 0	6 8 0
IV	... 8	2 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
V	... 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

On the recommendation, however, of the Revenue Commissioner Government in 1903 ordered the reduction of the "rice rates" in Groups I and II from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12-0 (Group I in this order and in the antecedent correspondence is equivalent to the original and present Groups I and II as Mr. Cole proposed to amalgamate these two by reducing Kalol kasba to the level of the villages in Group II). Subject to this reduction the "existing settlement" was to be continued. But here again, as in the case of dry crop rates, the revised Appendix Q in Selection CCCCXVIII is difficult to reconcile with the Government orders. In paragraph 45 it has been suggested that this appendix is not really a revised appendix at all, but that it sets forth the Settlement Officer's proposals as they stood before Government passed orders upon them. But in the case of rice rates this explanation presents further difficulties, so far as the first two groups are concerned. For the rice rates shown against these groups in the appendix are not the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, i.e., Rs. 4 + 4, but the rates finally sanctioned by Government, i.e., Rs. 3-12-0 + 3-12-0. In other words the appendix is revised for Groups I and II, but not for the other groups.

48. The matter is still further complicated when we come to the revised appendix prepared after the second revision in 1908 (*vide* Selection DIV). Government then again ordered that the "existing rates" should be continued.

According to the orders of 1903 the rates existing in 1908 should have been Rs. 3-12-0 + 3-12-0 for Groups I and II and Mr. Beyts' rates for the other villages (*vide* the table of paragraph 46). . But in the 1908 revised appendix we find Mr. Beyts' rates entered for all the villages including those in Groups I and II. So far as these two groups are concerned, the 1908 appendix is clearly wrong as it entirely ignores the reduction in the rate for these groups which was specifically ordered by Government in 1903. This mistake was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Land Records by the Collector in 1910 as regards Malav and in 1911 as regards the other villages concerned and was admitted by Mr. Gordon (*vide* copies of correspondence appended at the end of this report). But ultimately, as appears from an endorsement in the akarbandh of Kalol kasba, the Director and the Superintendent of Land Records decided to abide by the 1872 rates for all villages of all the groups as shown in the 1908 appendix. From this it seems that, whatever the intentions of Government may have been, the rates for Groups I and II have in reality remained unchanged since 1872. As regards the villages in the other groups it is impossible to ascertain now what rates were actually in force between 1903 and 1908, whether as shown in the 1903 or in the 1908 appendix as no akarbandhs were prepared after the first revision in 1903 as was admitted by the Superintendent of Land Records, Mr. Jukes in 1907 (*vide* copy of letter appended). His explanation of the omission clearly suggests that the figures in the 1903 appendix for these other groups are wrong. If this is so, then one and the same conclusion must be arrived at for all groups, *i.e.*, that in spite of orders to the contrary Mr. Beyts' rice rates have remained in force throughout the taluka from 1872 until the present day.

49. Lastely, it was noticed at the time of pot hissa survey in 1918 that the present assessments on rice lands have not been properly calculated as regards their distribution into soil and water shares but have been arbitrarily adjusted for reasons which, considering that there has been no change in the rates since the taluka was first settled, I am unable to explain. All these assessments will have to be recalculated in detail by the Survey Department after orders have been passed on this report.

Proposed Grouping and Rates.

50. The taluka has enjoyed the same rates of assessment for more than fifty years without increase of any kind. It is not even now bearing the full incidence of those rates. I have already referred in paragraph 44 to the annual remissions which have been granted since 1909-10 and in paragraph 49 to the fact that the present rice assessments have not been fully calculated according to the classification annas. Further, in 1908 the old well "kassar" was abolished and nothing was put in its stead. The increased prosperity of the taluka since the last revision, due chiefly to the advent of the railway, improvement in communications, the introduction and remarkable extension of cotton and ground-nut cultivation with its attendant industries, and more particularly to the phenomenal rise in prices in the last decade, is illustrated in the figures set forth in the preceding portion of this report. As has been shown in paragraph 15, the demand for land for cultivation has now almost everywhere outrun the supply. Appendix K shows that the people have found no difficulty in paying their land revenue in spite of periodical famines or years of scarcity. Above all the high profits of the agriculturist and the comparatively small share of those profits which under the present rates he contributes to the community are strikingly exemplified in the statistics of rents and sales which have been analysed in paragraphs 26—36. These figures show that in most villages, even if the present assessments were doubled, this contribution would still fall considerably below the standard of half the net assets which is the maximum leviable by Government.

51. It is, therefore, quite clear, I think, that the time has now come for an all-round increase in the maximum rates. In the map referred to in paragraph 42 I have shown the rates in force in adjoining territory. The Halol rates to the south are at present under revision. The rates for Godhra Taluka in the north were fixed in 1905-06 before the rise in prices really began. In the south-west the figures for villages of the Baroda State represent the rates

as revised in 1914 with a guarantee of 30 years. These rates were fixed for bigha, but I have shown the equivalent per acre below the sanctioned figures.

52. At the same time I suggest that the present number of groups might well be reduced. The area of the taluka is only about 8 miles by 16 and the larger of these two dimensions is divided by the railway and the main road from Godhra to Halol. There is not, I think, sufficient variation in the conditions to require as many as five separate groups in such a compact area.

53. My proposals are :—

Group I.

This should comprise the present groups I and II and should be rated at Rs. 3-4-0. This will mean that in the 24 villages at present constituting group II there will be an increase of 30 per cent. over the present rate, while in Kalol kasba the increase will be only 8.33 per cent. Since the advent of the railway Kalol is no longer in such a superior position as compared with the other villages as it used to be. The focus of trade is now rather at Derol Station from which Kalol is two miles distant by road. The rental figures suggest that, in comparison with at any rate some of the villages in the present group II, it is more heavily assessed. I do not think that there is sufficient difference now between either Kalol and these villages of the latter "*inter se*" to continue the present variation in rates. Statistics show that the group II villages can easily bear the suggested increase.

54. I append a few notes on the Talukdari village of Eral which it is proposed to raise with the rest of the group II villages. This village, in which there are two sharers, uncle and nephew, was first settled in 1897 (*vide* paragraph 2), and the rates then fixed have remained unaltered till the present day. A detailed survey was made in 1911-12 which showed a total area of 2,784 acres of which 2,364 were classed as cultivable. The results of the survey were, however, not incorporated in the village records until last year and then only in the crop register. For purposes of jama revision I have had a special waste register prepared for the five years 1918-19 to 1922-23, from which the following figures have been compiled :—

Year.	Cultivated.	Waste.
1918-19	1,955	409
1919-20	1,955	409
1920-21	1,954	410
1921-22	1,954	410
1922-23	1,939	425

The revenue is collected according to both the cash (bighoti) and crop share (bhagbatai) system. Some details are given below :—

Crop.	Rupees per bigha.
Ordinary dry crop	1 to 3
Rice	3½ to 6
Irrigated, grown after monsoon crop.	1 to 1½
Irrigated, when no monsoon crop	3 to 4½
Ground-nut	1½ } in addition to ordi-
Cotton	2½ } nary bighoti.
Sugarcane	11
Vegetables	1/10 share.

Local Fund is charged on the bighoti and not on the survey assessment. The following figures show the increasing revenue of the Talukdars :—

Year.	Revenue.
	Rs.
1894	3,785
1898	4,081
1902	2,911
1906	3,060
1910	4,428
1914	4,473
1918	6,298
1922	8,444
1923	8,479

The village includes about 20 houses of Banias and is used as a market by the people of the adjoining villages of the Baria State.

Group II.

55. This should contain all the villages which are included in the present group III, but the rate should be raised from Rs. 2 to 2-8-0, an increase of 25 per cent. over the present rate which, in consideration of the sale and rent statistics, is very moderate.

56. Further I suggest that one village, Ghusar, from the present group IV should be raised to this group. This village immediately adjoins Vejalpur on the south, and I do not understand why it has hitherto been rated as much as Re. 1 below it. If it is allowed to remain where it is, the difference will become still more marked in view of Vejalpur's rate being raised to Rs. 3-4-0. The sale and rental figures clearly suggest its superiority to other villages which are grouped with it. The value of the land has been enhanced by the Patidar element in the population, though this is comparatively small. The last three census figures are 409, 526, and 559. In 1911 a new settlement of Dharalas was founded. In 1922 there were only 28 acres of cultivable waste as compared with 48 in 1909-10. The effect of raising this village to the new group II will be an increase in its rate of 66.66 per cent. But the net enhancement will be less than this if my proposals for the revision of the rice rates and the recalculation of rice assessments are approved, and I certainly think that the village will be very much under-assessed if it is left where it is.

57. I feel rather inclined to go further and to suggest that the three Mehvasi villages to the south of Ghusar, *i.e.*, Adadra, Bhukhi, and Phansi, should now be given the position which Government intended that they should have along with Vyasda as long ago as 1872 (*vide* paragraph 43). However, as no statistics are available for these villages to show the value of the land, I leave them where they are.

Group III.

58. This should comprise the present groups IV and V with the omission of Ghusar raised to group II (*vide* paragraph 56), and should be rated at Rs. 2-0-0, an increase of 33.33 per cent. for the group IV villages and of 60.00 per cent. for those at present in group V. The latter enhancement will be reduced when the proposals for rice lands are carried into effect. The six Mehvasi villages in group V are at present very lightly rated and, apart from their greater distance from the railway, I do not think that there is very much to differentiate them from those in group IV. The other two villages in group V are Forest and so the question of maximum rates is really immaterial.

59. The following table summarises the proposals contained in paragraphs 53—58 :—

Proposed group.	Proposed rate.	No. of villages.	Present group.	Present rate.
I ...	3 4 0	G. 1	I	3 0 0
		G. 22		
		M. 1	II.	2 8 0
		T. 1		
		25		
II ...	2 8 0	G. 8	III	2 0 0
		M. 10		
		G. 1	IV	1 8 0
		19		
III ...	2 0 0	G. 3	IV	1 8 0
		M. 4		
		M. 6	V	1 4 0
		F. 2		
		15		

A map is attached to illustrate the proposed grouping.

Subsoil Water Assessment.

60: The imposition of subsoil water assessment in this taluka has hitherto remained in abeyance although it has already been introduced in other parts of the district. Mr. Cole proposed its introduction in 1900 and in Appendix Q³ to his report shewed that the result would be an addition of Rs. 3,621 to the assesment as compared with Rs. 2,311 derived from Mr. Beyts' well "kasar". But this calculation was apparently made in occupied khalsa land only and, besides, entirely excluded the Mehvasi villages which had not then been classed for subsoil water advantages. This classification has since been made. The Commissioner (paragraph 7 of his No. 9104 dated 14th October 1902 on page 70 of Selection CCCCXVIII) objected to the proposal on the ground that the Dharala cultivator was too lazy to take advantage of subsoil water, and it was finally negatived by Government in 1903 along with all other proposals to enhance the assesment of the taluka. The question was again raised at the second revision in 1906. The Settlement Commissioner (paragraph 7 of his No. 4229 dated 18th December 1907 on page 24 of Selection DIV) recommended that either the well "kasar" should be abolished or subsoil assesment, which he estimated at Rs. 3,500, should be charged. Government in 1908 abolished the well "kasar" and ordered that the question of imposing subsoil water assesment should be considered at the next revision.

61. I suggest that this assesment should now be imposed. Kalol, as I have said, is the only taluka in which this form of assesment is not already in force. There is no apparent reason for this differentiation. There is plenty of water at a reasonable distance below the surface, and no complaints have been received regarding the lowering of the level. The number of wells for irrigation has increased by 44 per cent. since 1897-98 and by 14 per cent. since 1905-06. It is true that there is no marked increase in the area under irrigation. So far as this may be due to the laziness of the Dharala cultivator, this is surely not a factor to be encouraged or, I would say, to be considered at all in making a settlement. Further, I do not believe that this is the sole or principal reason why greater advantage is not taken of this water facility. I should be inclined to say that the increase in the cultivation of cotton and more recently in that of ground-nut has much more to do with this result.

62. I have had the effects of this assesment worked out on all assessed land in all the villages now under revision. The result is shown in Appendix L. In 24 villages there would be no such assesment. In the remaining 33 (excluding the two forest villages) it would yield Rs. 6,991. This would involve an increase in the assesment of these villages varying from 1 to 22 per cent. and a total increase for the whole taluka of 7 per cent. These increases are calculated on the assesment as at present actually levied, *i.e.*, after deducting the remissions referred to in paragraph 43. It may be noted that the increase in the case of Ghusar, for which the greatest enhancement of dry-crop rate has been proposed (*vide* paragraph 56) will be inconsiderable, while the present group V villages for which the next biggest enhancement has been proposed will not be affected by the imposition of this assesment at all.

Rice Rates.

63. The rice soil rates may continue to follow those for dry-crop land. The rice water rates which range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 (*vide* paragraph 46) were fixed by Mr. Beyts for each village separately and not according to groups. The actual result of this arrangement is that there are at present as many as 11 different maximum rates for rice land in this small taluka. Whatever may have been the case in 1871, I do not think that there is now sufficient justification for this very wide variation of rates in such a restricted area. Moreover some of the present rates are certainly too high, *e.g.*, at Alva, Kalol, Karada, and Tarvada. Elsewhere *e.g.*, in the Halol Mahal, the groups are the same for rice as for dry-crop, the combined rice rate being double the dry-crop assesment. A somewhat similar arrangement was proposed for this taluka by Mr. Cole in 1900 (*vide* paragraph 47). I suggest that this group-vár system should now be substituted for the village-vár arrangement introduced by

Mr. Beyts and that the rice water rate, like the present rice soil rate, should be the same as the dry-crop rate, or in other words that rice land should be assessed twice as highly as dry-crop land. If this proposal is accepted, the new rates will be—

Group.	Rice Soil.	Rice Water.	Combined rice rate.
I	3 4 0	3 4 0	6 8 0
II	2 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
III	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Dhekudiat.

64. A dhekudiat rate of Rs. 6 per acre is levied at Malav only where it is imposed on 22 survey numbers measuring 37 acres 33 gunthas. Before the tank was converted into a regular irrigation tank the owners of these survey numbers used to take water from it by lift or kos. This is no longer the case and has not been for some years past. Most of this land has been growing only jirayat crops, at any rate since 1914. In some of it there are pomegranates and irrigated crops, but these survey numbers are included in the Canal Returns and pay ordinary irrigation rates for the water which they take from the Irrigation Department's pipes. There therefore seem to be no justification for continuing to levy this dhekudiat rate and I accordingly suggest that it may be abolished.

Financial Effects of Proposals.

65. The following table summarises the effect of the proposals as shown in Appendix L:—

	Present.	Proposed.	+ or -	+ or - per cent.
Dry-crop	... 71,217	92,819	+ 21,602	+ 30.33
Rice—				
(a) Soil	... 11,173	14,479	+ 3,306	+ 29.59
(b) Water	... 15,556	6,715	- 8,841	- 56.83
	97,946	1,14,013	+ 16,067	+ 16.30
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Remissions	... 1,215	...	...	...
	96,731	1,14,013	+ 17,282	+ 17.87
Subsoil Water	... ..	6,991	+ 6,991	+ 7.23
Total	... 96,731	1,21,004	+ 24,273	+ 25.10

The figures of present assessment for dry-crop and rice represent gross assessment (column 17 in the appendix) as separate figures of remissions are not available for each of these two classes of land. These remissions have therefore been deducted in lump from the total present assessment. The effect of subsoil water assessment has been calculated on the present net assessment (column 18). The actual result, therefore, of the proposals will be a percentage increase of 17.87 if subsoil water assessment is not imposed and of 25.10 if it is. For the reasons mentioned in paragraph 49 the distribution of the present rice assessment into soil and water is not accurate. In the case of Malav where a lump adjustment of Rs. 542 was made in this assessment in 1911 and the soil and water shares were not thereafter separately recalculated, the figures in columns 11 and 12 of the appendix have been worked out proportionately on the original shares in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records, Mr. Kavi.

Period of Guarantee.

66. If these proposals are sanctioned, I suggest that the new rates may be guaranteed for the full period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 H. V. BRAHAM,
 Settlement Officer.

Correspondence referred to in paragraph 48.

R/2738.

6th August 1910.

To

The Superintendent,
Land Records and Registration.

Sir,

In returning herewith the correspondence received with your Ver. No. 2272 dated 27th July 1910, I have the honour to observe that the village of Malav having been highly assessed at the original survey reductions in the rice rates were proposed in the Revision Settlement Report by all the officers concerned. These reductions were sanctioned by Government in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 1319 dated 24th February 1903 for a period of five years at the end of which fresh proposals as to the rates which should be levied for the ensuing period of 30 years were called for by Government. As a result of the proposals last mentioned, Government ordered in their Government Resolution No. 4368 dated 1st May 1908 that the existing rates in Kalol should be guaranteed for a further period of 14 years. The rates levied in accordance with the Government Resolution of 24th February 1903 were the rates existing when the Government Resolution of 1st May 1908 was issued. I have the honour to enquire whether under these circumstances the Akarbandhs prepared by the Survey Department evidently on the basis of the rates as they existed before the Government Resolution 1903 do not require in your opinion to be corrected so as to make them accord with the rates as modified by the Government Resolution of 1903 and existing in 1903.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) H. L. PAINTER.
Collector.

No. 1771 of 1910.

11th October 1910.

Returned with compliments.

2. The Collector is certainly correct. The mistake is due to the action of the Head Quarter Assistant who entirely without orders calculated the assessment on the figures of the original survey and not of the modified revision survey. Orders will be issued at once to have the akarbandhs properly prepared.

3. The undersigned regrets that the matter was misunderstood in the vernacular reference.

(Sd.) R. G. GORDON,
Superintendent, Land Records.

* * * * *

No. R/3974 of 1910.

29th November 1910.

Returned with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Record and Registration, N. D.

(Sd.) H. L. PAINTER.

No. 73 of 1911.

The Collector, Panch Mahals.

11th January 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that not only Malav but all the other villages also in group I of the Kalol Taluka had their maximum rice rates

reduced according to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1319 dated 24th February 1903 and their assessment was recalculated accordingly. In the Revision Akarbandhs however the assessment for the whole group and not only for Malav seems to have been calculated on the rice rates of the original survey. In these circumstances it would seem that the rice assessment for the remaining villages also require recalculation though only the case of Malav has been referred to by you.

I have, etc.,
 (Sd.) R. G. GORDON,
 Superintendent, Land Records and Registration.
 No. 526.

To

The Collector of the Panch Mahals.

Camp Kaprupur, Post Alina,
 Dated 19th March 1907.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 1437 of March 14th, 1907, I have the honour to inform you that the new akarbandhs of group 1 of the Kalol Taluka were sent to the Mamlatdar on 4th July 1903. As the old assessments were to be levied in the remaining groups, it was unnecessary to send new akarbandhs.

2. As the old assessments were continued, subject to certain reductions in the case of rice lands of group I, no announcement of the rates was considered necessary and consequently none was made.

I have, etc.,
 (Sd.) J. E. C. JUKES,
 Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Kalol, District Panch Mahals.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st August).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1906 ...	0.06	...	...	...	23.48	30	25.04	19	...	...	48.53	49
1907 ...	0.12	1	0.27	1	25.30	25	7.28	14	...	...	32.97	41
1908 ...	0.14	1	...	...	34.69	48	7.31	15	...	...	42.14	59
1909 ...	0.05	1	0.35	1	24.36	27	9.75	17	0.12	1	34.63	46
1910 ...	...	...	0.63	1	39.50	42	7.12	11	...	...	47.25	54
1911 ...	1.00	2	...	...	8.31	11	2.86	6	...	...	12.17	19
1912 ...	...	...	...	...	33.01	33	13.07	12	0.76	2	46.84	47
1913 ...	...	...	0.40	1	36.13	38	10.79	13	...	...	47.32	52
1914 ...	0.02	...	0.35	1	34.78	40	11.46	14	0.03	...	46.64	55
1915 ...	1.98	3	...	...	14.78	18	6.79	10	...	...	23.55	31
1916 ...	...	...	5.20	2	13.49	20	17.45	19	1.30	2	37.44	43
1917 ...	0.14	1	6.22	6	24.43	28	33.48	32	2.00	2	66.27	69
1918 ...	...	...	0.58	1	4.16	5	8.76	10	...	...	13.50	16
1919 ...	0.11	...	...	...	18.96	26	17.21	21	0.45	2	36.73	49
1920 ..	1.48	2	1.43	3	13.90	27	1.51	4	...	...	18.80	36
1921 ...	0.02	...	...	...	35.31	26	28.93	18	...	...	64.26	44
1922 ..	0.41	1	...	...	20.63	28	16.17	24	...	...	37.21	51
Total ...	5.51	12	15.43	17	405.17	465	224.98	259	4.66	9	655.75	761
Average ...	0.32	1	0.91	1	23.83	27	13.23	15	0.27	1	38.57	45

Notes on the character of the seasons for the years 1906 to 1922.

* * * * *

1906.—The total fall of the year was considerably over the average at Kalol and Halol, about the average at Dohad, and slightly below it at Jhalod. Rainfall in June was up to the requirements and enabled undertaking of kharif sowing generally. In the three months of July, August and September, the rain was in excess of the average and damaged standing crops in places. The break in October was useful to the standing crops and permitted rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in the following months, though the rabi crops required more. The season on the whole was fair.

1907.—Aggregate fall of the year was considerably in defect of the amount usually received. Rainfall in June being poor, kharif sowings were only completed in July. Under the favourable rains of the month the seedlings thrived well in August, though damaged in places by excessive rain. In September the rainfall was confined to the first week and was light and partial. There was a complete cessation of rains from this period. Kharif crops consequently suffered heavily in outturn and rabi sowing was done only on the strength of irrigation. Season on the whole was poor.

1908.—Rainfall during the year was above the average at Kalol and Halol but below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Fall in June though below the average was useful to start kharif sowings which were, however, checked in many places by the excessive rains in July. Continuous and heavy rain was again received in August and necessitated resowing in parts. In September the rainfall was light and was confined to the first week. The season closed with a few drops in October. Late sown crops required more rain which they never got. Season on the whole was poor in the Eastern Mahals of Dohad and Jhalod though fair in the Western Mahals of Kalol and Halol.

1909.—With the exception of Jhalod, the total fall exceeded the average. Monsoon commenced timely in June and the rains continued satisfactory till the end of September. All agricultural operations progressed smoothly and the crops flourished well. Rabi crops were sown in September and generally did well though they lacked sufficient moisture later in the season. On the whole season was normal.

1910.—Total rainfall of the year was appreciably higher than usual. Very heavy rain was received in June. This, though useful for general kharif sowings, retarded them in places where it was excessive. Rainfall in July was favourable and kharif sowings were completed under it. August rains, however, being continuous and heavy damaged standing crops of maize and bajri in places. The long desired break which occurred in September besides benefitting the standing crops permitted rabi sowings to be taken in hand. The light rain in October was useful for the rabi seedlings. There was little or no rain in November, while December went wholly dry. Rabi crops progressed well generally but suffered in yield on account of severe cold late in the season. Season on the whole was good for kharif and fair for rabi.

1911.—Total fall of the year varied from one-fourth to one-half the average. Rain in June being up to the requirements, kharif sowings were started all over. From July onwards, however, the rainfall being quite meagre throughout the season, kharif crops were saved only where helped by irrigation. Rabi sowing also was restricted to irrigated areas. Later on the water supply in irrigation sources also fell short and the irrigated crops too yielded poorly. Season on the whole was very unsatisfactory.

1912.—Rainfall during the year exceeded the normal at Kalol and was about it at the three other stations. Monsoon having set in late in June, kharif sowings were finished off only in July under the favourable rains of that month. August rains exceeded requirements and proved injurious in places. In September rain was light and was confined to the first week. There was subsequently a break in rains. This proved beneficial at first but being too much prolonged, crop began to wither. There was very little or no rain in October. Rabi sowings were consequently confined to places of sufficient moisture. The fairly heavy rain in the last week of November, however, proved of benefit. December was dry and rabi crops suffered in many places. Season on the whole was a fairly good kharif but only a fair rabi.

1913.—Monsoon started early in June. The rainfall was uniformly good in all the Talukas but the excessive moisture which the soil contained owing to heavy and continuous fall in June and July proved injurious to kharif crops such as maize, bajri, etc., the outturn of which was in consequence not nearly as satisfactory as it was expected to be in the beginning. The rabi crops too suffered rather badly from the ravages of rats which appeared in vast areas. Season, on the whole, was fairly satisfactory.

1914.—Rainfall during the year was far in excess of the average at Kalol and Halol but somewhat below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Good rain in the second half of June afforded sufficient moisture for commencement of kharif sowings. Rain in July was generally favourable though in excess of the required amount at the end of the month in places. The crops progressed well under the light but beneficial fall of August. Very useful rain occurred in September which besides benefitting the kharif crops left ample moisture for rabi sowings. A few light showers were received in October, which further helped the rabi seedlings. November went almost rainless while December was wholly so. The season on the whole was very satisfactory, the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops being fully normal.

1915.—Except for slight excess at Dohad the total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Rainfall having commenced at the close of June, kharif sowings were only completed in July when suitable rain was received. August fall was confined to the first week and was followed by a long break of about a month. The situation naturally grew anxious but was partially relieved by fair rain in the last week of September. The outlook, however, was not really improved till substantial rain was received in October. This rain helped the kharif crops appreciably and afforded ample moisture for rabi sowings. There was no rain in November or December. Rabi crops began to suffer and were further damaged by cold late in the season. Season on the whole was much below the normal.

1916.—Rainfall during the year was about the average generally. The monsoon broke in the first week of June and the fall was sufficient to start kharif sowings. These were, however, retarded subsequently owing to a break in rains which continued till the middle of July. Good rain in the second half of this month allowed resumption of the kharif sowings. August rains were excessive and injurious in places. Rainfall in September was heavy and damaged bajri in parts. But on the whole it was beneficial. Rabi sowings were done in time and the seedlings were favoured by fairly heavy showers in October and November. December went dry. Season, on the whole, was satisfactory.

1917.—Total fall of the year was considerably in excess of the average. Very good rain was received in the ante-monsoon period. The regular season set in timely in June and the fall being good and general kharif sowing was started everywhere. Rain in July, though below average, was beneficial. The seedlings were in good condition. The fall in August and September was far above the average, especially in the latter month. It was excessive and proved injurious to the standing crops. The rains continued in October and did further damage to the crops ready for harvest. Rabi sowings were finished off in November and the crops did well, though there was no rain in December, as the previous moisture was abundant. Season on the whole was a fair kharif and a good rabi.

1918.—The aggregate rainfall of the year was slightly over one-third the average. Monsoon appeared at the end of June and kharif sowings were commenced. These, were, however, checked owing to a break which commenced from the second week of July to the middle of August. Good rain at this period facilitated their

resumption but with some showers on the first three days of September the rains completely withdrew. Season on the whole was complete failure and necessitated grant of suspensions and remissions.

1919.—Rainfall during the year was much above the average except at Kalol where it was about the usual quantity. The monsoon broke in the first half of June and sowings were started generally and completed under the beneficial rains of July. August also gave good rain and left sufficient moisture for rabi sowings which were commenced in September under favourable weather conditions of that month. In October and November further showers occurred which benefited the seedlings. December went dry. Season on the whole was satisfactory.

1920.—Year's total rainfall was far under the normal. Fairly heavy rain was received in May which facilitated preliminary field operations. Rains set in normally in June and being quite up to requirements in this and the subsequent month kharif sowing and transplantation of rice was finished off in time. Rainfall, however, became scanty in August and disappeared from September. The season, on the whole, was poor.

1921.—Rainfall during the year was considerably in excess of the usual amount. Fall in June was light and kharif sowings were started mostly in July. The rain in this month, however, was excessive and continued heavy till the third week of September. As a result, agricultural operations were checked in many places, the germination also was defective and the weeds grew too luxuriantly. The kharif season was thus unfavourable. Rabi sowing was done on the strength of the abundant previous moisture and the crops did better than the kharif ones. Season on the whole was a poor kharif but a fairly good rabi.

1922.—Total fall of the year was far below the average at Dohad and Jhalod though only slightly under it at Kalol and Halol. Rain in June was generally sufficient in the west (Kalol and Halol) where sowings of maize, cotton and other kharif crops were started, but in the Eastern Mahals (Dohad and Jhalod) it was neither well distributed nor sufficient, thus delaying sowing operations in the area. Rainfall in July was again deficient in the East but being well spread proved very useful. Kharif sowings and transplantation of rice were finished off in this month and the seedlings progressed well. The August rains were very defective throughout and crops were badly in need of rain for their further development. This they received in September. The rain considerably benefited the standing kharif crops and gave also a push to rabi sowings. There was no rain thereafter but the crops progressed satisfactorily and are expected to return a normal yield. Season on the whole may be termed satisfactory.

1923.—The aggregate fall of the year was in defect of the average. The deficiency was specially marked at Dohad. The pre-monsoon period was totally dry. The regular monsoon broke out very late, i.e., about the middle of July at both the stations. The fall of the month was general and beneficial and kharif sowings were in progress everywhere. It was rather excessive in places at end of the month. August rain amounted to one-third of the average at Dohad while it approached the normal at Jhalod. The crops however were in good condition but more rain was badly needed at end of the month. The fall in September, though somewhat deficient at Dohad was generally good and beneficial. The condition of the standing crops was however satisfactory. Rabi sowings were generally in progress at Jhalod, but restricted to moist places at Dohad. The monsoon practically disappeared after the end of September. A few showers in October and November would have been very beneficial for the development of the crops but none were received. The kharif crops are generally expected to return a fair yield at both the places but for rabi it is expected to be poor at Dohad and moderate at Jhalod.

(Signed) HAROLD H. MANN,
Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 59 Villages of the

1	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.										Crops (Details of)									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	I Cereals and II Pulses.									
								Forest.	Other (including unutilizable).		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1,881	17	...	1,864	70	1,434	1	...	448	1,878	77	2	...	91	461	97	1	19	975	953
									Percentages ...		8.68	0.14	...	6.69	33.38	1.96	0.07	1.37	19.91	69.01
22	90,888	858	...	90,580	1,230	21,760	1,288	738	4,176	27,968	2,716	13	...	434	5,418	815	43	232	4,787	14,438
									Percentages ...		13	0.06	...	2.08	25.94	2.90	0.21	1.11	22.82	69.18
1	608	2	...	606	88	694	61	...	294	1,049	9	...	...	11	91	15	...	94	221	
									Percentages ...		1.48	...	...	1.81	14.97	2.46	0.17	...	15.46	38.35
1	2,098	6	...	2,093	451	2,544	...	...	231	2,775	247	...	...	15	610	130	12	6	866	1,285
									Percentages ...		11.77	...	...	0.71	24.31	6.90	0.67	0.24	17.45	61.25
8	5,625	81	...	5,544	600	6,044	568	1,807	1,277	9,688	980	4	...	85	1,239	273	39	32	1,551	4,208
									Percentages ...		17.48	0.07	...	1.61	22.03	4.85	0.70	0.67	27.67	74.72
10	10,245	271	2	9,973	1,044	11,016	223	8,174	2,084	16,497	2,881	14	...	191	1,917	434	68	114	2,411	7,515
									Percentages ...		23.24	0.14	...	1.86	18.71	4.14	0.63	1.11	23.63	73.35
1	1,110	8	...	1,102	64	1,166	38	169	999	1,673	168	...	...	13	253	45	20	7	279	785
									Percentages ...		16.14	...	...	1.17	22.79	4.05	1.80	0.63	26.14	70.72
8	960	6	...	955	184	1,139	68	701	220	2,128	279	...	...	6	179	56	21	4	193	798
									Percentages ...		29.06	...	...	0.63	18.65	5.83	2.19	0.42	20.10	76.88
4	8,205	48	...	8,157	199	8,356	206	1,969	612	6,049	578	4	...	52	692	200	47	19	801	2,393
									Percentages ...		18.03	0.13	...	1.62	21.69	6.24	1.47	0.69	24.99	74.66
6	4,552	44	50	4,458	478	4,936	428	11,528	549	17,441	722	3	...	39	1,012	316	414	48	1,074	8,628
									Percentages ...		16.86	0.07	...	0.86	22.23	6.94	3.10	1.05	22.59	79.70
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Percentages ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	50,872	838	52	49,787	4,308	54,095	2,866	21,529	10,085	88,576	8,157	40	...	937	11,772	2,301	661	460	11,811	36,159
									Percentages ...		16.10	0.08	..	1.85	23.23	4.54	1.30	0.95	23.31	71.95

3.

Kalol Taluka of the Panchmahals Collectorate.

ol. 9).																	
Oil Seeds.						Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	
Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.		Cane.	Palm Tree.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Old group I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	115	40	171	6	...	...	85	8	...	8	...	5	18	142
...	1:16	...	8:33	8:89	11:38	0:43	...	...	6:16	0:58	...	0:23	...	0:22	0:94	10:48
New group II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	337	...	1,782	262	2,381	47	8	...	18:49	206	...	86	...	86	340	1,533	
...	1:61	...	8:53	1:26	11:40	0:22	0:04	...	8:85	0:99	...	0:41	...	0:41	1:68	7:34	
Old group II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	40	2	49	...	...	...	327	5	...	1	...	1	55	50
...	1:16	...	6:53	0:39	8:6	...	...	...	37:34	0:52	...	0:17	...	0:17	9:04	8:32
New group II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	120	26	169	...	2	...	14	2	...	2	...	2	591	96	
...	0:71	...	6:72	1:34	7:77	...	0:10	...	0:67	0:09	...	0:09	...	0:09	28:17	1:26	
New group III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	119	...	316	23	455	26	4	...	454	60	...	17	...	17	102	301	
...	2:11	...	6:61	0:42	8:14	0:46	0:07	...	8:07	1:08	...	0:30	...	0:50	1:81	6:36	
Old group III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118	...	662	20	795	20	...	...	996	70	...	20	...	20	829	440
...	1:10	...	6:46	0:20	7:76	0:20	...	...	9:72	0:57	...	0:20	...	0:20	3:80	4:30
New group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	144	8	169	1	...	...	27	8	...	6	...	6	54	60
...	1:53	...	12:28	0:72	15:23	0:08	...	...	2:43	0:72	...	0:54	...	0:54	4:86	6:41
New group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	42	1	51	2	...	...	48	8	...	1	...	1	94	25
...	0:22	...	4:38	0:10	6:31	0:21	...	...	4:48	0:62	...	0:10	...	0:10	9:79	2:61
Old group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41	...	820	26	887	12	...	...	120	20	...	17	...	17	68	160
...	1:28	...	9:29	0:21	12:08	0:37	...	...	4:06	0:31	...	0:53	...	0:53	2:12	6:27
New group V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	67	...	253	27	347	1	...	...	141	22	...	12	...	12	194	201
...	1:47	...	5:56	0:59	7:58	0:02	...	...	3:10	0:62	...	0:26	...	0:26	4:26	4:42
New group V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	740	...	2,794	487	4,971	115	14	...	3,066	422	...	165	...	165	1,900	2,960	
...	1:46	...	7:49	0:86	9:51	0:22	0:02	...	7:58	0:52	...	0:33	...	0:33	3:76	6:24	

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panchmahals.

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 37 Government, 1 Talukdari, 21 Mehvasi Villages in the Kalol Taluka during the year 1919-20.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young Stock *		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group IA (G) 1	660	.....	2	.....	9	.....	261	289	441	201	1,813
Group IB (G) 22	4,702	2	10	13	85	4	1,598	2,122	2,954	1,693	13,283
Group IB (M) 1	106	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	43	92	34	298
Group IB (T) 1	481	.....	1	1	9	.....	196	149	60	104	951
Group IIA (G) 8	1,822	.....	4	8	.....	.....	546	629	1,079	618	4,161
Group IIA (M) 10	2,978	.....	7	8	.....	.....	1,413	1,177	2,162	972	8,712
Group IIB (G) 1	194	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	69	81	147	96	588
Group IIIA (G) 8	179	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	90	172	88	630
Group IIIA (M) 4	944	1	1	.....	5	.....	877	400	740	355	2,823
Group IIIB (M) 6	1,818	1	2	6	1	.....	861	726	1,262	511	4,683
Group IIIB (G) 2 (Forest).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	12,829	5	28	27	59	4	5,543	5,666	9,109	4,572	37,892

Number of Villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Group IA (G) 1	40	2	244	300	.....	13	178	4†
Group IB (G) 22	186	377	1,070	2,345	.....	17	938	9
Group IB (M) 1	5	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	17	10
Group IB (T) 1	20	.....	54	201	.....	1	45	7
Group IIA (G) 8	21	.....	275	669	.....	2	196	8
Group IIA (M) 10	49	.....	785	1,505	.....	4	875	7
Group IIB (G) 1	4	.....	48	97	.....	.....	22	11
Group IIIA (G) 8	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	41	10
Group IIIA (M) 4	20	1	218	455	.....	7	117	7
Group IIIB (M) 6	47	.....	422	864	.....	.....	116	7
Group IIIB (G) 2 (Forest).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	343	380	3,116	6,295	.....	44	2,045	8

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the 59 Villages of the Kalol Taluka.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.							Mechanical Power.							
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woollen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Khalis.	Kunds for dyeing leather.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Flour mills.	Oil Presses.	Groundnut Shelling Machine.	White clay Machine.	Khalis.
1	88	2	10	53	3	6	2	6	1	7	1	2

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.
† Area of cropped land has been calculated by deducting column 3† from column 2 in Appendix "B".

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panchmahals.

APPENDIX F.

[Form V. F. 16.]

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the 37 Government, 1 Talukdari and 21 Mehvasi Villages of the Taluka Kalol for the year 1923.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Group IA (G)	1	54	...	80	...	40	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
Group IB (G)	22	253	25	119	30	13	2	25	2	6	...	...	1
Group IB (M)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IB (T)	1	12	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Group IIA (G)	8	37	9	21	3	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...
Group IIA (M)	10	52	24	29	7	5	15	9	...	1	1	...	6
Group IIB (G)	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IIIA (G)	3	2	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Group IIIA (M)	4	24	10	5	3	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
Group IIIB (M)	6	10	6	7	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Group IIIB (G)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	59	447	93	290	56	59	18	97	2	9	2	...	7

Group.	Tanks—contd.				Other Sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Group IA (G)	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Group IB (G)	...	82	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...
Group IB (M)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IB (T)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Group IIA (G)	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Group IIA (M)	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Group IIB (G)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Group IIIA (G)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IIIA (M)	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Group IIIB (M)	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Group IIIB (G)
Grand Total	...	175	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	5	...	34	...

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panchmahals.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panchmahals ...	For irrigation ...	447	98	9	2	5	.....
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	230	55	.....	7	.....	.....
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ...	59	18	.....	175	1	5
	In disuse ...	97	2	.....	1	.....	34
	Total ...	833	169	9	185	6	39
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements.	702	157	.....	194	.....	190

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panchmahals.

APPENDIX G (D).

Selling Value of Jirayat Lands in the Villages of the Kalol Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	GROUP I. RATE RS. 3-4-0.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
	A.—Old Group I. Rate Rs. 3					
	Kalol	7 11	16 4	1,649	101.68	(I)
		14 27	34 8	3,448	99.94	(II)
	B.—Old Group II. Rate Rs. 2-3-0.					
	Alva	8 9	9 18	500	50.95	(I)
		25 11	33 13	2,714	80.26	(II)
	Anidra	7 20	9 9	324	33.88	(I)
		21 22	30 6	1,152	33.88	(II)
	Bhadroli Bujrag	14 32	20 0	804	40.20	(I)
		2 27	4 2	238	57.69	(II)
	Boru	2 11	3 2	127	40.64	(I)
		8 2	4 12	250	50.00	(II)
	Dalol	24 13	61 13	4,045	65.44	(II)
	Derol	8 34	16 2	1,099	68.15	(I)
		4 28	9 12	2,651	286.59	(II)
	Jantral	6 2	9 7	546	57.35	(I)
		2 22	4 11	345	79.60	(II)
	Jeli	5 5	10 3	700	63.71	(I)
		6 10	11 0	649	59.00	(II)
	Jetpur	13 19	21 2	2,080	98.46	(II)
	Jhandka	8 28	14 7	511	36.50	(I)
		9 6	15 8	715	46.13	(II)
	Kandach Vanta	1 6	2 6	200	84.21	(I)
		3 28	7 14	440	55.87	(II)
	Kanetia	4 18	9 8	318	33.47	(II)
	Katol	2 24	4 14	500	82.05	(I)
		2 29	4 2	899	217.94	(II)
	Khandwal	1 13	2 13	35	12.44	(I)
		1 37	3 11	119	32.27	(II)
	Malav	2 26	4 9	506	110.91	(I)
		19 13	24 1	2,713	112.74	(II)
	Nevaria ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
	Palasa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sama	5 34	10 3	312½	30.70	(I)
		10 36	19 5	1,430	73.52	(II)
	Samaldevi	2 13	3 14	255	65.80	(I)
		4 4	4 6	328	138.44	(II)
	Tarvada	5 16	11 0	494	44.90	(I)
		4 36	9 3	177	19.26	(II)
	Utredia	13 34	23 1	4,450	191.39	(II)
	Vejalpur	14 15	21 13	1,007	46.16	(II)

APPENDIX G (1)—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	GROUP II. RATE Rs. 2-8-0.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
	<i>A.—Old Group III. Rate Rs. 2.</i>					
	Ambala	1 8	2 1	100	48-88	(I)
		2 22	3 15	300	76-19	(II)
	Choradungri... ..	...	...	...	...
	Karada	6 0	6 13	45	6-60	(I)
		3 14	3 3	170	53-93	(II)
	Khadki	3 10	5 5	376	70-77	(I)
		10 26	17 14	1,601	89-56	(II)
	Kharsalia	0 25	1 0	55	55-00	(I)
		3 13	5 4	533	101-52	(II)
	Negda	5 7	7 15	277	34-89	(II)
	Sansoli	5 17	8 1	228	28-28	(I)
		18 32	29 13	2,938	98-55	(II)
	Satamna	1 14	1 15	150	77-42	(I)
		2 15	3 15	450	114-28	(II)
	<i>Mehvasi.</i>					
	Bedhis	2 11-	2 6	263	110-73	(I) } Occupied before lease.
		1 29	1 14	150	80-00	(II) }
	Naranpaginu Muvadu ...	1 19	3 4	22½	6-92	(II) Occupied before lease.
	<i>B.—Old Group IV. Rate Rs. 1-8-0.</i>					
	Ghusar	11 22	10 10	1,706	160-56	(I)
	"	13 14	10 10	2,751	270-68	(II)
	GROUP III. RATE Rs. 2.					
	<i>A.—Old Group IV. Rate Rs. 1-8-0.</i>					
	Chimnapura... ..	4 5	4 0	317	79-25	(I)
		3 33	3 13	321	84-19	(II)
	Kalantra ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Nadarkha	9 19	8 13	223	25-30	(I)
		6 13	7 6	443	60-06	(II)
	<i>B.—Old Group V. Rate Rs. 1-4-0.</i>					
	<i>Mehvasi.</i>					
	Kahanpur	3 34	3 8	186	53-14	(I) } Mehvasi waste.
		3 33	7 0	296	42-28	(II) }
		4 36	4 5	525	110-13	(I) } Occupied before lease.
		15 30	14 0	624½	45-89	(II) }

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX G (III).

Selling Value of Kyari Lands in the Villages of the Kalol Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assesment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.	Present water rate.
	GROUP I. RATE Rs. 3-4-0.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a.
	<i>A.—Old group I.</i> Rate Rs. 3.						
	Kalol ...	0 30	8 15	99	25.14	(I)	8 0
		8 4	15 12	538	38.84	(II)	
	<i>B. Old group II.</i> Rate Rs. 2-8-0.						
	Bhadroli Bujrag.	0 32	2 5	125	47.62	(I)	6 0
		4 24	16 15	392	23.14	(II)	...
	Boru ...	1 10	4 8	199	44.22	(II)	7 0
	Delol ...	8 0	12 9	600	47.76	(II)	7 0
	Jantral ...	1 34	6 12	228	33.03	(II)	7 0
	Jali ...	0 37	8 8	99	31.05	(II)	5 0
	Jetpur ...	0 13	1 5	40	30.47	(I)	7 0
		0 39	8 8	100	23.57	(II)	...
	Kandaoh Vanta.	1 15	4 12	249	52.42	(II)	5 0
	Katol ...	2 27	11 1	446	40.31	(II)	7 0
	Malav ...	8 36	19 1	332	46.26	(II)	9 0
	Sarna ...	8 30	11 10	558	47.57	(II)	6 0
	Samaldevi ...	2 8	6 14	212	30.33	(I)	7 0
	Tarvada ...	1 9	4 10	90	19.46	(II)	7 0
	Vejalpur ...	1 0	2 1	105	50.91	(II)	7 0
	GROUP II. RATE Rs. 2-8-0.						
	<i>A.—Old group II.</i> Rate Rs. 2.						
	Khadki ...	2 16	10 2	539	53.23	(II)	6 0
	Nesda ...	2 20	8 14	188	21.18	(II)	5 0
	<i>Mehvasi.</i>						
	Bedhia ...	1 15	4 2	261	63.27	(I)	(I) Occupied before lease. (II)
		6 20	24 1	1,057	43.92	(II)	
	GROUP III. RATE Rs. 2.						
	<i>A.—Old group IV.</i> Rate Rs. 1-3-0.						
	Chimnapura ...	8 39	7 13	505	64.64	(I)	5 0
		1 7	2 12	190	69.09	(II)	

APPENDIX H (L).

Leases of Jirayat Lands in the Villages of the Kalol Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GROUP I.—RATE Rs. 2-4-0.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	A.—Old Group I. Rate Rs. 2.						
	Kalol ...	75 6	188 6 0	{ 928 0 0 888 10 0	4-91 4-59	7 5 0 6 14 0	(1) (2)
		49 12	126 3 0	{ 445 5 0	3-52	5 4 0	(3)
		32 18	63 1 0	{ 264 5 0	3-08	4 9 0	(4)
	B.—Old Group II. Rate Rs. 2-2-0.						
	Alva ...	40 12	75 12 0	{ 995 0 0 224 11 0 203 12 0	2-24 2-70 2-65	4 12 0 4 10 0 3 5 0	(1) (2) (3)
		34 12	64 5 0	{ 143 1 0	2-22	2 12 0	(4)
	Anidra ...	41 28	77 3 0	{ 268 4 0 267 12 0 200 9 0	3-47 3-33 2-62	4 5 0 4 2 0 3 3 0	(1) (2) (3)
		29 22	54 12 0	{ 121 12 0	2-40	3 0 0	(4)
	Bhadrol Bhujrag ...	23 29	38 1 0	{ 200 8 0 189 1 0 120 11 0	5-26 4-96 3-43	6 9 0 6 8 0 4 4 0	(1) (2) (3)
		21 21	33 4 0	{ 95 8 0	2-27	3 9 0	(4)
	Boru ...	21 25	40 8 0	{ 202 4 0 194 5 0 147 11 0	4-99 4-79 3-64	6 3 0 6 0 0 4 9 0	(1) (2) (3)
		17 29	32 4 0	{ 89 7 0	2-77	3 7 0	(4)
	Delol ...	61 5	122 4 0	{ 1,046 0 0 1,017 1 0	2-02 7-86	10 2 0 9 12 0	(1) (2)
		22 11	62 1 0	{ 416 0 0	5-06	6 5 0	(3)
		25 2	51 15 0	{ 227 8 0	4-32	5 7 0	(4)
	Derol ...	55 6	110 10 0	{ 610 0 0 570 5 0	5-51 5-15	6 14 0 6 7 0	(1) (2)
		26 25	77 12 0	{ 227 6 0	3-42	4 4 0	(3)
		45 20	95 10 0	{ 279 7 0	2-92	3 10 0	(4)
	Jentral ...	65 0	102 8 0	{ 265 2 0 264 4 0	3-36 3-25	4 3 0 4 3 0	(1) (2)
		42 0	78 12 0	{ 214 12 0	2-91	3 10 0	(3)
		44 17	75 7 0	{ 164 9 0	2-12	2 11 0	(4)
	Jell ...	24 22	52 14 0	{ 411 0 0 271 6 0 240 7 0	2-92 2-30 4-02	3 11 0 2 14 0 5 1 0	(1) (2) (3)
		24 22	42 10 0	{ 142 9 0	2-42	4 5 0	(4)
	Jetpur ...	42 14	90 14 0	{ 421 8 0 454 4 0 321 12 0	5-22 4-22 3-65	6 9 0 6 3 0 4 9 0	(1) (2) (3)
		45 12	85 6 0	{ 262 0 0	3-07	3 12 0	(4)
	Jhardka ...	22 2	50 8 0	{ 226 8 0 211 14 0 170 7 0	4-42 4-12 3-27	5 9 0 5 3 0 4 2 0	(1) (2) (3)
		27 20	47 8 0	{ 149 1 0	3-12	3 14 0	(4)
	Kandaoh Vanta ...	2 22	12 5 0	{ 61 4 0 62 6 0	3-17 3-22	3 15 0 4 0 0	(1) (2)
		1 25	4 0 0	{ 6 0 0	1-50	1 14 0	(3)
				{ 6 0 0	1-50	1 14 0	(4)
	Kanetia ...	20 2	45 7 0	{ 210 0 0 122 10 0	4-62 4-27	5 12 0 5 7 0	(1) (2)
		12 22	22 10 0	{ 99 9 0	3-47	4 5 0	(3)
		14 15	42 5 0	{ 94 4 0	2-22	2 12 0	(4)
	Kalol ...	54 22	97 11 0	{ 620 8 0 477 5 0	5-22 4-22	6 10 0 6 1 0	(1) (2)
		42 15	85 6 0	{ 200 9 0	3-52	4 5 0	(3)
		22 5	70 4 0	{ 242 4 0	3-44	4 5 0	(4)

APPENDIX H (I)—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GROUP I—RATE Rs. 3-4-0—contd.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	B.—Old Group II. Rate Rs. 2-2-0—contd.						
	Khandeval ...	18 18	28 12 0	{ 27 9 0 26 12 0	{ 3-32 3-33	{ 4 2 0 4 2 0	{ (1) (2)
		9 20	19 1 0	{ 32 7 0	{ 2-06	{ 2 9 0	{ (3)
		7 8	14 2 0	{ 27 7 0	{ 1-24	{ 2 6 0	{ (4)
	Malav ...	38 13	71 7 0	{ 606 0 0 607 12 0	{ 3-48 7-24	{ 10 9 0 9 14 0	{ (1) (2)
		19 17	37 2 0	{ 140 12 0	{ 3-79	{ 4 12 0	{ (3)
		16 27	31 14 0	{ 124 8 0	{ 4-22	{ 6 4 0	{ (4)
	Nevaria ...	24 3	50 10 0	{ 142 0 0 132 4 0 127 11 0	{ 2-80 2-63 2-62	{ 3 8 0 3 4 0 3 2 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		18 16	37 12 0	{ 82 8 0	{ 2-18	{ 2 11 0	{ (4)
	Palasa ...	26 24	74 0 0	{ 501 8 0 469 10 0 384 8 0	{ 6-77 6-34 5-19	{ 6 7 0 7 14 0 6 7 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		23 30	57 4 0	{ 264 8 0	{ 4-61	{ 5 12 0	{ (4)
	Sama ...	48 30	95 3 0	{ 304 0 0 294 16 0	{ 3-19 3-09	{ 3 15 0 3 12 0	{ (1) (2)
		30 14	58 5 0	{ 152 11 0	{ 2-61	{ 3 4 0	{ (3)
		9 5	17 15 0	{ 41 0 0	{ 2-28	{ 2 12 0	{ (4)
	Samaldevi ...	23 19	47 12 0	{ 307 0 0 288 4 0 198 11 0 166 14 0	{ 6-42 6-02 4-16 3-49	{ 8 0 0 7 8 0 5 3 0 4 6 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
	Tarvada ...	24 4	46 14 0	{ 182 0 0 166 10 0 121 0 0	{ 3-88 3-56 2-68	{ 4 12 0 4 7 0 3 3 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		20 22	40 7 0	{ 108 10 0	{ 2-56	{ 3 3 0	{ (4)
	Uredia ...	12 27	30 5 0	{ 116 0 0 110 15 0 75 3 0	{ 3-79 3-66 2-48	{ 4 11 0 4 9 0 3 1 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		6 12	18 6 0	{ 34 8 0	{ 1-27	{ 2 5 0	{ (4)
	Vetalpur ...	52 36	84 0 0	{ 421 4 0 421 9 0	{ 6-12 5-01	{ 6 6 0 6 4 0	{ (1) (2)
		21 22	34 15 0	{ 119 11 0	{ 3-42	{ 4 4 0	{ (3)
		11 20	18 8 0	{ 67 4 0	{ 2-62	{ 4 6 0	{ (4)
	GROUP II—RATE Rs. 2-2-0.						
	A.—Old Group III. Rate Rs. 2.						
	Ambala ...	16 3	26 10 0	{ 89 0 0 80 8 0 58 10 0	{ 3-34 3-02 2-20	{ 3 6 0 3 0 0 2 3 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		12 21	20 10 0	{ 39 0 0	{ 1-29	{ 1 14 0	{ (4)
	Choradungri ...	7 22	11 8 0	{ 63 0 0 50 7 0 41 9 0 40 11 0	{ 5-47 4-38 3-61 3-63	{ 5 7 0 4 6 0 3 9 0 3 8 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
	Karada ...	11 8	16 4 0	{ 61 0 0 50 6 0 35 10 0	{ 3-12 2-10 2-19	{ 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 3 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		8 22	12 0 0	{ 12 12 0	{ 1-05	{ 1 0 0	{ (4)
	Khadki ...	24 0	39 14 0	{ 196 2 0 196 9 0	{ 4-21 4-21	{ 4 14 0 4 14 0	{ (1) (2)
		9 2	16 8 0	{ 67 12 0	{ 3-50	{ 3 8 0	{ (3)
		4 10	7 8 0	{ 24 4 0	{ 3-22	{ 3 3 0	{ (4)
	Kharsalla ...	17 2	28 5 0	{ 110 10 0 101 0 0	{ 3-00 3-56	{ 3 14 0 3 9 0	{ (1) (2)
		10 21	12 11 0	{ 39 14 0	{ 2-12	{ 2 9 0	{ (3)
		2 27	6 12 0	{ 11 12 0	{ 1-70	{ 1 11 0	{ (4)
	Nesda ...	15 16	21 15 0	{ 79 12 0 75 7 0 62 8 0	{ 3-62 3-42 2-69	{ 3 10 0 3 7 0 2 14 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		10 21	14 1 0	{ 25 11 0	{ 1-22	{ 1 12 0	{ (4)
	Sansoli ...	40 8	62 1 0	{ 216 12 0 202 2 0 217 1 0	{ 5-02 4-62 5-44	{ 5 0 0 4 10 0 3 7 0	{ (1) (2) (3)
		21 21	30 9 0	{ 146 4 0	{ 2-29	{ 2 14 0	{ (4)

APPENDIX H (I)—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GROUP II—RATE Rs. 2-8-0—contd.						
	A.—Old Group III. Rate Rs. 2—contd.	A. S.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	Satanna	70 21	118 11 0	{ 547 0 0 522 2 0 400 14 0	4-81 4-59 3-53	4 18 0 4 9 0 3 8 0	(1) (2) (3)
		51 13	85 2 0	236 9 0	2-77	2 12 0	(4)
	Mehvasi.						
	Bedhia	15 35	17 5 0	{ 81 6 0 80 2 0 75 14 0	5-27 5-14 4-38	5 4 0 5 2 0 4 8 0	(1) (2) (3)
	Narainpaganu Muvadu ...	58 2	96 12 0	{ 257 12 0 237 10 0 225 0 0	3-59 3-48 3-04	3 11 0 3 7 0 3 0 0	(1) (2) (3)
	B.—Old Group IV. Rate Rs. 1-8-0.						
	Ghusar	68 10	52 5 0	{ 373 0 0 356 3 0	7-13 7-00	5 5 0 5 4 0	(1) (2)
		24 14	20 12 0	124 9 0	5-08	4 7 0	(3)
		16 23	14 12 0	82 5 0	5-55	4 2 0	(4)
	GROUP III—RATE Rs. 2.						
	A.—Old Group IV. Rate Rs. 1-8-0.						
	Chimnapura	7 35	8 8 0	{ 59 0 0 53 10 0	6-04 6-30	5 8 0 4 11 0	(1) (2)
		3 10	2 12 0	24 0 0	5-29	4 11 0	(3)
		5 8	5 14 0	28 0 0	4-75	3 9 0	(4)
	Kalantra	16 27	17 12 0	{ 94 8 0 93 3 0 84 10 0	5-30 5-23 4-75	3 15 0 3 14 0 3 9 0	(1) (2) (3)
		15 14	15 12 0	66 4 0	3-95	2 15 0	(4)
	Nadarkha	19 34	23 0 0	{ 55 8 0 55 10 0 45 8 0 42 2 0	2-45 2-41 2-02 1-53	1 12 0 1 12 0 1 8 0 1 6 0	(1) (2) (3) (4)
	B.—Old Group V. Rate Rs. 1-4-0.						
	Mehvasi.						
	Kakanpur	27 27	35 2 0	{ 226 12 0 215 0 0 171 0 0	3-45 3-05 4-25	4 0 0 3 12 0 3 0 0	(1) (2) (3)

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX H (II).

Leases of Kyari Land in the Villages of the Kalol Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.	Present water rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GROUP I—RATE Rs. 3-4-0.								
A.—Old Group I. Rate Rs. 3.								
	Kalol ...	4 9	25 8 0	{ 34 0 0 33 14 0 81 8 0	{ 1 38 1 32 1 22	{ 7 5 0 7 4 0 6 11 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	8 0 0
		8 1	19 0 0	{ 18 5 0	{ 0 98	{ 5 4 0	{ (4)	
B.—Old Group II. Rate Rs. 2-5-0.								
	Alva ...	8 21	19 4 0	{ 19 0 0 19 0 0 14 18 0	{ 1 48 1 48 1 11	{ 6 12 0 6 12 0 5 4 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	7 0 0
		1 28	6 12 0	{ 6 0 0	{ 0 88	{ 4 8 0	{ (4)	
	Anidra ...	8 4	6 5 0	{ 16 8 0 18 1 0	{ 2 81 2 86	{ 12 6 0 13 9 0	{ (1) (2)	7 0 0
		1 8	8 9 0	{ 9 13 0	{ 2 75	{ 13 0 0	{ (3)	
		0 27	1 13 0	{ 4 7 0	{ 2 44	{ 11 9 0	{ (4)	
	Bhadrol Bulrag ...	8 26	13 8 0	{ 26 0 0 34 8 0 20 10 0 16 8 0	{ 2 65 2 54 1 62 1 28	{ 11 4 0 10 12 0 6 7 0 5 3 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)	6 0 0
	Jell ...	1 12	8 15 0	{ 20 8 0 19 8 0	{ 5 20 4 95	{ 19 8 0 18 8 0	{ (1) (2)	5 0 0
	Jetpur ...	6 1	21 0 0	{ 58 0 0 57 9 0 47 1 0 36 5 0	{ 2 78 2 74 2 24 1 73	{ 13 1 0 13 0 0 10 10 0 8 8 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)	7 0 0
	Kanetia ...	1 0	4 0 0	{ 16 0 0 19 4 0 10 0 0	{ 4 00 3 06 2 50	{ 19 0 0 14 8 0 11 14 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	7 0 0
	Katol ...	2 24	9 4 0	{ 24 0 0 22 6 0 21 0 0 16 8 0	{ 2 59 2 41 2 27 1 78	{ 12 4 0 11 7 0 10 12 0 8 7 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)	7 0 0
	Samaldevi ...	9 11	4 14 0	{ 17 0 0 12 14 0 10 0 0 8 13 0	{ 2 48 2 64 2 05 1 80	{ 16 8 0 12 8 0 9 11 0 8 9 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)	7 0 0
	Tarvada ...	4 4	10 8 0	{ 23 0 0 22 0 0 18 15 0 19 1 0	{ 2 19 2 09 1 80 1 81	{ 10 6 0 9 14 0 8 8 0 8 9 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)	7 0 0
	Vejalpur ...	1 0	2 1 0	{ 13 0 0 12 0 0	{ 6 30 5 81	{ 22 14 0 27 9 0	{ (1) (2)	7 0 0
GROUP II—RATE Rs. 2-8-0.								
A.—Old Group III. Rate Rs. 2.								
	Karada ...	1 8	8 10 0	{ 4 8 0 5 8 0 5 11 0	{ 1 24 1 51 1 58	{ 4 5 0 5 4 0 5 7 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	5 0 0
		0 20	2 2 0	{ 3 9 0	{ 1 41	{ 4 15 0	{ (4)	
	Nanda ...	1 15	5 0 0	{ 13 14 0 14 8 0 13 10 0	{ 2 77 2 53 2 72	{ 9 11 0 9 14 0 9 8 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	5 0 0
	Sansoli ...	5 2	11 14 0	{ 38 0 0 35 5 0 34 4 0	{ 3 20 2 97 2 88	{ 12 12 0 11 14 0 11 8 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	6 0 0
		1 22	4 14 0	{ 7 12 0	{ 1 59	{ 6 6 0	{ (4)	
	Mehvasi.							
	Narsanpaginu Muvadu.	2 27	7 0 0	{ 20 8 0 22 4 0 22 12 0	{ 4 21 4 08 3 39	{ 16 13 0 16 2 0 13 9 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	6 0 0
GROUP III—RATE Rs. 2.								
B.—Old Group V. Rate Rs. 1-4-0.								
	Mehvasi.							
	Kabanpur ...	12 25	22 12 0	{ 61 4 0 59 8 0 59 14 0	{ 2 06 2 00 2 01	{ 5 6 0 5 4 0 5 4 0	{ (1) (2) (3)	4 0 0

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Kalol Taluka from 1903 to 1923.

(As plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Year.				Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
				Bajri.	Rice in husks.	Bawto.	Cotton.	Ground nut.
1				2	3	4	5	6
				S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1903	...	...	...	22 9	16 0	25 2	.....	.....
1904	...	...	...	18 7	17 14	23 1	.....	.....
1905	...	...	...	14 9	16 4	18 1	.....	.....
1906	...	...	...	12 10	10 8	15 15	.....	.....
1907	...	...	...	18 8	12 7	16 11	.....	.....
Total				81 6	73 1	98 14	.....	.....
Average				16 4	14 10	19 12	.....	...
1908	...	...	...	9 8	13 5	12 14	.....	.....
1909	...	...	...	12 3	17 11	15 6	.....	.....
1910	...	...	...	13 10	19 10	16 15	.....	.....
1911	...	...	...	11 3	17 8	15 14	.....	.....
1912	...	...	...	9 1	12 10	11 3	.....	.....
1913	...	...	...	11 5	18 14	10 0	4 8	7 0
Total				67 3	94 10	82 4	4 8	7 0
Average				13 3	15 12	13 11	4 8	7 0
1914	...	...	...	9 3	15 4	10 0	4 10	6 0
1915	...	...	...	10 8	14 15	16 0	5 7	7 0
1916	...	...	...	12 10	12 14	13 0	4 0	9 8
1917	...	...	...	12 13	13 8	16 0	3 0	8 0
1918	...	...	...	5 5	10 9	10 0	1 9	9 8
Total				50 7	67 2	65 0	13 10	40 0
Average				10 1	13 7	13 0	3 12	8 0
1919	...	...	...	4 7	7 5	10 0	1 13	4 12
1920	...	...	...	6 5	7 13	8 0	2 8	4 0
1921	...	...	...	4 13	7 15	9 0	5 0	6 0
1922	...	...	...	6 5	8 0	8 4	2 8	6 8
1923	...	...	...	8 15	9 13	12 0	2 2	6 1
Total				30 13	40 14	60 4	13 15	27 5
Average				6 3	8 3	12 1	2 13	5 7

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Kalol.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in the same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP I-A—ONE GOVERNMENT VILLAGE—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 8-4-0.				
<i>Old Group I—One Government village—maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.</i>				
1908-09	1,721	198	.....	.....
1909-10	1,597	60	.....	.....
1910-11	1,597	59	.....	.....
1911-12	1,525	42	1,981	.....
1912-13	1,517	39	880	.....
1913-14	1,517	39	.....	.....
1914-15	1,517	41	.....	.....
1915-16	1,611	48	.....	.....
1916-17	1,611	48	.....	.....
1917-18	1,611	48	.....	.....
1918-19	1,611	48	.....	.....
1919-20	1,613	48	.....	.....
1920-21	1,613	48	.....	.....
1921-22	1,613	48	.....	.....
GROUP I-B—TWENTY-TWO GOVERNMENT VILLAGES—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 8-4-0.				
<i>Old Group II—Twenty-two Government villages—maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	25,347	2,592	.....	.....
1909-10	22,425	590	.....	.....
1910-11	23,504	1,089	.....	.....
1911-12	23,522	1,074	27,574	.....
1912-13	23,886	1,049	12,405	.....
1913-14	23,803	538	.....	.....
1914-15	23,533	552	279	.....
1915-16	25,109	557	.....	.....
1916-17	25,078	554	.....	.....
1917-18	25,130	554	18	.....
1918-19	25,129	553	6,837	.....
1919-20	25,179	554	.....	.....
1920-21	25,182	554	4,327	.....
1921-22	25,231	554	.....	.....
GROUP I-B—ONE VILLAGE—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 8-4-0.				
<i>Old Mchvasi Group II—One village—maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	183	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	186	15	.....	.....
1910-11	186	15	.....	.....
1911-12	186	15	243	.....
1912-13	186	15	121	.....
1913-14	186	15	.....	.....
1914-15	174	15	121	.....
1915-16	198	17	.....	.....
1916-17	198	17	.....	.....
1917-18	198	17	.....	.....
1918-19	198	17	137	.....
1919-20	198	17	.....	.....
1920-21	198	17	138	.....
1921-22	198	17	.....	.....
GROUP I-B—ONE VILLAGE—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 8-4-0.				
<i>Old Talukdari Group I—One village—maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	2,175	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	2,175	.....	.....	1,087
1910-11	2,175	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	2,175	.....	2,175	.....
1912-13	2,175	.....	1,087	.....
1913-14	2,175	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	2,175	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	2,311	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	2,311	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	2,311	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K.—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP I-B—ONE VILLAGE—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 3-4-0—contd.				
<i>Old Talukdari Group I—One village—maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0—contd.</i>				
1918-19	2,811	.....	1,217	.....
1919-20	2,811	.....	.....	.....
1920-21	2,811	.....	.....	.....
1921-22	2,811	.....	.....	.....
GROUP II-A—EIGHT GOVERNMENT VILLAGES—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 2-8-0.				
<i>Old Group III—Eight Government villages—maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.</i>				
1908-09	6,974	218	.....	2
1909-10	6,637	219	.....	.....
1910-11	6,665	217	.....	.....
1911-12	6,556	204	7,752	.....
1912-13	6,668	203	4,071	.....
1913-14	6,674	201	.....	.....
1914-15	6,662	199	161	.....
1915-16	7,070	217	486	.....
1916-17	7,070	217	.....	.....
1917-18	7,089	217	10	.....
1918-19	7,089	217	8,389	.....
1919-20	7,108	217	.....	.....
1920-21	7,108	217	1,254	.....
1921-22	7,147	217	.....	.....
GROUP II-A—TEN MEHVASI VILLAGES—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 2-8-0.				
<i>Old Group III—Ten Mehvasi villages—maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.</i>				
1908-09	9,105	140	.....	.....
1909-10	8,591	202	.....	.....
1910-11	8,591	202	.....	.....
1911-12	8,591	202	.....	.....
1912-13	8,591	202	6,484	.....
1913-14	8,586	200	.....	.....
1914-15	8,588	200	1,572	.....
1915-16	9,120	216	1,424	.....
1916-17	9,120	216	.....	.....
1917-18	9,120	216	.....	.....
1918-19	9,120	216	8,357	.....
1919-20	9,126	216	.....	.....
1920-21	9,141	216	2,140	.....
1921-22	9,141	216	.....	.....
GROUP II-B—ONE GOVERNMENT VILLAGE—MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 2-8-0.				
<i>Old Government Group IV—One village—maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	789	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	799	95	.....	.....
1910-11	799	85	.....	.....
1911-12	799	95	854	.....
1912-13	799	95	397	.....
1913-14	799	95	.....	.....
1914-15	799	95	.....	.....
1915-16	848	37	.....	.....
1916-17	848	37	.....	.....
1917-18	848	37	.....	.....
1918-19	848	37	.....	.....
1919-20	849	37	.....	.....
1920-21	856	37	.....	.....
1921-22	856	37	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—concl.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP III-A—THREE GOVERNMENT VILLAGES—				
MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 2-0-0.				
<i>Old group IV—Three Government villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	1,108	19	.....	39
1909-10	1,124	48	.....	.....
1910-11	1,180	49	.....	.....
1911-12	1,181	49	1,185	.....
1912-13	1,181	49	582	.....
1913-14	1,189	49	.....	.....
1914-15	1,189	49	.....	.....
1915-16	1,213	52	218	.....
1916-17	1,211	52	.....	.....
1917-18	1,211	52	.....	.....
1918-19	1,211	52	848	.....
1919-20	1,213	52	.....	.....
1920-21	1,213	52	517	.....
1921-22	1,213	52	159	.....
GROUP III-A—FOUR MEHVASI VILLAGES—MAXIMUM				
RATE Rs. 2-0-0.				
<i>Old Group IV—Four Mehvasi villages—maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0.</i>				
1908-09	1,738	16	.....	.....
1909-10	1,706	35	.....	.....
1910-11	1,706	35	.....	.....
1911-12	1,706	35	1,984	.....
1912-13	1,706	35	997	.....
1913-14	1,706	35	.....	.....
1914-15	1,706	35	.....	.....
1915-16	1,813	38	.....	.....
1916-17	1,813	38	.....	.....
1917-18	1,813	38	.....	.....
1918-19	1,813	38	417	.....
1919-20	1,813	38	.....	.....
1920-21	1,813	38	.....	.....
1921-22	1,813	38	.....	.....
GROUP III-B—SIX MEHVASI VILLAGES—MAXIMUM				
RATE Rs. 2-0-0.				
<i>Old Group V—Six Mehvasi villages—maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.</i>				
1908-09	1,316	8	.....	53
1909-10	1,285	46	.....	.....
1910-11	1,285	46	.....	.....
1911-12	1,276	37	1,325	.....
1912-13	1,276	37	902	.....
1913-14	1,277	38	.....	.....
1914-15	1,270	38	203	.....
1915-16	1,358	43	.....	.....
1916-17	1,358	43	.....	.....
1917-18	1,358	43	.....	.....
1918-19	1,358	43	760	.....
1919-20	1,358	43	.....	.....
1920-21	1,358	42	.....	.....
1921-22	1,358	42	.....	.....
GROUP III-B—TWO GOVERNMENT FOREST VILLAGES—				
MAXIMUM RATE Rs. 2-0-0.				
<i>Old Group V—Two Government forest villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.</i>				
1908-09	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919-20	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920-21	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-22	.....	.....	.....	.....

Summary of dry crop rates in the Kalol Taluka.

Proposed group.	Number of villages (in batches according to existing grouping). Old group.	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Increase or decrease per rupee.
I.	Old Government—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
	Group I 1	3 0 0	3 4 0	+8.33	+0 1 6
	Old Government—				
	Group II 22	2 8 0	3 4 0	+30.00	+0 5 0
	Old Mehvasi—				
	Group II 1	2 8 0	3 4 0	+30.00	+0 5 0
	Old Talukdari—				
	Group II 1	2 8 0	3 4 0	+30.00	+0 5 0
II.	Old Government—				
	Group III 8	2 0 0	2 8 0	+25.00	+0 4 0
	Old Mehvasi—				
	Group III 10	2 0 0	2 8 0	+25.00	+0 4 0
	Old Government—				
	Group IV 1	1 8 0	2 8 0	+66.66	+0 10 6
III.	Old Government—				
	Group IV 3	1 8 0	2 0 0	+33.33	+0 5 0
	Old Mehvasi—				
	Group IV 4	1 8 0	2 0 0	+33.33	+0 5 0
	Old Mehvasi—				
	Group V 6	1 4 0	2 0 0	+60.00	+0 9 6
	Old Government—				
	Group V 2 (Forest)	1 4 0	2 0 0	+60.00	+0 9 6

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed land including

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Remissions.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice (soil).	Rice (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment (soil).	Assessment (water).	.....	Assessment.	.....	Area.	Assessment (Gross).	Assessment (net).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I-A (Government).</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kalol	I	8 0	8 0	8 0	1,366	3,399	...	69	175	192	...	48	...	1,435	8,766	3,733	
<i>Group I-B (Government).</i>			II	2 8	2 8	7 0	2,345	3,523	...	223	350	499	...	52	...	2,567	4,373	4,380
2	Alwa	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	645	1,058	...	30	42	61	...	29	...	675	1,161	1,121	
3	Anindra	II	2 8	2 8	6 0	1,112	1,805	...	117	233	210	...	15	...	1,229	2,338	2,231	
4	Bhadrol Bujrag	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	588	1,170	...	70	104	165	...	43	...	659	1,439	1,391	
5	Boru	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	2,429	5,244	...	327	307	912	...	109	...	2,835	6,063	6,344	
6	Delol	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	1,518	2,784	...	66	118	145	...	21	...	1,384	2,905	2,974	
7	Derol	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	1,345	2,323	...	128	118	312	...	11	...	1,473	2,753	2,741	
8	Jantral	II	2 8	2 8	5 0	1,029	1,636	...	73	111	121	...	8	...	1,102	1,968	1,891	
9	Jeli	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	910	1,613	...	70	155	161	...	34	...	980	1,919	1,831	
10	Jetpur	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	249	400	...	.....	...	...	...	6	...	249	400	394
11	Jhardka	II	2 8	2 8	5 0	62	185	...	40	87	72	...	8	...	102	294	286	
12	Kandaoh Vanta	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	387	738	...	45	77	94	...	8	...	432	957	921	
13	Kanetia	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	872	1,436	...	91	190	178	...	12	...	963	1,802	1,790	
14	Katol	II	2 8	2 8	6 0	169	391	...	68	114	101	...	13	...	252	506	494	
15	Khandeval	II	2 8	2 8	6 0	1,156	2,309	...	575	737	2,456	...	16	...	1,731	5,452	5,437	
16	Malav	II	2 8	2 8	6 0	1,147	1,647	...	62	130	120	...	60	...	1,209	1,897	1,847	
17	Nevaria	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	600	1,198	...	7	13	12	...	17	...	607	1,213	1,201	
18	Palasa	II	2 8	2 8	6 0	926	1,631	...	209	277	395	...	15	...	1,135	2,454	2,429	
19	Sama	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	625	1,187	...	71	119	162	...	6	...	696	1,468	1,421	
20	Samaldevi	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	412	863	...	24	54	40	...	34	...	436	957	921	
21	Tarvada	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	511	1,003	...	15	32	31	...	16	...	526	1,066	1,030	
22	Utredia	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	1,328	1,899	...	330	234	558	...	22	...	1,723	2,341	2,316	
23	Vejalpur	II	2 8	2 8	7 0
Total			...	...	...	20,254	35,336	...	2,705	4,292	6,992	...	553	...	22,959	47,120	46,577
<i>Group I-B (Mehvasi).</i>			II	2 8	2 8	7 0	689	914	...	6	13	10	...	17	...	695	937	921
24	Vintos	II	2 8	2 8	7 0	2,075	3,383	...	200	581	560	...	...	...	2,365	4,529	4,305
<i>Group I-B (Talukdari).</i>			III	2 0	2 0	5 0	309	450	...	9	17	12	...	7	...	316	479	471
25	Eral	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	195	256	...	57	69	118	...	6	...	252	443	431	
26	Ambala	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	823	914	...	128	158	211	...	14	...	951	1,233	1,219	
27	Choradungri	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	889	1,329	...	204	307	421	...	56	...	1,093	2,057	2,001	
28	Karada	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	662	969	...	155	269	288	...	27	...	817	1,526	1,499	
29	Khadki	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	580	807	...	138	255	209	...	34	...	718	1,371	1,357	
30	Kharsalia	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	1,020	1,631	...	102	124	165	...	64	...	1,122	1,970	1,946	
31	Nesda	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	1,225	1,745	...	108	169	206	...	6	...	1,333	2,123	2,117	
32	Sansoli	III	2 0	2 0	6 0
33	Satamna	III	2 0	2 0	6 0
Total			...	...	...	5,708	8,171	...	901	1,368	1,612	...	217	...	6,604	11,151	10,960

L.

Inam and Government Water for 59 villages of the Kalol Taluka.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase due to		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			- Sub-soll.			of Increase rates.	Sub-soll Water assessment.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Rice (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment (soll).	Assessment (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total.					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,866	3,718	...	69	191	78	1,456	3,967	...	574	27	601	7-09	16-14	Kalol	1	
<i>Group I-B (Government).</i>																			
3 4	3 4	3 4	2,345	4,694	...	232	450	234	2,537	5,317	...	623	79	701	23-08	18-23	Alwa	2	
3 4	3 4	3 4	545	1,089	...	30	55	29	675	1,473	...	126	9	135	30-12	11-02	Anidra	3	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,119	2,239	...	117	203	112	1,329	2,774	...	331	41	372	24-72	18-73	Bhadrol Bujrag	4	
3 4	3 4	3 4	688	1,376	...	70	127	77	668	1,750	...	272	39	311	25-36	22-22	Boru	5	
3 4	3 4	3 4	2,439	4,878	...	297	1,059	428	2,886	6,370	...	575	76	651	22-12	9-50	Delol	6	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,818	3,636	...	66	155	67	1,324	3,510	...	500	18	518	22-11	20-78	Derol	7	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,345	2,690	...	128	155	146	1,473	3,350	...	390	40	430	22-17	15-68	Jantral	8	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,029	2,058	...	78	146	79	1,102	2,373	...	123	4	127	27-53	6-33	Jeli	9	
3 4	3 4	3 4	910	1,820	...	70	203	71	980	2,391	...	245	24	269	26-48	14-27	Jetpur	10	
3 4	3 4	3 4	243	486	...	...	...	...	243	525	...	62	...	62	33-25	15-73	Jhardka	11
3 4	3 4	3 4	62	124	...	40	114	47	102	338	...	31	19	50	18-18	17-48	Bandach Vanta	12	
3 4	3 4	3 4	857	1,714	...	45	101	44	432	1,177	...	...	...	...	24-03	...	Kanetia	13
3 4	3 4	3 4	872	1,744	...	91	249	62	963	2,216	...	308	31	339	23-30	18-66	Katol	14	
3 4	3 4	3 4	189	378	...	68	150	54	222	717	...	61	15	76	20-71	12-79	Khandeval	15	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,156	2,312	...	575	1,033	344	1,731	4,776	...	271	75	346	12-16	8-36	Malav	16	
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,147	2,294	...	62	171	56	1,200	2,369	...	...	...	...	28-30	...	Mevaria	17
3 4	3 4	3 4	600	1,200	...	7	17	6	607	1,589	...	...	...	...	22-31	...	Palasa	18
3 4	3 4	3 4	926	1,852	...	209	496	210	1,135	2,911	...	191	51	242	12-35	9-22	Sama	19	
3 4	3 4	3 4	625	1,250	...	71	156	75	696	1,719	...	244	24	268	22-42	18-33	Samaidevi	20	
3 4	3 4	3 4	412	824	...	24	71	19	436	1,223	...	142	10	152	22-50	16-58	Tarvada	21	
3 4	3 4	3 4	511	1,022	...	15	42	15	526	1,373	...	...	...	...	20-76	...	Utredia	22
3 4	3 4	3 4	1,323	2,646	...	220	373	208	1,723	3,173	...	121	64	185	12-26	8-72	Vejalpur	23	
...	...	...	20,254	40,508	...	2,706	5,634	3,004	22,959	55,304	...	4,771	619	5,390	12-24	11-57	Total.	
<i>Group I-B (Mehvari).</i>																			
3 4	3 4	3 4	639	1,278	...	6	17	5	632	1,222	...	...	...	...	22-33	...	Vintoz	24
<i>Group I-B (Talukdari).</i>																			
3 4	3 4	3 4	2,075	4,150	...	290	763	297	2,365	5,507	...	...	...	...	21-59	...	Eral	25
<i>Group II-A (Government).</i>																			
3 8	3 8	3 8	200	400	...	9	21	6	216	589	...	29	1	30	24-30	6-35	Ambala	26	
3 8	3 8	3 8	126	252	...	57	86	48	252	454	...	...	...	...	8-39	...	Choradungri	27
3 8	3 8	3 8	822	1,644	...	126	197	106	951	1,446	...	...	...	...	13-25	...	Karada	28
3 8	3 8	3 8	669	1,338	...	204	384	171	1,023	2,216	...	155	22	177	10-74	8-38	Khadki	29	
3 8	3 8	3 8	682	1,364	...	155	326	102	317	1,581	...	61	14	75	12-14	5-00	Kharsalla	30	
3 8	3 8	3 8	530	1,060	...	122	219	105	712	1,423	...	...	...	...	15-24	...	Nesda	31
3 8	3 8	3 8	1,020	2,040	...	102	155	57	1,122	2,223	...	102	12	114	21-39	5-26	Sansoli	32	
3 8	3 8	3 8	1,222	2,444	...	102	211	56	1,222	2,477	...	23	8	31	17-23	4-72	Satamna	33	
...	...	...	5,703	11,406	...	201	1,709	607	2,204	12,619	...	440	27	467	12-22	15-41	Total.	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Remissions.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice (soil).	Rice (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment (soil).	Assessment (water).	.....	Assessment.	.....	Area.	Assessment (gross).	Assessment (net).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II-A (Mehvasi).</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
34	Ambalann Muvadu.	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	171	818	...	5	10	7	...	1	...	176	335	334
35	Bedhia	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	1,425	1,455	...	820	1,265	1,652	...	26	...	2,245	4,392	4,366
38	Bhadroli Khurad	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	769	588	...	161	172	250	...	6	...	930	1,010	1,004
37	Bhelidra	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	431	637	...	17	29	25	...	7	...	448	601	684
38	Bodidra	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	792	1,188	...	193	323	359	...	61	...	915	1,900	1,839
39	Kanod	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	1,201	1,418	...	348	474	734	...	21	...	1,549	2,626	2,605
40	Mokal	III	2 0	2 0	5 0	578	927	...	9	15	18	...	20	...	587	955	935
41	Naranpagin Muvadu.	III	2 0	2 0	6 0	480	825	...	64	108	107	...	10	...	544	1,040	1,030
42	Pingli	III	2 0	2 0	4 0	1,308	1,494	...	559	845	774	...	18	...	1,867	3,113	3,095
43	Vyaada	III	2 0	2 0	7 0	1,621	2,528	...	198	232	316	...	46	...	1,759	3,078	3,039
	Total	...	...	...	...	8,706	11,378	...	2,314	3,493	4,267	...	216	...	11,020	19,138	18,929
	<i>Group II-B (Government).</i>																
44	Ghusar	IV	1 8	1 8	5 0	1,027	943	...	116	133	210	...	37	...	1,208	1,385	1,248
	<i>Group III-A (Government).</i>																
45	Chinnapura	IV	1 8	1 8	5 0	934	206	...	132	130	187	...	10	...	366	523	515
46	Kalantra	IV	1 8	1 8	5 0	357	344	...	19	24	23	...	11	...	386	391	380
47	Nadarkha	IV	1 8	1 8	5 0	354	406	...	80	88	112	...	31	...	434	606	575
	Total	...	...	...	...	955	956	...	231	242	322	...	52	...	1,186	1,520	1,468
	<i>Group III-A (Mehvasi).</i>																
48	Adadra	IV	1 8	1 8	7 0	1,272	1,187	...	295	315	673	...	20	...	1,567	2,175	2,155
49	Bhukhi	IV	1 8	1 8	7 0	788	619	...	138	147	285	...	10	...	926	1,051	1,041
50	Paruna	IV	1 8	1 8	5 0	669	703	...	20	20	22	...	7	...	669	745	738
51	Phansi	IV	1 8	1 8	7 0	188	168	...	2	2	4	...	1	...	185	174	172
	Total	...	...	...	...	2,912	2,677	...	455	484	984	...	38	...	3,367	4,145	4,107
	<i>Group III-B (Mehvasi).</i>																
52	Chabali	V	1 4	1 4	6 0	837	669	...	215	240	368	...	20	...	1,052	1,277	1,257
53	Gajapura	V	1 4	1 4	4 0	237	214	...	8	8	7	...	1	...	245	227	226
54	Kahanpur	V	1 4	1 4	4 0	1,096	1,026	...	88	41	46	...	9	...	1,134	1,113	1,104
55	Karoli	V	1 4	1 4	4 0	1,549	1,023	...	19	19	21	...	6	...	1,568	1,063	1,067
56	Rinchhia	V	1 4	1 4	...	492	309	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	492	309	307
57	Royan	V	1 4	1 4	4 0	307	215	...	67	86	65	...	4	...	374	366	362
	Total	...	...	...	...	4,518	3,456	...	345	392	507	...	49	...	4,863	4,355	4,313
	<i>Group III-B (Government Forest).</i>																
58	Hanmantla	V	1 4	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
59	Navagam	V	1 4	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	48,265	71,217	...	7,432	11,173	15,555	...	1,215	...	55,697	97,946	96,731

L—contd.

By REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase due to		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			Sub-soil.			Increase of rates.	Sub-soil water assessment.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Rice (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment (soil).	Assessment (water).	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
2 8	2 8	2 8	171	897	...	5	13	4	176	414	...	46	2	48	23-95	14-38	Ambalanu Muvadu.	34
2 8	2 8	2 8	1,425	1,819	...	820	1,606	671	2,245	4,096	...	81	75	156	-6-18	3-67	Bedhia	35
2 8	2 8	2 8	769	735	...	181	215	125	930	1,075	...	...	...	...	7-07	...	Badroli Khurad	36
2 8	2 8	2 8	431	798	...	17	38	18	449	845	...	52	2	54	23-54	7-99	Bholidra	37
2 8	2 8	2 8	722	1,435	...	193	404	153	915	2,047	...	47	2	49	11-31	2-66	Bodidra	38
2 8	2 8	2 8	1,231	1,772	...	343	593	298	1,549	2,663	...	...	...	...	2-23	...	Kanod	39
2 8	2 8	2 8	578	1,159	...	9	19	7	587	1,185	...	61	1	62	26-74	6-63	Mokal	40
2 8	2 8	2 8	480	1,031	...	64	135	44	544	1,210	...	45	6	51	17-42	4-95	Narandagin Muvadu.	41
2 8	2 8	2 8	1,308	1,667	...	559	1,056	484	1,867	3,407	...	...	...	...	10-08	...	Pingli	42
2 8	2 8	2 8	1,021	2,160	...	138	290	119	1,759	3,568	...	40	4	44	17-76	1-45	Vyasda	43
...	...	...	8,706	14,221	...	2,314	4,367	1,923	11,020	20,510	...	572	92	464	8-39	2-45	Total.	
2 8	2 8	2 8	1,067	1,590	...	116	220	105	1,273	1,885	...	31	...	31	51-12	2-48	Ghusar	44
2 0	2 0	2 0	934	270	...	132	171	76	966	517	...	8	...	8	0-78	1-56	Chinnapura	45
2 0	2 0	2 0	567	451	...	19	32	9	286	492	...	...	...	...	29-48	...	Kalantra	46
2 0	2 0	2 0	854	633	...	80	115	46	434	694	...	...	...	...	20-70	...	Nadarkha	47
...	...	...	955	1,354	...	231	319	131	1,186	1,709	...	9	...	8	16-09	1-56	Total.	
2 0	2 0	2 0	1,272	1,558	...	295	413	179	1,567	2,160	...	...	...	...	0-23	...	Adadra	48
2 0	2 0	2 0	728	812	...	138	193	80	996	1,065	...	...	...	...	4-23	...	Bhukhi	49
2 0	2 0	2 0	669	923	...	90	26	9	689	959	...	...	...	...	29-81	...	Paruna	50
2 0	2 0	2 0	183	240	...	2	3	1	185	244	...	...	...	...	41-04	...	Phansi	51
...	...	...	2,912	3,533	...	456	635	270	3,267	4,447	...	...	...	...	8-28	...	Total.	
2 0	2 0	2 0	837	1,066	...	215	253	126	1,052	1,575	...	...	...	...	25-29	...	Chalali	52
2 0	2 0	2 0	237	341	...	6	10	4	243	355	...	...	...	...	57-08	...	Gajapura	53
2 0	2 0	2 0	1,008	1,635	...	35	65	28	1,134	1,723	...	...	...	...	56-07	...	Kahanpur	54
2 0	2 0	2 0	1,549	1,630	...	19	30	11	1,569	1,671	...	...	...	...	58-09	...	Karoli	55
2 0	...	...	493	492	...	...	...	...	492	492	...	...	...	...	60-26	...	Rinchhia	56
2 0	2 0	2 0	307	313	...	67	137	33	374	518	...	...	...	...	41-71	...	Royan	57
...	...	...	4,518	5,507	...	345	625	197	4,863	6,329	...	...	...	...	45-74	...	Total.	
2 0	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hanmantia	58
2 0	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Navagam	59
...	...	...	42,968	92,819	...	7,422	14,479	6,715	55,697	1,14,013	...	6,195	795	6,991	17-87	7-23	Grand Total.	

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Kalol Taluka, Panch Mahals District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1913-14.	Year 1916-17.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group I-A (Old Government group I).</i>											
1	Kalol	4,446	4,482	4,745	.....	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	4,446	4,482	4,745	.....	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Group I-B (Old Government group II).</i>											
2	Alwa	633	923	952	87	87	87	87	86	86	
3	Anidra	68	43	53	145	148	143	143	143	144	
4	Bhadroli Bujrag	367	492	603	81	21	21	21	21	21	
5	Boru	458	433	415	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	Delol	2,415	2,539	2,808	70	23	23	23	23	23	
7	Derol	1,466	1,687	2,188	19	15	15	15	15	20	
8	Jantral	1,413	1,169	1,233	61	59	60	60	59	55	
9	Jeli	119	188	225	75	72	72	72	72	72	
10	Jetpur	119	158	226	54	52	54	54	55	54	
11	Jhardka	183	169	200	5	2	3	3	3	3	
12	Kandach Vanta	.....	83	.....	3	5	3	3	3	3	
13	Kanetla	266	379	437	24	23	21	21	21	21	
14	Kalol	433	447	534	31	31	30	30	30	20	
15	Khandeval	333	474	458	2	2	2	2	2	2	
16	Malav	1,875	1,853	2,022	13	10	10	9	9	9	
17	Nevaria	77	101	122	255	520	503	485	485	441	
18	Palasa	542	597	634	3	3	3	3	3	3	
19	Sama	473	522	643	69	61	61	61	53	43	
20	Samaldevi	470	632	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Tarvada	131	143	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Utredia	269	299	221	7	7	10	10	7	7	
23	Vejalpur	2,417	2,313	2,524	123	109	109	109	105	105	
	Total	14,622	15,853	17,967	1,377	1,251	1,237	1,212	1,197	1,147	
<i>Group I-B (Mehwasht) Old group II.</i>											
24	Vintol	216	260	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	216	260	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group I-B (Old Talukdari group II).</i>											
25	Eral	1,171	1,271	1,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,171	1,271	1,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II-A (Old group III) Government.</i>											
26	Ambala	214	263	305	12	12	12	12	12	12	
27	Choradungri	104	140	168	9	9	6	6	6	6	
28	Karada	234	259	233	244	241	233	233	233	203	
29	Khadki	524	645	722	64	63	63	63	63	63	
30	Mharsalia	450	558	624	14	10	10	10	10	10	
31	Neda	558	362	340	102	107	100	95	94	94	
32	Sansoli	978	1,171	1,314	7	7	7	7	7	7	
33	Satamna	316	422	452	192	161	133	132	13	132	
	Total	3,436	3,833	4,316	645	610	564	552	552	522	

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1913-14.	Year 1916-17.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group II-A (Old Mehwashi group III).</i>											
84	Ambalann Muvadu ...	226	229	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Behdia ...	1,902	2,058	2,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Bhadrolli Khuras ...	292	355	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Bheldra ...	144	189	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Bodidra ...	228	330	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Kanod ...	904	902	1,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Mokal ...	728	854	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Naranpaginn Muvadu ...	374	344	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Pingli ...	1,205	1,312	1,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Vyasda ...	546	1,111	1,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,848	7,608	8,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II-B (Old Government group IV).</i>											
44	Ghusar ...	49	526	559	48	48	40	40	28	28	.....
	Total ...	490	526	559	48	48	40	40	28	28	.....
<i>Group III-A (Old Government group IV).</i>											
45	Chinnapura ...	18	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Kalantra ...	155	239	235	65	33	33	33	33	33	.....
47	Nadarkha ...	177	215	230	18	16	16	16	16	16	.....
	Total ...	350	469	490	83	49	40	49	40	49	.....
<i>Group III-A (Old Mehwashi group IV).</i>											
48	Adodra ...	1,064	1,389	1,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Bhukhl ...	376	441	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Paruna ...	175	230	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Phansi ...	79	116	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,694	2,885	2,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III-B (Old Mehwashi group V).</i>											
52	Chalali ...	490	712	851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Gajapura ...	92	66	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Kahanpur ...	766	875	1,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Karoli ...	927	1,297	1,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Rinchhia ...	262	313	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Royan ...	35	71	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,642	3,334	4,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III-B (Old Government group V).</i>											
58	Hanmantia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Navagam ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total ...	36,746	40,85	45,435	2,454	1,959	1,891	1,861	1,231	1,753	.....

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX N.

1. Selection No. D-IV New Series regarding Revision Settlement of 37 Government, 21 Mehvasi and 1 Talukdari village of the Kalol Taluka.

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

Godhra, 24th July 1924.

From—W. C. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals;

To—The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Braham's Settlement Report for Kalol Taluka.

2. Kalol like Halol has gone ahead as shown in the Director of Agriculture's Decennial Review.

3. It will be seen that there is a very justifiable clamour for more land while 75 per cent. khatas are under 5 acres and 18 per cent. between 5 to 15 acres.

4. Irrigation is too much of a bother to people, who get a good return from cotton and ground-nut.

5. There is a theory that a high assessment enforces energy and makes an agriculturist get everything he can out of his holding, but this will only come after bitter experience of forfeiture and predicates a people capable of real hard work, like the born farmer, *i.e.*, Patidar or Mali. Picking cotton provides a good income to the petty allotment holder.

6. Mr. Braham's paragraphs 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 60 reveal rather a chaotic state of affairs.

7. There is obviously in a Taluka 8 miles by 16 not room for so many groups and I agree with Mr. Braham that they can be amalgamated.

8. Rates could really be doubled as he remarks.

9. Mr. Braham's paragraph 57: I think the 3 villages should go up along with Vyasda as proposed in 1872.

Paragraphs 60 and 61.—There is no reason why Government, *i.e.*, the public should be deprived of legitimate revenue, because the people are too lazy to use the natural advantages of the land.

Paragraph 64.—The people of Malav complained to me of this double impost, which is unjust and should be discontinued.

The agriculturists of Malav also feel it a grievance that they are being charged a separate irrigation rate in addition to the rice water rate. The Irrigation Department whom I consulted suggest that in this village the rice water rate may be abolished for the land under command of the Irrigation Tanks and only dry-crop rate charged on this land. The Irrigation Department will then charge the irrigation rate under the rules. This question is being discussed in a separate correspondence and if necessary will be reported for orders.

10. The enhancements which Mr. Braham proposes are quite moderate and sound and I recommend that the rates proposed may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years unless Government are prepared to introduce a 20 years period on principle.

Your most obedient servant,
W. T. OWEN.

Below Panch Mahals Collector's No. S.R.V.—32 of 24th July 1924.

- No. S.T.—357.

Poona, 10th December 1924.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.

2. There has been a big increase in population, cultivation, cattle, and other resources, in land under cultivation and the quality of crops grown. Bajri and coarse grains have given place to cotton, ground-nuts and fruit. Rice still holds its own fairly. The increase in cotton and ground-nut is astonishing, no doubt due to the efforts of the Agricultural Department, and the increase in civilization of the area points to the fact that Kalol has gone even ahead of Halol, and we have not here to deal with backward tracts of jungle to which ordinary laws of economics do not apply. I am very surprised to hear that rice is grown broad-cast on an annual kharif rainfall of 24 inches. It is not likely to be very superior rice; and indeed we find later on in paragraph 36 that the rent of jirayat-land is in many cases often a great deal higher than that of rice land, which is not surprising under these circumstances. There is still waste land largely due to the fallacy of reserving land for grazing (discussed in Halol). But in the Mehvasi area there seems to have been an enormous expansion of cultivation since 1888.

3. *Paragraph 22.*—Here the same investigation as in Halol greatly modifies the figures previously accepted. It discloses that nearly half the taluka is actually cultivated by tenants, that is to say, held by landlords who do not cultivate but who pay the assessment out of the rent they receive without toiling. The fact that the proportion in Kalol is much higher than in Halol may be taken as a certain indication of the progress of civilization and increase of prosperity. The increase in cattle is enormous, except in the case of sheep and goats, where I think the figures may plainly be suspected. There is one bullock to less than 4 acres of land under cultivation which is a far higher proportion, nearly 5 times as many as may be found anywhere in the Deccan.

4. Turning to the sale of land we find that there is not one village in which the assessment takes more than half the rent. There has been great expansion in values since the last revision, and if we confine ourselves to the 33 per cent. limit we shall unquestionably be making a real demand upon the net rental of far less burden than was formerly made, and we shall certainly be taking less than half net assets. The sale prices of the last revision show an average of 69 per acre; the rates now average 146 which is more than double. Since the number of occupied acres is 51,551, the capital value of the untaxed rent at the last revision was 35½ lakhs; now it is 75½ lakhs, that is to say it has approximately doubled. The population is inside 50,000 of which the agricultural population is less than 40,000. Thus if all the land is equally divided among the agricultural population, each single head (man, woman and child) would own a capital value of Rs. 200 in unearned rents corresponding to a minimum annual return of Rs. 12 a head in the form of unearned rental only. I do not argue by any means that agricultural population really enjoys the whole of this income, because many have sold or mortgaged it "in anticipation," in which case they have eaten the capital value and have not now got the income; nor do I suppose that the benefit is evenly distributed. But during the last settlement period the capital value of the holdings of every rayat has increased by more than *Rs. 100 per head* of all the agricultural population.

5. There has been such a great increase in values and rents that the dry-crop can stand almost any increase up to doubling the rates without giving rise to any discussion as to its ability. The kyari land is not quite so heavily underassessed as the dry-crop, but even here there is hardly in all the groups a village indicating over-assessment. Group IV is the most lightly assessed and therefore should be the most substantially raised. It is clear that the rice land should not be raised quite as much as the dry-crop.

6. I also agree that the sub-soil water rates must be assessed as in the rest of Gujarat. We cannot have Kalol almost the only taluka in Gujarat which has not been so examined. There has been 44 per cent. increase of irrigation wells, and not one of these is taxed even by that small addition for pre-existing facilities implied in the sub-soil rates. Any increase of assessment by this imposition of sub-soil chad would not be subject to the 33 per cent. limit.

7. *Paragraphs 63 and 64.*—The special water rates should be abolished and the assessment should be made, like that in Halol, at twice the soil rate. This will make that decrease which the rice statistics indicate is necessary and will give the reduction required in the case of the 4 villages and more.

8. I accept Mr. Braham's grouping and rates which I think are fully justified by the statistics. As to the 3 villages in paragraph 57, I cannot form so good an opinion as the Collector and since he inclines to the view that they should be raised I add my vote to his. This would be my only modification in the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals. The increase in Group IV and V is the most heavy. But these groups have in the past been plainly underassessed. If the increase seems excessive and it be desired to keep the interval between the new Group III the same as between new Group I and II, I would pitch the rate for new Group III at Rs. 1/12.

9. *Paragraph 43* of the report gives a curious instance of disregard of orders. Three villages were actually put in a lower group, and one would, therefore, expect that they should show better statistics. We do not appear to have got statistics for any of them. Possibly Mr. Braham had not discovered the error until he had finished his investigation into land values, otherwise he ought to have selected at least one of these villages for special scrutiny.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S. T. 357,
dated 10th/20th December 1924 re : re-revision Settlement Report of Kalol
Taluka, Panch Mahals District.*

No. S. R. V. 71.

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. 1.,
8th May 1925.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

As I have not visited the Taluka and the area is small and compact my remarks will be very short.

2. It is shown beyond all doubt that this Taluka is prosperous and lightly assessed. The maximum admissible increase in assessment will not approach the level which the statistics of sales and rents would justify.

I have no hesitation in accepting the unanimous verdict of the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner that the proposed increase is fully justified.

3. The grouping proposed by Mr. Braham has rightly aimed at simplification. In a taluka of this size there is no need for 5 groups.

4. The only change suggested is that 3 villages (Adadra, Bhukhi and Phansi) should be raised from new Group III to Group II. No particular reasons are given by the Collector for this proposal. As the increase in dry crop rate proposed by Mr. Braham in these is 33 per cent. I think it is unnecessary to make any change in his proposed grouping.

5. I accept Mr. Braham's proposal to abolish dhekudiat rate in Malav.

6. I also agree that subsoil water rates must be imposed here as in other talukas of the District.

7. The Settlement Commissioner has remarked that the increase is heaviest in Group III and suggests that if the increase is thought to be too heavy the rate in Group III could be Re. 1-12-0 instead of Rs. 2-0-0. I do not think the increase is so severe and admittedly Group III is very lightly assessed.

8. Rice lands may be dealt with as proposed by the Settlement Officer.

9. I therefore accept Mr. Braham's proposals as they stand and recommend that they be sanctioned.

J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Revision Settlement.

Kalol Taluka, district Panch Mahals.

Second and third—of certain villages in,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3879/24.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. S.R.V.-71 dated 8th May 1925—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the second and third revision settlement of one talukdari, 37 Government and 21 Mehvasi villages of the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto :—

*Letter from Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals, No. S.T. dated 3rd July 1924.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals No. S.R.V.-32 dated 24th July 1924.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-357 dated 10th December 1924.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 59 villages (37 Government, 21 Mehvasi and one talukdari) of the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals District.

2. The distinguishing feature of this taluka is that it has not only enjoyed the same rates of assessment for more than fifty years without increase of any kind, but that in the course of this long period it has also received the benefit of several small concessions. Its economic condition has been considerably improved by the advent of the railway. The population has increased, the number of cattle has also increased, the area under cultivation has expanded, and more valuable crops, such as cotton and groundnuts, have been introduced. The decisive factors, however, which justify an increase in the maximum rates are prices, sale values and rental, which, as shown by the settlement officer, have risen appreciably during the period of the last settlement.

3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer is approved.

4. The following rates proposed by the settlement officer for dry-crop, rice-soil and rice-water are sanctioned :—

Group	Dry-crop	Rice-soil	Rice-water	Combined rice rates
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	3 4	3 4	3 4	6 8
II	2 8	2 8	2 8	5 0
III	2 0	2 0	2 0	4 0

5. The proposal to impose a sub-soil water rate is sanctioned, as recommended by the settlement officer and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

6. The dhekudiat rate in the village of Malar should be abolished as recommended.

7. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. 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. 3879/24, R. D., dated the 5th July 1926.

To

*The Commissioner, N. D.,
*The Collector of the Panch Mahals,
*The Commissioner of Settlements,

*The Accountant General,
*The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

*With an 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.

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied land,

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop		Rice		Garden			Total				
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I</i>			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.
1	Kalol	I	8 0 0	8 8 0 0 W 5 0 0	..	1,442	3,535	2 7 3	69	367	5 5 1	..	..	..	1,511	3,908	2 9 4
2	Aiwa	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	2,350	3,529	1 8 0	227	868	3 13 2	..	..	..	2,577	4,397	1 11 4
3	Anidra	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	661	1,077	1 10 1	80	108	3 6 1	..	..	..	691	1,150	1 11 4
4	Bhādroli Bujrag.	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 6 0 0	..	1,175	1,551	1 9 2	117	433	3 11 3	..	..	..	1,292	2,284	1 12 3
5	Boru	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	621	1,209	1 15 2	70	269	3 13 6	..	..	..	691	1,478	2 2 3
6	Delol	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	2,438	5,244	2 1 9	402	1,755	4 5 11	..	..	..	2,890	7,000	2 6 9
7	Derol	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	1,353	2,752	2 0 7	66	292	3 15 6	..	..	..	1,419	3,014	2 2 0
8	Jaural	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	1,277	2,369	1 11 6	128	431	3 5 11	..	..	..	1,505	2,800	1 13 9
9	Jell	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 5 0 0	..	1,074	1,585	1 9 1	75	232	3 2 10	..	..	..	1,147	1,917	1 10 9
10	Jetpur	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	913	1,511	1 12 3	70	306	4 5 11	..	..	..	983	1,917	1 15 1
11	Jardka	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	257	414	1 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	414	1 9 9
12	Kandaoh Vanta...	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 5 0 0	..	68	135	2 2 3	40	159	3 15 7	..	..	..	108	292	2 13 8
13	Kanotia	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	391	790	2 0 4	45	171	3 12 10	..	..	..	436	891	2 3 3
14	Katol	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	..	895	1,448	1 9 11	91	355	4 0 2	..	..	..	966	1,813	1 13 5
15	Khandeval	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 6 0 0	..	214	413	1 14 11	63	215	3 6 7	..	..	..	277	628	2 4 3
16	Malav	II	2 8 0	5 2 8 0 W 9 0 0	..	1,149	1,642	1 6 10	577	3,795	6 9 3	..	..	..	1,726	5,439	3 2 5

APPENDIX L

Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals District

A.—Due to subsoil.
B.—Due to distance scale.
C.—Due to rates.

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop 10	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I		
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,377	4,468	3 8 10	89 65	311 277	4 8 1 4 4 2	...	...	...	1,511	5,051	3 5 6	A 15-68 B 6-48 C 7-09 + 22-46	Kalol	1
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,671	4,013	2 5 5	227 679	622 1,946	4 1 0 3 13 1	...	...	...	2,577	6,580	2 10 9	A 20-55 B 12-64 C 23-08 + 56-47	Alwa	2
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	654	1,468	2 3 11	80 7	118 23	3 13 10 3 4 7	...	...	...	691	1,607	2 5 3	A 14-23 B -8-18 C 30-12 + 35-19	Anidra	3
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,122	3,931	2 14 1	117 53	512 188	4 6 0 3 8 9	...	...	...	1,292	3,931	3 0 8	A 20-75 B 25-37 C 24-79 + 72-11	Bhadrolli Bujrag	4
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	595	1,533	2 15 4	70 66	341 296	4 13 11 3 7 1	...	...	...	691	2,220	3 3 5	A 26-53 B -1-69 C 25-36 + 50-20	Boru	5
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	2,368	7,206	3 0 8	402 120	1,597 424	3 15 7 3 8 6	...	...	...	2,800	9,229	3 3 1	A 11-88 B 0-0 C 19-98 + 31-84	Delol	6
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,266	4,402	3 7 9	66 87	277 353	4 8 2 4 0 9	...	...	...	1,419	5,037	3 8 10	A 27-87 B 11-14 C 28-11 + 67-12	Derol	7
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,329	3,682	2 14 9	128 48	531 160	4 2 4 3 5 4	...	...	...	1,506	4,673	3 0 7	A 19-50 B 21-65 C 22-17 + 63-32	Jantral	8
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	956	2,346	2 7 8	73 118	251 367	3 7 0 3 1 9	...	...	...	1,147	2,964	2 9 4	A 8-35 B 18-74 C 27-53 + 54-62	Jell	9
4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	891	2,325	2 9 9	70 22	301 75	4 4 10 3 6 7	...	...	...	983	2,701	2 12 0	A 17-97 B -2-06 C 26-48 + 40-89	Jetpur	10
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	254	644	2 8 7	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	257	683	2 8 8	A 18-84 B 5-64 C 33-25 + 57-73	Jardka	11
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	44	141	3 3 3	40 19	174 68	4 5 7 3 9 3	...	...	...	103	333	3 11 6	A 21-43 B -9-34 C 18-18 + 30-27	Kandaoh Vanta	12
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	375	997	2 10 6	45 16	144 47	3 3 2 2 15 0	...	...	...	436	1,128	2 11 7	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 23-62 + 23-62	Kanetia	13
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	859	2,579	3 0 0	91 36	396 130	4 5 8 3 9 9	...	...	...	956	3,105	3 2 5	A 23-73 B 23-74 C 23-80 + 71-26	Katol	14
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	207	323	3 0 2	62 7	225 24	3 9 2 3 6 10	...	...	...	277	872	3 2 4	A 16-24 B 1-00 C 20-71 + 22-65	Khandeval	15
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,021	2,360	2 14 8	277 128	2,760 402	4 12 8 3 2 3	...	...	...	1,726	6,142	3 8 11	A 8-20 B 16-91 C -12-19 + 12-95	Malav	16

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres		
17	Nevaria	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	1,158	1,665	1 7 0	62	250	4 0 6	...	...	...	1,290	1,916	1 9 1
18	Palasa	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	605	1,194	1 15 7	7	25	3 9 2	...	...	...	619	1,219	1 15 10
19	Sama	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 6 0 0	...	982	1,723	1 12 2	208	770	3 11 3	...	...	...	1,190	2,408	2 1 7
20	Samal Devi	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	634	1,184	1 14 2	70	278	3 15 6	...	...	...	704	1,472	2 1 5
21	Tarwada	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	431	894	2 1 2	24	95	3 15 4	...	...	...	455	989	2 2 9
22	Utredia	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	515	1,013	1 15 6	14	63	4 8 0	...	...	...	529	1,076	2 0 6
23	Vejalpur	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	1,460	1,922	1 5 1	390	940	2 13 7	...	...	...	1,790	2,862	1 9 7
24	Vintoj (Mehvasi)	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	888	1,064	1 1 11	5	23	4 9 7	...	...	...	893	1,087	1 2 3
25	Eral (Talukdari)	II	2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 6 0 0	...	2,057	3,383	1 10 4	290 N 16	1,141 35	3 14 11 2 3 0	...	...	...	2,363	4,559	1 14 10
25	Total of Group I	...	.....	...	...	25,215	43,761	1 11 9	3,078 N 16	13,818 35	4 5 3 2 3 0	...	...	...	28,247	57,114	2 0 3
<i>Group II</i>																	
26	Ambala	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	523	459	1 6 9	8	29	3 10 0	...	...	...	331	488	1 7 7
27	Chora Dungari	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	186	257	1 4 9	57	187	3 5 6	...	...	...	255	444	1 11 10
28	Karada	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	892	961	1 1 3	127	364	2 13 10	...	...	...	1,009	1,515	1 4 10
29	Khadaki	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	903	1,334	1 7 8	204	730	2 9 2	...	...	...	1,107	2,064	1 13 10
30	Kharsalia	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	666	987	1 7 9	125	539	3 7 8	...	...	...	821	1,536	1 13 9
31	Nesada	III	2 0 0	2 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	606	826	1 5 10	129	456	3 5 8	...	...	...	745	1,282	1 11 9

PPENDIX L—contd.

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,153	2,058	1 12 8	62 5	217 16	3 8 0 3 8 2	...	...	...	1,220	2,288	1 14 0	A 0-0 B -8-63 C 28-00	Nevaria	17
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	609	1,503	2 10 8	7 2	22 5	3 2 8 2 8 0	...	...	...	612	1,520	2 10 7	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 33-72	Palasa	18
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	946	2,721	2 14 0	208 36	896 106	4 4 11 2 15 1	...	...	...	1,190	3,722	3 2 1	A 18-05 B 16-64 C 19-35	Sama	19
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	595	1,966	3 4 10	70 89	293 153	4 3 0 3 14 9	...	...	...	704	2,412	3 6 10	A 24-66 B 16-77 C 22-43	Samal Devi	20
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	421	1,195	2 13 5	24 10	92 35	3 13 4 3 8 0	...	...	...	455	1,312	2 14 6	A 18-61 B -17-44 C 22-50	Tarwada	21
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	484	1,228	2 8 7	14 21	56 24	4 0 0 3 0 6	...	...	...	522	1,378	2 9 8	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 22-07	Utredia	22
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	1,296	2,991	2 4 11	330 164	1,317 441	3 15 10 2 11 0	...	...	...	1,720	4,747	2 10 5	A 11-52 B 41-44 C 12-26	Vejalpur	23
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	873	1,320	1 8 4	6 14	21 24	3 8 0 3 6 10	...	...	...	893	1,385	1 8 9	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 27-41	Vinto (Mehvasi)	24
8 4 0	8 8 4 0 W 8 4 0	...	2,027	4,412	2 2 4	220 16	1,061 46	3 10 6 2 14 0	...	...	...	2,363	6,526	2 5 5	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 21-21	Eral (Talukdar)	25
.....	..	..	22,257	62,326	2 10 0	3,072 1,611	12,233 6,718	4 2 8 3 2 6	...	...	...	22,247	80,947	2 13 10	A 13-45 B 9-24 C 18-33	Total of Group I.	25
Group II																	
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	206	655	2 2 8	8 17	26 43	3 4 0 2 8 6	...	...	...	231	724	2 3 0	A 7-52 B 15-22 C 24-00	Ambala	26
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	162	222	1 10 11	57 36	153 68	2 10 11 1 14 8	...	...	...	256	604	1 15 8	A 0-0 B 9-63 C 8-52	Chora Dungari	27
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	203	1,222	1 8 8	127 72	520 153	2 12 8 2 0 0	...	...	...	1,002	1,756	1 11 10	A 0-0 B 12-52 C 13-52	Karada	28
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	281	1,222	2 8 0	204 22	610 68	2 15 10 2 13 10	...	...	...	1,107	2,601	2 5 7	A 11-42 B 3-20 C 10-74	Khadaki	29
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	615	1,224	2 1 8	155 51	422 127	2 2 8 2 7 10	...	...	...	621	1,910	2 5 3	A 6-22 B 6-73 C 12-14	Kharsalia	30
2 8 0	2 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	204	1,022	1 11 8	122 2	342 2	2 7 4 1 8 0	...	...	...	245	1,221	1 12 8	A 0-0 B -8-25 C 12-24	Nesada	31

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
32	Sansoli ...	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	1,042	1,661	1 9 8	102	239	2 13 4	...	...	...	1,144	1,950	1 11
33	Satamana ...	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	1,295	1,822	1 6 6	106	877	2 7 10	...	...	...	1,403	2,199	1 9
34	A m b a l a n u Muvadu (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	181	322	1 12 6	5	17	2 6 4	...	...	...	196	339	1 18
35	Redia wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	1,469	1,471	1 0 0	321	2,940	2 9 4	...	...	...	2,920	4,411	1 14 1
36	Bhadrol Khurad (Mehwash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	769	568	0 12 2	181	422	2 10 2	...	...	...	980	1,010	1 1
37	Bhelidra (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	435	638	1 7 6	17	66	2 4 8	...	...	...	452	694	1 8
38	Bodidra (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	723	1,190	1 10 4	193	712	2 11 0	...	...	...	916	1,902	2 1
39	Kanod (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	1,205	1,426	1 2 11	346	1,208	2 7 7	...	...	...	1,558	2,634	1 11 4
40	Mokal (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 5 0 0	...	582	932	1 9 7	8	28	2 8 0	...	...	...	560	980	1 10 6
41	Nara n p a g i n u Muvadu (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 6 0 0	...	533	880	1 10 2	64	215	2 5 9	...	...	...	602	1,095	1 12 1
42	Pingali (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 4 0 0	...	1,386	1,552	1 1 11	559	1,619	2 14 4	...	...	...	1,945	3,171	1 10 1
43	Vyasda (Meh- wash).)	III	2 0 0	S 2 0 0 W 7 0 0	...	1,629	2,522	1 8 10	188	548	2 15 6	...	...	...	1,765	3,076	1 11 10
44	Ghusar ...	IV	1 8 0	S 1 8 0 W 5 0 0	...	1,069	938	0 12 10	118	345	2 14 2	...	...	...	1,201	1,283	1 1 1
19	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	15,914	20,769	1 4 10	8,332	11,091	2 5 3	...	...	...	19,245	31,853	1 1 1
	<i>Group III</i>																
45	Ohimanapura ...	IV	1 8 0	S 1 8 0 W 5 0 0	...	243	214	0 12 10	132	317	2 6 5	...	...	...	280	531	2 6 4
46	Kalantra ...	IV	1 8 0	S 1 8 0 W 5 0 0	...	380	355	0 14 11	19	47	2 7 7	...	...	...	399	402	2 0 2

APPENDIX L—contd.

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group II—contd.		
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	871	1,768	2 0 4 0	102 171	279 459	1 11 10 2 9 1	...	...	...	1,144	2,476	2 2 6	A 7-13 B -2-04 C 21-88	Fansoli	32
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	1,178	2,860	2 0 2 0	108 122	326 253	3 0 7 2 1 2	...	...	...	1,403	2,941	2 1 8	A 5-18 B 11-33 C 17-23	Satamana	33
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	173	460	2 10 7 0	5 8	18 24	3 9 7 3 0 0	...	...	...	186	502	2 11 2	A 17-09 B 8-14 C 23-26	A m b a l a n u Muvadu (Meh- washi).	34
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	1,228	2,031	1 8 10 0	621 141	2,494 252	3 0 7 1 18 9	...	...	...	2,220	4,217	2 1 8	A 4-57 B 10-71 C -0-18	Bedia (Mehwashi).	35
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	857	740	1 2 0 0	161 112	447 186	2 12 6 1 7 7	...	...	...	930	1,252	1 7 2	A 0-0 B 26-79 C 7-7	Bhadroli Khured (Mehwashi).	36
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	415	987	2 4 0 0	17 19	49 47	2 14 1 2 7 7	...	...	...	452	1,032	2 4 6	A 0-22 B 16-09 C 23-54	Bhelidra (Meh- washi).	37
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	654	1,430	2 3 0 0	193 69	569 149	2 15 2 2 2 7	...	...	...	916	2,148	2 5 6	A 2-21 B 0-0 C 9-74	Bodidra (Meh- washi).	38
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	1,108	1,768	1 2 6 0	348 99	971 172	2 11 6 1 11 10	...	...	...	1,558	2,201	1 12 11	A 0-0 B 7-21 C 2-23	Kanod (Meh- washi).	39
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	656	1,238	2 8 7 0	8 26	27 68	3 6 0 2 9 10	...	...	...	590	1,232	2 4 2	A 8-44 B 3-57 C 26-74	Mokal (Meh- washi).	40
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	482	1,006	2 1 0 0	64 50	185 182	2 14 2 2 10 3	...	...	...	602	1,222	2 2 2	A 5 66 B 2-32 C 17-48	Nara n p a g i n u Muvadu (Meh- washi).	41
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	1,201	2,112	1 10 2 0	552 95	1,610 196	2 14 1 2 1 0	...	...	...	1,945	3,024	2 0 3	A 0-0 B 13-57 C 10-08	Pingali (Meh- washi).	42
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	1,479	2,600	1 15 2 0	182 149	412 241	2 15 11 2 4 7	...	...	...	1,755	3,244	2 1 0	A 1-69 B 0-0 C 16-78	Vyasda (Meh- washi).	43
2 8 0	8 2 8 0 W 2 8 0	...	992	1,222	1 12 7 0	112 91	252 186	2 0 7 2 0 8	...	...	...	1,201	2,276	1 15 2	A 3-28 B 20-02 C 51-12	Ghusar	44
.....	...	...	14,555	27,022	1 12 8 0	2,212 1,552	2,727 2,606	2 14 2	...	...	...	12,245	29,646	2 1 0	A 2-21 B 9-55 C 10-2	Total of Group II	19
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	199	227	1 2 2 0	122 50	249 71	1 14 2 1 6 2	...	...	...	220	547	1 7 0	A 2-07 B 0-0 C 0-24	Chimanapura	45
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	254	441	1 2 11 0	19 22	40 22	2 1 2 1 7 2	...	...	...	220	512	1 4 10	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 20-10	Kalantra	46

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
47	Nadarkha ...	IV	1 8 0	S1 8 0 W 6 0 0	...	398	438	1 1 10	81	908	2 7 11	...	...	...	474	640	1 5 7
48	Navagam ...	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 0 0 0	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Hannantia ...	V	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Adadra (Mehwashhi).	IV	1 8 0	S1 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	1,396	1,199	0 14 10	295	988	3 5 7	...	...	...	1,591	2,187	1 6 0
51	Bhukhi (Mehwashhi).	IV	1 8 0	S1 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	790	621	0 12 6	139	432	2 1 9	...	...	...	998	1,063	1 2 2
52	Paruna (Mehwashhi).	IV	1 8 0	S1 8 0 W 5 0 0	...	725	746	1 0 5	16	40	2 8 0	..	...	...	741	786	1 0 11
53	Phansi (Mehwashhi).	IV	1 8 0	S1 8 0 W 7 0 0	...	198	174	0 12 6	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	200	181	0 14 6
54	Chalali (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 6 0 0	...	806	644	0 12 10	215	608	2 13 2	...	...	...	1,021	1,962	1 3 7
55	Gajapura (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 4 0 0	...	237	214	0 14 3	6	13	2 2 6	...	...	...	243	227	0 15 1
56	Kahanpur (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 4 0 0	...	1,104	1,033	0 15 0	38	67	2 4 8	...	...	...	1,143	1,190	0 15 8
57	Karoli (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 4 0 0	...	1,549	1,023	0 10 7	19	40	2 1 8	...	...	...	1,568	1,068	0 10 10
58	Rinbhia (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0	...	505	319	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	319	0 10 1
59	Royan (Mehwashhi).	V	1 4 0	S1 4 0 W 4 0 0	...	317	223	0 11 1	67	151	2 4 1	...	...	...	384	373	0 15 6
15	Total of Group III.	...	.....	...	...	8,548	7,202	0 13 6	1,029	2,929	2 13 7	...	...	...	9,577	10,134	1 0 11
59	Grand Total ...	...	.....	...	...	49,615	71,725	1 7 10	7,439 N 16	27,341 35	3 10 10 2 3 0	...	...	...	57,070	99,101	1 11 9

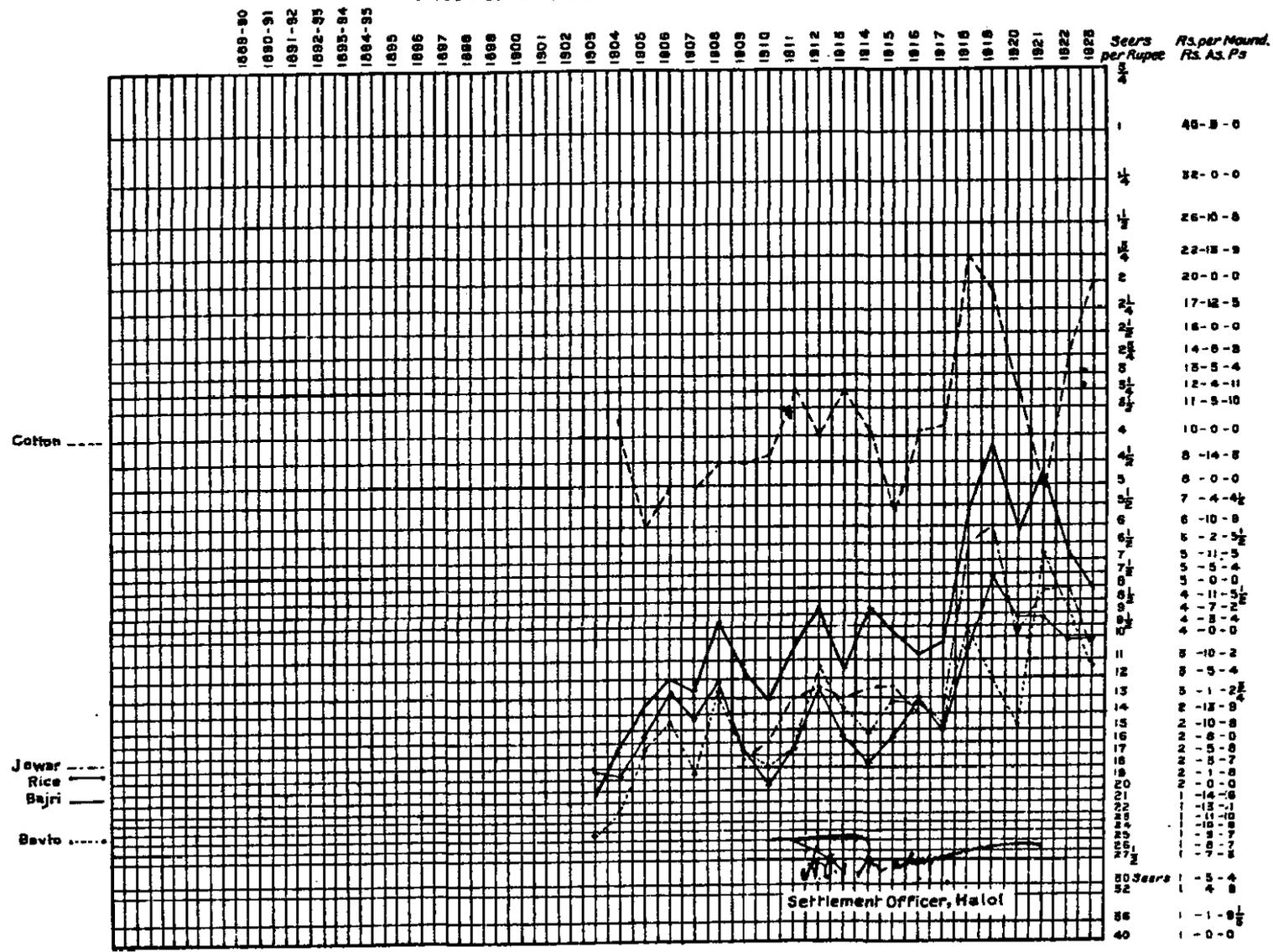
APPENDIX L—concl'd.

By Revision Settlement																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	No. Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Rs.	Group III—contd.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	346	523	1 8 2 0	81 47	170 85	2 1 7 1 12 8	...	...	...	474	775	1 10 2	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 21-09 + 21-09	Nadarkha	47
2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Navagam	48
2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hannantfa	49
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	1,142	1,571	1 8 0 0	205 164	695 336	3 5 8 1 8 8	...	...	...	1,591	2,502	1 9 2	A 0-0 B 14-63 C 0-23 + 14-40	Adadra (Mehwashhi).	50
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	668	800	1 8 1 0	139 122	332 181	2 6 2 1 7 8	...	...	...	929	1,313	1 6 7	A 0-0 B 20-49 C 4-23 + 24-69	Bhukhi (Mehwashhi).	51
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	661	908	1 6 0 0	16 54	24 94	2 2 1 1 7 6	...	...	...	741	1,035	1 6 4	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 31-81 + 31-81	Paruna (Mehwashhi).	52
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	198	239	1 8 4 0	8 0	5 0	2 8 0 ...	...	...	...	200	244	1 8 6	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 34-81 + 34-81	Phanshi (Mehwashhi).	53
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	749	972	1 4 9 0	215 57	514 88	1 14 10 1 8 8	...	...	...	1,021	1,574	1 8 9	A 0-0 B 0-43 C 25-29 + 25-73	Chalali (Mehwashhi).	54
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	280	314	1 5 10	8 7	12 12	2 0 0 1 11 5	...	...	...	243	322	1 6 3	A 0-0 B 8-18 C 07-08 + 45-60	Gajapura (Mehwashhi).	55
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	1,022	1,529	1 7 11	38 82	37 140	2 4 8 1 13 4	...	...	...	1,142	1,756	1 8 7	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 56-79 + 56-79	Kahanpur (Mehwashhi).	56
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	1,325	1,928	1 6 11	19 154	44 280	2 5 1 1 13 1	...	...	...	1,568	2,320	1 7 8	A 0-0 B 60-16 C 52-00 + 118-26	Karoli (Mehwashhi).	57
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	490	507	1 0 4	10 0	0 0	0 14 5 ...	...	...	...	605	515	1 0 4	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 61-76 + 61-76	Rinobhia (Mehwashhi).	58
2 0 0	8 2 0 0 W 2 0 0	...	312	370	1 8 0	87 0	127 7	2 0 9 1 6 6	...	...	...	384	514	1 5 5	A 0-0 B 0-0 C 37-80 + 37-80	Royan (Mehwashhi).	59
.....	...	...	7,770	10,326	1 6 8	1,029 778	2,318 1,239	2 4 1 1 9 6	...	...	...	9,547	13,954	1 7 4	A 0-10 B 12-25 C 22-54 + 37-19	Total of Group III	15
.....	...	...	45,632	90,815	2 3 0	7,440 3,948	24,879 9,553	3 5 6 2 7 11	...	...	...	57,070	1,24,547	2 5 9	A 9-03 B 8-37 C 17-27 + 35-77	Grand total	59

S. = Soil.
W. = Water.

C. D. KAVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

PRICE GRAPH - HALOL MAHAL



N.B. :- Prices are shown for one Settlement period only because the figures given in the First Revision Report for the previous Settlement are found to be unreliable.

**Erratum to the Revision Settlement Report of Halol Mahal, District
Panch Mahal**

Paragraph 19 of Settlement Officer's report.—In penultimate sentence of this paragraph for "In Shivrajpur and Bhamaria the tree growth, etc.," read "In Kanjaria and Bhamaria the tree growth, etc."

**Erratum to the Revision Settlement Report of Halol Mahal, District
Panch Mahal**

153

Paragraph 19 of Settlement Officer's report.—In penultimate sentence of this paragraph for "In Shivrajpur and Bhamaria the tree growth, etc.," read "In Kanjaria and Bhamaria the tree growth, etc."

ca 15

Letter No. S. T. dated 3rd July 1924 from H. V. Braham, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.—Submitting proposals for revision settlement of Halol Taluka, Panch Mahals District...	...	1-22	Appendix A—Rainfall	...	23-25
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Land Revenue Collections	...	42			
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Rice Rates	...	60			
Financial effect of proposals	...	61			
Period of guarantee	...	62			

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1927

No. S. T.

From

H. V. BRAHAM, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals;

To

THE COLLECTOR, PANCH MAHALS.

-3rd July 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Halol Mahal.

Previous Settlement History.

2. The following is a summary of the previous settlement history of this Mahal:—

(a) Original Settlement of 73 Khalsa villages by Mr. Beyts in 1880. Rates sanctioned for five years by Revenue Department No. 2668, dated 24th May 1880 (printed in Selection CLXX).

(b) Revision Settlement of 73 Khalsa villages by Mr. Bulkley in 1885. Original rates continued for 20 years by Revenue Department No. 3997, dated 19th May 1885 (Selection CLXX).

(c) Original Settlement of 75 Talukdari villages by Mr. Forbes in 1896. Rates sanctioned till 1905-06 by Revenue Department No. 300, dated 13th January 1897 (Selection CCCLXII).

(d) Original Settlement of 2 Talukdari and 1 Dubhagi village by Mr. Mehta in 1898. Rates sanctioned till 1905-06 by Revenue Department No. 5243, dated 28th July 1899 (Selection CCCXCIX).

(e) Revision Settlement of 77 Talukdari and 1 Dubhagi village and Second Revision Settlement of 73 Khalsa villages by Mr. Vernon in 1905. Revised rates sanctioned for 15 years by Revenue Department No. 743, dated 29th July 1907 (Selection not available) and No. 7437, dated 29th July 1907 (Selection CCCCLXXIII).

Scope of present proposals.

3. The present proposals relate to 151 villages, i.e. :—

Khalsa	...	...	73 (including seven Forest villages).
Talukdari	...	...	77
Dubhagi	...	...	1

There are also 15 Inam villages in the Mahal but as these are unsurveyed they are excluded from this report.

Area and Population.

4. The area of the whole Mahal is 262 square miles. The population in the last four census years and its density were as follows:—

Year.	Population.	No. of persons per square mile.
1891	40,741	155
1901	33,832	129
1911	46,947	179
1921	56,839	218

The following figures of population have been extracted for the 151 villages to which the present proposals relate:—

Year.	Khalsa.	Talukdari.	Total.	Percentage increase.
1901	17,483	12,115	29,598	.....
1911	23,255	18,174	41,429	40 over 1901.
1921	27,169	23,262	50,431	22 over 1911.

Of the 151 villages 9 are unpopulated, *i.e.* :—

Forest	...	...	4
Khalsa	...	..	1
Talukdari	...	...	3

A fifth Forest village, Bapotia, which in the 1921 census was shown as unpopulated, was colonised by the Forest Department later in that year.

5. I append some notes on those villages in which there is a noticeable decrease in population since 1911 :—

(1) *Champaner*.—The actual permanent population of the village including the Railway Station is about 400. The variations in the census figures depend on the number of pilgrims who happened to be present at the time of numeration.

(2) *Kherap*.—A number of Naikdas have left the village and gone to live at Vavdi where the population shows a corresponding increase.

(3) *Mandvi*.—The Patidars to whom most of the land belongs have settled in the neighbouring village of Timbi and in Dharampuri, a hamlet of Itvadi.

(4) *Nurpura* }
(5) *Rampura* }.—Two small settlements near Halol. Most of the land now belongs to outsiders and is cultivated by people of Halol.

(6) *Ranipura*.—Some Patidars from Kaira settled here about 12 years ago. But they left about two years ago, after selling their land to Halol Banias from whom they had borrowed money to develop it.

(7) *Rasulpur (Forest)*.—Decrease is due to Charans having left the village after the famine of 1911-12.

6. The percentage of the population of the whole Mahal which is classed as agriculturist and non-agriculturist is—

	1921.	Last revision (1907).
Agriculturist	... 77	69
Non-agriculturist	... 23	31

Since the last revision 7 new hamlets have been established in the villages under report. All except 1 are in Talukdari villages.

Communications.

7. The period of the expiring settlement has witnessed a very great improvement in communications :—

(a) *Roads*.—In 1905 there was not a single metalled road in the Mahal. Since then the main road from Godhra to Jambughoda and thence to Bodeli which runs across the centre of the Mahal has been metalled throughout (1911 and 1914). Further, new metalled roads were constructed in 1911 and 1913 connecting this main road with Champaner Road Station on the main B. B. & C. I. Railway line and Halol Town with Halol Station on the Shivrajpur Light Railway respectively.

(b) *Railways*.—In 1905 there was no railway within the limits of the Mahal, the nearest station being Champaner Road on the main line. But now a narrow gauge Railway has been constructed which connects Halol with Champaner Road and which runs from Halol more or less on the line of the metalled road to Shivrajpur and thence north-east through Dharia on the borders of the Mahal to Pani in the Chhota Udepur State. The number of stations on this line within the limits of the Mahal is 5, including 1 flag station. The line was originally constructed to convey the manganese ore from the mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua, taking the place of a mono-rail which used to run along the metalled road. But it is now of general utility to the inhabitants of a considerable portion of the Mahal as well as to those of the adjoining States and to the thousands of pilgrims who annually visit Champaner. The history of the construction of the line is as follows :—

Section.	Miles.	Year of opening.
Champaner Road to Shivrajpur	... 17.11	1911
Shivrajpur to Ghanta (Dharia)	... 5.94	1915
Ghanta to Pani (outside the Mahal)	... 7.58	1916

The line was worked by Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., who are the agents for the Mines, until 31st March 1922 when it was taken over by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. I am indebted to the latter Company for statistics of the principal items of goods carried on the line during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22 of which the following is an abstract, showing the average annual quantities in tons carried during the quinquennium :—

Manganese	...	...	...	49,498
Firewood	...	...	...	12,533
Grains and Pulses	...	...	...	1,622
Provisions	...	...	...	1,217
Oil Seeds	...	...	...	670
Cotton	...	...	...	518
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	625
Total				66,683

Mention may also be made of the Dabhoi-Samlaya line in Baroda territory which was opened between 1913 and 1915 and extended to Timba Road in 1919. This line, which runs wholly outside the Mahal, is of some utility to the inhabitants of the south-west portion of it whose principal markets are Dabhoi and Vaghodia in Baroda territory, but is not used by them for the carriage of goods which they find it more convenient and cheaper to take by road.

Markets and Trade.

8. There are no weekly bazars. The chief local markets are Halol and Shivrajpur. Considerable changes have occurred since the last revision report was written in which it is stated that Halol is only important as the place of residence of money-lenders and that most of the grain and cotton of the Mahal is sent to Baroda and Dabhoi. Owing to the increase in cotton cultivation and the extension of railway communications Halol has now become an important commercial centre with three ginning factories and cotton presses. Cotton comes here from a great part of the Mahal and also from some parts of the Baria and Jambughoda States. Some of the northern villages of the Mahal resort to Derol Station, especially for ground-nut, while villages in the extreme south still and from their situation must always continue to have their markets in Baroda territory at Vaghodia and Bahadarpur. Shivrajpur has a more local importance which it owes chiefly to the manganese mines at that place which is now connected with Halol by a railway. A good many of the traders live at Halol during the monsoon.

Apart from regular markets Champaner enjoys considerable importance as a place of pilgrimage and on the occasion of the three principal fairs is visited every year by about 8,000—9,000 persons. At such times it is the scene of a good deal of petty trade.

9. At the last revision there were no mechanically worked factories in the whole Mahal. Now there are the three ginning factories at Halol already referred to and also at the same place a combined flour mill and rice and ground-nut husking factory. The number of oil mills also has increased from 17 to 41, 23 of which are at Halol.

10. Mention must also be made of the manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankua which, apart from their commercial importance, provide a valuable field for local labour, particularly in years of agricultural scarcity. The Shivrajpur mines are leased from the Talukdar of that place, while those at Bamankua are situated in Government Forest land. Until 1914 the latter were under separate management, but have since been handed over to the Shivrajpur Company. I am indebted to the Mines Manager for the following figures:—

When opened.				Average annual output in tons.	Average daily labour (total).	Average daily labour (local).
Shivrajpur	...	...	1905	21,000	900	200
Bamankua	...	...	1907	8,000 to 9,000	350	300

Rainfall.

11. Appendix A gives figures from 1904 to 1922 inclusive, which when analysed give the following results:—

(a) Average fall—

Annual	...	...	...	41.26
Kharif	...	...	...	25.62
Rabi	...	...	...	14.11

(b) Lowest falls—

Annual	...	...	{	1911	11.09
				1918	16.65
				1920	22.53
Kharif	...	...	{	1911	8.16
				1918	5.23
Rabi	...	...	{	1911	2.19
				1920	1.60

(c) Number of years in which the fall was below the average—

Annual	...	...	...	8
Kharif	...	...	...	9
Rabi	...	...	...	14
Both Kharif and Rabi	...	...	...	7

A note compiled by the Director of Agriculture is appended according to which the seasons are classified as under:—

Poor	...	...	...	7
Fair	...	...	...	6
Satisfactory	...	...	...	6

Public Health.

12. An examination of the statistics for the 20 years 1902 to 1921 shows that the record of public health has been generally satisfactory. During these 20 years births totalled 40,137 and deaths 23,949, giving an excess of births over deaths of 16,188. In all years except 1918 when there was influenza the birth rate exceeded the death rate. Excluding 1918 the average annual mortality per 1,000 of population works out at 27.22. In 1918 it was 59.07.

Schools.

13. The total number of schools in the Mahal is now 30 with an average attendance of 1116 as compared with 13 at the last revision. In this respect the Mahal is a good way behind Kalol with its smaller area and population.

Cultivation.

14. Statistics for the several groups are given in Appendix B. The following table compares the percentage of the gross cropped area which was under the various crops during the last few years with the percentages given in the last revision reports. The latter relate to the five years immediately preceding the big famine. In the last Talukdari report percentages (for classes of crops only) are given separately for each of five estates, several of which have since been amalgamated. The figures given in the table below represent the averages of those percentages and are therefore only approximate. But it will be noticed that they correspond very closely with the more exact figures for Khalsa villages for the same period. The current figures would ordinarily have been worked out on the average of the last five years. But unfortunately, as regards Khalsa villages, the information is not obtainable for two, *i.e.*, 1917-18 and 1919-20, out of the five years. In 1919-20 Tulwaris were not prepared at all owing to a strike among the talatis, while the Tulwaris for 1917-18 are unaccountably missing from the Taluka office. For these villages, therefore, I have taken the years 1915-16

to 1921-22, excluding 1917-18 and 1919-20. The Talukdari figures are for the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22.

	Khalsa villages.		Talukdari villages.	
	1894-99.	Last quin- quennium.	1894-99	Last quin- quennium.
<i>Cereals and Pulses.</i>				
Bajri	19'30	10'75	} Not avail- able.	{ 3'32 14'63 15'31 0'06 0'66 13'89
Jowar	4'90	8'69		
Rice	32'70	20'44		
Wheat	0'30	0'20		
Gram	2'40	0'53		
Others	33'70	22'06		
	93'30	62'67	95'32	47'87
<i>Oil seeds.</i>				
Sesamum	2'50	2'83	} Not avail- able.	{ 1'11 0'36 0'49
Ground-nut ... ..	.....	1'97		
Others	2'80	1'41		
	5'30	6'21	3'12	1'96
<i>Fibres.</i>				
Cotton	0'80	25'12	} Not avail- able.	{ 48'94 0'36
Others	0'30	0'62		
	1'10	25'74	1'26	49'30
<i>Narcotics.</i>				
Tobacco... ..	0'12	0'11	.....	0'17
Others ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0'03
	0'12	0'11	.....	0'20
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Vegetables ... ..	.....	0'01	} Not avail- able.	{ 0'19 0'48
Sugarcane	0'06	0'01		
Spices	0'04	0'04		
Fodder	0'08	5'21		
	0'18	5'27	0'30	0'67
	100'00	100'00	100'00	100'00

15. The most noticeable features disclosed by these figures are :—

(a) *A decrease under cereals and pulses.*—This is due to the increase in cotton cultivation. Rice is usually sown broad-cast and is of inferior quality. It is very commonly grown along with cotton. The average area under this crop in the villages under revision during the last quinquennium was 13,134 acres, while the area classified as kyari is only 5,454 acres.

(b) *A corresponding increase under cotton.*—The growth of cotton cultivation has had more to do than anything else with the increased prosperity of the Mahal. This is particularly noticeable in the Talukdari villages which in the southern part of the Mahal contain some of the finest black soil in the district. The following figures of acreage under this crop at different periods speak for themselves :—

	Khalsa.	Talukdari.
1894-1899	220	254
1903-1904	1,655	2,066
Last five years	9,395	17,546

The following figures for the whole Mahal are equally significant :—

	Acres.
1903-04	4,720
1908-09	8,457
1913-14	26,034
1917-18	32,900
1918-19	34,800
1920-21	33,278
1921-22	24,683

Figures for 1919-20 are not available. The decrease in 1921-22 is probably due to the heavy fall in the market rates of cotton in 1919, 1920, and 1921 following the boom of 1911. The rate has now risen again (*vide* price graph). ✓

(c) *Introduction of ground-nut.*—This crop, which has recently acquired such remarkable popularity in the neighbouring taluka of Kalol, first appeared

in this Mahal in a few gunthas in 1911-12 and during the last two years was sown in 1,538 and 2,731 acres respectively.

(d) *An increase in the occupied area and at the same time a decrease in fallow:—*

The figures, for Khalsa villages only, are:—

	Total occupied.	Fallow.
1894-99	31,944	6,259
1903-04	34,534	8,761
Last quinquennium	42,017	7,005
	+ 7,483	- 1,756

The corresponding figures for the Talukdari villages during the last five years are 37,760 and 2,337 acres respectively.

The following figures compiled from the Talukdars' accounts show that there has been a corresponding increase in the occupied area in these villages also.

	Bhamaria.	Kanjari.	Shivrajpur. (not available).
1908-09	13,762	13,735	
1913-14	17,738	16,089 (1915-16)	1,661
1917-18	19,035	16,437	1,702
1921-22	19,173	16,605	1,732

Actually in Bhamaria and Shivrajpur the increase is a good deal larger than these figures suggest as a considerable area of land is being cultivated on kaifiat. In the Talukdars' records such land is still shown as waste.

Waste.

16. *Vide* appendix M.

The following figures are for Khalsa villages only as corresponding statistics for Talukdari villages are not available:—

Year.	Assessed waste.
1903-04	6,409 Year before last revision report.
1907-08	4,195 First year of current settlement.
1909-10	4,469
1912-13	3,841
1914-15	4,452
1917-18	4,248
1921-22	4,025

The increase in 1909-10 and 1914-15 is due to the assessment of and formation of new S. Nos. out of unassessed waste the area of which decreased between 1907-08 and 1914-15 from 7,734 to 2,574 acres. The same explanation holds good for the fact that in as many as 26 villages the area of assessed waste in 1921-22 exceeded that in 1907-08 as the following notes on those out of the 26 in which the waste area was still 50 acres or more in 1921-22 will show. In a few cases the increase is due to the forfeiture of occupied land for arrears of revenue:—

Village.	Assessed waste in 1907-08.	Assessed waste in 1921-22.	
Amrapura	55	83	38 added from unassessed in 1909-10.
Chhabapura	58	71	47 forfeited in 1910-11.
Chandpur ... ..	...	50	45 added from unassessed in 1913-14.
Dinkva	75	109	124 added from unassessed in 1914-15. 53 have been sold recently.
Itvadi	30	65	36 added from unassessed in 1914-15.
Jepura	2	110	104 added from unassessed in 1913-14.
Kapteli	38	86	53 forfeited in 1910-11. About half the waste has been sold recently.
Maruva	140	149	99 added from unassessed in 1914-15.
Panelao	82	135	126 added from unassessed in 1909-10. Waste mostly of poor quality.
Ranipura	7	81	112 added from unassessed in 1913-14. Soil mostly poor. Kaira Patidars' attempt to grow cotton has failed.
Talavdi	47	51	20 added from unassessed in 1911-12.
Ujety	98	149	126 added from unassessed in 1913-14.
Umarvan (Nani)	26	95	99 added from unassessed in 1913-14. About 30 acres recently sold.
Valva	33	143	145 added from unassessed in 1911-12.
Vav	18	88	131 added from unassessed in 1909-10.

17. Another reason which has hitherto kept the waste area rather larger than it would otherwise have been is the reservation of this land for grazing. Until recently the standard in force was one acre per head of cattle. This has now been abandoned and in future grazing is to be provided on the basis of 15 per cent. of the occupied land. Judging by the almost universal demand for more land for cultivation which produced scores of applicants recently when the Forest Department was giving out some of its land for this purpose on annual leases, the adoption of this new standard should result in a further considerable reduction in the waste area. At Tarkhanda, for instance, about 300 acres out of the present 541 acres of waste are to be offered for sale.

18. In accordance with standing orders special waste statements have been prepared for all Talukdari villages for the purpose of Jama revision and checked by me in the field. As the unit of classification prescribed for this purpose is the S. No. and as only those S. Nos. which have remained wholly uncultivated for the last five years are to be classed as waste, the results would not be relevant to this paragraph. But the following figures of cultivable waste for these Estates have been compiled from the Talukdars' records :—

			Bhamaria.	Kanjari.	Shivrajpur.
1908-09	...	...	12,719	4,653	(not available).
1913-14	...	...	9,296	1,857	(not available).
1917-18	...	...	8,275	1,506	222
1921-22	...	...	8,142	1,307	186

Forest.

19. The area of Government Forest in the Mahal is 28,264 acres, all of which is in charge of the Forest Department.

Since the last revision only about 15 acres have been disforested, partly for railway and partly for an irrigation canal. As in the Kalol taluka the Forest Department has recently been giving out considerable areas for cultivation on annual lease. The question of disforested this and other land which is unfit for forest growth and handing it over to the Revenue Department is under consideration. The total area thus given out by the Forest Department since 1920-21 is nearly 2,000 acres, and the rents fixed by the Divisional Forest Officer vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 an acre.

Of the Talukdari estates Shivrajpur is the only one which has any regular forest. In Shivrajpur and Bhamaria the tree growth is gradually being removed, with or without authority, in order to meet the growing demand for land for cultivation. In Shivrajpur, where agricultural rent is a negligible item in the income of the estate, the forest area is scientifically worked in accordance with a regular working plan.

Tenure and Size of Holdings.

20. The figures under this heading are for 1921-22 and relate to Khalsa villages only. Of the total occupied area in these villages only 16 per cent. is held on Inam tenure as compared with 43 per cent. in the Kalol taluka. Of the remaining 84 per cent. which is Khalsa 33 per cent. is on ordinary tenure and 67 per cent. on the restricted tenure. In four villages there is no land at all on the ordinary tenure and in each of 7 others less than 20 acres.

21. The following table shows the size of holdings :—

Area of holding. (acres).	Percentage of total No. of khatas.	Percentage of total occupied area.
1-5 ...	45	13
over 5 up to 15 ...	41	40
over 15 up to 25 ...	9	19
Total...	95	72

In Kalol taluka practically the same percentages, 95 and 72, are covered by the first two classes only. The larger size of holdings in the Halol Mahal may probably be ascribed partly to the greater extent of cotton cultivation and partly to the prevalence of the restricted tenure.

Status of Occupants.

22. According to the current classification the percentage of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists is 78 and 22 respectively. But this classification is rather vague and in practice not always uniformly interpreted, being sometimes confused with that which is in force in respect of the classes to whom land on restricted tenure is and is not ordinarily to be given.

23. The Settlement Commissioner has now introduced a new classification into :—

- (a) Those who actually cultivate their land with their own hands, and
(b) those who do not;

and has directed that a census should be taken field by field in 4 villages in each taluka on these lines (Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T.—371, dated 12th February 1923). The results of the census taken by me in this Mahal are:—

Village.	Percentage of land cultivated by occupant in person.	Percentage of land cultivated by others.
Dharia ...	89.85	10.15
Dharola ...	58.57	41.43
Itwadi ...	71.95	28.05
Ramesra ...	73.67	26.33

Other details regarding these villages are :—

Dharia.—Group V. Kolis and Naikdas. Typical of the most backward tract in the Mahal. Only 9 acres on ordinary tenure out of a total occupied Khalsa area of 314.56 khatedars. Practically all the land is in the hands of the villagers themselves.

Dharola.—Group III. Kolis and Naikdas. All the land is on restricted tenure. Practically all the land belongs to the villagers themselves or to some Molesalems of the neighbouring village of Gambhirpura. The latter, though agriculturists, employ servants to cultivate their Dharola land as they have other land at Gambhirpura. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land is Inam.

Itwadi.—Group III. Dharalas and Chavdas in the main village, and hamlets of Patidars and Charans. 362 acres on ordinary and 577 on restricted tenure. 111 acres inam. Near Halol.

Ramesra.—Group II. Mixed population, chiefly Dharalas and Banias. About $\frac{1}{3}$ on ordinary and $\frac{2}{3}$ on restricted tenure.

The percentage of land in these villages occupied by non-agriculturists according to the old classification is :—

Dharia ...	1.49
Dharola ...	3.79
Itwadi ...	14.00
Ramesra ...	20.77

At Dharola the only person who has been classified as a non-agriculturist is a Patidar from another village, an instance of the confusion to which I have referred above.

Agricultural Resources.

24. The following table supplements Appendix D by comparing the latest statistics with those at the time of the previous reports:—

	(a) Khalsa.			1919-20 compared with	
	1898.	1904.	1919-20.	1898.	1904.
Agricultural cattle ...	6,371	5,387	7,780	+ 1,409	+ 2,393
Cows and buffaloes ...	13,438	7,075	16,146	+ 2,708	+ 9,071
Horses and ponies ...	276	207	311	+ 35	+ 104
Sheep and goats ...	2,611	3,494	3,492	+ 881	- 2
Ploughs ...	3,088	2,724	3,723	+ 635	+ 999
Carts ...	807	787	1,057	+ 250	+ 270

	(b) Talukdari.			1919-20 compared with	
	1896.	1904.	1919-20.	1896.	1904.
Agricultural cattle	4,993	3,468	8,381	+3,388	+4,913
Cows and buffaloes	8,723	4,218	7,454	-1,269	+3,236
Horses and ponies	129	89	200	+71	+111
Sheep and goats	2,125	2,115	3,179	+1,054	+1,064
Ploughs	2,423	1,661	2,908	+485	+1,247
Carts	773	571	692	-41	+121

The figures for 1898 and 1896 taken from the earlier reports have been included because they date from just before the big famine, the deleterious effects of which are illustrated by the revision figures of 1904. The current figures show that, so far as agricultural resources of this kind are concerned, the Mahal has now recovered from those effects, the deficit under cows and buffaloes being more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number of agricultural cattle.

Water-supply.

25. Detailed figures are given in Appendix F.

The total number of wells for all purposes is as under:—

	Khalsa.		Talukdari.	
	No. of wells.	Percentage in disuse.	No. of wells.	Percentage in disuse.
1903-04	501	35	157	6
1923	631	23	283	9

Out of the 631 and 283 now existing in Khalsa and Talukdari villages 158 and 68 respectively are situated in the two villages of Halol and Kanjari. The high percentage of wells in disuse in Khalsa villages is, no doubt, largely due to the large number of old wells which still remain as relics of the former prosperity of Champaner.

26. The number of irrigation wells is as follows:—

	Khalsa.	Talukdari.
1903-04	157	21
1923	229	27

Of these 72 and 20 are situated in the villages of Halol and Kanjari respectively.

The Mahalkari's office has been unable to furnish complete or reliable information about the irrigated area, but having seen all the villages under review. I should put it down as comparatively insignificant. Apart from wells, most of the so-called irrigation tanks are said to be of comparatively little use for irrigation, although a good deal of work was done to several of them during the famine of 1911-12.

Sales.

27. Village war figures are given in Appendix G. I have divided these into two periods, 1914-1918 and 1919-1923. Figures relating to these two periods, both in the Appendix and in this report, are marked (I) and (II) respectively. All statistics relate to Khalsa lands in Khalsa villages only. Sales which are really mortgages or which are book transactions in satisfaction of debts have been excluded. This fact and still more the large proportion (67 per cent.) of Khalsa land which is held on the restricted tenure make the number on sales available for this Appendix very small. Apart from the 7 Forest villages where such land as is cultivated is held on lease from the Forest Department, there are 27 villages in which I have not been able to discover any instances of *bona fide* sales of Jirayat

land, while the available instances of sales of Kyari land are confined to 4 villages only. Further, in a good many of the villages in which there are sales, the number of such transactions and the area covered by them are so small as hardly to afford a reliable basis for any very definite conclusions. For the sale of comparison a certain number of sales of land on the restricted tenure have been entered in the Appendix separately.

28. The maximum and minimum number of times the assessment represented by village war sale prices are :—

		Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
Jirayat...	(I)	182.77	Mandvi ...	17.92	Chhajdivali.
		56.50 (N. T.)	Ved ...	13.42	Ambali.
	(II)	142.85	Nurpura ...	11.66	Asha.
		81.43 (N. T.)	Hadbia ...	8.33	Kotamaida.
Kyari ...	(I)	42.22	Ramesra ...	29.88	Halol.
	(II)	90.12	Varsada ...	35.52	Vasvel.

The following figures are taken from the last revision report for the 5 years ending 1900-01 :—

Maximum	...	...	...	84.05
Minimum	...	...	...	8.30
Average	...	...	...	31.20

It is not stated to what class of land these figures relate.

29. Calculated by present groups the multiples of assessment represented by the sale prices of land on the ordinary tenure are :—

Group.		Jirayat.	Kyari.
I	(I)	94.25	29.88
	(II)	96.47	71.91
II	(I)	51.28	42.22
	(II)	78.96	58.66
III	(I)	58.79	.....
	(II)	96.16	.. ..
IV	(I)	59.71	.....
	(II)	68.97	.. ..
V	(I)	60.58	.....
	(II)	.....	.....

30. The average sale price per acre for the last five years for the whole Mahal comes to Rs. 103-15-4 or 84.93 times the assessment for jirayat land and Rs. 141-12-4 or 62.14 times the assessment for Kyari land. In the last report the average price per acre during the five years ending 1900-1901 was stated to be Rs. 35-15-11 or 31.20 times the assessment, the class of land to which these figures relate not being specified.

31. The following notes are appended on those villages in which the selling rate exceeds 100 times the assessment for jirayat land or 50 times for Kyari :—

(a) *Jirayat* :—

(1) *Halol*.—Group I. Selling rate 111.08 (in earlier period 109.61). Headquarters of the Mahal and centre of trade. The advent of the railway and the extension of cotton cultivation have added much to its importance. About 1/3 of the occupied area is inam.

(2) *Masvad*.—Group III. Selling rate 134.91. Out of 1,113 acres for khalsa land 851 are on restricted tenure. Only 1 sale which was more or less of a cotton speculation.

(3) *Muldhari*.—Group II. Selling rate 139.42 (in earlier period 61.54). Only 333 acres for 315 people. About 100 acres in hands of Banias. Only 5 acres waste. Some of the land is cultivated by people of neighbouring villages. Only 1 sale.

(4) *Nurpura*.—Group II. Selling rate 142.85. Near Halol to the inhabitants of which place most of the land belongs. Only 70 residents, chiefly Naikdas. Out of 460 acres of Khalsa land 349 are on restricted tenure. Only 8 acres waste. Only 1 sale.

(5) *Partappura*.—Group II. Selling rate 135'34. Near Halol. Out of 587 acres of Khalsa land 337 are on restricted tenure.

(6) *Vanseti*.—Group III. Selling rate 108'84. Out of 391 acres of Khalsa land 224 are on restricted tenure. Only 2 sales.

(b) *Kyari*.—

(1) *Halol*.—Group I. Selling rate 71'91 (in earlier period 29'88). 265 acres *Kyari*. 4 sales for later period and 1 for earlier.

(2) *Varsada*.—Group II. Selling rate 90'12'257 acres *Kyari* Irrigation tank.

Rents.

32. Village war figures for Khalsa villages are given in Appendix H. I have divided the available statistics into four periods, *i.e.* :—

- (1) 1922-23, Latest year (to show present tendency).
- (2) 1919-20 to 1922-23, Post war.
- (3) 1915-16 to 1918-19, War.
- (4) 1912-13 to 1914-15, Prewar.

(Figures relating to the several periods are numbered accordingly in the Appendix).

Excluding the 7 Forest villages, no instances of *bona fide* cash rents are available in 12 villages for *Jirayat* land and in 15 for *Kyari*. Interest-rents have been excluded from consideration. The large proportion of land which is held on restricted tenure (*vide* paragraph 20) is the main reason for the absence or paucity of cash rents in many villages.

33. The maximum and minimum number of times the assessment represented by these rents are as follows :—

(a) *Jirayat*.

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
1	16'61.	Jepura	1'52	Itwadi.
2	6'98	Gokalpura	1'57	Itwadi.
3	17'16	Gokalpura	1'13	Kanteli.
4	6'04	Katadia	1'00	Itwadi.

(b) *Kyari*.

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
1	6'40	Tarkhanda	1'66	Arad.
2	6'97	Maswad	1'61	Arad.
3	6'66	Tarkhanda	1'56	Arad.
4	4'22	Partappura	1'37	Medapur

The corresponding figures in the last report for the five years ending 1900-01 are :—

Maximum	...	...	14'6
Minimum	..	...	2'8
Average	...	...	3'4

34. An analysis of the figures in the Appendix discloses :—

(I) *Jirayat*.

(a) a downward tendency in period (1) as compared with period (2) in the following 20 villages :—

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
I	{ Ashavala	0'18
	{ Halol	0'07
	{ Jambudi	1'54

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
II	{ Dankheda ...	0.25
	{ Partappura ...	0.25
	{ Ramesra ...	0.65
	{ Rampura ...	0.42
	{ Varvada ...	0.04
III	{ Vasvel ...	0.37
	{ Chhabapura ...	0.02
	{ Dundelav ...	1.77
	{ Hadbia ...	0.16
	{ Itvadi ...	0.05
	{ Koprej ...	1.17
IV	{ Maswad ...	0.43
	{ Chhajdivali ...	0.29
	{ Champaner ...	0.34
	{ Gokalpura ...	1.43
	{ Katadia ...	0.15
	{ Panelav ...	0.25

In the other villages there is an increase in the last year except at Gambhirpura (II), Vesania (II), Jepura, Mandvi, Ranipura, (III) and a Vadatalav, (IV) where the rates are stationary. The Vesania figures relate to a 20 years' lease from 1912. For Vadatalav see below.

(b) an increase in period (2) over period (3) except at Vesania (see above) and in the following 9 villages:—

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
III	{ Gambhirpura ...	0.18
	{ Hadbia ...	1.47
	{ Tajpura ...	0.81
IV	{ Amrapura ...	0.12
	{ Dhankua ...	1.59
	{ Gokalpura ...	0.18
	{ Rayanvadia ...	0.98
	{ Nani Umarvan ...	0.01

(c) an increase in period (3) over period (4) except at Vesania (as above), Kakradungri (no change), and in 4 villages, *i.e.* :—

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
II	{ Arad ...	0.27
	{ Partappura ...	0.47
III	{ Ghansar ...	0.27
	{ Vanseti ...	0.05

. Kyari.

(a) a downward tendency in period (1) as compared with period (2) in 4 villages, *i.e.* :—

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
I	Halol ...	0.53
II	Medapur ...	0.04
III	{ Ujeti ...	0.02
	{ Vesania ...	0.25

At Valva (II), Hadbia, Itvadi and Vanseti, (III) the rates in the two periods are the same.

(b) an increase in period (2) over period (3) except at Hadbia (III stationary) and at :—

Group.	Village.	Decrease in multiples of assessment.
II	{ Partappura ...	0.14
	{ Tarkhanda ...	0.66
IV	Amrapura ...	0.21

(c) an increase in period (3) over period (4) except at Hadbia and Itvadi (III, stationary), and at Vesania, (III) (—1.05).

35. Calculated by present groups the multiples of assessment are as follows :—

(a) *Jirayat.*

Group.	Periods.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	5.79	5.79	4.68	3.83
II	6.35	6.38	3.39	2.58
III	6.85	7.43	4.72	3.92
IV	11.95	11.97	5.39	3.26
V	1.89	1.74	1.13	1.02

(b) *Kyari.*

Group.	Periods.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	4.51	4.78	2.39	1.84
II	3.45	3.36	2.92	2.36
III	3.34	3.75	2.46	2.78
IV ... ..	.....	1.62	1.83	.....
V ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

36. The average rent per acre for the whole Mahal for the four years 1919-20 to 1922-23 works out as follows :—

	Rent per acre.	Assessment per acre.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jirayat	8 9 4	1 2 4	7.49
Kyari	10 3 3	2 6 5	4.24

The corresponding figures in the last report for the 5 years ending 1900-01 are :—

4 9 5 1 5 6 3.40

It is not stated to what class of land these figures relate.

37. There are two or three special cases included in the Appendix figures on which separate notes may be interesting :—

(1) *Chandpur, Ambali, and Vasvel.*—(Group II). The whole entry relates to the land of a Jhaveri of Baroda who got it in 1921 from a bankrupt of his own caste. A sale deed was passed for Rs. 48,999, but this amount includes interest on loans advanced by the present holder on the security of the land and was not paid in cash. The present holder has now leased all the land to some Baroda State Patidars and a Musalman for 3 years from 1922-23. The annual rent is Rs. 4,551, the assessment being paid by the landlord. The lessees have sub-let a good deal of the land to local cultivators.

(2) *Vadatalav.*—(Group IV). This again is a single lease. The whole village belongs to some Bohras of Godhra who have given the land to 5 Dabhoi Patidars on a permanent lease from 1920-21. The rent includes the assessment which is paid by the lessees. Prior to 1920-21 there was a 10 years' lease for Rs. 4,800, but the tenants absconded before the period expired. A good deal of the land has still to be developed. Incidentally, the lessees have had the whole area re-plotted by private agency into large rectangular fields instead of the old survey numbers and have had a map prepared accordingly. Unfortunately they seem to have omitted to consult the Survey Department beforehand.

(3) *Dundelao and Koprej.*—(Group III). Practically the whole of the leased area in these two villages belongs to a Musalman of Baroda whose ancestor took up a lot of land at Dundelao about 40 years ago and founded

a small hamlet there. The present occupant who succeeded to the property in 1917-18 holds 183 out of 476 acres at Dundelao and 117 out of 895 at Koprej. An analysis of his rents is interesting as an example of the effect of cotton cultivation on land values in this Mahal and also as an indication of the tendency which rents have recently shown to take a downward direction. Thus at Dundelao where the area leased is about 165 acres we find that in 1912-13 and 1913-14 the rents charged were about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. In the subsequent years the tenants were called on to pay the following percentage increases on the rents of 1912-13 and 1913-14 :—

1914-15	...	...	...	} 25 per cent.
1915-16	...	...	...
1916-17	...	...	...
1917-18	...	...	...	} 50 per cent.
1918-19	...	...	...
1919-20	...	...	...	200 per cent.
1920-21	...	...	...	300 per cent.
1921-22	...	...	...	225 per cent.
1922-23	...	...	...	} 175 per cent.

In other villages where this downward tendency is apparent it is of rather more recent origin, being confined to the last two years. It is said that at Halol at any rate the change was forced upon the landlords by something approaching concerted action on the part of the tenants. It remains to be seen whether the tendency is permanent and, if so, how much further it will go. It may be noted that it has not yet appeared in the neighbouring taluka of Kalol.

38. In the Talukdari estates the only available information relates to the rents (Bighoti) levied by the Talukdars themselves from their tenants. These rents are as follows :—

Bhamaria.—From Re. 0-10-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per bigha, or from about Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 an acre.

The tenants also pay Local Fund on the bighoti.

Kanjari.—The rates as fixed by the Collector in 1915 vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ times the survey assessment. This restriction does not apply to land newly given out since that date, for which the Talukdar charges what he likes. Local Fund is levied on the rent and not on the assessment.

Shivrajpur.—(Under management). Naikdas, to which caste the Talukdar belongs, are charged a nominal rent of 1 anna per rupee of survey assessment where the latter does not exceed 8 annas and of 2 annas per rupee where the assessment is more than 8 annas. Other tenants are charged the survey assessment *plus* 2 annas per rupee of that assessment. Agriculture plays a very small part in this estate which derives most of its income from forests and the manganese mines. The total agriculture rent roll is about Rs. 900.

The following figures of income from these rents have been compiled from the Talukdars' accounts :—

Estate.	1908-09.	1913-14.	1917-18.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhamaria	17,046	26,432	29,285	29,937
Kanjari	18,503	24,525	24,103	24,703
Shivrajpur	603	658	841	874

For the reason given in the 1st sentence of paragraph 15 the Bhamaria and Kanjari receipts are actually in excess of these figures as they do not include revenue recovered on kaifiat.

39. Two special cases in the Kanjari estate deserve separate mention. Both relate to lands in the extreme south of the Mahal bordering on Baroda State where is found the best cotton soil in the district :—

(1) The first case is that of Sardar Bamanji Dalal to which reference was made in the last report. His lease was granted originally in 1881 and,

after several subsequent additions to the area, it was last renewed in 1908. The area at present held by Sardar Bamanji (in round figures) is 2,300 acres of which, after deducting inams, kharabo and pasturage, 1,958 acres pay rent. This area is situated in the 7 villages of Ghoda, Kachota, Khokhriveri, Koba, Moti Manekpur, Rustumpura (Valagod) and Saidal. The tenancy is permanent, but the rent which was last fixed in 1907 is revisable in 1932 and thereafter every 25 years. The present rent is a flat rate of Re. 1-4-0 per acre for the land at Moti Manekpur and of Re. 1-5-0 per acre for other villages. This works out at a total rental of Rs. 2,550 for the 1,958 acres the survey assessment of which is Rs. 2,341. The lessee also pays Local Fund on the rent. The lease also provides that at the next and subsequent revision periods the rent shall be revised according to the average rates of Government assessment which may at that time be in force for land adjoining the lessee's land and situated in the Government villages of (as regards Moti Manekpur) Dharola and Vedpur and (as regards the other six villages) of Ambali, Asha, Chandpur, Dhankheda and Vasvel. From this and from a comparison of the figures for Government villages in the Appendix it is clear that the Talukdar is and will continue to be in a less favourable position as regards this land than the average landlord in a Government village. I understand that the lessee at present takes from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 an acre from his sub-tenants.

(2) The second case is that of the neighbouring village of Nurpuri. The whole village is leased to Mr. A. H. A. Dehlvi of Bulsar whose father purchased it from some Parsees to whom it was originally leased in 1884. The present lease was executed in 1908. The tenancy is permanent, but the rent is revisable in 1934. The present rental rate is Re. 1-5-0 an acre which yields Rs. 749 for an area of 571 acres assessed at Rs. 872. The lessee also pays Local Fund on the rent. The lease provides that, when the rent is revised in 1934, the revised rates shall be the same as are in force at Rustumpura where, as already explained, revision is to take place in 1932. Here again the lessee enjoys very easy terms, especially considering the situation and the nature of the land the value of which is shown by the fact that Mr. Dehlvi is at present taking from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 an acre from his sub-tenants, the former rate being for old cultivators and the latter for new.

Prices.

40. Appendix I gives figures for 21 years from 1903 to 1923 for bajri, rice, bavto, cotton and jowar, and these are further illustrated in the appended graph. The prices of cotton and jowar have been obtained locally as they have not hitherto been prescribed for official record in this Mahal. This is particularly surprising in the case of cotton which for the last 20 years has been extensively grown in this Mahal and for more than half that period has probably been the most important crop.

✓ I divide the period of 21 years into—

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| (1) 1903-1907 | ... | ... | Before introduction of last revision. |
| (2) 1908-1913 | ... | ... | Last revision—pre-war. |
| (3) 1914-1918 | ... | ... | War. |
| (4) 1919-1923 | ... | ... | Post war. |

The average prices (per maund) for each of these periods are:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	1923.
Bajri	2'1	3'12	4'10	6'15	5'0
Rice	2'9	2'11	2'13	4'6	4'0
Bavto	2'0	2'13	3'2	4'1	3'8
Cotton	8'8	10'4	12'3	14'14	20'0
Jowar	... (not available)	2'14	3'11	4'14	3'12

These give the following percentage increases :—

	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	(4) over (3)
Bajri	39'53	23'33	50'00
Rice	4'87	4'65	55'53
Bavto	32'35	11'11	30'00
Cotton	20'58	18'90	82'05
Jowar	.....	28'26	32'20

The prices of the several crops reached their maximum in—

Bajri	...	...	...	} 1919
Rice	...	...	...
Jowar	...	...	...
Bavto	...	...	...	1921
Cotton	...	...	...	1918

Since these years there has been a downward tendency. The rates in 1923 show the following percentage decreases as compared with the year of maximum rates in each case—

Bajri	...	...	...	45'20
Rice	...	...	...	23'81
Bavto	...	...	...	39'13
Cotton	...	...	...	12'56
Jowar	...	...	...	43'39

✓ *Wages.* ✓

41. Appendix I gives figures for 21 years from 1903 to 1923. Taken under the four periods referred to in the preceding paragraph these figures yield the following average rates of wages :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled	17 0 0	23 0 4	27 1 7	43 1 10
Ordinary	4 12 3	7 1 10	10 8 0	15 2 0
Field	4 13 0	7 7 9	12 2 3	19 4 0

These give percentage increases as under :—

	(2) over (1)	(3) over (2)	(4) over (3)
Skilled	35'41	17'71	55'41
Ordinary	49'29	47'58	44'04
Field	55'52	62'21	57'37

Skilled and field labour reached their maximum in 1920 and ordinary labour in 1921. Since those years skilled labour has remained stationary, while the other fell again in 1923.

Land Revenue Collections.

42. The statistics in Appendix K show that land revenue is collected without difficulty. Details of coercive processes during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22 are—

Notices.			½ fine.	
No. of notices.	For what amount.	Amount of notice fee.	For what amount.	Amount of fine.
753	Rs. 8,676	Rs. 302	Rs. a. p. 48 15 10	Rs. a. p. 12 3 10

No land was forfeited for arrears during this period.

Present Grouping and Rates.

43. The present groups and rates which were sanctioned in 1907 are as under:—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rates.		
		Dry crop.	Rice soil.	Rice water.
I	G. 3 T. 1 — 4	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
II	G. 17 T. 8 — 25	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
III	G. 21 T. 32 — 53	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
IV	G. 18 F. 6 T. 28 — 52	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
V	G. 7 F. 1 T. 9 — 17	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

In the above table G. indicates Government, F. Forest, and T. Talukdari. The 28 Talukdari villages shown in group IV include Dabhan which belongs half to Government and half to the Bhamaria Estate.

44. The distribution of the villages is shown in the accompanying map in which I have also entered the rates in force in villages adjoining the Mahal. It will be seen that all these rates are considerably higher than the Halol ones. The Kalol rates on the northern border are at present being revised. The Baroda rates along the western and southern borders I have extracted from the latest settlement reports of that State the authorities of which have been good enough to supply me with copies. In the reports the rates are given per bigha. In the map I have shown first this sanctioned rate and then below its equivalent per acre reckoned at $1\frac{3}{4}$ bighas.— Reading from the north-west corner, the dates of sanction and periods of guarantee for these rates are as follows:—

Rate per acre.	Adjoining Halol villages.	Period of guarantee.
Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Muvala and Kanjari ...	30 years from 1914.
2 3 0	Kotamaida to Koprej ...	15 years from 1912.
3 11 0	Vesania to Kachhota ...	Do.
3 15 0	Nurpuri to Morkhala ...	30 years from 1910.
3 1 0	Garol, Navapura, and Kath Mandva.	Do.

Proposed Grouping and Rates.

45. A consideration of the foregoing history of the Mahal and of the statistics of sales and rents can lead, I think, to only one conclusion and that is

that the villages are very lightly assessed and that the time has now come for a general enhancement of the maximum rates. Apart from the universal rise in prices in recent years the two main factors which are responsible for the increased prosperity of the Mahal since the last revision are the phenomenal growth of cotton cultivation (*vide* paragraph 15) and the great improvement in communications described in paragraph 7. The effect of these factors is reflected in the figures of sales and rents which I have analysed in some detail in paragraphs 28—31 and 33—37 respectively and which, in spite of a slight downward tendency in the last year or so, are still at a very high level. Lastly the Halol villages enjoy at present an unduly favourable position in respect of maximum rates as compared with those of the adjoining territory (*vide* paragraph 44).

46. My proposals are:—

Group I.

The same 4 villages as at present, but the maximum rate should be raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-4-0, an increase of 30 per cent. which is by no means excessive considering the high value of land in these villages as instanced in the statistics of sales and rents which yield multiples of 96·47 and 5·79 respectively. Kalol has been rated at Rs. 3-0-0 for the last 50 years. The position of Halol as the head-quarters of the Mahal and the centre of its trade requires no discussion. Ashavala and Jambudi are really parts of it. Kanjari which adjoins Halol on the west is the capital village of the Talukdari Estate of that name. Appendix B shows that 57 per cent. of the total occupied area in this group is sown with cotton, while in Kanjari alone the percentage is 70.

Group II.

47. The same 25 villages as at present with the omission of Valva and Varsada, which should be reduced to Group III, and with the addition of Dunia and Muvala from Group III. The maximum rate should be raised from Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-6-0, an increase of 35·71 per cent. Looking to the statistics I think that all the villages can bear this except the two above mentioned. This group includes all the best cotton growing villages in the Mahal. These are situated in the extreme south and are largely Talukdari. In the 8 Talukdari villages 51 per cent. of the occupied area is under cotton. The corresponding percentage for the whole group is 33. In Baroda territory immediately adjoining these southern villages the rates are from Rs. 3-11-0 to Rs. 3-15-0, while in the villages of the Kalol taluka nearest to the northern villages of this group the maximum rate is Rs. 2-8-0. I do not think that such a marked differentiation in rates can be justified in favour of the Halol villages. The rental figures are, however, against the imposition of the proposed increase in the case of Valva and Varsada and I therefore propose to reduce them to Group III where, if the proposals which I am going to make for that group are approved, there will still be an enhancement of their present rate but only to the extent of 14·28 per cent.

48. As regards the two villages which I suggest should be raised to this group from Group III, thereby enhancing their present rate by 58·33 per cent. Dunia is a small village only two miles from Halol on the main road from that place to Godhra and close to the junction of that road and the branch road which runs to Champaner Road Station on the main B. B. & C. I. line. So far as situation and communications go there is no reason why this village should be differentiated from Partappura immediately to the south of it which is already in Group II, while on the west it borders on Kanjari which is in Group I. Further, since the last revision there has been a very considerable increase in cultivation in this village as is shown by the fact that the waste area has fallen from 247 to 48 acres. Nearly half the occupied area belongs to a Brahmin who is one of the Vahivatdars of the Mata temple on Pavagadh. The rent multiple is the highest in Group III, being 13·06 for the last four years and 15·07 for 1922-23, most if not all of the rents relating to land held by the gentleman referred to above. Appendix B shows that 51 per cent. of the occupied area is under cotton.

49. The other village, Muvala, is a Talukdari village belonging to the Kanjari Estate. There are therefore no figures of rents or sales. The village immediately adjoins Kanjari in Group I on the south and is very favourably

situated with regard to Champaner Road Station on the main line. It was resettled about 16 years ago by some Patidars from Baroda State. Cotton cultivation has made a great difference to this village and, whereas in 1908-09 there were about 1,000 acres of cultivable waste, since 1913-14 there has been none. Appendix B shows that as much as 85 per cent. of the occupied area is under cotton. Now-a-days there is certainly not a difference of more than one group between this village and Kanjari to the south of it.

Group III.

50. The same 53 villages as at present, with the omission of Dunia and Muvala which I have proposed for promotion to group II and of Itvadi, Maruva, and Vedpur which should be reduced, the first to group V and the other two to group IV, and with the following additions:—

1. Valva	} From Group II.
2. Varsada	...	...
3. Champaner	} From Group IV.
4. Gokalpura	...	...
5. Jepura	...	...
6. Jhankharia	...	...
7. Katadia	...	...
8. Mandvi	...	...
9. Rasulpur	...	...
10. Rayanvadia	...	...
11. Sultanpura	...	...
12. Vadatalav	...	...

The maximum rate should be raised from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, an increase of 33.33 per cent.

51. With the first two of the additional villages I have already dealt in paragraph 47. As regards the other ten villages the Settlement Commissioner at the time of the last revision of this mahal anticipated that the improvement in communications might, when next the rates came up for consideration, require the promotion of the villages round Champaner to a higher group. I think that the time has now come when that anticipation may fairly be realised. As regards Champaner itself it makes very little difference in what group it is placed as there is only one cultivable survey number measuring ten acres, all the rest of the village area being forest. The rent multiples for Gokalpura, Jepura, Mandvi, Rayanvadia and Vadatalav are very high. Vadatalav I have already discussed in paragraph 37. The other four are very favourably situated with regard to Halol, have (except Rayanvadia) from 33 to 40 per cent. of the occupied area under cotton, and may fairly be grouped with Timbi on the west. The Mandvi land is mostly cultivated by Patidars of Timbi and of Dharampuri, a hamlet of Itvadi. There are only 44 acres of assessed waste as compared with 95 in 1907-08. The population of Jepura has more than doubled since 1911, a new settlement of colonists from the Kalol taluka having been founded there about 5 years ago, and there is now barely enough land for the requirements of the inhabitants. The seeming increase in the waste area has been explained in paragraph 16. About 40 acres of this area were to have been auctioned last year. Gokalpura, like Jepura, was founded about 20 years ago by colonists from the Kalol taluka. There are only 13 acres of waste as compared with 50 in 1907-08. The population of Rayanvadia has increased to 284 from 190 in 1911 and the waste area is only 37. A good deal of the land lies under the Vadatalav tank.

52. Katadia does not fall into the category of villages adjoining Champaner. But here too the rental multiple points to its superiority over other villages of the group. The villages immediately adjoining it, except on the south, are already in group II. The soil is mostly black, though it is considered to be inferior to that of Muldhari owing to the presence in it of a kind of black slag which is locally reputed to be the refuse of old iron workings dating from the days when Champaner was a capital city and from which the village is said to have got its name. In spite of this there are only 6 acres of waste land. Most of the instances of rents are charged by Charans of this village and of Tarkhanda.

53. To these villages I propose to add the three Forest villages of Jhankharia, Rasulpur, and Sultanpura. So long as the lands of these villages remain in charge of the Forest Department, the question of their grouping is practically immaterial. But proposals are now under consideration for disforestation a considerable portion of this area. If this is done, there can be no doubt that these villages will yield some very fine black cotton soil. Indeed some parts of them are already under cultivation on lease from the Forest Department which charges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per acre as rent. If this land is handed over to the Revenue Department, it is certain that it will fetch very high occupancy prices and bring the cultivators a rich return for their money. In that case the present maximum rate would be absurdly low. I therefore propose to raise them to Group III. Geographically they naturally fall into the same group as the other five villages for which I have made a similar proposal.

54. There is one other village, Ranipura, which from the rental figures might seem to deserve to be similarly promoted. But in this case I am not satisfied that these figures correctly indicate its superiority. The soil is poor and stony, and I fancy a good deal of the area must have been built over in Champaner days. The population has fallen from 103 to 66 since 1911. There are 81 acres of waste. About 12 years ago some Kaira Patidars tried to grow cotton here, but the experiment failed and they have recently sold their land to Halol Banias in satisfaction of their debts and left the village. The instances of rent relate to 1922-23 only. So I propose to leave this village where it is, which will still involve a considerable increase in the maximum rate.

55. As regards Itvadi, Maruva, and Vedpur the rental figures are a good deal lower than those for the other villages of the group and I doubt whether these villages will be able to bear the enhanced rate. I therefore propose to reduce Maruva and Vedpur to group IV which, if my proposals for that group are accepted, will mean an increase of 8.33 per cent. over their present rate. Itvadi, in view of its very low rental figures should go down to group V, a decrease of 33.33 per cent.

Group IV.

56. The same 52 villages as at present, with the addition of Maruva and Vedpur reduced from group III (*vide* paragraph 55), and with the omission of the 10 villages promoted to group III (*vide* paragraphs 51-54) and of Nani Umarvan which I propose to reduce to group V. The maximum rate of the group should be raised from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-10-0, an increase of 30 per cent.

57. Geographically this group, apart from 3 Forest villages, falls into two parts, *i.e.*, Government villages in the vicinity of the Champaner—Shivrajpur section of the metalled road and railway, and Talukdari villages of the Bhamaria Estate further south. The former by their situation enjoy the benefits of improved communications. The latter, which were formerly largely jungle, have been very considerably developed in recent years by Patidars and other settlers. Clearing is still going on in many places and in a few years' time probably most of the really cultivable land will have been reclaimed. The rent figures also reflect the improved condition of these villages. It is therefore proposed to raise the rate as stated above. An exception must, however, be made in favour of Nani Umarvan where the rental multiples are considerably lower than in the other villages of the group. It is therefore proposed to reduce this village to group V, which geographically it adjoins. If my proposals for group V are accepted, this will mean that the rate for this village will be reduced by 4 annas or 20 per cent.

Group V.

58. The same 17 villages as at present, with the addition of Itvadi from group III (*vide* paragraph 55) and Nani Umarvan from group IV (*vide* paragraph 57). The tract is generally a poor one and the cultivators still poorer. There are practically no instances of rents, most of the land being held on the restricted tenure. I propose to leave the maximum rate as it is at Re. 1.

59. The following table summarises the proposals made in paragraphs 46—58 above. Government, Talukdari, and Forest villages are denoted by the letters, G, T, and F respectively. As in paragraph 43 Dabhan is shown as Talukdari.

Proposed group.	Proposed rate.	No. of villages.	Present group.	Present rate.
I	Rs. a. p. 3 4 0	G. 3 T. 1 — 4	I	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0
II	2 6 0	G. 15 T. 8 — 23	II	1 12 0
		G. 1 T. 1 — 2	III	1 8 0
III	2 0 0	G. 2 G. 17 T. 31 — 50	II	1 12 0
		G. 7 F. 3 — 10	III	1 8 0
			IV	1 4 0
IV	1 10 0	G. 2 G. 10 T. 28 F. 3 — 43	III	1 8 0
			IV	1 4 0
V	1 0 0	G. 1 G. 1 — 2	III	1 8 0
		G. 7 T. 9 F. 1 — 17	IV	1 4 0
			V	1 0 0

A map is attached to illustrate the proposed grouping.

Rice Rates.

60. At present the rates both for rice soil and rice water are the same as the jirayat rates. I propose to continue this arrangement and to assimilate the rice rates to those which I have already suggested for dry-crop land. The instances of sales and rents of rice lands are too few to be of much value, but I think that the rise in prices justifies the proposed increase.

Financial Effect of the Proposals.

61. The financial effect of these proposals as worked out in Appendix L will be :—

	Present.	Proposed.	Increase.	Percentage increase.
Dry-crop ...	89,875	1,14,016	22,092	26.86
Rice ...	10,315	13,414	2,326	30.04
Total ...	1,00,190	1,27,430	24,618	29.18

Period of Guarantee.

62. If these proposals are sanctioned, I suggest that that the rate may be guaranteed for the full period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Halol, District Panch Mahals.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemon- soon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1904	1.46	3	0.94	1	15.96	15	10.47	6	0.14	1	28.97	26	
1905	0.10	...	...	...	33.91	14	10.91	6	...	...	44.32	20	
1906	0.16	1	...	...	26.78	31	22.41	22	...	...	49.35	54	
1907	0.21	2	0.12	1	21.76	26	7.36	14	...	...	29.45	43	
1908	0.22	1	...	...	34.36	43	12.64	15	...	...	47.42	59	
1909	0.18	1	0.38	2	25.88	36	8.33	21	0.31	1	35.68	61	
1910	0.07	...	1.80	1	45.41	45	5.95	10	0.08	...	53.31	56	
1911	0.57	1	0.15	1	8.16	12	2.19	6	0.02	...	11.09	22	
1912	...	...	0.15	1	29.17	37	11.69	10	0.97	2	41.98	50	
1913	...	...	0.43	1	40.19	40	12.66	13	...	...	53.28	54	
1914	0.02	...	0.28	1	43.52	42	13.91	13	...	...	57.73	56	
1915	1.83	2	...	...	17.02	13	9.41	10	...	...	28.26	27	
1916	...	...	3.66	2	18.05	24	19.40	23	0.33	1	41.64	50	
1917	0.25	1	4.31	5	21.62	31	41.17	39	2.91	3	70.46	79	
1918	...	...	2.98	3	5.23	7	8.44	10	...	...	16.65	20	
1919	0.10	...	...	...	25.60	31	20.61	22	0.60	2	47.11	53	
1920	1.72	3	0.61	2	18.60	33	1.60	3	...	...	22.53	41	
1921	...	...	...	...	33.74	26	34.35	21	...	...	68.09	47	
1922	0.38	...	..	...	22.25	30	13.89	24	0.04	...	36.36	54	
Total	7.27	15	16.01	21	486.81	538	267.99	290	5.80	10	783.88	874	
Average	0.38	1	0.84	1	25.62	28	14.10	15	0.31	1	41.26	46	

Notes on the character of the seasons for the years 1904 to 1922.

- 1904:—Rainfall during the year was considerably under the average. Monsoon set in in the middle of June, giving sufficient rain to start kharif sowings. Rain in July was below normal but it was still upto the requirements of the seedlings. Except for some scattered showers in the second week of August a long break occurred till about the middle of September and damaged kharif crops. The break was followed by heavy rain from 14th to 16th of this month, due to a cyclonic storm. This saved the situation and averted the danger of a total failure of crops. Practically no rain fell in October and the two subsequent months. The result was that some of the kharif crops failed altogether and the outturn of those that came to maturity was much diminished. Rabi crops also either failed or yielded poorly. Season on the whole was poor.
- 1905:—Total rainfall of the year exceeded the usual amount at Kalol and Halol but was below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Monsoon commenced at the end of June and sowing of kharif crops was undertaken only in July. Rain during July was double the usual fall, mostly due to heavy precipitation at the end of the month. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice continued. Seedlings were damaged in parts of Kalol and Halol. This heavy rain was followed by a long and disastrous break during August. Transplantation of rice was retarded and crops of bajri and maize began to suffer. Fall in September was very useful and gave new life to standing crops. There was no rain in October or onwards. Thus the season closed early and kharif crops, especially rice, suffered much in outturn. Rabi sowing was also restricted and its outturn was almost a complete failure. Season on the whole was poor.
- 1906:—Total fall of the year was considerably over the average at Kalol and Halol, about the average at Dohad, and slightly below it at Jhalod. Rainfall in June was upto the requirements and enabled undertaking of kharif sowing generally. In the three months of July, August and September the rain was in excess of the average and damaged standing crops in places. The break in October was useful to the standing crops and permitted rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in the two following months, though the rabi crops required more. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1907:—Aggregate fall of the year was considerably in defect of the amount usually received. Rainfall in June being poor, kharif sowings were only completed in July. Under the favourable rains of the month the seedlings thrived well in August, though damaged in places by excessive rain. In September the rainfall was confined to the first week and was light and partial. There was a complete cessation of rains from this period. Kharif crops consequently suffered heavily in outturn and rabi sowing was done only on the strength of irrigation. Season on the whole was poor.
- 1908:—Rainfall during the year was above the average at Kalol and Halol but below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Fall in June though below the average was useful to start kharif sowings which were, however, checked in many places by the excessive rains in July. Continuous and heavy rain was again received in August and necessitated resowing in parts. In September the rainfall was light and was confined to the first week. The season closed with a few drops in October. Late sown crops required more rain which they never got. Season on the whole was poor in the Eastern Mahals of Dohad and Jhalod though fair in the Western Mahals of Kalol and Halol.
- 1909:—With the exception of Jhalod, the total fall exceeded the average. Monsoon commenced timely in June and the rains continued satisfactory till the end of September. All Agricultural operations progressed smoothly and the crops flourished well. Rabi crops were sown in September and generally did well though they lacked sufficient moisture later in the season. On the whole the season was normal.
- 1910:—Total rainfall of the year was appreciably higher than usual. Very heavy rain was received in June. This, though useful for general kharif sowings, retarded them in places where it was excessive. Rainfall in July was favourable and kharif sowings were completed under it. August rains, however being continuous and heavy damaged standing crops of maize and bajri in places. The long desired break which occurred in September, besides benefitting the standing crops, permitted rabi sowings to be taken in hand. The light rain in October was useful for the rabi seedlings. There was little or no rain in November, while December went wholly dry. Rabi crops progressed well generally but suffered in yield on account of severe cold late in the season. Season on the whole was good for kharif and fair for rabi.
- 1911:—Total fall of the year varied from one-fourth to one-half the average. Rain in June being upto the requirements kharif sowings were started all over. From July onwards, however, the rainfall being quite meagre throughout the season, kharif crops were saved only where helped by irrigation. Rabi sowing also was restricted to irrigated areas. Later on the water supply in irrigation sources also fell short and the irrigated crops too yielded poorly. Season on the whole was very unsatisfactory.
- 1912:—Rainfall during the year exceeded the normal at Kalol and was about it at the three other stations. Monsoon having set in late in June, kharif sowings were finished off only in July under the favourable rains of that month. August rains exceeded requirements and proved injurious in places. In September rain was light and was confined to the first week. There was subsequently a break in rains. This proved beneficial at first but being too much prolonged, crop began to wither. There was very little or no rain in October. Rabi sowings were consequently confined to places of sufficient moisture. The fairly heavy rain in the last week of November, however, proved of benefit. December went dry and rabi crops suffered in many places. Season on the whole was a fairly good kharif but only a fair rabi.
- 1913:—Monsoon started early in June. The rainfall was uniformly good in all the talukas but the excessive moisture which the soil contained owing to the heavy and continuous fall in June and July proved injurious to kharif crops such as maize, bajri, etc., the outturn of which was in consequence not nearly as satisfactory as it was expected to be in the beginning. The rabi crops too suffered rather badly from the ravages of rats which appeared in vast areas. Season on the whole, was fairly satisfactory.
- 1914:—Rainfall during the year was far in excess of the average at Kalol and Halol but somewhat below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Good rain in the second half of June afforded sufficient moisture for commencement of kharif sowings. Rain in July was generally favourable though in excess of the required amount at the end of the month in places. The crops progressed well under the light but beneficial fall of August. Very useful rain occurred in September which besides benefitting the kharif crops left ample moisture for rabi sowings. A few light showers were received in October, which further helped the rabi seedlings. November went almost rainless while December was wholly so. The season on the whole was very satisfactory, the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops being fully normal.
- 1915:—Except for slight excess at Dohad the total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Rainfall having commenced at the close of June, kharif sowings were only completed in July when suitable rain was received. August fall was confined to the first week and was followed by a long break of about a month. The situation naturally grew anxious but was partially relieved by fair rain in the last week of September. The outlook, however, was not really improved till substantial rain was received in October. This rain helped the kharif crops appreciably and afforded ample moisture for rabi sowings. There was no rain in November or December. Rabi crops began to suffer and were further damaged by cold late in the season. Season on the whole was much below the normal.
- 1916:—Rainfall during the year was about the average generally. The monsoon broke in the first week of June and the fall was sufficient to start kharif sowings. These were, however, retarded subsequently owing to a break in rains which continued till the middle of July. Good rain in the second half of this season allowed resumption of the kharif sowings. August rains were excessive and injurious in places. Rainfall in September was heavy and damaged bajri in parts. But on the whole it was beneficial. Rabi sowings were done in time and seedlings were favoured by fairly heavy showers in October and November. December went dry. Season, on the whole, was satisfactory.
- 1917:—Total fall of the year was considerably in excess of the average. Very good rain was received in the ante-monsoon period. The regular monsoon set in timely in June and the fall being good and general kharif sowing was started everywhere. Rain in July, though below average, was beneficial. The seedlings were in good condition. The fall in August and September was far above the average, especially in the latter month. It was excessive and proved injurious to the standing crops. The rains continued in October and did further damage to the crops ready for harvest. Rabi sowings were finished off in November and the crops did well though there was no rain in December, as the previous moisture was abundant. Season on the whole was a fair kharif and a good rabi.
- 1918:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was slightly over one-third the average. Monsoon appeared at the end of the June and kharif sowings were commenced. These were, however, checked owing to a break which commenced from the second week of July to the middle of August. Good rain at this period facilitated their resumption but with some showers on the first three days of September the rains completely withdrew. Season on the whole was complete failure and necessitated grant of suspensions and remissions.
- 1919:—Rainfall during the year was much above the average except at Kalol where it was about the usual quantity. The monsoon broke in the first half of June and sowings were started generally and completed under the beneficial rains of July. August also gave good rain and left sufficient moisture for rabi sowings which were commenced in September under favourable weather conditions of that month. In October and November further showers occurred which benefited the seedlings. December went dry. Season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1920:—Year's total rainfall was under the normal. Fairly heavy rain was received in May which facilitated preliminary field operations. Rains set in normally in June and being quite upto requirements in this and the subsequent month kharif sowing and transplantation of rice was finished off in time. Rainfall, however, became scanty in August and disappeared from September. The season on the whole was poor.

1921 :—Rainfall during the year was considerably in excess of the usual amount. Fall in June was light and kharif sowing were started mostly in July. The rain in this month, however, was excessive and continued heavy till the third week of September. As a result, agricultural operations were checked in many places the germination also was defective and the weeds grew to luxuriantly. The kharif season was thus unfavourable. Rabi sowing was done on the strength of the abundant previous moisture and the crops did better than the kharif ones. Season on the whole was a poor kharif but a fairly good rabi.

1922 :—Total fall of the year was far below the average at Dohad and Jhalod though only slightly under it at Kalol and Halol. Rain in June was generally sufficient in the West (Kalol and Halol) where sowings of maize, cotton and other kharif crops were started, but in the Eastern Mahals (Dohad and Jhalod) it was neither well distributed nor sufficient, thus delaying sowing operations in the area. Rainfall in July was again deficient in the East but being well spread proved very useful. Kharif sowings and transplantation of rice were finished off in this month and the seedlings progressed well. The August rains were very defective throughout and the crops were badly in need of rain for their further development. This they received in September. The rain considerably benefited the standing kharif crops and gave also a push to rabi sowings. There was no rain thereafter but the crops progressed satisfactorily and are expected to return a normal yield. Season on the whole may be termed satisfactory.

HAROLD H. MANN,
Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the villages of the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

Number of villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.										
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Group I.</i>											
(Old Government Group I).	5	3,108	60	1	3,047	299	3,346	224	50	725	4,343
<i>Group I.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group I).	1	6,048	21	125	5,902	326	6,228	585		482	7,295
<i>Group II-A.</i>											
(Old Government Group II).	15	10,672	480	8	10,184	2,065	12,249	1,683	567	1,455	16,254
<i>Group II-A.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group II).	8	7,462	5		7,457	319	7,776	864	786	590	10,016
<i>Group II-B.</i>											
(Old Government Group III).	1	344	18		326	24	350	48		57	455
<i>Group II-B.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group III).	1	776			776	59	835	149		295	1,279
<i>Group III-A.</i>											
(Old Government Group II).	2	1,527	47		1,480	185	1,665	216		327	2,208
<i>Group III-B.</i>											
(Old Government Group III).	17	9,880	588	11	9,281	1,650	10,931	1,576	2,110	1,430	16,047
<i>Group III-B.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group III).	31	11,122	53	153	10,916	713	11,629	3,487	388	1,629	17,133
<i>Group III-C.</i>											
(Old Government Group IV).	10	1,929	73		1,856	555	2,411	697	10,369	620	14,097
<i>Group IV-A.</i>											
(Old Government Group III).	2	993	37		956	141	1,097	225	1,221	273	2,816
<i>Group IV-B.</i>											
(Old Government Group IV).	15	3,182	338		2,844	1,113	3,957	862	5,521	528	10,868
<i>Group IV-B.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group IV).	28	6,255	18	17	6,220	350	6,570	4,567	898	4,181	16,216
<i>Group V-A.</i>											
(Old Government Group III).	1	920	23	1	896	149	1,045	102		123	1,270
<i>Group V-B.</i>											
(Old Government Group IV).	1	605	85		520	119	639	295	226	38	1,198
<i>Group V-C.</i>											
(Old Government Group V).	8	4,845	624	1	3,622	705	4,327	777	8,014	430	13,548
<i>Group V-C.</i>											
(Old Talukdari Group V).	9	4,186	34		4,152	370	4,722	1,653	1,636	6,967	13,978
Grand total ...	151	73,254	2,502	317	70,435	9,342	79,777	18,010	32,086	19,148	1,49,021

APPENDIX B—contd.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the villages of the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals Collectorate—contd.

Number of villages.	Crops (details of Col. 2).																
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										Oil Seeds.						
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Rajli*	Maise.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Group I.																	
Id Government Group I).	3	416 13'38	10 0'32	...	110 3'54	337 10'85	25 0'80	17 0'55	7 0'23	369 11'87	1,291 41'54	...	97 3'12	...	106 3'41	28 0'90	231 7'43
Group I.																	
Id Talukdari Group I).	1	916 15'14	5 0'05	...	140 2'33	109 1'80	14 0'23	...	14 0'23	319 5'27	1,515 25'03	...	27 0'45	...	16 0'26	...	43 0'71
Group II-A.																	
Id Government Group II).	15	2,076 19'45	9 0'08	...	838 7'85	1,752 16'42	362 3'39	60 0'36	22 0'21	1,751 16'41	6,870 64'37	...	289 2'71	3 0'03	343 3'21	140 1'31	775 7'26
Group II-A.																	
Id Talukdari Group II).	8	1,298 17'39	2 0'03	...	1,403 18'80	90 1'21	9 0'12	65 0'87	4 0'12	1,771 6'30	3,347 44'84	...	37 0'76	...	10 0'13	14 0'19	81 1'08
Group II-B.																	
Id Government Group III).	1	35 10'17	27 7'85	25 7'26	7 2'03	2 0'58	1 0'58	29 8'43	127 56'92	...	13 3'78	...	6 1'74	2 0'58	21 0'10
Group II-B.																	
Id Talukdari Group III).	1	35 4'23	18 2'32	5 0'65	36 7'22	...	1 0'13	1 0'13
Group III-A.																	
Id Government Group II).	2	283 18'53	65 4'26	379 24'82	59 3'86	55 2'29	...	332 21'74	1,153 75'30	...	33 2'16	...	78 3'11	14 0'92	125 8'19
Group III-B.																	
Id Government Group III).	17	2,203 22'30	15 0'15	...	1,112 11'26	873 8'86	222 2'25	77 0'78	19 0'19	1,472 14'91	5,993 60'70	...	230 2'33	...	144 1'46	135 1'37	509 5'16
Group III-B.																	
Id Talukdari Group III).	31	21'43 19'27	13 0'13	...	1,756 15'78	469 4'22	35 0'31	249 2'24	119 1'07	1,364 12'26	6,148 55'28	...	189 1'70	...	100 0'90	109 0'98	398 3'38
Group III-C.																	
Id Government Group IV).	10	301 15'60	1 0'05	...	55 2'85	73 3'79	23 1'30	67 3'47	8 0'42	203 10'52	733 30'00	...	1'2 7'36	...	10 0'32	16 0'83	168 8'71
Group IV-A.																	
Id Government Group III).	2	229 23'06	1 0'10	...	103 10'37	144 14'50	21 2'11	6 0'61	1 0'10	180 18'13	685 68'98	...	24 2'42	...	28 2'82	11 1'11	63 6'35
Group IV-B.																	
Id Government Group IV).	13	822 25'83	19 0'60	...	322 10'12	184 4'21	58 1'82	248 7'29	30 0'94	612 19'24	2,245 70'55	...	93 2'93	1 0'03	14 0'44	70 2'20	178 5'60
Group IV-B.																	
Id Talukdari Group IV).	28	534 8'54	2 0'03	...	1,027 16'42	427 6'83	13 0'21	285 4'56	34 0'54	1,036 16'56	3,358 53'69	...	91 1'45	...	3 0'04	41 0'66	135 2'16
Group V-A.																	
Id Government Group III).	1	226 24'57	22 2'39	104 11'30	19 2'07	10 1'09	2 0'22	112 12'17	495 53'81	...	12 1'31	...	5 0'54	5 0'54	22 2'39
Group V-B.																	
Id Government Group IV).	1	158 26'14	1 0'16	...	73 12'06	364 3'64	9 1'49	69 11'40	17 2'81	96 13'87	445 73'53	...	29 4'79	2 0'33	...	14 2'32	45 7'44
Group V-C.																	
Id Government Group V).	8	895 21'08	19 0'45	...	322 12'30	177 4'17	98 2'31	663 15'62	80 2'09	940 22'14	3,403 80'16	...	97 2'29	3 0'12	3 0'07	80 1'88	187 4'41
Group V-C.																	
Id Talukdari Group V).	2	566 15'52	2 0'03	...	900 21'51	94 2'25	18 0'43	300 7'16	60 1'43	796 19'01	2,736 65'36	...	35 0'84	11 0'26	46 1'10
Grand total ...	131	13,134 17'93	97 0'13	...	8,493 11'59	5,209 7'11	994 1'56	2,153 2'54	433 0'59	10,087 13'77	40,600 55'42	...	1,459 1'99	11 0'08	866 1'17	690 0'95	3,028 4'13

APPENDIX B—concl'd.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the villages of the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals Collectorate—concl'd.

Number of villages. 1	Condiments and Spices. 28	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes. 33	Drugs and Narcotics.			Podder. 37	Fruits and vegetables including root crops. 38	Remarks
		Cane. 29	Palm Trees. 30	Cotton. 31	Others. 32		Tobacco. 34	Others. 35	Total. 36			
<i>Group I.</i>												
(Old Government Group I).	4 0'15	1 0'03	.....	1,150 37'00	34 1'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	397 12'77	.....	.....
<i>Group I.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group I).	.....	.....	.....	4,361 74'10	10 0'17	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 1'32	39 0'65	.....
<i>Group II A.</i>												
(Old Government Group II).	3 0'03	1 0'01	.....	2,515 23'57	51 0'48	.....	16 0'13	.....	16 0'15	438 4'10	3 0'03	.....
<i>Group II-A.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group II).	.....	.....	.....	3,979 53'33	22 0'29	.....	9 0'12	.....	9 0'12	24 0'32	.....	.....
<i>Group II-B.</i>												
(Old Government Group III).	.....	.....	.....	181 52'62	3 0'87	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 3'49	.....	.....
<i>Group II-B.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group III).	.....	.....	.....	712 91'76	2 0'25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0'25	3 0'39	.....
<i>Group III-A.</i>												
(Old Government Group II).	1 0'07	.....	.....	172 11'26	10 0'65	.....	3 0'20	.....	3 0'20	63 4'13	.....	.....
<i>Group III-B.</i>												
(Old Government Group III).	5 0'5	.....	.....	2,981 30'12	69 0'70	.....	11 0'11	.....	11 0'11	312 3'16	.....	.....
<i>Group III-B.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group III).	.....	.....	.....	4,390 39'47	56 0'30	.....	40 0'36	10 0'09	50 0'45	64 0'58	16 0'14	.....
<i>Group III-C.</i>												
(Old Government Group IV).	1 0'05	.....	.....	589 30'54	7 0'36	.....	3 0'26	.....	3 0'26	426 22'08	.....	.....
<i>Group IV-A.</i>												
(Old Government Group III).	.....	.....	.....	214 21'55	5 0'50	.....	1 0'10	.....	1 0'10	25 2'52	.....	.....
<i>Group IV-B.</i>												
(Old Government Group IV).	.....	.....	.....	598 18'79	24 0'73	.....	1 0'03	.....	1 0'03	136 4'28	.....	.....
<i>Group IV-B.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group IV).	.....	.....	.....	2,733 43'69	19 0'31	.....	7 0'11	.....	7 0'11	3 0'04	.....	.....
<i>Group V-A.</i>												
(Old Government Group III).	1 0'11	.....	.....	382 41'52	7 0'76	.....	2 0'22	.....	2 0'22	11 1'19	.....	.....
<i>Group V-B.</i>												
(Old Government Group IV).	.....	.....	.....	81 13'59	2 0'33	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 5'29	.....	.....
<i>Group V-C.</i>												
(Old Government Group V).	1 0'02	.....	.....	532 12'53	21 0'49	.....	4 0'10	.....	4 0'10	97 2'29	.....	.....
<i>Group V-C.</i>												
(Old Talukdari Group V).	.....	.....	.....	1,371 32'75	20 0'48	.....	3 0'12	.....	3 0'12	.....	8 0'19	.....
Grand total ...	16 0'02	2	.....	25,941 36'78	362 0'30	.....	104 0'14	10 0'02	114 0'16	2,122 2'90	69 0'09	.....

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 73 Government and 78 Talukdari villages in the Halol Mahal during the year 19 .

Cattle.											
Number of villages.	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock. *		Total.
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group I (G) ... 3	580	.....	1	.....	...	.....	240	228	266	144	1,459
Group I (T) ... 1	932	.....	1	1	...	.....	310	300	400	225	2,169
Group II-A (G) ... 15	1,856	.....	5	2	2	.....	805	689	1,589	576	5,524
Group II-A (T) ... 8	1,079	.....	1	5	112	160	340	318	196	190	2,401
Group II-B (G) ... 1	43	.....	...	.....	...	.....	13	21	16	25	118
Group II-B (T) ... 1	95	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	15	1	9	121
Group III-A (G) ... 2	394	.....	...	1	...	.....	156	127	380	114	1,172
Group III-B (G) ... 17	1,835	.....	4	5	2	.....	768	719	1,662	769	5,764
Group III-B (T) ... 31	2,038	.....	11	9	364	358	1,237	642	555	248	5,462
Group III-C (G) ... 10	509	2	4	10	8	.....	484	528	443	237	2,223
Group IV-A (G) ... 2	220	.....	...	.....	...	.....	80	74	183	94	651
Group IV-B (G) ... 13	778	.....	3	5	...	.....	477	287	792	254	2,596
Group IV-B (T) ... 28	1,324	.....	1	2	501	367	827	319	64	7	3,412
Group V-A (G) ... 1	208	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22	98	123	86	537
Group V-B (G) ... 1	185	1	2	2	...	.....	116	70	176	55	607
Group V-C (G) ... 8	1,109	.....	3	1	...	.....	600	295	951	314	3,273
Group V-C (T) ... 9	790	.....	3	5	148	74	511	349	324	66	2,270
Grand Total ... 151	13,975	3	39	48	1,137	959	6,987	5,079	8,121	3,413	39,761

Number of villages.	Horses and ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle.)	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Group I (G) ... 3	37	1	392	274	.....	2	148	9
Group I (T) ... 1	18	4	18	452	.....	12	102	13
Group II-A (G) ... 15	78	13	1,094	860	.....	5	248	11
Group II-A (T) ... 8	45	3	416	399	.....	57	93	14
Group II-B (G) ... 1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	4	16
Group II-B (T) ... 1	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	2	10	16
Group III-A (G) ... 2	7	.....	26	218	.....	.....	41	7
Group III-B (G) ... 17	75	.....	459	883	.....	13	248	11
Group III-B (T) ... 31	82	33	1,229	1,013	.....	16	185	11
Group III-C (G) ... 10	31	...	214	240	.....	.....	65	6
Group IV-A (G) ... 2	8	.....	37	113	.....	2	22	9
Group IV-B (G) ... 13	25	8	382	371	.....	1	60	8
Group IV-B (T) ... 28	22	.....	980	627	.....	18	114	9
Group V-A (G) ... 1	9	.....	135	105	.....	1	39	9
Group V-B (G) ... 1	6	.....	5	90	.....	.....	22	6
Group V-C (G) ... 8	34	.....	648	547	.....	1	155	8
Group V-C (T) ... 9	33	6	490	208	.....	11	72	11
Grand Total ... 151	511	128	6,543	6,631	.....	141	1,608	10

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.
 † Area of cropped land has been calculated by deducting column 37 from column 2 in Appendix B.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Halol Mahal.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.						Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Cotton Presses.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
12	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX F.

[Form V. F. 16].

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the 73 Government and 78 Talukdari villages of the Halol Mahal for the year 192 .

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Group I (G)	3	72	11	42	4	32	...	16	...	...	1	...	...
Group I (T)	1	20	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-A (G)	15	62	10	25	8	...	1	23	1	...	...	...	...
Group II-A (T)	8	2	...	50	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-B (G)	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-B (T)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group III-A (G)	2	15	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Group III-B (G)	17	43	2	35	12	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Group III-B (T)	31	5	...	45	12	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
Group III-C (G)	10	2	...	21	4	2	...	59	2	...	...	1	2
Group IV-A (G)	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Group IV-B (G)	13	1	1	15	7	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...
Group IV-B (T)	28	...	...	16	16	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-A (G)	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-B (G)	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-C (G)	8	3	1	14	12	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	3
Group V-C (T)	9	...	...	15	16	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	151	229	27	339	93	38	17	166	5	...	1	1	5

Group.	Tanks—contd.				Other Sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Group I (G)	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Group I (T)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-A (G)	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Group II-A (T)	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-B (G)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II-B (T)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Group III-A (G)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Group III-B (G)	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Group III-B (T)	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group III-C (G)	2	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Group IV-A (G)	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Group IV-B (G)	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Group IV-B (T)	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-A (G)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Group V-B (G)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-C (G)	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V-C (T)	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Grand Total	14	140	19	3	...	...	...	2	...	38	...	...	...

Abstract of Appendix F for 73 Government and 78 Talukdari villages of the Halol Mahal.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhodkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Halol Mahal.</i>							
Panch Mahals	For irrigation	229	27	.....	1	.....	.....
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	339	93	1	5	.....	2
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	38	17	14	140	.....	38
	In disuse	166	5	19	3	.....	.....
	Total	772	142	34	149	.....	40
	Total recorded at the previous settlements.	492	166	6	144	139	146

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX G-I.

Selling value of Firayat Lands in the villages of the Halol Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price	Remarks.
		Group I. Old group I.		Rate Rs. 3-4. " " 2-8.		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1	Ashavala ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Halol ...	{ 3 26	7 2	781	109'61	(I)
		{ 22 24	44 13	4,978	111'08	(II)
3	Jambudi ...	{ 12 27	15 13	1,381	87'33	(I)
		{ 12 36	14 9	750	51'50	(II)
		Group II. A.—Old group II.		Rate Rs. 2-6. " " 1-12.		
5	Ambali ...	{ 8 9	8 15	120	13'42	(I) Restricted tenure.
		{ 15 26	15 3	921	60'64	(II)
6	Arad ...	{ 11 24	15 8	748	48'25	(I)
		{ 14 2	13 0	700	53'84	(II)
7	Asha ...	{ 4 37	6 0	70	11'66	(II)
8	Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Dankheda ...	{ 14 19	17 4	425	24'63	(I)
		{ 11 35	15 2	1,270	83'96	(II)
		{ 10 1	13 12	490	35'63	(I) Restricted tenure.
		{ 1 30	2 2	80	37'64	(II)
10	Medapur ...	{ 7 9	9 1	852	94'01	(II)
		{ 1 3	1 10	100	61'54	(I)
11	Muldari ...	{ 2 13	3 1	427	139'42	(II)
		{ 1 27	2 2	100	47'06	(II) Restricted tenure.
12	Nurpura ...	{ 4 1	3 8	500	142'85	(II)
13	Partappura ...	{ 13 36	16 10	2,250	135'34	(II)
14	Radhanpur ...	{ 3 16	4 5	318	73'74	(I)
		{ 0 15	0 8/6	41	77'17	(II)
		{ 2 12	3 11	499	135'32	(I)
15	Ramesra ...	{ 16 21	23 2	1,550	67'02	(II)
		{ 6 25	8 11	455	52'37	(II) Restricted tenure.
16	Rampura ...	{ 5 22	8 0	365	45'62	(II)
17	Tharkhanda ...	{ 11 19	14 0	350	25'00	(II) Restricted tenure.
18	Varvada ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Vasvel ...	{ 6 1	9 2	551	60'38	(I)
		{ 27 2	38 10	2,932	75'90	(II)
		{ 4 16	7 0	200	28'28	(II) Restricted tenure.
		B.—Old group III.		Rate Re. 1-8.		
28	Dunia ...	{ 9 21	10 8	510	48'57	(II) Restricted tenure.
		Group III. A.—Old group II.		Rate Rs. 2. " " 1-12.		
30	Valva ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Varsada ...	{ 8 7	9 9	589	61'57	(II)
		{ 5 23	5 7	269	49'47	(II) Restricted tenure.
		B.—Old group III.		Rate Re. 1-8.		
32	Abhotva ...	{ 5 30	5 8	275	50'00	(II)
		{ 16 38	13 9	411	30'30	(II) Restricted tenure.
33	Ambatalav ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Chhabapura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Dharola ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Dundelav ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Gambhirpura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Ghansar ...	{ 4 8	6 0	299	49'83	(II)
		{ 7 8	7 0	425	60'71	(I)
39	Hadbia ...	{ 2 34	3 8	285	81'43	(II) Restricted tenure.
40	Kopraj ...	{ 4 23	4 0	234/8	58'62	(II) Do.
41	Kotamaida ...	{ 5 1	6 0	50	8'33	(II) Do.
42	Masvad ...	{ 23 21	18 0	2,428/8	134'91	(II)
		{ 14 0	12 8	470	37'60	(II) Restricted tenure.
43	Tajpura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Timbi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Ujeti ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Vanseti ...	{ 5 0	5 1	551	108'84	(II)
47	Vav ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Vesania ...	{ 6 21	6 0	431	71'83	(II) Restricted tenure.
		C.—Old group IV.		Rate Re. 1-4.		
80	Champaner ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Gokalpura ...	{ 9 20	9 0	800	88'88	(I)
		{ 9 20	9 0	700	77'77	(II)
		{ 3 21	1 12	49	28'00	(II) Restricted tenure.
82	Jepura ...	{ 7 33	7 0	130	18'57	(I) Do.
		{ 16 21	12 9	292	23'24	(II)

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		<i>C.—Old group IV—concl'd.</i>		Rate Rs. 1-4.		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
83	Jamkharia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(to est.)
84	Katadia ...	10 17	7 3	498	69'28	(I)
		8 13	6 8	1,188	182'77	(I)
85	Mandvi ...	6 10	5 6	80	14'88	(I) Restricted tenure.
		7 3	5 0	150	30'00	(II)
86	Rassapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
87	Rayanvadia ...	3 37	2 8	99	39'60	(I)
88	Sultanpura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
89	Vadatalav ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<i>Group IV. A.—Old group III.</i>		Rate Rs. 1-10.		
			"	" 1-8.		
90	Maruva ...	0 31	0 14	23	26'28	(I)
		4 34	4 0	155	38'75	(I)
91	Vedpur ...	18 16	18 7	1,099	59'60	(I)
		4 36	6 0	240	40'00	(II) Restricted tenure.
		<i>B.—Old group IV.</i>		Rate Rs. 1-4.		
92	Amrapura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Chhajdevadi ...	25 34	22 5	400	17'92	(I)
94	Dhankuva ...	5 18	5 0	150	30'00	(I)
		1 37	2 0	40	20'00	(II)
95	Dhinkva ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Jaliakuva ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
97	Kakradungri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Kankalpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
99	Kherap ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Khomdar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
101	Palanpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Panelao ...	6 26	5 11	411	72'26	(II)
		4 18	3 8	50	14'28	(II) Restricted tenure.
103	Ranipura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	Vavdi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<i>Group V. A.—Old group III.</i>		Rate Rs. 1-0.		
			"	" 1-8.		
133	Itavadi ...	6 5	5 13	345	59'35	(II) Restricted tenure.
		<i>B.—Old group IV.</i>		Rate Rs. 1-4.		
134	Nani Umarvan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		<i>B. Old group V.</i>		Rate Rs. 1.		
135	Bamankua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Bapotia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
137	Dharia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Kanteli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Pandol ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Talavdi ...	2 13	1 8	139	92'67	(I)
		7 15	4 8	259	57'55	(II) Restricted tenure.
141	Moti Umarvan ...	21 35	14 0	800	57'14	(I)
142	Ved ...	2 32	2 0	113	56'50	(I) Restricted tenure.
		4 30	2 14	110	38'26	(II)

APPENDIX G-II.

Selling value of Kyari Lands in the villages of the Halol Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		<i>Group I. Old group I.</i>		Rate Rs. { 3-4.		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	" { 3-4.		
				" { 2-8.		
				" { 2-8.		
2	Halol ...	1 5	3 5	99	29'88	(I)
		2 7	5 15	427	71'99	(II)
		<i>Group II. Old group II.</i>		Rate Rs. { 2-6.		
				" { 2-6.		
				" { 1-12.		
15	Ramesra ...	1 2	2 6	100	42'22	(I)
19	Vasvel ...	4 15	9 15	353	35'52	(I)
		<i>Group III. Old group II.</i>		Rate Rs. { 2.		
				" { 2.		
				" { 1-12.		
31	Varsada ...	3 24	7 5	659	90'12	(II)

APPENDIX H-I.

Leases of Firayat lands in the villages of the Halol Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
				Rate	Rs. 3-4.		
				"	" 2-8.		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
1	Ashavala ...	23 16	47 0	{ 293 8 301 14 215 10 172 10	{ 6'24 6'42 4'58 3'67	{ 7 12 8 0 5 11 4 9	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
2	Halol ...	227 25	412 2	{ 2,391 12 2,420 15 1,407 13 1,060 3	{ 5'80 5'87 4'63 3'80	{ 7 4 7 5 5 12 4 12	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
3	Jambudi ...	18 35	33 9	{ 168 0 219 8 152 12 11 25	{ 5'00 6'54 5'34 4'52	{ 6 4 8 2 9 10 5 10	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
				Rate	Rs. 2-6.		
				"	" 1-12.		
5	Ambali ...	18 17	22 6	{ 152 0 139 10 106 9	{ 6'79 6'24 4'76	{ 5 15 5 7 4 2	{ (1) (2) (3)
6	Arad ...	16 26	19 14	{ 84 0 218 0 215 7 120 0	{ 4'22 4'64 4'58 2'55	{ 3 11 4 1 4 0 2 3	{ (4) (1) (2) (3)
7	Asha ...	16 15	25 9	{ 72 5 23 0 22 0 12 8 11 0	{ 2'82 3'54 3'38 1'92 1'69	{ 2 7 3 1 2 15 1 11 1 7	{ (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)
8	Chandpur ...	392 16	487 3	{ 4,551 0 4,551 0	{ 9'34 9'34	{ 8 3 8 3	{ (1) Includes land of Ambali and Vasvel also. (2)
9	Dankheda ...	35 2	43 0	{ 184 8 294 1 260 11 19 11	{ 4'29 5'54 5'26 1'57	{ 3 12 4 13 4 9 1 6	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
10	Medapur ...	65 7	89 13	{ 352 4 331 3 52 11 13 0	{ 3'92 3'68 3'09 2'00	{ 3 7 3 3 2 11 1 12	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
11	Muldhari ...	3 37	6 8	{ 121 4 116 10 78 0 63 0	{ 3'56 3'43 2'29 1'85	{ 3 2 3 0 2 0 1 10	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
12	Nurpura ...	29 0	31 5	{ 277 8 316 13 128 1	{ 8'86 7'61 6'44	{ 7 12 6 10 5 10	{ (1) (2) (3)
13	Partappura ...	18 29	19 14	{ 331 0 345 3 228 9	{ 5'97 6'22 4'12	{ 5 3 5 7 3 9	{ (1) (2) (3)
14	Radhanpur ...	19 32	31 7	{ 144 7 157 0 153 12 48 0	{ 4'59 6'78 6'64 2'33	{ 4 0 5 15 5 13 2 0	{ (4) (1) (2) (3)
15	Ramesra ...	12 1	17 14	{ 31 8 226 8 266 1	{ 1'76 3'45 4'05	{ 1 8 3 0 3 8	{ (4) (1) (2)
16	Rampura ...	33 15	51 4	{ 144 2 80 3 177 0 190 4	{ 2'81 1'83 5'62 6'04	{ 2 7 1 9 4 14 5 5	{ (3) (4) (1) (2)
17	Tarkhanda ...	20 36	27 9	{ 135 8 317 0 309 15 201 3	{ 4'91 4'30 4'21 2'92	{ 4 4 3 12 3 11 2 9	{ (3) (1) (2) (3)
18	Varvada ...	59 8	68 13	{ 470 8 475 11 360 8 68 0	{ 3'49 3'53 3'22 3'01	{ 3 1 3 1 2 13 2 4	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
19	Vasvel ...	85 13	111 10	{ 156 0 162 11 54 0 44 8	{ 6'87 7'17 5'23 4'59	{ 6 0 6 4 4 9 4 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
15	Ramesra ...	43 24	65 10	{ 226 8 266 1 144 2 80 3	{ 3'45 4'05 2'81 1'83	{ 3 0 3 8 2 7 1 9	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
16	Rampura ...	23 34	31 8	{ 177 0 190 4 135 8 317 0	{ 5'62 6'04 4'91 4'30	{ 4 14 5 5 4 4 3 12	{ (1) (2) (3) (1)
17	Tarkhanda ...	62 31	73 9	{ 309 15 201 3 470 8 475 11	{ 4'21 2'92 3'49 3'53	{ 3 11 2 9 3 1 3 1	{ (2) (3) (1) (2)
18	Varvada ...	102 6	134 12	{ 470 8 475 11 360 8 68 0	{ 3'49 3'53 3'22 3'01	{ 3 1 3 1 2 13 2 4	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
19	Vasvel ...	16 39	22 11	{ 156 0 162 11 54 0 44 8	{ 6'87 7'17 5'23 4'59	{ 6 0 6 4 4 9 4 0	{ (1) (2) (3) (4)
19	Vasvel ...	15 14	22 9	{ 68 0 156 0 162 11 54 0 44 8	{ 3'01 6'87 7'17 5'23 4'59	{ 2 4 6 0 6 4 4 9 4 0	{ (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)
19	Vasvel ...	6 11	9 11	{ 54 0 44 8	{ 5'23 4'59	{ 4 9 4 0	{ (3) (4)
				Rate	Rs. 1-8		
28	Dunia ...	32 39	36 0	{ 542 8 470 8	{ 15'07 13'06	{ 11 5 9 12	{ (1) (2)

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
<i>Group III.</i>				Rate Rs. 2.			
<i>A.—Old group II.</i>				" " 1-12.			
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
30	Valva ...	10 36	14 8	35 8 33 6 23 5 20 0	2'45 2'30 1'60 1'37	2 12 2 0 1 6 1 3	(1) (2) (3) (4)
31	Varsada ...	47 23 45 32 33 3	70 9 67 13 48 8	208 0 200 8 166 3 106 4	2'94 2'84 2'45 2'19	2 9 2 8 2 2 1 14	(1) (2) (3) (4)
<i>B.—Old group III.</i>				Rate Rs. 1-8.			
32	Abhetva ...	40 31 37 2 24 0	50 15 46 7 29 15	311 4 309 7 227 11 102 4	6'11 6'07 4'90 3'41	5 9 4 9 3 13 2 9	(1) (2) (3) (4)
33	Ambatalav ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Chhabapura ...	30 2 7 23	37 2 8 8	178 0 180 8 139 5 10 12	4'79 4'81 3'75 1'26	3 9 3 9 2 13 0 14	(1) (2) (3) (4)
35	Dharola ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Dundelav ...	162 28 169 37	152 0 159 0	1,458 6 1,806 6 1,030 0 607 4 9 0 9 0 9 4 107 8	9'59 11'36 6'47 3'81 6'54 6'54 6'72 4'88	7 3 8 8 4 13 2 13 4 14 4 14 5 0 3 10	(1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (1)
37	Gambhirpura ...	1 7	1 6	9 0 9 0 9 4	6'54 6'54 6'72	4 14 4 14 5 0	(1) (2) (3)
38	Ghansar ...	17 16 9 32	22 0 12 0	96 5 71 8 42 4	4'37 3'25 3'52	3 4 2 7 2 10	(1) (2) (3) (4)
39	Hadbia ...	19 20 9 28	21 8 11 8	119 0 122 8 82 3 51 13 876 12	5'53 5'69 7'16 4'50 7'55	4 2 4 4 5 6 3 6 5 10	(1) (2) (3) (4) (1)
40	Koprej ...	110 36	116 0	1,011 13 623 6 383 14	8'72 5'37 3'30	6 8 4 0 2 7	(2) (3) (4)
41	Kotamaida ...	24 39 38 2 7 15	28 0 42 0 9 0	173 0 259 4 20 0	6'18 6'17 2'22	4 10 4 10 1 10	(1) (2) (3)
42	Masvad ...	15 35 12 15 7 14	19 1 14 9 8 15	112 0 120 2 73 8 23 8	5'87 6'30 5'04 2'62	4 6 4 11 3 12 1 15	(1) (2) (3) (4)
43	Tajpura ...	13 8	13 0	65 0 61 8 51 0 15 8	5'00 4'73 3'92 1'19	3 12 3 8 2 15 0 14	(1) (2) (3) (4)
44	Timbi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Ujeti ...	72 22 16 31 28 33	67 0 22 0 34 0	322 8 300 11 78 0 91 11	4'81 4'48 3'54 2'61	3 9 3 5 2 10 2 0	(1) (2) (3) (4)
46	Vanseti ...	29 35 23 35 27 23	34 12 28 4 32 4	172 0 106 0 97 13 111 3	4'95 4'77 3'46 3'51	3 11 3 9 2 9 2 10	(1) (2) (3) (4)
47	Vav ...	24 34 15 39	28 3 18 0	214 4 213 8 54 4 36 0 88 0 88 0 88 0	7'60 7'57 3'01 2'00 3'82 3'82 3'82	5 11 5 11 2 4 1 8 2 14 2 14 2 14	(1) (2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)
48	Vesania ...	32 17	21 0	88 0 88 0 88 0	3'82 3'82 3'82	2 14 2 14 2 14	(1) (2) (3) (4)
<i>C.—Old group IV.</i>				Rate Rs. 1-4.			
80	Champaner ...	10 18	11 0	50 0 53 12 85 0	4'54 4'88 7'72	2 13 3 0 4 13	(1) (2) (3)
81	Gokalpura ...	6 24 16 16	4 8 13 11	70 0 232 8 235 0	15'55 16'98 17'16	9 11 10 9 10 11	(1) (2) (3)
82	Japura ...	15 31	13 0	216 0 216 0	16'61 16'61	10 6 10 6	(1) (2)
83	Jhankharia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
84	Katadia ...	24 18 18 19	20 8 15 8	218 0 221 0 106 5 93 11	10'63 10'78 6'85 6'04	6 10 6 11 4 4 3 12	(1) (2) (3) (4)

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
	<i>C.—Old group IV—concl'd.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-4.			
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
85	Mandvi ...	6 23	6 8	{ 45 0 45 0 19 0	6.92 6.92 2.92	4 5 4 5 1 13	(1) (2) (3)
86	Rasulpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
87	Rayanvadia ...	10 35	8 3	{ 59 0 52 10	7.20 6.42	4 8 4 8	(1) (2)
88	Sultanpura ...	9 2	5 0	{ 37 0	7.40	4 10	(3)
89	Vadatalav ...	446 2	330 11	{ 4,893 1 4,893 1	14.79 14.79	9 4 9 4	(1) (2)
	<i>Group IV. A.—Old group III.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-10. " " 1-8.			
90	Maruva ...	47 1 41 34 38 11	58 8 52 1 47 8	{ 212 4 195 12 118 14 67 4	3.62 3.34 2.28 1.41	2 11 2 8 2 0 1 1	(1) (2) (3) (4)
91	Vedpur ...	8 34 6 19	12 8 9 8	{ 37 12 35 3 25 12 14 0	3.02 2.81 2.06 1.47	2 4 2 1 1 8 1 8	(1) (2) (3) (4)
	<i>B.—Old group IV.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-4.			
92	Amrapura ...	1 16	2 0	{ 10 0 8 8 8 12	5.00 4.25 4.37	3 2 2 10 2 11	(1) (2) (3)
93	Chhajdivali ...	21 27 18 28	18 10 16 12	{ 82 0 87 8 53 5	4.40 4.69 3.18	2 12 2 14 1 15	(1) (2) (3)
94	Dhankuva ...	16 32 9 22	13 4 8 3	{ 60 11 57 7 48 15	4.58 4.38 5.97	2 13 2 11 3 11	(1) (2) (3)
95	Dhinkua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Jaliakuva ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
97	Kakradungri ...	11 8	10 8	{ 43 0 38 0 21 8 21 8	4.09 3.61 2.24 2.04	2 8 2 4 1 4 1 4	(1) (2) (3) (4)
98	Kankalpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
99	Kherap ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Khomdar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
101	Palanpur ...	8 32	7 0	{ 21 0 20 11 20 0	3.00 2.95 2.85	1 14 1 13 1 12	(1) (2) (3)
102	Panelao ...	1 36 9 28 18 17 11 3 8 29	1 10 9 0 15 8 8 8 6 8	{ 4 0 55 0 95 11 39 6 23 14	2.46 6.11 6.36 4.63 3.67	1 8 3 13 3 15 2 14 2 4	(1) (2) (3) (4) (4)
103	Ranipura ...	30 14	18 8	{ 185 0 185 0	10.00 10.00	6 4 6 4	(1) (2)
104	Vavdi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group V. A.—Old group III.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-0 " " 1-8.			
133	Itvadi ...	9 22 5 19 4 3	12 0 7 0 5 0	{ 18 4 18 11 10 4 5 0	1.52 1.57 1.46 1.00	1 2 1 3 1 1 0 12	(1) (2) (3) (4)
134	Nani Umarvan ...	45 25	37 0	{ 90 11 89 15 90 9 89 0	2.45 2.43 2.44 2.40	1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	(1) (2) (3) (4)
	<i>C.—Old group V.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-0.			
135	Bamankua ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Bapotia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest.)
137	Dharia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Kanteli ...	19 4 13 13 19 14	14 12 10 12 14 12	{ 28 0 25 12 12 3 15 3	1.89 1.74 1.13 1.03	0 15 0 14 0 9 0 8	(1) (2) (3) (4)
139	Pandol ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Talavdi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Moti Umarvan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Ved ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX H-II.

Leases of Kyari Lands in the villages of the Halol Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I. Old group I.</i>		Rate	Rs. 3-4. 3-4. 2-8. 2-8.			
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
1	Ashavala ...	5 31	18 3	116 0 113 13	6 37 6 25	15 14 15 10	(1) (2)
		3 35	12 8	27 11	2 21	5 8	(3)
2	Halol ...	27 30	78 5	320 0 347 13	3 91 4 44	9 18 11 1	(1) (2)
		10 12	29 6	72 7	2 46	6 2	(3)
		8 17	23 15	44 4	1 84	4	(4)
	<i>Group II. Old group II.</i>		Rate	Rs. 2-6. 2-6. 1-12. 1-12.			
6	Arad ...	2 28	5 2	8 8 8 8 8 0	1 55 1 61 1 56	2 14 2 13 2 11	(1) (2) (3)
10	Medapur ...	4 11	9 3	21 8 21 14	2 34 2 38	4 1 4 2	(1) (2)
		3 27	7 12	13 13	1 78	3 2	(3)
		3 10	7 10	9 10	1 37	2 6	(4)
13	Partappura ...	0 38	1 15	9 0	4 64	8 2	(1)
		1 15	2 11	10 15	4 07	7 2	(2)
		0 38	1 15	14 0	5 21	9 2	(3)
				8 3	4 22	7 6	(4)
17	Tarkhanda ...	1 13	2 8	16 0	6 40	11 3	(1)
		0 30	1 8	15 0	6 00	10 8	(2)
				10 0	6 66	12 10	(3)
	<i>Group III. A.—Old group II.</i>		Rate	Rs. 2. 2. 1-12. 1-12.			
30	Valva ...	1 11	2 12	12 0 12 0	4 36 4 36	7 10 7 10	(1) (2)
31	Varsada ...	1 23	3 12	20 4 20 1	5 40 5 35	9 7 9 6	(1) (2)
		1 5	2 8	11 7 9 4	4 57 3 70	8 0 6 7	(3) (4)
	<i>B.—Old group III.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-8.			
39	Hadbia ...	1 34	3 8	8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	2 28 2 28 2 28 2 28	3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6	(1) (2) (3) (4)
42	Masvad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
		1 22	2 7	17 0	6 97	10 7	(2)
		1 0	1 8	8 0	5 33	7 15	(3)
		1 0	1 8	5 0	3 33	4 15	(4)
45	Ujeti ...	1 28	3 5	8 8 8 9	2 56 2 58	3 13 3 14	(1) (2)
46	Vansati ...	1 33	2 15	22 0 22 0 28 8	7 51 7 51 3 16	11 4 11 4 4 12	(1) (2) (3)
48	Vesania ...	4 18	9 0	30 12 19 0 28 4	3 41 2 11 3 16	5 2 3 2 4 12	(1) (2) (3) (4)
	<i>Group IV. B.—Old group IV.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-10. 1-10. 1-4. 1-4.			
92	Amrapura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)
		4 2	6 0	9 12 11 0	1 62 1 83	2 0 2 4	(2) (3)
	<i>Group V.</i>		Rate	Rs. 1-8. 1-8.			
133	Itvadi ...	3 4	5 8	14 0 14 0 13 0 13 0	2 54 2 54 2 36 2 36	3 13 3 13 3 8 3 8	(1) (2) (3) (4)

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Halol Mahal from 1903 to 1923 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.				Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
				Bajri. 2	Rice. 3	Bavto. 4	Cotton with seeds. 5	Jowar. 6
1903	...	...	...	S. Ch. 20 12	S. Ch. 18 5	S. Ch. 24 13	S. Ch. 4 0	S. Ch.
1904	...	...	...	17 3	18 13	22 0	4 0	.....
1905	...	...	...	14 6	15 6	16 14	6 0	.....
1906	...	...	...	12 0	12 15	14 15	5 0	.....
1907	...	...	...	12 14	14 4	18 7	5 0	.....
Total				77 3	79 11	97 1	24 0	.....
Average				15 7	15 15	19 7	4 13	.....
1908	...	...	...	9 4	12 1	12 8	4 8	.....
1909	...	...	...	11 10	16 8	16 6	4 8	17 8
1910	...	...	...	13 2	19 10	18 0	4 6	16 0
1911	...	...	...	10 8	16 6	16 3	3 4	13 0
1912	...	...	...	8 15	12 6	11 3	4 0	12 8
1913	...	...	...	11 8	15 5	13 15	3 4	13 0
Total				64 15	92 4	88 3	23 14	72 0
Average				10 13	15 6	14 13	4 0	14 6
1914	...	...	...	8 12	17 15	15 4	3 15	12 8
1915	...	...	...	9 14	15 12	13 3	5 10	12 8
1916	...	...	...	10 14	13 0	13 9	3 14	14 0
1917	...	...	...	10 4	15 1	14 10	3 13	14 0
1918	...	...	...	5 10	10 13	9 9	1 12	6 8
Total				45 6	72 9	66 3	19 0	59 8
Average				9 1	14 8	13 4	3 13	11 14
1919	...	...	...	4 6	7 9	.....	2 1	6 0
1920	...	...	...	6 2	9 3	14 10	3 4	10 0
1921	...	...	...	4 14	9 4	6 15	5 1	8 2
1922	...	...	...	6 12	10 1	8 13	2 11	8 0
1923	...	...	...	8 1	10 1	11 7	2 0	10 9
Total				30 3	46 2	41 13	15 1	42 11
Average				6 1	9 4	10 7	3 0	8 9

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX K.

*Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Mahal of Halol,
District Panch Mahals.*

Year.	Demand.	Out of which re- mitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group I—3 Government villages. Old group I—3 Do.</i>		Maximum Rate	Rs. 3-4-0.	
	Rs.	" "	" 2-8-0.	
1907-1908	3,888	Rs. 867	.....	.....
1908-1909	3,843	170	.....	.....
1909-1910	3,768	196	.....	.....
1910-1911	3,763	26	.....	.....
1911-1912	3,819	35	.....	.....
1912-1913	4,324	82	.....	.....
1913-1914	4,416	54	.....	.....
1914-1915	4,423	50	.....	.....
1915-1916	4,699	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	4,666	2	.....	.....
1917-1918	4,666	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	4,657	226	.....	.....
1919-1920	4,651	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	4,653	235	.....	.....
1921-1922	4,714	.....	.....	56
<i>Group II-A—15 Government villages. Old group II—15 Do.</i>		Maximum Rate	Rs. 2-6-0.	
		" "	" 1-12-0.	
1907-1908	11,712	1,262	.....	.....
1908-1909	11,714	38	.....	.....
1909-1910	11,831	163	.....	.....
1910-1911	11,730	34	.....	.....
1911-1912	11,807	19	.....	.....
1912-1913	11,838	39	.....	.....
1913-1914	11,983	21	.....	.....
1914-1915	11,984	9	.....	.....
1915-1916	12,724	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	12,740	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	12,737	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	12,716	304	411	3
1919-1920	12,657	.....	.....	3
1920-1921	12,746	306	.....	.....
1921-1922	12,749	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II-B—1 Government village. Old group III—1 Do.</i>		Maximum rate	Rs. 2-6-0.	
		" "	" 1-8-0.	
1907-1908	174	30	.....	.....
1908-1909	129	1	.....	.....
1909-1910	161	24	.....	.....
1910-1911	302	1	.....	.....
1911-1912	312	1	.....	.....
1912-1913	331	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	337	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	337	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	359	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	359	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	359	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	359	.....	.....	.....
1919-1920	359	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	359	.....	.....	.....
1921-1922	359	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III-A—2 Government villages. Old group II—2 Do.</i>		Maximum rate	Rs. 2-0-0.	
		" "	" 1-12-0.	
1907-1908	1,707	235	.....	.....
1908-1909	1,707	16	.....	.....
1909-1910	1,714	16	.....	.....
1910-1911	1,704	2	.....	.....
1911-1912	1,716	.....	.....	.....
1912-1913	1,716	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	1,711	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	1,711	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	1,818	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	1,818	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	1,817	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	1,817	105	511	.....
1919-1920	1,814	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	1,814	105	.....	.....
1921-1922	1,819	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group III-B—17 Government villages.</i>			Maximum rate	Rs. 2-0-0.
<i>Old group III—17 Do.</i>			" "	" 1-8-0.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-1908	9,062	1,091	.....	.....
1908-1909	9,115	61	.....	.....
1909-1910	9,166	186	.....	.....
1910-1911	9,147	42	.....	.....
1911-1912	9,281	27	.....	.....
1912-1913	9,325	68	.....	.....
1913-1914	9,494	46	.....	.....
1914-1915	9,548	20	.....	.....
1915-1916	10,183	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	10,179	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	10,467	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	10,466	397	372	.....
1919-1920	10,454	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	10,442	390	.....	.....
1921-1922	10,468	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III-C—10 Government villages.</i>			Maximum rate	Rs. 2-0-0.
<i>Old group IV—10 Do.</i>			" "	" 1-4-0.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-1908	1,275	292	.....	.....
1908-1909	1,399	34	.....	.....
1909-1910	1,392	61	.....	.....
1910-1911	1,753	6	.....	.....
1911-1912	1,752	3	.....	.....
1912-1913	1,798	3	.....	.....
1913-1914	1,810	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	1,823	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	1,971	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	1,965	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	1,980	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	1,983	18	.....	.....
1919-1920	1,986	10	.....	.....
1920-1921	1,588	8	116	.....
1921-1922	2,055	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group IV-A—2 Government villages.</i>			Maximum rate	Rs. 1-10-0.
<i>Old group III—2 Do.</i>			" "	" 1-8-0.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-1908	923	85	.....	.....
1908-1909	935	2	.....	.....
1909-1910	946	2	.....	.....
1910-1911	946	.....	.....	.....
1911-1912	976	.....	.....	.....
1912-1913	976	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	971	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	969	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	1,029	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	1,029	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	1,030	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	1,030	23	.....	.....
1919-1920	1,030	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	1,030	23	.....	.....
1921-1922	1,033	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group IV-B—13 Government villages.</i>			Maximum rate	Rs. 1-10-0.
<i>Old group IV—13 Do.</i>			" "	" 1-4-0.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-1908	2,550	390	.....	.....
1908-1909	2,683	48	.....	.....
1909-1910	2,643	91	.....	.....
1910-1911	2,664	23	.....	.....
1911-1912	2,685	13	.....	.....
1912-1913	2,712	10	.....	.....
1913-1914	2,714	2	.....	.....
1914-1915	2,747	4	.....	.....
1915-1916	2,971	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	2,982	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	2,970	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	2,986	52	601	.....
1919-1920	2,988	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	2,999	52	641	.....
1921-1922	3,198	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—concl.

Year. • 1	Demand. 2	Out of which re- mitted in same or subsequent year. 3	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised. 4	Unauthorised. 5
<i>Group V.A—1 Government village. Old group IV—1 Do.</i>		Maximum rate " "	Re. 1-0-0. Rs. 1-8-0.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-1908	545	214	.....	.....
1908-1909	578	8	.....	.....
1909-1910	578	14	.....	.....
1910-1911	737	.....	.....	.....
1911-1912	946	.....	.....	.....
1912-1913	946	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	950	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	953	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	1,012	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	1,012	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	1,010	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	1,012	22	.....	.....
1919-1920	1,012	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	1,012	23	.....	.....
1921-1922	1,012	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group V.B—1 Government village. Old Government group IV—1 village.</i>		Maximum rate " "	Re. 1-0-0. Rs. 1-4-0.	
1907-1908	380	36	.....	.....
1908-1909	386	3	.....	.....
1909-1910	386	3	.....	.....
1910-1911	406	.....	.....	.....
1911-1912	427	.....	.....	.....
1912-1913	427	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	427	.....	.....	.....
1914-1915	427	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	457	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	458	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	458	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	458	.....	.....	.....
1919-1920	458	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921	457	.....	230	.....
1921-1922	464	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group V.C—8 Government villages. Old group V—8 Do.</i>		Maximum rate " "	Re. 1-0-0. " 1-0-0.	
1907-1908	2,418	652	.....	.....
1908-1909	2,417	205	.....	.....
1909-1910	2,417	247	.....	.....
1910-1911	2,393	24	.....	.....
1911-1912	2,395	24	.....	.....
1912-1913	2,392	8	.....	.....
1913-1914	2,416	7	.....	.....
1914-1915	2,427	14	.....	.....
1915-1916	2,578	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	2,567	14	.....	.....
1917-1918	2,576	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	2,576	22	.....	.....
1919-1920	2,580	2	.....	.....
1920-1921	2,577	7	.....	.....
1921-1922	2,578	.....	.....	.....

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

Summary of dry crop rates of the Halol Mahal.

Proposed group.	Number of villages in (batches according to existing grouping) old group.	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Increase or decrease per rupee.
I ..	G. I.—3	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 4 0	+30'00	Rs. a. p. +0 5 0
I ...	T. I.—1	2 8 0	3 4 0	+30'00	+0 5 0
II ...	G. II.—15	1 12 0	2 6 0	+35'71	+0 5 6
	T. II.—8	1 12 0	2 6 0	+35'71	+0 5 6
	G. III.—1	1 8 0	2 6 0	+58'33	+0 9 0
	T. III.—1	1 8 0	2 6 0	+58'33	+0 9 0
III ...	G. II.—2	1 12 0	2 0 0	+14'28	+0 2 0
	G. III.—17	1 8 0	2 0 0	+33'33	+0 5 0
	T. III.—31	1 8 0	2 0 0	+33'33	+0 5 0
	G. IV.—10	1 4 0	2 0 0	+60'00	+0 9 6
IV ..	G. III.—2	1 8 0	1 10 0	+8'33	+0 1 0
	G. IV.—13	1 4 0	1 10 0	+30'00	+0 5 0
	T. IV.—28	1 4 0	1 10 0	+30'00	+0 5 0
V ...	G. III.—1	1 8 0	1 0 0	-33'33	-0 5 0
	G. IV.—1	1 4 0	1 0 0	-20'00	-0 3 0
	G. V.—8	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
	T. V.—9	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed land including Inam and

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment Soil water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group I (G).	Old group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ashavala ...	I	2 8	2 8	...	173	352	...	51	157	145 + 12	...	...	...	224	309	...
2	Halol ...	I	2 8	2 8	...	2,767	5,038	...	263	753	506 + 247	...	...	...	3,030	5,841	...
3	Jambudi ...	I	2 8	2 8	...	306	514	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	306	514	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	3,246	5,954	...	314	910	651 + 259	...	...	...	3,560	6,864	...
	Group I (T).	Old T.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
4	Kanjari ...	I	2 8	2 8	...	5,150	8,599	...	1,307	2,803	2,075 + 728	...	...	...	6,437	11,402	...
	Group II-A (G).	Old G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	Ambali ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	825	917	...	20	37	27 + 10	...	...	...	845	954	...
6	Arad ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,398	1,724	...	68	119	81 + 38	...	...	...	1,466	1,843	...
7	Asha ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	236	300	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	236	300	...
8	Chandpur ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	630	746	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	630	746	...
9	Dankheda ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	479	564	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	479	564	...
10	Medapur ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,011	1,187	...	92	184	131 + 53	...	...	...	1,103	1,371	...
11	Muidhari ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	330	457	...	9	19	14 + 5	...	...	...	339	476	...
12	Nurpura ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	831	895	...	1	1	1 + 0	...	...	...	832	896	...
13	Partappura ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	654	879	...	65	137	98 + 39	...	...	...	749	1,016	...
14	Radhanpur ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	167	231	...	3	6	4 + 2	...	...	...	170	237	...
15	Ramesra ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	938	1,237	...	98	217	155 + 62	...	...	...	1,036	1,474	...
16	Rampura ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	247	317	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	247	317	...
17	Tarkhanda ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	2,530	2,659	...	92	183	128 + 55	...	...	...	2,622	2,842	...
18	Varvada ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,232	1,579	...	15	30	22 + 8	...	...	...	1,247	1,609	...
19	Vasvel ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,223	1,526	...	151	313	214 + 99	...	...	...	1,374	1,839	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	12,761	15,238	...	614	1,246	875 + 371	...	...	...	13,375	16,464	...
	Group II-A (Talukdari).	Old Talukdari group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
20	Ghada ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	467	546	...	12	16	13 + 3	...	...	...	479	562	...
21	Kachhota ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	677	816	...	19	24	19 + 5	...	...	...	696	840	...
22	Koba ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	296	322	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	296	322	...
23	Morkhala ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	2,508	3,199	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2,508	3,199	...
24	Nurpuri ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	653	993	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	653	993	...
25	Pachisgam ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,562	1,950	...	14	28	22 + 6	...	...	...	1,576	1,978	...
26	Saidal ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,593	1,730	...	25	34	27 + 7	...	...	...	1,618	1,764	...
27	Valagod ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	412	550	...	4	5	4 + 1	...	...	...	416	565	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	8,168	10,116	...	74	107	85 + 22	...	...	...	8,242	10,223	...
	Group II-B (Government).	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
28	Dunia ...	III	1 8	1 8	...	397	388	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	397	388	...
	Group II-B (Talukdari).	Old Talukdari group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
29	Movala ...	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,078	1,051	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1,078	1,051	...
	Group III-A (Government).	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Valva ...	42	1 12	1 12	...	450	493	...	77	169	116 + 53	...	...	...	527	662	...
31	Varsada ...	II	1 12	1 12	...	1,216	1,395	...	125	275	191 + 84	...	...	...	1,341	1,660	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	1,666	1,878	...	202	444	307 + 137	...	...	...	1,868	2,322	...

DIX L.

Government waste for the 73 Government and 78 Talukdari villages of the Halol Mahal.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.		
3 4	3 4	...	173	462	...	51	206	...	...	...	...	224	668	...	+31'24	Ashavala	1
3 4	3 4	...	2,767	6,678	...	263	988	...	...	...	...	3,030	7,666	...	+31'24	Halol	2
3 4	3 4	...	306	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	675	...	+31'32	Jambudi	3
...	...	...	3,246	7,815	...	314	1,194	...	...	...	...	3,560	9,009	...	+31'25	Total.	4
3 4	3 4	...	5,150	11,286	...	1,307	3,679	...	...	...	...	6,457	14,965	...	+ 31'25	Kanjari	4
2 6	2 6	...	825	1,232	...	20	50	...	...	...	...	845	1,282	...	+34'38	Ambali	5
2 6	2 6	...	1,398	2,317	...	68	160	...	...	...	...	1,466	2,477	...	+34'40	Arad	6
2 6	2 6	...	236	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	403	...	+34'33	Asha	7
2 6	2 6	...	630	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	1,002	...	+34'32	Chandpur	8
2 6	2 6	...	479	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	758	...	+34'40	Dankheda	9
2 6	2 6	...	1,011	1,595	...	92	248	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,843	...	+ 34'43	Medapur	10
2 6	2 6	...	330	614	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	339	640	...	+34'45	Muldhari	11
2 6	2 6	...	831	1,203	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	832	1,204	...	+34'38	Nurpura	12
2 6	2 6	...	684	1,181	...	65	184	...	...	...	...	749	1,365	...	+34'35	Partappura	13
2 6	2 6	...	167	310	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	170	318	...	+34'18	Radhanpur	14
2 6	2 6	...	938	1,689	...	98	292	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,981	...	+34'40	Ramesra	15
2 6	2 6	...	247	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	426	...	+34'38	Rampura	16
2 6	2 6	...	2,530	3,573	...	92	246	...	...	...	...	2,622	3,819	...	+34'38	Tarkhanda	17
2 6	2 6	...	1,232	2,122	...	15	40	...	...	...	...	1,247	2,162	...	+34'37	Varvada	18
2 6	2 6	...	1,223	2,051	...	151	421	...	...	...	...	1,374	2,472	...	+34'42	Vasvel	19
...	...	...	12,761	20,476	...	614	1,676	...	...	...	...	13,375	22,152	...	+34'32	Total.	
2 6	2 6	...	467	734	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	479	755	...	+34'34	Ghada	20
2 6	2 6	...	677	1,096	...	19	32	...	...	...	...	696	1,128	...	+34'29	Kachhota	21
2 6	2 6	...	296	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	433	...	+34'47	Koba	22
2 6	2 6	...	4,508	4,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	4,299	...	+34'39	Morkhala	23
2 6	2 6	...	633	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	1,334	...	+34'34	Nurpuri	24
2 6	2 6	...	1,562	2,620	...	14	38	...	...	...	...	1,376	2,658	...	+34'38	Pachigam	25
2 6	2 6	...	1,593	2,325	...	25	46	...	...	...	...	1,618	2,371	...	+34'41	Saidal	26
2 6	2 6	...	412	752	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	416	759	...	+34'34	Valagod	27
...	...	...	8,168	13,493	...	74	144	...	...	...	...	8,242	13,737	...	+34'37	Total.	
2 6	2 6	...	397	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	606	...	+56'19	Dunia	28
2 6	2 6	...	1,078	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,642	...	+54'29	Muvala	29
2 0	2 0	...	450	555	...	77	190	...	...	...	...	527	745	...	+12'54	Valva	30
2 0	2 0	...	1,216	1,558	...	125	309	...	...	...	...	1,341	1,867	...	+12'47	Varsada	31
...	...	...	1,666	2,113	...	202	499	...	...	...	...	1,868	2,612	...	+12'49	Total.	

1	2	3	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment Soil water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Group III-B (Government).</i>	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
32	Abhetva	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,601	1,583	...	72	140	102+ 38	...	...	...	1,673	1,723	...
33	Ambatalav	III	1 8	1 8	...	381	389	...	64	110	75+ 35	...	...	...	445	499	...
34	Chhabapura	III	1 8	1 8	...	386	389	...	6	8	6+ 2	...	...	...	392	397	...
35	Dharola	III	1 8	1 8	...	211	215	...	6	11	8+ 3	...	...	...	217	226	...
36	Dundelav	III	1 8	1 8	...	479	463	...	9	16	11+ 5	...	...	...	488	479	...
37	Gambhirpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	162	168	...	1	1	1+ 0	...	...	...	162	169	...
38	Ghansar	III	1 8	1 8	...	953	995	...	43	72	47+ 25	...	...	...	996	1,067	...
39	Hadbia	III	1 8	1 8	...	794	844	...	84	137	109+ 48	...	...	...	878	1,001	...
40	Koprej	III	1 8	1 8	...	887	873	...	84	164	116+ 45	...	...	...	971	1,037	...
41	Kotamalda	III	1 8	1 8	...	451	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	493	...
42	Masvad	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,524	1,386	...	46	83	59+ 24	...	...	...	1,570	1,469	...
43	Tajpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	235	208	...	2	9	2+ 1	...	...	...	237	211	...
44	Timbi	III	1 8	1 8	...	263	254	...	1	2	1+ 1	...	...	...	264	256	...
45	Ujeti	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,325	1,242	...	156	265	177+ 88	...	...	...	1,481	1,507	...
46	Vanseti	III	1 8	1 8	...	492	508	...	46	79	56+ 23	...	...	...	538	587	...
47	Vav	III	1 8	1 8	...	524	508	...	14	24	18+ 6	...	...	...	538	567	...
48	Vesania	III	1 8	1 8	...	803	181	...	138	286	187+ 99	...	...	...	941	1,067	...
	Total	.....	...	...	...	11,471	11,334	...	772	1,421	975+446	...	...	...	12,243	12,755	...
	<i>Group III-B (Talukdari).</i>	Old Talukdari group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Ambavadia	III	1 8	1 8	...	268	256	...	36	48	36+ 12	...	...	...	304	304	...
50	Balladev	III	1 8	1 8	...	147	195	...	101	143	104+ 39	...	...	...	248	338	...
51	Bamkui	III	1 8	1 8	...	876	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	822	...
52	Bhagvanpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	381	365	...	54	70	53+ 18	...	...	...	435	435	...
53	Bhamaria	III	1 8	1 8	...	504	353	...	158	286	206+ 80	...	...	...	662	639	...
54	Chadva Mota	III	1 8	1 8	...	310	290	...	57	97	74+ 23	...	...	...	367	387	...
55	Chadva Nana	III	1 8	1 8	...	109	104	...	76	140	100+ 40	...	...	...	185	244	...
56	Dholikui	III	1 8	1 8	...	342	325	...	58	97	73+ 24	...	...	...	400	422	...
57	Gadit	III	1 8	1 8	...	356	288	...	3	3	2+ 1	...	...	...	359	291	...
58	Gajapura	III	1 8	1 8	...	259	288	...	93	116	84+ 32	...	...	...	352	404	...
59	Gambhirpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	344	316	...	173	319	226+ 93	...	...	...	517	635	...
60	Garial	III	1 8	1 8	...	730	619	...	133	243	172+ 71	...	...	...	863	862	...
61	Garol	III	1 8	1 8	...	544	592	...	46	79	58+ 21	...	...	...	590	671	...
62	Harmatia	III	1 8	1 8	...	105	125	...	41	75	54+ 21	...	...	...	146	200	...
63	Indral	III	1 8	1 8	...	296	272	...	77	98	72+ 26	...	...	...	373	370	...
64	Kathmanda	III	1 8	1 8	...	172	185	...	30	46	34+ 12	...	...	...	202	231	...
65	Kesarpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	72	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	45	...
66	Kharakuva	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,411	1,161	...	11	20	16+ 4	...	...	...	1,422	1,481	...
67	Khareda	III	1 8	1 8	...	222	218	...	59	82	63+ 19	...	...	...	281	300	...
68	Khodiarpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	138	145	...	24	45	32+ 13	...	...	...	162	190	...
69	Khokhriveri	III	1 8	1 8	...	213	225	...	8	11	8+ 3	...	...	...	221	236	...
70	Kuberpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	207	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	111	...
71	Manekpur Moti	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,397	1,193	...	15	20	15+ 5	...	...	...	1,412	1,213	...
72	Manekpur Nani	III	1 8	1 8	...	113	132	...	11	14	11+ 3	...	...	...	124	146	...
73	Nathkuva	III	1 8	1 8	...	456	322	...	10	17	13+ 4	...	...	...	466	359	...
74	Navapura	III	1 8	1 8	...	985	407	...	108	186	137+ 49	...	...	...	493	593	...
75	Ranjikhanu Muvadu.	III	1 8	1 8	...	186	219	...	46	67	49+ 18	...	...	...	232	286	...
76	Ravalia	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,489	1,111	...	180	203	150+ 53	...	...	...	1,669	1,314	...
77	Sonaviti	III	1 8	1 8	...	508	497	...	8	10	7+ 3	...	...	...	516	507	...
78	Takhatpura	III	1 8	1 8	...	124	124	...	40	56	43+ 13	...	...	...	164	180	...
79	Vankadia	III	1 8	1 8	...	583	491	...	47	82	61+ 21	...	...	...	630	573	...
	Total	.....	...	...	...	13,247	12,096	...	1,703	2,673	1,954+721	...	...	...	14,950	14,769	...

DIX L.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Group III-B (Government).
2 0	2 0	...	1,601	2,078	...	72	184	...	...	...	...	1,673	2,262	...	+25.48	Abhetva	32
2 0	2 0	...	381	511	...	64	144	...	...	...	...	445	655	...	+31.26	Ambatalav	33
2 0	2 0	...	386	511	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	392	521	...	+31.23	Chhabapura	34
2 0	2 0	...	211	282	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	217	296	...	+30.10	Dharola	35
2 0	2 0	...	479	608	...	9	21	...	...	...	...	488	629	...	+31.32	Dundelav	36
2 0	2 0	...	162	220	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	163	221	...	+30.77	Gambhirpura	37
2 0	2 0	...	953	1,306	...	43	94	...	...	...	...	996	1,400	...	+31.21	Ghansar	38
2 0	2 0	...	794	1,108	...	84	206	...	...	...	...	878	1,314	...	+31.27	Hadbla	39
2 0	2 0	...	887	1,146	...	84	215	...	...	...	...	971	1,361	...	+30.89	Koprej	40
2 0	2 0	...	451	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	647	...	+31.24	Kotamaida	41
2 0	2 0	...	1,524	1,819	...	46	109	...	...	...	...	1,570	1,928	...	+31.25	Masvad	42
2 0	2 0	...	235	273	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	237	277	...	+31.28	Tajpura	43
2 0	2 0	...	263	333	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	264	336	...	+31.25	Timbl	44
2 0	2 0	...	1,325	1,630	...	156	348	...	...	...	...	1,481	1,978	...	+31.25	Ujeti	45
2 0	2 0	...	492	667	...	46	104	...	...	...	...	538	771	...	+31.35	Vanseti	46
2 0	2 0	...	524	713	...	14	31	...	...	...	...	538	744	...	+31.22	Vav	47
2 0	2 0	...	803	1,025	...	138	375	...	...	...	...	941	1,400	...	+31.21	Vesania	48
...	...	...	11,471	14,877	...	772	1,863	...	...	...	...	12,243	16,740	...	+31.24	Total.	
Group III-B (Talukdari).																	
2 0	2 0	...	269	336	...	36	63	...	...	...	...	304	399	...	+31.25	Ambavadia	49
2 0	2 0	...	147	256	...	101	188	...	...	...	...	248	444	...	+31.36	Baliadev	50
2 0	2 0	...	876	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	1,079	...	+31.26	Bankui	51
2 0	2 0	...	381	479	...	54	92	...	...	...	...	435	571	...	+31.26	Bhagvanpura	52
2 0	2 0	...	504	463	...	158	375	...	...	...	...	662	838	...	+31.14	Bhamaria	53
2 0	2 0	...	310	381	...	37	127	...	...	...	...	367	508	...	+31.27	Chadva Mota	54
2 0	2 0	...	109	136	...	76	184	...	...	...	...	185	320	...	+31.15	Chadva Nana	55
2 0	2 0	...	342	427	...	58	127	...	...	...	...	400	554	...	+31.28	Dholikui	56
2 0	2 0	...	356	378	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	359	382	...	+31.27	Gadit	57
2 0	2 0	...	259	378	...	93	152	...	...	...	...	352	530	...	+31.19	Gajapura	58
2 0	2 0	...	344	415	...	173	419	...	...	...	...	517	834	...	+31.02	Gambhirpura	59
2 0	2 0	...	730	812	...	133	350	...	...	...	...	863	1,162	...	+34.30	Garial	60
2 0	2 0	...	544	777	...	46	104	...	...	...	...	590	881	...	+31.30	Garol	61
2 0	2 0	...	105	164	...	41	98	...	...	...	...	146	262	...	+31.00	Harmatia	62
2 0	2 0	...	296	357	...	77	129	...	...	...	...	373	486	...	+31.35	Indral	63
2 0	2 0	...	172	243	...	30	60	...	...	...	...	202	303	...	+31.17	Kathmanda	64
2 0	2 0	...	72	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	59	...	+31.11	Kesarpura	65
2 0	2 0	...	1,411	1,918	...	11	26	...	...	...	...	1,422	1,944	...	+31.26	Kharakuva	66
2 0	2 0	...	222	286	...	59	108	...	...	...	...	281	394	...	+31.33	Khareda	67
2 0	2 0	...	138	190	...	24	59	...	...	...	...	162	249	...	+31.05	Khodiarpura	68
2 0	2 0	...	213	295	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	221	309	...	+30.71	Khokhriveri	69
2 0	2 0	...	237	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	146	...	+31.53	Kuberpura	70
2 0	2 0	...	1,397	1,566	...	15	26	...	...	...	...	1,412	1,592	...	+31.24	Manekpur Moti	71
2 0	2 0	...	113	173	...	11	18	...	...	...	...	124	191	...	+30.82	Manekpur Nani	72
2 0	2 0	...	456	423	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	466	445	...	+31.27	Nathkuva	73
2 0	2 0	...	385	534	...	108	244	...	...	...	...	493	778	...	+31.20	Navapura	74
2 0	2 0	...	186	287	...	46	83	...	...	...	...	232	375	...	+31.32	Ramjikhantu Muvadu.	75
2 0	2 0	...	1,489	1,458	...	180	266	...	...	...	...	1,669	1,724	...	+31.20	Ravalia	76
1 0	2 0	...	508	652	...	8	13	...	...	...	...	516	665	...	+31.16	Sonaviti	77
2 0	2 0	...	124	163	...	40	73	...	...	...	...	164	236	...	+31.18	Takhatpura	78
2 0	2 0	...	383	644	...	47	108	...	...	...	...	630	752	...	+31.24	Vankadia	79
...	...	...	15,247	15,875	...	1,703	3,557	...	...	...	...	14,950	19,412	...	+31.51	Total.	

Number.	Name of Village.	By former Settlement.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment on Soil water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III-C (Government).</i>	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
80	Champaner ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	10	11	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	10	11	...
81	Gokalpura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	360	294	...	1	1	1+ 0	...	...	...	361	295	...
82	Jepura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	633	573	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	633	573	...
83	Jhankharia ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	21	15	...	2	3	2+ 1	...	...	...	23	18	...
84	Katadia ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	283	225	...	18	25	18+ 7	...	...	...	301	250	...
85	Mandvi ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	452	358	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	452	358	...
86	Rasulpur ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Rayanvadia ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	372	276	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	372	276	...
88	Sultanpura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Vadatalav ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	486	363	...	2	3	2+ 1	...	...	...	488	368	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	2,617	2,117	...	23	32	23+ 9	...	...	...	2,640	2,149	...
	<i>Group IV-A (Government).</i>	Old Government group.															
90	Maruva ...	III	1 8	1 8	...	643	593	...	21	32	23+ 9	...	...	...	664	625	...
91	Vedpur ...	III	1 8	1 8	...	570	609	...	48	84	62+ 22	...	...	...	618	693	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	1,213	1,202	...	69	116	85+ 31	...	...	...	1,282	1,318	...
	<i>Group IV-B (Government).</i>	Old Government group.															
92	Amrapura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	418	353	...	80	126	94+ 32	...	...	...	498	479	...
93	Chhajdivali ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	415	325	...	7	10	7+ 3	...	...	...	422	355	...
94	Dhankuva ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	199	161	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	199	161	...
95	Dhinkva ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	823	669	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	823	669	...
96	Jaliakva ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Kakradungri ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	443	253	...	22	31	23+ 8	...	...	...	462	284	...
98	Kankalpur ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Kherap ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	295	206	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	295	206	...
100	Khomdar ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Palampur ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	612	487	...	18	27	18+ 9	...	...	...	630	514	...
102	Panelao ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	553	433	...	54	77	55+ 22	...	...	...	607	510	...
103	Ranipura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	285	172	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	285	172	...
104	Vavdi ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	328	224	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	328	224	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	4,371	3,283	...	181	271	197+ 74	...	...	...	4,552	3,554	...
	<i>Group IV-B (Talukdari).</i>	Old Talukdari group.															
105	Amrapuri ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	279	187	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	279	187	...
106	Ankedia Mota ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	399	296	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	399	296	...
107	Ankedia Nana ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	8	5	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	8	5	...
108	Badharpuri ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	137	116	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	137	116	...
109	Bediapura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	178	152	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	178	152	...
110	Bhuvadungri ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	150	109	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	150	109	...
111	Chhantalavdi ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	814	641	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	814	641	...
112	Chhatardivav ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	397	186	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	397	186	...
113	Chipad ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	190	178	...	18	26	19+ 7	...	...	...	208	204	...
114	Dabhan ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	151	120	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	151	120	...
115	Galampura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	125	109	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	125	109	...
116	Hamirpura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	142	103	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	142	103	...

DIX L—contd.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 0	2 0	—	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	+54.54	Champaner	80
2 0	2 0	—	960	469	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	361	471	...	+59.66	Gokulpura	81
2 0	2 0	—	633	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	913	...	+59.36	Japura	82
2 0	2 0	—	21	24	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	23	29	...	+61.11	Jhankharia	83
2 0	2 0	—	283	359	...	18	40	...	...	...	...	301	399	...	+59.60	Katadia	84
2 0	2 0	—	452	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	571	...	+59.50	Mandvi	85
2 0	2 0	—	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Rasulpur	86
2 0	2 0	—	372	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	440	...	+59.42	Rayanvadia	87
2 0	2 0	—	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Sultanpura	88
2 0	2 0	—	486	582	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	488	587	...	+56.79	Vadatalav	89
...	...	...	2,617	3,375	...	23	52	...	...	...	...	2,640	3,427	...	+59.47	Total.	
1 10	1 10	—	643	650	...	21	34	...	...	...	...	664	664	...	+6.24	Maruva	90
1 10	1 10	—	570	647	...	48	89	...	...	...	...	618	736	...	+6.69	Vedpur	91
...	...	...	1,213	1,277	...	69	123	...	...	...	...	1,282	1,400	...	+6.22	Total.	
1 10	1 10	—	418	463	...	80	165	...	...	...	...	498	628	...	+31.11	Amrapura	92
1 10	1 10	—	415	427	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	422	440	...	+31.24	Chhajdivali	93
1 10	1 10	—	199	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	211	...	+31.06	Dhankuva	94
1 10	1 10	—	823	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	878	...	+31.24	Dhiukva	95
1 10	1 10	—	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Jaliakva	96
1 10	1 10	—	443	532	...	22	41	...	...	...	...	465	573	...	+31.34	Kakradungri	97
1 10	1 10	—	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Kankalpur	98
1 10	1 10	—	295	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	270	...	+31.07	Kherap	99
1 10	1 10	—	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Khomdar	100
1 10	1 10	—	612	639	...	18	35	...	...	...	...	630	674	...	+31.13	Palanpur	101
1 10	1 10	—	553	568	...	54	101	...	...	...	...	607	669	...	+31.18	Panelao	102
1 10	1 10	—	285	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	226	...	+31.40	Ranipura	103
1 10	1 10	—	328	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	294	...	+31.25	Vavdi	104
...	...	...	4,371	4,308	...	181	355	...	...	...	...	4,552	4,663	...	+31.20	Total.	
1 10	1 10	—	279	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	245	...	+31.02	Amrapuri	105
1 10	1 10	—	399	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	389	...	+31.42	Ankedia Mota	106
1 10	1 10	—	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	+40.0	Ankedia Nana	107
1 10	1 10	—	137	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	152	...	+31.03	Badharpuri	108
1 10	1 10	—	178	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	200	...	+31.58	Bediapura	109
1 10	1 10	—	150	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	143	...	+31.19	Bhuvadungri	110
1 10	1 10	—	814	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	841	...	+31.20	Chhantmlavdi	111
1 10	1 10	—	397	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	244	...	+31.18	Chhatardivav	112
1 10	1 10	—	190	234	...	18	34	...	...	...	...	208	268	...	+31.37	Chipad	113
1 10	1 10	—	151	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	158	...	+31.66	Dabhan	114
1 10	1 10	—	125	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	143	...	+31.19	Galampura	115
1 10	1 10	—	142	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	135	...	+31.07	Hamirpura	116

1	2	3	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment Soil water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Group IV-B (Talukdari)—contd.</i>	Old Talukdari group—contd.															
117	Jimaspura ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	627	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	418	...
118	Jivanpura (Dhanpur)...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	371	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	215	...
119	Kaarivav ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	64	57	...	8	12	9+ 3	...	...	...	72	69	...
120	Kathola ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,021	715	...	12	18	14+ 4	...	...	...	1,033	733	...
121	Khandia ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	456	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	286	...
122	Navagam ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,029	480	...	2	2	2+ 0	...	...	...	1,031	482	...
123	Panchkhobla ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	337	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	269	...
124	Ranbhet Moti ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	284	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	117	...
125	Ranbhet Nani ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	169	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	144	...
126	Raagagar ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	124	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	83	...
127	Rinchhia (Desar) ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	163	141	...	1	1	1+ 0	...	...	...	164	142	...
128	Singpur ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	619	463	...	1	1	1+ 0	...	...	...	611	464	...
129	Sonipur ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,314	1,058	...	19	27	21+ 6	...	...	...	1,333	1,085	...
130	Sudhra ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	874	619	...	3	4	3+ 1	...	...	...	877	623	...
131	Tadiamba ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	251	178	...	4	6	5+ 1	...	...	...	255	184	...
132	Vagbod ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,048	833	...	14	20	16+ 4	...	...	...	1,062	833	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	11,712	8,278	...	82	117	91+ 26	...	...	...	11,794	8,395	...
	<i>Group V-A (Government).</i>	Old Government group.															
133	Itvadi ...	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,060	1,070	...	56	110	81+ 29	...	...	...	1,116	1,180	...
	<i>Group V-B (Government).</i>	Old Government group.															
134	Nani Umarvan ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	736	541	...	8	10	7+ 3	...	...	...	744	551	...
	<i>Group V-C (Government).</i>	Old Government group.															
135	Bamankua ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	162	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	111	...
136	Bapotia ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Dharia ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	351	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	204	...
138	Kanteli ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	453	302	...	18	22	16+ 6	...	...	...	471	324	...
139	Pandol ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	444	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	305	...
140	Talavdi ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	1,712	1,002	...	19	23	17+ 6	...	...	...	1,731	1,025	...
141	Moti Umarvan ...	V	1 0	1 0	M	946	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	547	...
142	Ved ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	449	262	...	3	3	2+ 1	...	...	...	452	265	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	4,517	2,733	...	40	48	35+ 13	...	...	...	4,557	2,781	...
	<i>Group V-C (Talukdari).</i>	Old Talukdari group.															
143	Bhat ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	435	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	274	...
144	Ghorambli (Bhinda) ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	302	213	...	6	6	5+ 1	...	...	...	308	219	...
145	Handia Mota ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	104	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	68	...
146	Handia Nana ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	48	34	...	1	1	1+ 0	...	...	...	49	35	...
147	Kbareti ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	1,492	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	923	...
148	Kohivan ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	488	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	307	...
149	Rinchhbar ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	348	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	196	...
150	Shivrajpur ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	1,483	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	973	...
151	Vandarda ...	V	1 0	1 0	...	1,664	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664	1,009	...
	Total ...	.....	...	...	...	6,364	3,997	...	7	7	6+ 1	...	...	...	6,371	4,004	...
	Grand total ...	.....	...	...	...	89,774	89,875	...	5,452	10,315	7,405+2,910	...	...	...	95,226	1,00,190	...

DIX L—concl'd.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 10	1 10	...	627	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	550	...	+31'58	Jimiapura	117
1 10	1 10	...	371	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	282	...	+31'16	Jivaṇpura (Dhanpuri)	118
1 10	1 10	...	64	75	...	8	16	...	...	...	...	72	91	...	+31'88	Kasarivav	119
1 10	1 10	...	1,021	938	...	12	24	...	...	...	...	1,033	962	...	+31'24	Kathola	120
1 10	1 10	...	456	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	375	...	+31'12	Khandia	121
1 10	1 10	...	1,029	630	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1,031	633	...	+31'33	Navagam	122
1 10	1 10	...	337	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	353	...	+31'22	Panchkhobla	123
1 10	1 10	...	284	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	154	...	+31'62	Ranbhet Moti	124
1 10	1 10	...	169	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	189	...	+31'25	Ranbhet Nani	125
1 10	1 10	...	124	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	109	...	+31'33	Rasgagar	126
1 10	1 10	...	163	185	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	164	186	...	+30'99	Rinchhia (Desar)	127
1 10	1 10	...	610	608	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	611	609	...	+31'25	Singpur	128
1 10	1 10	...	1,314	1,389	...	19	35	...	...	...	...	1,333	1,424	...	+31'25	Sonipur	129
1 10	1 10	...	874	812	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	877	817	...	+31'14	Sudhra	130
1 10	1 10	...	251	234	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	255	242	...	+31'52	Tadiamba	131
1 10	1 10	...	1,048	1,093	...	14	26	...	...	...	...	1,062	1,119	...	+31'18	Vagbod	132
...	...	...	11,712	10,867	...	82	153	...	...	...	...	11,794	11,020	...	+31'27	Total.	
1 0	1 0	...	1,060	736	...	56	76	...	...	...	...	1,116	812	...	-31'19	Group V-A (Government). Itvadi	133
1 0	1 0	...	736	440	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	630	448	...	-18'69	Group V-B (Government). Nani Umarvan	134
1 0	1 0	...	162	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	111	...	.....	Group V-C (Government). Bamankua	135
1 0	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Bapotia	136
1 0	1 0	...	351	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	204	...	.....	Dharia	137
1 0	1 0	...	453	302	...	18	22	...	...	...	...	471	324	...	.....	Katteli	138
1 0	1 0	...	444	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	305	...	.....	Pandol	139
1 0	1 0	...	1,712	1,002	...	19	23	...	...	...	...	1,731	1,025	...	.....	Talavdi	140
1 0	1 0	...	946	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	547	...	.....	Moti Umarvan	141
1 0	1 0	...	449	262	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	452	265	...	.....	Ved	142
...	...	...	4,517	2,733	...	40	48	...	...	...	...	4,557	2,781	...	.....	Total.	
1 0	1 0	...	435	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	274	...	.....	Group V-C (Taluk-dari). Bhat	143
1 0	1 0	...	302	213	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	308	219	...	.....	Ghorambli (Bhinda)	144
1 0	1 0	...	104	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	68	...	.....	Handia Mota	145
1 0	1 0	...	48	34	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	49	35	...	.....	Handia Nana	146
1 0	1 0	...	1,492	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	923	...	.....	Khareti	147
1 0	1 0	...	488	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	307	...	.....	Kobivan	148
1 0	1 0	...	348	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	196	...	.....	Rinchhbar	149
1 0	1 0	...	1,483	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	973	...	.....	Shivrajpur	150
1 0	1 0	...	1,664	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664	1,009	...	.....	Vandarda	151
...	...	...	6,364	3,997	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	6,371	4,004	...	.....	Total.	
...	...	...	89,774	1,14,016	...	3,432	13,414	...	...	...	...	95,226	1,27,430	...	+29'18	Grand total.	

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Halol Mahal, Panch Mahals District.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1900-10.	Year 1912-13.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1917-18.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group I (Old Government group I).</i>											
1	Ashavala ...	.....	10	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	Halol ...	2,819	3,267	3,810	305	621	238	204	201	183	
3	Jambudi ...	.....	118	187	39	69	27	22	22	17	
	Total ...	2,819	3,395	3,997	345	691	265	226	223	200	
<i>Group I (Old Talukdari group I).</i>											
4	Kanjari ...	2,282	2,506	2,951	(Vide paragraph 16 of the report).						
<i>Group II-A (Old group II) Government.</i>											
5	Ambali ...	275	362	349	50	50	50	50	50	25	
6	Arad ...	767	742	869	148	140	86	86	93	83	
7	Asha ...	37	65	94	10	10	4	4	4	4	
8	Chandpur ...	77	132	155	...	...	...	46	46	50	
9	Dankheda ...	121	212	264	33	33	33	28	28	28	
10	Medapur ...	287	324	310	158	146	138	136	135	137	
11	Muldhari ...	212	273	315	5	5	5	5	5	5	
12	Nurpura ...	.....	111	70	...	...	10	7	...	8	
13	Partappura ...	235	291	340	61	44	34	59	53	42	
14	Radhanpur ...	116	135	125	2	2	2	13	13	13	
15	Ramesra ...	505	611	566	12	12	12	12	17	6	
16	Rampura ...	71	70	35	19	19	14	14	8	5	
17	Tarkhanda ...	640	923	1,054	570	477	583	559	558	541	
18	Varvada ...	382	406	493	79	72	61	16	16	15	
19	Vasvel ...	584	641	781	114	119	120	122	120	102	
	Total ...	4,309	5,386	5,820	1,261	1,129	1,152	1,157	1,146	1,064	
<i>Group II (A) (Old group II) Talukdari.</i>											
20	Ghoda ...	92	130	210	(Vide paragraph 16 of the report)						
21	Kachhota ...	39	113	117							
22	Koba ...	12	37	58							
23	Morkhala ...	382	965	1,213							
24	Nurpuri ...	74	143	143							
25	Pachiagam ...	566	817	962							
26	Saidal ...	301	548	736							
27	Valagod ...	307	487	568							
	Total ...	1,987	3,440	4,007							
<i>Group II (B) (Old Government group III).</i>											
28	Dunia ...	44	62	102	247	259	55	48	48	48	
<i>Group II (B) (Old Talukdari group III).</i>											
29	Muvala ...	28	29	143	(Vide paragraph 16 of the report).						
<i>Group III (A) (Old Government group II).</i>											
30	Valva ...	168	179	181	33	33	147	147	143	143	
31	Varvada ...	871	938	1,046	56	50	57	61	60	58	
	Total ...	1,039	1,167	1,227	89	83	204	204	203	201	

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1900-10.	Year 1912-15.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1917-18.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group III (B) (Old Government group III).</i>										
32	Abhetva ...	459	671	834	194	154	173	163	160	160	
33	Ambatalav ...	144	164	187	26	26	26	10	10	20	
34	Chhabapura ...	71	96	115	58	58	87	77	71	71	
35	Dharola ...	45	58	85	41	38	37	6	6	6	
36	Dundelav ...	67	224	300	9	9	12	12	12	12	
37	Gambhirpura ...	192	176	206	1	1	1	37	37	37	
38	Ghansar ...	368	412	482	3	31	11	8	8	8	
39	Hadbla ...	473	593	733	20	16	16	26	12	12	
40	Kopraj ...	220	295	363	110	110	111	76	79	77	
41	Kotamalda ...	27	38	68	226	226	160	130	124	98	
42	Masvad ...	415	469	598	405	405	344	343	323	331	
43	Tajpura ...	...	46	104	61	61	63	68	52	48	
44	Timbi ...	45	136	232	13	13	13	23	23	23	
45	Ujeti ...	542	554	721	98	40	35	120	120	149	
46	Vanseti ...	173	279	307	140	105	63	154	154	149	
47	Vav ...	234	324	375	18	108	105	92	92	88	
48	Vesania ...	216	287	352	122	122	108	90	78	76	
	Total ...	3,689	4,822	6,062	1,545	1,523	1,365	1,427	1,361	1,355	
	<i>Group III (B) (Old Talukdari group III).</i>										
49	Ambavadla ...	150	181	214							
50	Baliadga ...	198	272	224							
51	Bamkui ...	32	74	83							
52	Bhagvanpura ...	19	105	123							
53	Bhamaria ...	434	412	345							
54	Chadva Mota ...	78	114	133							
55	Chadva Nana ...	49	91	99							
56	Dholikul ...	94	114	112							
57	Gadit ...	30	90	163							
58	Gajapura ...	101	152	164							
59	Gambhirpura ...	211	176	362							
60	Garial ...	207	310	325							
61	Garol ...	140	228	249							
62	Harmatia ...	84	116	148							
63	Indral ...	132	199	200							
64	Kathmanda ...	82	100	146							
65	Kesarpura ...	20	45	85							
66	Kharakuva ...	287	501	588							
67	Khareda ...	94	160	147							
68	Khodiarpura ...	94	44	59							
69	Khokhriveri ...	78	147	189							
70	Kuberpura ...	8	32	85							
71	Manekpur Modi ...	153	243	337							
72	Manekpur Nani ...	44	61	103							
73	Nathkova ...	21	70	122							
74	Navapura ...	209	317	340							
75	Ramjikhantu Muvadu ...	82	146	125							
76	Ravalle ...	407	508	658							
77	Sonaviti ...	174	293	319							
78	Takhatpura ...	45	73	91							
79	Vankadia ...	127	308	292							
	Total ...	3,824	5,686	6,630							

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1912-13.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1917-18.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group III (C) (Old Government group IV).</i>											
80	Champaner	687	1,033	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Gokulpura	.....	106	104	50	12	20	22	10	13	...
82	Japura	.....	151	391	2	...	30	124	132	110	...
83	Jbankharis	89	168	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Katadia	181	158	166	...	12	12	12	6	6	...
85	Mandvi	.....	49	15	96	39	13	108	58	44	...
86	Rasulpur	158	256	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Rayanvadla	60	190	284	2	2	2	69	51	37	...
88	Sultanpura	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Vadatale	152	112	222	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,327	2,218	2,387	164	79	103	335	257	210	...
<i>Group IV (A) (Old Government group III).</i>											
90	Maruva	173	228	253	140	106	63	154	154	149	...
91	Vedpur	150	220	368	34	32	32	31	31	31	...
	Total	323	448	621	172	137	95	185	185	180	...
<i>Group IV (B) (Old Government group IV).</i>											
92	Amrapura	212	178	219	55	90	90	94	105	83	...
93	Chhajdivali	42	222	106	7	18	18	119	61	49	...
94	Dhankuva	54	121	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
95	Dhinkva	151	425	537	75	36	6	109	109	109	...
96	Jalakuva	.....	7	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Kakradungri	125	119	189	13	13	28	24	11	11	...
98	Kankalpur	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Kherap	85	321	167	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
100	Khomdar	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Palanpur	273	309	306	8	8	7	7	7	7	...
102	Panelao	97	171	261	82	189	191	149	135	135	...
103	Ranipura	32	306	66	7	25	7	96	96	96	...
104	Vavdi	292	202	400	14	14	14	24	24	24	...
	Total	1,313	2,068	2,421	264	376	364	625	551	517	...
<i>Group IV (B) (Old Tahsildari group IV).</i>											
105	Amrapuri	212	178	225	} (Vide paragraph 16 of the report).						
106	Ankedla Mota	91	161	272							
107	Ankedla Nana	.....	.....	.....				
108	Badharpur	81	96	191							
109	Bediapura	59	81	146							
110	Bhuvadungri	.....	.....	.....				
111	Chhantalavdi	122	198	310							
112	Chhatardivav	.....	93	62							
113	Chipad	114	160	181							
114	Dabbar	50	92	119							
115	Galampura	.....	.....	.....				
116	Hamirpura	20	38	31							
117	Jimipura	38	79	104							
118	Jivanpura (Dhanpur)...	73	25	84							

APPENDIX M—concl'd.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-8.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1912-13.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1917-18.	Year 1921-22.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
119	Kasarivav	43	86	97							
120	Kathola	.....	123	205							
121	Khandia	223	286	334							
122	Navagam	.....	150	148							
123	Panchkhobla	76	137	168							
124	Ranbhet Moti	48	119	151							
125	Ranbhet Nani	41	56	86							
126	Rasagar	41	66	79							
127	Rinohhia (Desar)	209	390	401							
128	Singapur	98	100	153							
129	Sonipur	116	287	389							
130	Sudhra	91	183	215							
131	Tadlamba	99	143	163							
132	Vagbod	242	463	448							
	Total	2,287	3,792	4,718							
	<i>Group V (A) (Old Government group III).</i>										
133	Itvadi	371	544	576	30	23	51	74	77	65	
	<i>Group V (B) (Old Government group IV).</i>										
134	Nani Umarvan	270	351	470	36	90	33	111	106	95	
	<i>Group V (C) (Old Government group V).</i>										
135	Bamankua	78	290	361	2	2	2	2	2	2	
136	Bapotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Dharia	203	232	308	4	10	3	17	17	17	
138	Kanteli	140	142	221	38	38	91	91	91	86	
139	Pandol	145	239	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Talavdi	920	1,137	1,343	47	47	58	51	51	51	
141	Moti Umarvan	389	530	658	25	25	18	11	14	11	
142	Ved	105	224	324	11	11	6	6	6	6	
	Total	1,980	2,794	3,486	127	133	178	178	181	173	
	<i>Group V (C) (Old Talukdari group V).</i>										
143	Bhat	228	206	238							
144	Chorambl (Bhinda)	98	152	223							
145	Handia Mota	63	66	130							
146	Handia Nana	.....	110	155							
147	Khareli	114	128	394							
148	Kohivav	87	123	163							
149	Rinohhbar	178	64	62							
150	Shivrajpur	855	1,765	2,972							
151	Vandaria	164	307	454							
	Total	1,787	2,921	4,793							
	Grand Total	29,398	41,429	50,431							

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX N.

1. Selection No. CCCCLXXIII, New Series, regarding Second Revision Settlement of 73 Government villages of the Halol mahal.

2. Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7439 of 29th July 1907 (Selection not available) regarding Second Revision Settlement of 77 Talukdari and 1 Dubhagi village of the Halol mahal.

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals,

No. S.R.V.—31 dated 24th July 1924.

From

W. C. TUDOR-OWEN., Esq., I.C.S.,
COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF LAND
RECORDS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Braham's Settlement Report for Halol Taluka, which is clear, so that I need add only a few general remarks.

2. The Decennial Review of agricultural progress in the Presidency shows that the Panch Mahals heads the list.

Halol Taluka can well bear the increase proposed.

3. There is an insistant demand for land by the people, who are changing from a turbulent population, *viz.*, Naikdas, Kolis, Dharalas into industrious agriculturists. The next step is to persuade them that keeping a number of stunted useless cattle is a sheer wastefulness and this can be best done by curtailing public grazing.

4. As I hope that Government will allow the Forest Department to disforest land more suitable for cropping than for forest, it is advisable to fix the rates for the Forest villages alluded to by Mr. Braham.

5. Mr. Braham's proposals for grouping and rates may be accepted and guaranteed for 30 years, unless Government are inclined to make the period one of 20 years on principle.

Your most obedient servant,
W. T. OWEN.

No. S T.—358.

Poona, 10th December 1924.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.

2. This taluka has evidently been prospering. Population has increased 40 per cent. Indeed after having dropped in the big famine the khalsa villages since show an actual increase of 56.5 per cent. and the talukdari of 92 per cent., no doubt because the talukdari villages were more heavily depleted by emigration. If the Influenza epidemic had not swept through the taluka the increase in population would have been very marked indeed. In the 18 years of the settlement there have been two really bad years and five poor. It therefore seems that comparatively failure of crops may be expected about one year out

of four. There has been a great expansion in the growth of cotton at the expense of rice, coarse grains and bajri. Since 1892 there has been an enormous increase in the occupied area by 7,500 acres, and there has been a further decrease in the uncropped or fallow portion of the occupied area by 1,750 acres. Even in the talukdari villages the waste land is declining. This means very nearly 10,000 more acres producing food than in 1894. The figures have been complicated by the fact that some land has been taken for cultivation from unassessed waste. The waste area has in some directions also been artificially maintained through the policy, which I cannot help regarding as mistaken, of reserving cultivable land for free grazing. The theory is that since a certain number of animals are kept it is good for the rayats to be able to feed them for nothing on waste land. But the most conclusive answer is this that on an acre of land under cultivation food for more cattle is grown than on an acre of waste land merely under grazing for a few weeks in the monsoon. It is as though we were to say that since some of the people in the Konkan get their living by digging roots and gathering berries and by hunting in jungles therefore we should not allow any private people to appropriate land for cultivating rice but should throw open the whole of the land to be made into jungles in order that there might be plenty of room for people to hunt for wild roots, berries, and so on. A moment's reflection shows that the act of giving a field to a cultivator to work upon secures that in that field there shall be grown both for that cultivator and for the other people who can eat the surplus which he produces, more food than if that land were left waste. So too if the bullock could tell us what he thought of the policy I am sure he would say that he would just as soon work and plough the land and grow bajri and maize and even rice straw and be assured of a sufficiency of food than that he should be left to depend upon the thin, poor grass which grows in the jungle, and which in a season of bad rainfall fails altogether and leaves him to die. Personally, therefore, I entirely condemn the policy of reserving as waste land for grazing any fields which can be ploughed and brought under crops.

3. Since 67 per cent. of the land is held upon restricted tenure there is naturally not a very good market for sales, and we cannot expect a vast body of sale figures. We have however plenty of rental figures to guide us.

4. We have evidence that a very large proportion of the cultivators are owners of their own land, and therefore they cannot be regarded as "poor cultivators". They are in any case a great deal better off than if they were tenants either upon crop share, or upon cash rents; because it is absolutely certain that they pocket every year not only what they deservedly earn by working on their land, but also the rental value which our statistics prove to be not at all small.

5. Mr. Braham has made useful investigation into the facts of the tenure of land in four typical villages. He shows that whereas according to the old classification of the holders into agriculturists and non-agriculturists quite a small proportion of land was shown as held by non-agriculturists, when we examine it in a much more accurate and indisputable light, that is to say, by ascertaining who cultivates and on what terms, we find that a far larger proportion is cultivated by tenants paying rent. The proportion seems over the whole taluka to be about 25 per cent.; whereas according to the old statistics we should have been justified in thinking it was not 10 per cent.) The actual figures are:—

Village.	Old proportion of N.A. holders.	New proportion of land held upon rent.
1. Dharia	1'49	10'15
2. Dharola	3'79	41'43
3. Itwadi	14'0	28'05
4. Ramesra	20'77	26'33

though no doubt the land which is held upon rent is not entirely coincident with the land which is upon the old tenure, still it is curious that the proportion of rented land is very nearly identical with the proportion which is held on the old tenure, i.e., nearly 33 per cent. There has been a very large increase in the number of cattle and as everywhere else there has been a large increase in prices and wages and in the sale and rental value of land. Since, however, we are

restricted from making any increase beyond 33 per cent. and since all the other guides to assessment show that an increase of much more than 33 per cent. would be justified, it follows that whatever we do within the 33 per cent. limit we must be actually lowering the real burden of the assessment upon the rents or rental value as compared with the burden imposed 18 years ago. Even though land be not rented it nevertheless obviously has a rental value and the owner can always realise that rental value in cash into his own hands by leasing his land to another tenant and himself working as a labourer or a tenant of somebody else's land; and in that way he would be able to earn in two distinct capacities (1) the return which the cultivating owner now secures upon his own land, that is, the wage of a cultivating labourer, together with any return upon his capital, seed and agricultural stock and so on, (2) as well as the unearned rental value which is associated with the status of landlord.

6. Applying the usual test of the multiple of assessment at which the rental value stands we find that the rental values in Halol are very high and would justify very much more than a 33 per cent. increase. Sale statistics which are less voluminous show that in only one group of the old tenure jirayat land there is a multiple of 11.66 times the assessment. Even here if we take $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the fair return upon investment in land in this taluka then the multiple 11.66 proves that we do not exceed the half net rental standard. In all other villages we are far inside that standard. Rents rose to a very high pitch during the years just after the war and have now sobered a little as have all other values but show no indication of returning to anything like pre-war level. The general standard of increase should certainly be 33 per cent. but in Group V which is almost outside the limits of civilization there is not so much prosperity and the existing assessment already seems to reach the limit of half the rental value. I regret to say that it must be admitted that up to 1918 or 1919 the assessment of this group must have taken very considerably more than half the net assets. That being so even if it could now be shown that the rate could be raised I would deprecate raising it and think that Group V should be let off very lightly in order to encourage (by offering waste land free of occupancy price) the population to settle in that direction, and in order that we may by the next revision have established a definitely higher standard of rental value which can more safely be relied upon. The rents of talukdari estates have risen fully 50 per cent. We have one interesting case of a sale of land for Rs. 49,000 which has been let out by the purchasing contractor for Rs. 4,500. This corresponds to an annual return upon the investment of $9\frac{2}{7}$ per cent. No doubt in bad years some of this might prove irrecoverable, and we should therefore not regard the return as much better than 8 per cent. Still that is pretty good. We have some very interesting details of the rentals of the Dundelav Kopraj estate. The basic rate of rent was, to begin with, as high as $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment but it has risen thus:—

1914-16	1916-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-23
4.375	5.25	10.5	14.0	11.375	6.125

Thus although the rates have come down they still stand at the extraordinarily high figure of $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. We find that a large block of land leased to Sardar Bamanji Dalal for Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-5-0 per acre lets for a rent between Rs. 8 and 12 per acre. Another lease to Mr. Dehlavi where the land has been granted to him at Rs. 1-5-0 plus Local Fund per acre (*i.e.*, less than the standard assessment) is rented by him for Rs. 15 to old tenants and Rs. 22 to new tenants. Thus while he pays to Government Rs. 7,490 and Local Fund of another Rs. 500 in all Rs. 8,000 he is still left with a net profit of not less than Rs. 9,000 per annum, though something may have to be discounted from this for remissions in bad seasons. These instances are quite conclusive both as to the fact that there is a ready and open market for land, and that the rentals paid are quite good. I have discussed with Mr. Braham his proposals for grouping and rating and accept them in the form in which he has now put them. Roughly speaking there is an increase approaching 33 per cent. but never exceeding it in the higher groups and in the last group there is no increase. Indeed several

villages are actually decreased. Upon examination of the rental statistics a few villages have been moved up and down from group to group but not so as to disturb the main identity of the old groups. I have examined all these corrections and accept and support them. I likewise concur in the proposal for rating of rice. Mr. Braham has presented us with a clear and informing report based upon extensive and careful personal knowledge of the whole tract. I am glad to find the Collector also accepts these proposals.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S.T.—358,
dated 10th/20th December 1924, regarding re-revision Settlement
Report of Halol Mahal, Panch Mahals District.*

No. S.R.V.—102.

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. 1,
8th May 1925.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

I have no local knowledge of the Taluka. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner accept the Settlement Officer's proposals without modification and I see no reason to differ from them.

2. The question of waste land and forest is important in this Taluka.

From Appendix B I take the following figures :—

—	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste.	Forest.	Other including uncultivable.
Acres	79,777	18,010	32,086	19,148
		69,244		

Obviously there is scope for further expansion of cultivation. The remarks of the Settlement Commissioner condemning the policy of reservation of cultivable land for grazing deserve careful consideration but they can be examined separately.

J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Revision Settlement.

Halol Mahal, district Panch Mahals.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3878/24.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S. R. V. 102 dated 8th May 1925— Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified* below, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter from Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals, No. S. T. dated 3rd July 1924.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals No. S. R. V. 31 dated 24th July 1924.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T. 358 dated 10th December 1924.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 151 villages, including 77 talukdari villages and one Dubhagi village, of the Halol Mahal of the Panch Mahals District.

2. The economic conditions of the Mahal, as a whole, have improved considerably during the period of the last settlement, as illustrated by the heavy increase in population, the large increase in the occupied area accompanied by a decrease in the fallow area, the improvement in agricultural resources and the striking improvement in communications. The statistics of prices, sales and rents, which the settlement officer has collected, also indicate a substantial improvement in its condition.

3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer is approved.

4. The dry-crop and rice rates for the first four groups, proposed by the settlement officer, are sanctioned. As regards the rate of rupee one per acre for group V, proposed by the settlement officer, and accepted by all the reporting officers, the settlement officer remarks that the tract in this group is generally a poor one and the cultivators still poorer, and that there are practically no instances of rents, most of the land being held on the restricted tenure. The Settlement Commissioner deprecates raising the existing rate and thinks that this group should be let off very lightly. In these circumstances and in view of the low rent multiples of assessment in group V, the Governor in Council considers it undesirable to retain even the present maximum rates for this group. He is accordingly pleased to direct that the dry-crop and rice rates for group V should be reduced to annas fourteen per acre. The following table shows the rates now sanctioned.

Group.	Dry crop.		Rice.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
I	3	4	3	4
II	2	6	2	6
III	2	0	2	0
IV	1	10	1	10
V	0	14	0	14

5. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

6. 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.

To

*The Commissioner, N. D.,
*The Collector of the Panch Mahals,
*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 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.

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Number	Name of village	No. of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ashavala ...	I	2 8	{ S 2 8 W 2 8 }	...	173	352	2 0 7	51	157	3 1 3	...	...	...	224	509	2 4 4
2	Halol ...	I	2 8	{ S 2 8 W 2 8 }	...	2,759	5,097	1 13 7	275	753	2 11 10	...	...	...	3,034	5,850	1 14 10
3	Jambudi ...	I	2 8	{ S 2 8 W 2 8 }	...	313	522	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	522	1 10 8
4	Kanjari (T.) ...	I	2 8	{ S 2 8 W 2 8 }	...	5,399	8,759	1 10 5	1,313	2,803	2 2 2	...	...	...	6,622	11,511	1 11 11
4	Total, Group I ...	...	...	...	...	8,554	14,729	1 11 7	1,639	3,713	2 4 3	...	...	...	10,193	18,442	1 12 11
<i>Group II</i>																	
5	Ambali ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	849	937	1 1 8	20	37	1 14 1	...	...	...	869	974	1 1 11
6	Arad ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	1,398	1,734	1 3 10	68	119	1 12 0	...	...	...	1,466	1,853	1 4 3
7	Asha ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	236	300	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	300	1 4 4
8	Chandpur ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	649	806	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	806	1 3 10
9	Dankheda ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	489	574	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	574	1 2 9
10	Medapur ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	1,304	1,203	1 2 8	91	184	2 1 3	...	...	...	1,125	1,389	1 3 9
11	Muldhari ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	330	457	1 6 2	9	19	2 1 9	...	...	...	339	476	1 6 6
12	Narpura ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	842	906	1 1 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	843	907	1 1 3
13	Partappura ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	687	884	1 4 7	68	138	2 2 6	...	...	...	751	1,022	1 5 9
14	Radhanpur ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	167	231	1 6 2	3	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	170	237	1 6 4
15	Rameshra ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	938	1,257	1 5 5	98	217	2 3 5	...	...	...	1,036	1,474	1 6 6
16	Rampura ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	258	331	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	331	1 4 6
17	Tarkhanda ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	2,537	2,667	1 0 10	92	183	1 15 10	...	...	...	2,629	2,850	1 1 4
18	Varvada ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	1,232	1,579	1 4 6	15	30	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,247	1,609	1 4 8
19	Vasval ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	1,223	1,526	1 3 11	151	313	2 1 2	...	...	...	1,374	1,839	1 5 5
20	Ghada (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	467	546	1 2 5	12	16	1 5 4	...	...	...	479	562	1 3 0
21	Kachhota (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	677	816	1 3 3	19	24	1 4 3	...	...	...	696	840	1 3 4
22	Koba (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 }	...	302	325	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	325	1 1 3

APPENDIX L

Occupied land, Halol Mahal, Panch Mahals District

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group I		
3 4	{ S 3 4 W 3 4 }	...	173	453	2 9 11	51	206	4 0 8	...	...	...	224	659	2 15 1	+29.47	Ashavala	1
3 4	{ S 3 4 W 3 4 }	...	2,759	6,557	2 6 0	275	1,024	3 11 7	...	...	...	3,034	7,581	2 8 7	+29.58	Halol	2
3 4	{ S 3 4 W 3 4 }	...	313	676	2 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	676	2 2 0	+29.50	Jambudi	3
3 4	{ S 3 4 W 3 4 }	...	5,309	10,468	1 15 7	1,913	4,487	3 6 8	...	...	...	6,622	14,955	2 4 2	+29.35	Kanjari (T.)	4
...	...	...	8,554	18,154	2 1 11	1,639	5,717	3 7 10	...	...	...	10,193	23,871	2 5 6	+29.44	Total, Group I	4
Group II																		
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	849	1,276	1 8 1	20	30	2 8 0	...	...	...	869	1,326	1 8 5	+36.14	Ambali	5
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	1,398	2,344	1 1 10	68	161	2 5 11	...	...	...	1,466	2,505	1 11 4	+35.19	Arad	6
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	236	407	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	407	1 11 7	+35.67	Asha	7
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	649	1,096	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	1,096	1 11 0	+35.98	Chandpur	8
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	489	791	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	791	1 9 11	+37.80	Dankheda	9
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	1,034	1,641	1 9 5	91	250	2 11 11	...	...	...	1,125	1,891	1 10 11	+36.14	Medapur	10
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	330	620	1 14 1	9	26	2 14 3	...	...	...	339	646	1 14 6	+35.71	Muldhari	11
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	842	1,233	1 7 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	843	1,234	1 7 5	+36.05	Nurpura	12
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	687	1,203	1 12 0	64	185	2 14 3	...	...	...	751	1,358	1 13 7	+35.81	Partappura	13
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	167	317	1 14 4	3	8	2 10 8	...	...	...	170	325	1 14 7	+37.13	Radhanpur	14
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	938	1,708	1 13 2	98	296	3 0 4	...	...	...	1,036	2,004	1 14 11	+55.96	Rameshra	15
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	258	448	1 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	448	1 11 9	+35.35	Rampura	16
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	2,537	3,624	2 6 10	92	248	2 11 2	...	...	...	2,629	3,872	1 7 7	+35.86	Tarkhanda	17
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	1,232	2,140	1 11 10	15	41	2 11 9	...	...	...	1,247	2,181	1 12 0	+35.35	Varvada	18
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	1,225	2,079	1 11 2	151	423	2 12 10	...	...	...	1,374	2,502	1 13 2	+36.05	Vasvel	19
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	467	731	1 9 1	12	31	2 9 4	...	...	...	479	762	1 9 5	+35.59	Ghada (T.)	20
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	677	1,095	1 9 11	19	47	2 7 7	...	...	...	696	1,142	1 10 3	+35.95	Kachhota (T.)	21
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 }	...	302	442	1 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	442	1 7 5	+36.0	Koba (T.)	22

Number	Name of village	Number of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
23	Morkhala (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		2,514	3,203	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,514	3,203	1 4 4
24	Nurpuri (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		653	993	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	993	1 8 4
25	Pachigam (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		1,572	1,959	1 3 11	{ 15 1 }	{ 28 1 }	{ 1 3 10 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	1,588	1,988	1 4 0
26	Saidal (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		1,597	1,733	1 1 4	25	34	1 5 9	...	...	...	1,622	1,767	1 1 5
27	Valagod (T.) ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		412	560	1 5 9	4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	416	565	1 5 9
28	Dunia ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		397	385	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	385	0 15 3
29	Muvala (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		1,083	1,056	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,056	0 15 7
25	Total, Group II...	...	...	...	...	22,543	26,970	1 3 2	688	1,355	1 15 6	...	...	...	23,231	28,325	1 3 6
	<i>Group III</i>																
30	Valva ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		451	493	1 1 6	76	169	2 3 7	...	...	...	327	662	1 4 1
31	Varsoda ...	II	1 12	{ S 1 12 W 1 12 } ...		1,219	1,588	1 4 10	125	275	2 2 11	...	...	...	1,344	1,861	1 6 2
32	Abhetva ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		1,609	1,600	0 15 11	64	123	1 14 8	...	...	...	1,673	1,723	1 0 6
33	Ambatalav ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		381	390	1 0 5	64	110	1 11 6	...	...	...	445	500	1 2 0
34	Chhabapura ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		386	389	1 0 1	6	8	1 5 4	...	...	...	392	397	1 0 2
35	Dharola ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		211	215	1 0 4	6	11	1 13 4	...	...	...	217	226	1 0 8
36	Dundelav ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		479	463	0 15 6	9	16	1 12 5	...	...	...	488	479	0 15 8
37	Gambhirpura ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		162	168	1 0 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	163	169	1 0 7
38	Ghansar ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		944	982	1 0 8	{ 43 10 }	{ 72 13 }	{ 1 10 9 1 4 10 }	...	...	...	997	1,067	1 1 1
39	Hadbia ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		795	844	1 1 0	83	157	1 14 3	...	...	...	878	1,001	1 2 3
40	Koprej ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		895	888	0 15 10	76	149	1 15 4	...	...	...	971	1,037	1 1 1
41	Kotamalda ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		451	494	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	494	1 1 6
42	Masvad ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		1,524	1,386	0 14 7	46	83	1 12 10	...	...	...	1,570	1,469	0 15 0
43	Tajpura ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		235	208	0 14 2	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	237	211	0 14 3
44	Timbi ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		263	254	0 15 5	1	2	2 0 0	264	256	0 15 7
45	Ujeti ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 } ...		1,325	1,242	0 15 0	156	265	1 11 2	1,481	1,507	1 0 3

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By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of village	No
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group II—contd.		
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	2,514	4,352	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,514	4,352	1 11 8	+35'87	Morkhala (T.) ...	23
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	653	1,350	2 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	1,350	2 1 1	+35'95	Nurpuri (T.) ...	24
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	1,572	2,662	1 11 1	{ 15 1 }	{ 39 1 }	{ 2 9 7 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	1,588	2,702	1 11 3	+35'92	Pachigam (T.)...	25
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	1,597	2,337	1 2 0	25	65	2 6 10	...	...	...	1,622	2,402	1 5 3	+35'89	Saldal (T.) ...	26
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	412	758	1 13 5	4	9	2 4 0	...	...	...	146	767	1 13 6	+35'73	Valagod (T.) ...	27
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	397	604	1 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	604	1 8 4	+36'90	Dunla	28
2 6	{ S 2 6 W 2 6 } ...	...	1,083	1,665	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,665	1 8 7	+37'67	Muvale (T.) ...	29
...	...	...	22,453	36,923	1 10 2	688	1,888	2 11 9	...	...	...	23,231	38,804	1 10 9	+37'00	Total, Group II...	25
																Group III		
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	451	363	1 4 0	76	191	2 8 3	...	...	...	527	754	1 6 11	+13'90	Valva	30
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	1,219	1,803	1 7 8	125	312	2 7 11	...	...	...	1,344	2,115	1 9 2	+13'65	Varsoda	31
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	1,609	2,123	1 5 2	64	166	2 9 6	...	...	...	1,673	2,291	1 5 11	+32'97	Abhetva	32
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	381	514	1 5 7	64	144	2 4 0	...	...	...	445	658	1 7 8	+31'60	Ambatalav	33
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	386	521	1 5 7	6	11	1 13 4	...	...	...	392	532	1 5 9	+34'00	Chhabapura	34
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	211	288	1 5 10	6	15	2 8 0	...	...	...	217	303	1 4 0	+34'07	Dharola	35
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	479	614	1 4 6	9	21	2 3 4	...	...	...	488	635	1 4 10	+32'57	Dundelav	36
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	162	222	1 3 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	163	224	1 6 0	+32'54	Gambhirpura	37
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	944	1,309	1 6 2	{ 43 10 }	{ 96 13 }	{ 2 3 9 1 8 0 }	...	...	...	997	1,420	1 6 9	+33'08	Ghansar	38
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	795	1,127	1 6 8	83	206	2 7 9	...	...	...	878	1,333	1 8 3	+33'17	Hadbia	39
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	895	1,184	1 5 2	76	195	2 9 1	...	...	...	971	1,379	1 6 9	+32'98	Koprej	40
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	451	656	1 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	656	1 7 3	+32'79	Kotamaida	41
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	1,524	1,838	1 3 2	46	109	2 5 11	...	...	...	1,570	1,947	1 3 10	+32'54	Masvad	42
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	235	278	1 2 11	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	237	282	1 3 0	+33'65	Tajpora	43
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	263	342	1 4 10	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	264	344	1 4 10	+34'37	Timbi	44
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...	...	1,325	1,655	1 4 0	156	352	2 4 1	...	...	...	1,481	2,007	1 5 8	+33'08	Ujed	45

By Former Settlement																	
Number	Name of village	No. of group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a	Rs. a		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
46	Vaseti ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	492	308	1 0 6	46	79	1 11 6	...	...	...	538	387	1 1 3
47	Vav ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	524	343	1 0 7	14	24	1 11 3	...	...	...	538	367	1 0 10
48	Vesania ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	815	780	0 15 4	130	295	2 4 4	...	...	...	945	1,075	1 2 2
49	Ambavadia (T.)...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	268	256	0 15 3	36	48	1 5 4	...	...	...	304	304	1 0 0
50	Balladev (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	147	195	1 5 3	101	143	1 6 8	...	...	...	248	338	1 5 10
51	Bamkul (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	876	822	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	822	0 15 0
52	Bhagwanpura (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	380	381	1 0 1	63	70	1 1 9	...	...	...	442	451	1 0 3
53	Bhamaria (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	504	353	0 11 2	159	288	1 13 0	...	...	...	663	641	0 13 6
54	Chadva Mota (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	309	288	0 14 11	{ 57 1	{ 97 2	{ 1 11 3 2 0 0 }	...	...	...	367	387	1 0 10
55	Chadva Nana (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	109	104	0 13 3	76	140	1 13 6	...	...	...	185	244	1 5 1
56	Dholikui (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	391	353	0 14 5	58	97	1 10 9	...	...	...	449	450	1 0 0
57	Gadi: (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	559	289	0 12 11	3	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	362	292	0 12 11
58	Gajapura (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	259	285	1 1 9	93	116	1 3 11	...	...	...	352	404	1 2 4
59	Gambhirpura (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	339	309	0 14 7	{ 173 6	{ 319 7	{ 1 13 6 1 2 8 }	...	...	...	518	635	1 3 7
60	Garial (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	730	620	0 13 7	133	243	1 13 3	...	...	...	863	863	1 0 0
61	Gerol (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	549	596	1 1 4	46	79	1 11 6	...	...	...	593	675	1 2 2
62	Harmatia (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	88	98	1 1 10	{ 41 17	{ 75 27	{ 1 13 3 1 9 5 }	...	...	...	146	200	1 5 11
63	Indral (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	296	272	0 14 8	77	98	1 4 4	...	...	...	373	370	0 15 10
64	Kathmunda (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	172	183	1 1 3	30	46	1 8 6	...	...	...	202	231	1 2 4
65	Kesarpura (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	72	45	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	45	0 10 0
66	Khara Kova (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	1,411	1,438	1 0 6	{ 11 2	{ 20 3	{ 1 13 1 1 8 0 }	...	...	...	1,424	1,481	1 0 8
67	Khareda (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	222	218	0 15 9	59	82	1 6 3	...	...	...	281	300	1 1 1
68	Khodiarpura (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	138	145	1 0 10	24	45	1 14 0	162	190	1 2 9
69	Khokhoriveri (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	213	225	1 0 11	8	11	1 6 0	221	236	1 1 1

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By Revision Settlement																		
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percentage increase	Name of village	Number	
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group III— contd.		
2 0	{ S 1 0 W 2 0 }	...	492	681	1 6 2	46	104	2 4 2	...	...	...	538	785	1 7 4	+33.73	Vaseti	46
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	524	723	1 6 1	14	39	2 4 7	...	...	...	538	755	1 6 5	+33.16	Vav	47
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	815	1,072	1 5 1	130	363	2 12 8	...	...	...	945	1,435	1 8 4	+33.49	Vesania	48
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	268	329	1 3 8	56	76	2 1 9	...	...	...	304	405	1 5 4	+33.22	Ambavadia	49
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	147	220	1 7 11	101	227	2 4 0	...	...	...	248	447	1 12 10	+32.24	Baliadev	50
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	876	1,092	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	1,092	1 3 11	+32.85	Bamkui (T.)	51
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	380	466	1 3 7	63	131	2 1 3	...	...	...	443	597	1 5 7	+32.37	Bhagwanpura (T.)	52
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	504	468	0 14 10	159	382	2 6 5	...	...	...	663	850	1 4 6	+32.61	Bhamaria (T.)	53
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	309	382	1 5 9	{ 37 1 }	{ 129 2 }	{ 2 4 3 2 0 0 0 }	...	...	...	367	513	1 6 4	+32.56	Chadva (T.)	Mota 54
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	109	138	1 4 5	76	185	2 6 11	...	...	...	185	323	1 11 11	+32.38	Chadva- (T.)	Nana 55
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	391	469	1 3 2	58	130	2 3 10	...	...	...	449	599	1 5 4	+33.11	Dholikui (T.)	56
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	359	382	1 1 0	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	362	387	1 1 1	+32.53	Gadit (T.)	57
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	257	353	1 5 10	93	183	1 15 6	...	...	...	352	536	1 8 4	+32.67	Gajapura (T.)	58
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	339	429	1 5 4	{ 173 6 }	{ 425 10 }	{ 2 7 1 1 10 8 }	...	...	...	318	842	1 10 0	+32.60	Gambhirpura (T.)	59
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	730	822	1 2 0	133	323	2 3 10	...	...	...	863	1,143	1 5 3	+32.68	Garial (T.)	60
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	349	791	1 7 6	46	105	2 4 6	...	...	...	395	896	1 8 1	+32.74	Garol (T.)	61
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	88	129	1 7 5	{ 41 17 }	{ 100 56 }	{ 2 7 0 2 1 11 }	...	...	...	146	265	1 13 0	+32.50	Harmatia (T.)	62
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	296	337	1 2 3	77	154	2 0 0	...	...	...	373	491	1 5 1	+32.70	Indral (T.)	63
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	172	246	1 6 8	30	61	2 0 6	...	...	...	202	307	1 8 4	+32.90	Kathmunda (T.)	64
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	72	39	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	59	0 13 1	+31.11	Kesarpura (T.)	65
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	1,411	1,938	1 6 0	{ 11 2 }	{ 27 4 }	{ 2 7 3 2 0 0 0 }	...	...	...	1,424	1,969	1 6 1	+32.95	Khara Khuva	66
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	222	275	1 3 10	59	122	2 1 1	...	...	...	281	397	1 6 7	+32.33	Khareda	67
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	138	194	1 6 6	24	39	2 7 4	...	...	...	162	253	1 9 0	+33.16	Khodiarpura (T.)	68
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 }	...	813	256	1 6 3	8	17	2 2 0	...	...	...	221	313	1 6 8	+32.63	Khokhariveri (T.)	69

Number	Name of village	Number of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>contd.</i>																
70	Kuberpura (T.)...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	207	111	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	111	0 8 7
71	Manekpur Moti (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	1,397	1,193	0 13 8	15	20	1 5 4	...	...	...	1,412	1,213	0 13 9
72	Manekpur Nani (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	113	132	1 2 8	11	14	1 4 4	...	...	...	124	146	1 2 10
73	Nathkuva (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	431	376	0 13 11	10	17	1 11 2	...	...	...	441	393	0 14 8
74	Nava Pura (T.) .	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	390	410	1 0 10	{ 108 1 }	{ 187 1 }	{ 1 11 8 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	499	598	1 3 8
75	Ramji Khantna Muvada (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	186	219	1 2 10	46	67	1 7 4	...	...	...	232	286	1 3 8
76	Ravalia (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	1,487	1,110	0 11 11	{ 180 2 }	{ 203 1 }	{ 1 2 1 0 8 0 }	...	...	...	1,669	1,314	0 12 8
77	Sonaviti (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	512	499	0 15 7	8	12	1 8 0	...	...	...	520	511	0 15 9
78	Takhatpura (T.)	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	143	140	0 15 8	40	56	1 6 5	...	...	...	183	196	1 1 2
79	Vankadia (T.) ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	568	468	0 13 2	{ 47 15 }	{ 82 22 }	{ 1 11 11 1 7 6 }	...	...	...	630	572	0 14 6
80	Champaner ..	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	10	11	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	1 1 7
81	Gokalpura ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	360	293	0 13 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	361	295	0 13 0
82	Japura ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	633	573	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	573	0 14 6
83	Jhankharia ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	29	21	0 11 7	6	8	1 5 4	...	...	...	35	29	0 13 8
84	Kotadia ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	283	225	0 12 9	18	25	1 6 3	...	...	...	301	250	0 15 3
85	Mandvi ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	452	358	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	358	0 12 8
86	Rasulpur ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	...	...	...	Un assessed forest			...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Rayanvadia ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	372	276	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	276	0 11 10
88	Sultanpura ...	IV	2 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Vadatalav ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	477	358	0 12 0	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	479	361	0 12 1
	Total, Group III.	...	...	...	...	29,043	27,708	0 15 3	2,742	4,632	1 11 0	...	...	...	31,785	32,340	1 0 1
	<i>Group IV</i>																
90	Maruva ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	642	593	0 14 9	21	32	1 8 5	...	...	...	663	625	0 15 1
91	Vedpur ...	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	572	611	1 1 1	48	84	1 12 0	620	693	1 1 1
92	Amrapura ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	418	353	0 15 6	80	126	1 9 2	498	479	0 15 5

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By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group III— contd.		
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		207	147	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	147	0 11 4	+32'43	Kuberpara (T.)...	70
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		1,397	1,377	1 2 1	15	32	2 2 2	...	...	...	1,412	1,609	1 2 3	+32'65	Manekpur Moti (T.)	71
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		113	168	1 7 9	11	23	2 1 5	...	...	...	124	191	1 8 8	+30'82	Manekpur Nani (T.)	72
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		431	499	1 2 6	10	23	2 4 10	...	...	...	441	522	1 2 11	+32'82	Nathkuva (T.) ...	73
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		390	544	1 6 4	{ 108 1	247 2	2 4 7 2 0 0	...	...	...	499	793	1 9 5	+32'61	Nava Pura (T.)...	74
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		186	272	1 7 5	46	107	2 5 3	...	...	...	232	379	1 10 2	+32'52	Ramji Khantnu Muvada (T.)	75
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		1,487	1,430	0 15 5	{ 180 2	312 2	1 11 9 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,669	1,744	1 0 9	+32'72	Ravalia (T.) ...	76
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		512	639	1 4 7	8	17	2 2 0	...	...	...	520	676	1 4 10	+32'29	Sonaviti (T.) ...	77
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		143	173	1 3 4	40	87	2 2 10	...	...	...	183	260	1 6 9	+32'65	Takhatpura (T.)	78
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		568	639	1 2 0	{ 47 15	109 30	2 5 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	630	778	1 3 9	+36'01	Vankadia (T.) ...	79
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		10	17	1 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	1 11 2	+54'55	Champaner ...	80
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		360	470	1 4 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	361	472	1 4 11	+60'00	Gokalpura ...	81
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		633	910	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	910	1 7 0	+58'51	Japura ...	82
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		29	34	1 8 9	6	12	2 0 0	...	...	...	35	46	1 5 0	+58'62	Jhankharia ...	83
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		283	358	1 4 3	18	39	2 2 8	...	...	...	301	397	1 4 8	+58'80	Kotadia ...	84
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		452	571	1 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	571	1 4 3	+59'50	Mandvi ...	85
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rasulpur ...	86
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		372	444	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	444	1 2 4	+60'87	Rayanvadia ...	87
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultanpura ...	88
2 0	{ S 2 0 W 2 0 } ...		477	571	1 3 2	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	479	573	1 3 2	+59'28	Vadatalav ...	89
...	...		29,043	36,798	1 4 3	2,742	6,279	2 4 8	...	...	...	31,785	43,072	1 5 8	+33'18	Total, Group III.	90
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		642	639	0 15 11	21	33	1 10 8	...	...	...	663	674	1 0 3	+7'84	Group IV Maruva ...	90
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		572	636	1 2 4	48	90	1 14 0	...	...	...	680	746	1 3 3	+7'34	Vedpur ...	91
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		418	462	1 1 2	20	102	2 0 5	...	...	...	498	629	1 4 1	+31'65	Amrapura ...	92

Number	Name of village	No. of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV— contd.</i>			Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
93	Chhajdivali ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	415	325	0 12 6	7	10	1 6 10	...	...	..	422	335	0 12 8
94	Dhankuva ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	199	161	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	161	0 12 11
95	Dbinakva ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	843	669	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	669	0 13 0
96	Jalia Kuva ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Kakradungari ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	426	336	0 13 4	22	31	1 6 7	...	...	...	448	387	0 13 10
98	Kankalpur ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Kharap ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	284	206	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	206	0 11 7
100	Khomdar ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Palapur ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	627	494	0 12 7	18	27	1 8 0	...	...	...	645	521	0 12 11
102	Panelao ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	555	433	0 12 6	52	77	1 7 8	...	...	...	607	510	0 13 3
103	Ranipura ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	285	172	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	172	0 9 8
104	Vavdi ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	339	231	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	231	0 10 11
105	Amrapuri (T.) ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	279	187	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	187	0 10 9
106	Ankedia Mota (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	399	296	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	296	0 11 10
107	Ankedia Nana (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	8	5	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	0 10 0
108	Badharpuri (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	147	121	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	121	0 13 3
109	Badiapura (T.) ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	178	152	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	152	0 13 8
110	Bhuvadongri (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	175	123	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	123	0 11 3
111	Chhantalavdi (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	814	641	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	641	0 12 7
112	Chhatardivav (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	403	265	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	265	0 10 6
113	Chilpad (T.) ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	190	177	0 14 11	{ 17 1 }	{ 26 1 }	{ 1 8 6 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	268	204	0 15 8
114	Dabhan (T.) ...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	151	120	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	120	0 12 9
115	Galampura (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	135	113	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	113	0 13 5
116	Hamirpura (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	147	107	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	107	0 11 8

-continued

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group IV— contd.		
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		415	427	1 0 6	7	11	1 9 2	...	...	...	422	438	1 0 7	+30.75	Chhajdivali ...	93
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		199	209	1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	209	1 0 10	+29.81	Dhankuva ...	94
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		823	870	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	870	1 0 11	+30.04	Dhinkva ...	95
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalia Kuva ...	96
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		426	456	1 1 2	22	41	1 13 10	...	...	...	448	497	1 1 9	+24.42	Kakradungari ...	97
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kankalpur ...	98
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		284	267	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	267	0 15 1	+29.61	Kherap ...	99
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khomdar ...	100
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		627	641	1 0 4	18	35	1 15 1	...	...	...	645	676	1 0 9	+29.75	Palanpur ...	101
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		355	365	1 0 3	52	97	1 13 10	...	...	...	607	662	1 1 5	+29.80	Panelao ...	102
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		285	224	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	224	0 12 7	+30.23	Ranipura ...	103
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		339	302	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	302	0 14 5	+30.74	Vavdi ...	104
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		279	243	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	243	0 13 11	+29.95	Amrapuri (T.) ...	105
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		399	384	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	384	0 15 5	+29.73	Ankedia Mota ...	106
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		8	6	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	0 12 0	+20.00	Ankedia Nana ...	107
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		147	157	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	157	1 1 1	+29.75	Badharपुरi (T.) ...	108
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		178	198	1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	198	1 1 10	+30.26	Badiapura (T.) ...	109
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		175	159	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	159	0 14 6	+29.27	Bhuvadungri ...	110
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		814	832	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	832	1 0 4	+29.80	Chhanata lavdi ...	111
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		403	344	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	344	0 13 8	+29.81	Chhatardiya v. ...	112
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		190	230	1 5 4	{ 17 1 }	{ 34 1 }	{ 2 0 0 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	208	265	1 4 5	+29.90	Chipad (T.) ...	113
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		151	157	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	157	1 0 8	+30.83	Dabhan (T.) ...	114
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		135	148	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	148	1 1 6	+30.97	Galampura (T.) ...	115
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 } ...		147	138	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	138	0 15 0	+28.97	Hamirpura (T.) ...	116

Number	Name of village	Number of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
117	Jamiapura (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	627	418	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	418	0 10 8
118	Jivanpur <i>alias</i> Dhanpuri (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	371	215	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	215	0 9 3
119	Kasarivav (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	64	37	0 14 4	8	12	1 8 0	...	...	...	72	69	0 15 4
120	Kathola (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	989	699	0 11 4	{ 13 5 }	18 7	1 8 0 1 6 3	...	...	...	1,007	724	0 11 6
121	Khandia (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	457	286	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	286	0 10 0
122	Navagam (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	1,029	646	0 10 1	2	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,031	648	0 10 1
123	Panchkhobia (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	589	355	0 9 8	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	590	356	0 9 8
124	Rambhet Moti (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	284	217	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	217	0 12 3
125	Rambhet Nani (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	169	144	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	144	0 13 8
126	Rasagar (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	128	84	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	84	0 10 6
127	Rinchhia <i>alias</i> Desar (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	173	148	0 13 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	176	149	0 13 6
128	Singpur (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	619	472	0 12 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	620	473	0 12 2
129	Sonipur (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	1,328	1,092	0 13 2	19	27	1 6 9	...	...	...	1,347	1,119	0 13 4
130	Sudhra (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	874	619	0 11 4	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	877	623	0 11 4
131	Tadlamba (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	267	187	0 11 2	{ 4 1 }	6 1	1 8 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	272	194	0 11 3
132	Vagbod (T.)	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	1,052	840	0 12 9	14	20	1 6 10	...	...	...	1,066	860	0 12 11
43	Total, Group IV	...	...	...	...	17,633	13,390	0 12 2	338	514	1 8 4	...	...	...	17,971	13,904	0 12 5
	<i>Group V</i>																
133	Itwadi	III	1 8	{ S 1 8 W 1 8 }	...	1,060	1,070	1 0 2	56	111	1 15 9	...	...	...	1,116	1,181	1 0 11
134	Nani Umarvan...	IV	1 4	{ S 1 4 W 1 4 }	...	737	340	0 11 9	8	10	1 4 0	...	...	...	745	350	0 11 10
135	Baman Kuva	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 }	...	173	118	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	118	0 10 11
136	Bapotia	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Dharia	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 }	...	354	206	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	206	0 9 3
138	Kanteli	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 }	...	453	302	0 10 8	18	22	1 3 7	...	...	...	471	324	0 11 0
139	Pandol	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 }	...	444	305	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	305	0 11 0

—continued

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	34				35	36
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group IV— contd.		
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	627	542	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	542	0 13 10	+29.67	Jamiapura (T.)...	117
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	371	279	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	279	0 12 0	+29.77	Jivanpura alias Dhanpuri (T.)	118
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	64	74	1 2 6	8	15	1 14 0	...	...	...	72	89	1 3 9	+28.99	Kasarivav (T.)...	119
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	989	907	0 14 8	{ 13 5 }	{ 23 8 }	{ 1 12 4 1 9 7 }	...	...	...	1,007	938	0 14 11	+29.56	Kathola (T.)	120
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	457	370	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	370	0 12 11	+29.37	Khandia (T.)	121
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	1,029	754	0 11 9	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	1,031	757	0 11 9	+16.82	Navagam (T.)	122
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	589	460	0 12 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	590	461	0 12 6	+29.50	Panchkhobla (T.)	123
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	284	281	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	281	0 15 10	+29.49	Ranbhet Moti (T.)	124
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	169	187	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	187	1 1 8	+29.86	Ranbhet Nani (T.)	125
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	128	109	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	109	0 13 8	+29.76	Rasgagar (T.)	126
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	175	192	1 1 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	176	193	1 1 7	+29.53	Rinchhia alias Desar (T.)	127
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	619	612	0 15 10	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	620	613	0 15 10	+29.60	Singpur (T.)	128
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	1,328	1,416	1 1 1	19	35	1 13 6	...	...	...	1,347	1,451	1 1 3	+29.67	Sonipur (T.)	129
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	874	802	0 14 8	5	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	877	808	0 14 9	+29.70	Sudhra (T.)	130
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	267	242	0 14 6	{ 4 1 }	{ 7 2 }	{ 1 12 0 2 0 0 }	...	...	...	272	251	0 14 9	+29.58	Tadiamba (T.)	131
1 10	{ S 1 10 W 1 10 }	...	1,052	1,088	1 0 7	14	26	1 13 9	...	...	...	1,066	1,114	1 0 9	+29.53	Vagbod (T.)	132
...	...	...	17,633	17,049	0 15 5	338	634	1 14 0	...	...	...	17,971	17,663	0 15 9	+27.04	Total, Group IV	43
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	1,060	618	0 9 4	36	65	1 2 7	...	...	...	1,116	683	0 9 10	-42.17	Group V Itwadi	133
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	737	380	0 8 3	8	7	0 14 0	...	...	...	745	387	0 8 4	-29.64	Nani Umarvan...	134
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	173	102	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	102	0 9 5	-13.56	Baman Kuva	135
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bapotia	136
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	354	178	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	178	0 8	-13.59	Dharia	137
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	453	265	0 9 4	18	20	1 1 9	...	...	...	471	285	0 9 8	-12.04	Kanteli	138
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 }	...	444	265	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	265	0 9 7	-13.11	Pandol	139

Number	Name of village	No. of group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group V— contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
140	Talavdi ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		1,712	1,002	0 9 4	19	23	1 3 4	...	...	...	1,731	1,025	0 9 6
141	Moti Umarvan ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		946	547	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	547	0 9 3
142	Ved ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		392	262	0 10 8	3	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	395	265	0 10 9
143	Bhat (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		435	274	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	274	0 10 1
144	Chorambl (Bhinda) (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		302	213	0 11 5	6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	308	219	0 11 5
145	Handia Mota (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		104	68	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	68	0 10 6
146	Handia Nana (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		47	34	0 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	48	35	0 11 8
147	Khareti (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		1,486	901	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	901	0 9 8
148	Kohivav (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		488	307	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	307	0 10 1
149	Rinchhbar (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		348	196	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	196	0 9 0
150	Shivrajpur (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		1,442	970	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	970	0 10 9
151	Vandarda (T.) ...	V	1 0	{ S 1 0 W 1 0 } ...		1,678	1,016	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678	1,016	0 9 8
19	Total, Group V...	...	...	...	...	12,601	8,331	0 10 7	111	176	1 9 4	...	...	...	12,712	8,507	0 10 8
151	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	90,374	91,128	1 0 2	5,518	10,390	1 14 2	...	...	...	95,892	1,01,518	1 0 11

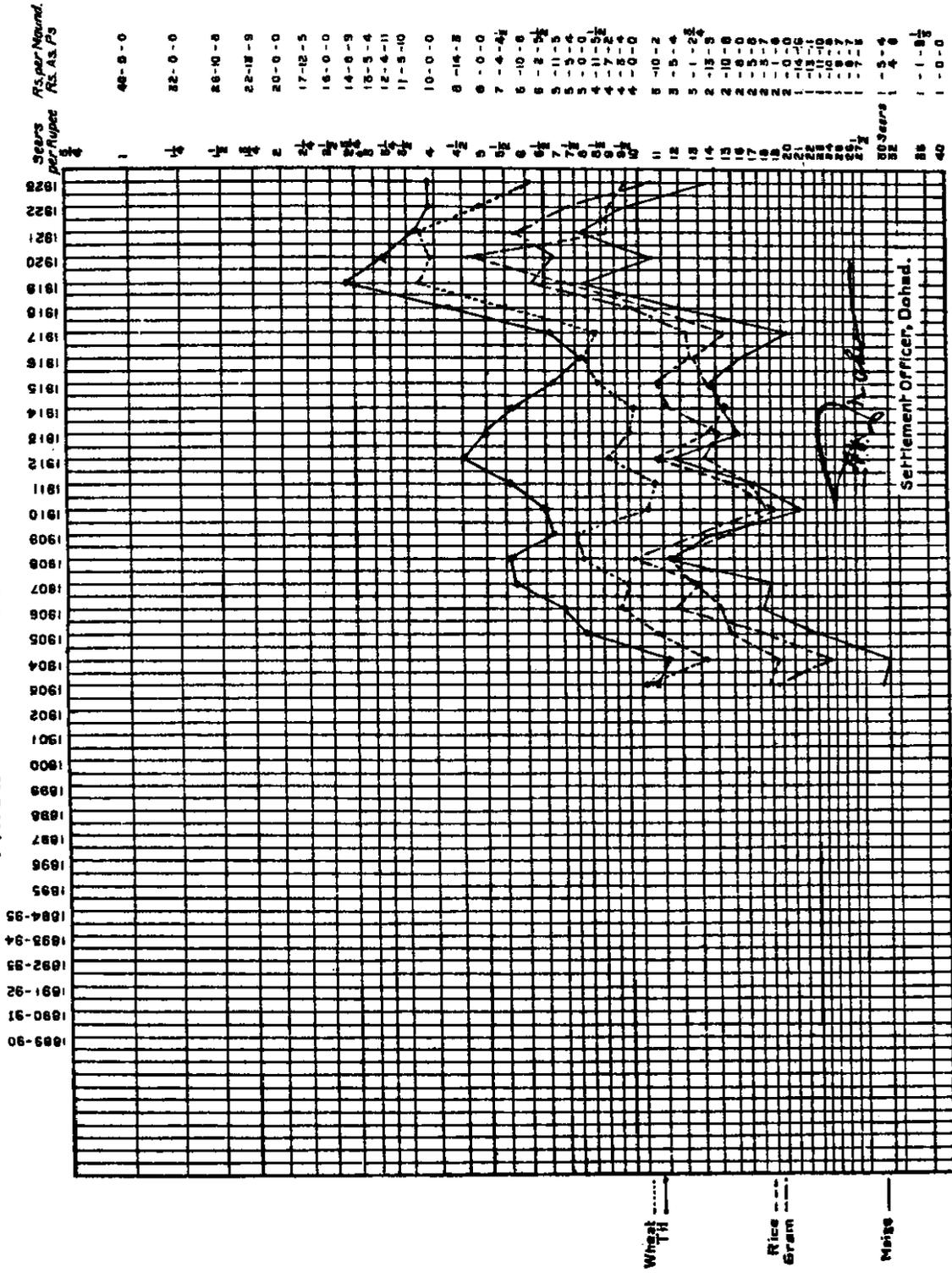
APPENDIX L—concluded

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
n. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V— contd.	
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		1,712	881	0 8 3	19	20	1 0 10	...	...	...	1,731	901	0 8 4	-12'10	Talavdi ...	140
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		946	475	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	475	0 8 0	-13'16	Moti Umarvan...	141
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		392	229	0 9 4	3	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	395	232	0 9 5	-12'45	Ved ...	142
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		435	240	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	240	0 8 10	-12'41	Bhat (T.) ...	143
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		302	186	0 9 10	6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	308	192	0 10 0	-12'33	Chorambli (Bhinda) (T.)	144
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		104	60	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	60	0 9 3	-11'36	Handia Mota (T.)	145
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		47	30	0 10 3	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	48	31	0 10 4	-11'76	Handia Nana (T.)	146
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		1,486	789	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	789	0 8 6	-12'43	Khareli (T.) ...	147
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		488	269	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	269	0 8 10	-12'38	Kohivav (T.) ...	148
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		348	171	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	171	0 7 10	-13'06	Rinchhbar (T.) ...	149
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		1,442	851	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	851	0 9 5	-12'27	Shivrajpur (T.) ...	150
0 14	{ S 0 14 W 0 14 } ...		1,678	891	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678	891	0 8 6	-12'30	Vandarda ...	151
...	...	...	12,601	6,880	0 8 9	111	122	1 1 7	...	...	...	12,712	7,002	0 8 10	-17'69	Total, Group V...	19
...	...	...	90,374	1,15,779	1 4 6	5,518	14,635	2 10 5	...	...	...	95,892	1,30,412	1 5 9	+28'46	Grand Total ...	151

Idari.

C. D. KAVI,
Superintendent of Land Records, N. D.

PRICE GRAPH - DOHAD TALUKA.



N.B. :- Prices are shown for one Settlement period only because the figures given in the First Revision Report for the previous Settlement are found to be unreliable.

Settlement Officer, Dohad.

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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF THE DOHAD TALUKA
OF PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.**

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SRBG (NS) 612

1927

No. S. T.

From

H. V. BRAHAM, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals ;

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Panch Mahals.

published 27

Dated 3rd July 1924.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the Dohad taluka.

Scope of Proposals.

2. These proposals relate to 77 Government and 37 leasehold villages. One of the Government villages, Ramdungra, is in charge of the Forest Department. There are also 8 alienated villages in the taluka, but with these as they are not surveyed we are not concerned.

Previous Settlement History.

3. The previous settlement history of the 77 Government villages is summarised below:—

(a) Original settlement by Mr. Beyts in 1878. Rates sanctioned for five years by R. D. 1446 dated 17th March 1879 (printed in Selection CLXVI).

(b) Revision settlement by Mr. Bulkley in 1840. Original rates continued till 1903-1904 by R. D. 302 dated 13th January 1885 (Selection CLXVI). Well and dhokudiat rates abolished and sub-soil water assessment introduced.

(c) Second revision settlement by Mr. Vernon in 1904. Revised rates sanctioned for 15 years from 1907-1908 by R. D. 7650 dated 3rd August 1907.

For the 37 leasehold villages the original settlement proposals were submitted by Mr. Beyts in 1880. Government passed orders on these proposals in R. D. 2783 dated 31st May 1880 and again in R. D. 2451 dated 3rd May 1881 which, though silent on the question of groups and rates, apparently had the effect of sanctioning them as they have been in force ever since. Orders on the revision proposals submitted by Mr. Vernon in 1904 were deferred pending the conclusion of the survey (*vide* R. D. 7048 dated 17th July 1907), and the subsequent report made by Khan Bahadur Mehta in 1910 after the survey met with similar orders owing to the pendency of a suit which the leaseholders had filed against Government in order to assert their claim to be talukdars (*vide* R. D. 1857 dated 22nd February 1911). The suit is not yet finally decided as the leaseholders, having been unsuccessful in the Indian Courts, have now taken the case on appeal to the Privy Council. The result is that nothing whatever has been done for these villages since the original settlement and even the survey which was made 14 years ago is still for all practical purposes a dead letter. In view of the previous orders referred to above I was rather doubtful whether these villages should be included in the present report. However the Commissioner, N. D., has now directed that they should. I should add that in the earlier reports the number of these villages was shown as 37. But in 1910 one of them, Gundikheda, was omitted as the whole village is devasthan inam (*vide* paragraph 3 of K. B. Mehta's report). As stated therein, detailed survey has not been made in this village and it is therefore not included in this report.

Area and Population.

4. The area of the whole taluka as given in the last report is 337 square miles. Taken in conjunction with the population recorded in the last three census years (excluding Dohad town) this gives an approximate ratio per square mile as shown below :—

Year.	Population.	Ratio.
1901 ...	44,897	131
1911 ...	64,221	190
1921 ...	64,236	190

The figures for the same years for the 77 Government and 36 leasehold villages to which this report relates are :—

	1901.	1911.	1921.
76 Government villages ...	33,801	46,501	44,700
Dohad town ...	13,900	9,803	16,071
36, leasehold villages ...	7,861	12,758	13,721
	55,652	68,562	74,492

The percentage of agriculturists and non-agriculturists which in 1901 was 70·88 and 29·12 is now according to the 1921 census 79·14 and 20·86 respectively.

Communications.

5. Since the last report was written a good deal of improvement has been effected in communications by the construction of new roads linking up Dohad with the surrounding State territory. The metalled road from Limdi through Dohad to the Alirajpur frontier in the south which was still under construction in 1904 was completed in 1905-1906. Eastwards a road has been constructed leading to Kundanpur in the Jhabua State. The first six miles were metalled in 1908-1909 while the remaining 7 which were constructed in 1912-1913 and 1918-1919 are still in a very rough state. In the latter year also a road was made from Dohad to Jesawada in the south-west not very far from the border of the Baria State. It is proposed to metal this road gradually and a beginning has already been made at the Dohad end. All these roads are important feeders to the trade of Dohad with its commanding position on the main railway line between Bombay and Delhi. There are now five stations on this line within the limits of the taluka, Anas, Bordi, Dohad, Ladva and Jekot. The following figures of the average goods traffic at these stations during the three years 1919-1920 to 1921-1922 have been supplied to me by the Railway Company :—

Station.	Exports in tons.	Imports in tons.
Anas ...	1,482	143
Bordi ...	1,114	156
Dohad ...	31,656	12,145
Jekot ...	1,517	16
	35,769	12,460

The Ladva station was only opened early in the current year and is at present used for passenger traffic only.

Markets and Trade.

6. There are no weekly fairs. Dohad, with the advantage of its position on the railway, is the centre of trade not only for this taluka but also for Jhalod and for the States by which this part of the district is surrounded. Grain, oil seeds, timber, and cattle are the chief items in its trade. In the near future it is likely that its importance and its population, which between 1901 and 1921 rose from 14,000 to 16,000, will be still further enhanced as the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have recently acquired a large tract of land in and round about the village area with the idea of establishing its main workshops there. Apart from Dohad there are small local markets at Boriala, Gangardi,

Garbada and Jesavada. The only mechanically worked industries are a couple of combined flour-grinding and oil-pressing factories at Dohad, in one of which rice-husking is also done. Hand industries include the manufacture of soap at 7 places in Dohad town, a certain amount of hand-weaving at Dohad, Garbada, Gangardi and in some of the leasehold villages employing about 100 looms in all, and about the same number of oil-presses nearly all of which are in Dohad town.

Rainfall.

7. The last report contains information up to 1902. Figures for the 21 years since then are given in Appendix A. The salient features of these figures are:—

	Maximum.	Year.	Minimum.	Year.	Average.
Kharif	33·68	1913	4·31	1918	16·29
Rabi	19·19	1917	1·95	1911	9·30
Annual	43·95	1919	10·84	1911	26·99

The number of years in which the rainfall was below the average was:—

Kharif	...	...	13
Rabi	...	...	12
Both Kharif and Rabi	...	...	7
Annual	...	...	10

Notes on the character of the seasons compiled by the Director of Agriculture are appended according to which the 21 years are classified as 8 poor, 5 fair, and 8 satisfactory.

Public Health.

8. In the 20 years 1902—1921 there were 49,939 births and 30,272 deaths in the whole taluka excluding Dohad town. Births exceeded deaths in every year except 1918 and 1919 when there was influenza and plague. Excluding 1918 when the death rate per 1,000 went as high as 91·93 the average annual mortality during the period was 23·33. The record for Dohad town is less satisfactory. The margin of births (10,032) over deaths (9,999) was small, and the death rate exceeded the birth rate in 6 out of the 20 years, *i.e.*, in 1903, 1904, 1906, 1911, 1917 and 1918. In all these years the town was visited by plague which in 1906 was accompanied by cholera and in 1918 by influenza. Omitting the last year in which as elsewhere the mortality was exceptionally heavy (88·47 per thousand), the average ratio comes to 41·84 which is nearly double that for the rest of the taluka.

Education.

9. Since the last revision the number of schools has increased from 15 with an average attendance of 493 to 23 with an average attendance of 1,366.

Cultivation.

10. The statistics given in Appendix B represent the average of the five years 1918-1919 to 1922-1923. Corresponding figures at the time of the last revision are not available as Appendix B in Mr. Vernon's report is for both Dohad and Jhalod combined. The following table compares the latest figures for the Government villages with those for 1898-1899 which Mr. Vernon describes as a normal season. These figures represent percentages of the gross cropped area:—

	1898-1899.	1918-1919 to 1922-1923.
Maize	37·90	45·06
Rice	8·10	6·95
Wheat	5·60	3·21
Gram	26·70	15·14
Oil-seeds	12·00	7·41
Fibres	1·10	1·05
Other grains and pulses	8·60	11·61
Miscellaneous	...	0·42
Fodder	...	9·15
	100·00	100·00

As was the case 20 years ago cotton and sugar-cane are still practically non-existent, the area under these crops during the last five years being only 49 acres in 6 villages and 3 acres in 3 villages respectively. A gentleman who has recently taken up large areas of waste and forest land in this taluka tells me that he intends to try to grow cotton in some of it, and if the experiment is successful others may follow his example as there is plenty of land which is suitable for the purpose. Ground-nut, which was apparently unknown at the time of the last report, is now grown in about 800 acres, representing 0.96 of the gross cropped area. Fodder was hitherto not separately classified and land reserved for that purpose was presumably included under fallow.

11. The area of unalienated occupied land which reached its pre-famine maximum of 63,605 acres in 1899-1900 and had decreased to 56,339 in 1901-1902 has now in 1922-1923 risen again to 68,075. On the other hand there has been an increase in the area which remains fallow. The average for the 18 years up to 1901-1902 was 9,348 or, excluding the famine years 1899—1902, 5,325 acres. The corresponding average for the last five years is 9,990 acres. Considering that this figure is exclusive of 7,768 acres which during the same years were classified as growing fodder, the actual difference is probably still greater than it would appear as presumably such grass-growing land was in former years considered as fallow. The latest figures also show a decrease in the twice-cropped area which during the last five years was 18,373 acres as compared with 20,983 and 24,921 in the 18 years up to 1901-1902 and in that period *minus* the years 1899—1902 respectively.

12. Such information as is available on this subject for the leasehold villages is, I think, of doubtful value and a good deal of it is probably little more than guess-work. In many of these villages areas are still shown in bighas instead of acres, while the survey numbers are those which existed prior to the detailed survey and details of cultivation in each field are not properly recorded. All the accounts will need to be thoroughly overhauled and largely rewritten when the status of these villages is finally decided. Meanwhile I give the figures supplied by the Estates for what they are worth. The following percentages are for the five years 1918-1919 to 1922-1923. There is nothing with which to compare them in the previous reports as Mr. Vernon in 1904 decided that the records were too inaccurate to make it worthwhile compiling any statistics from them (*vide* paragraph 9 of his report) :—

Crop.	Percentage of gross cropped area.
Maize	56.16
Rice	2.88
Wheat	2.49
Gram	8.19
Other grains and pulses	9.26
Oil-seeds	4.17
Fibres	1.17
Miscellaneous	0.72
Fodder	14.96
	100.00

In the 1910 report it is stated that between 1897 and 1908 the area under cultivation decreased from 23,112 to 18,620 acres. The average for the last five years shows a very marked improvement as the figure is 39,503. Nearly one-third of this area is classed as fallow, which is a much higher proportion than in the Government villages. However, these figures are of very doubtful value and it is certainly not safe to draw any more definite conclusion from them that there has been in these as in the Government villages a considerable extension of cultivation during the last 15 years which has more than made up the ground lost in the famine of 1900.

Waste.

13. Details of the assessed cultivable waste will be found in Appendix M. So far as the Government villages are concerned the salient figures are:—

Year.	Waste area.	Remarks.
1899-1900 ...	16,735	Minimum before famine.
1901-1902 ...	24,132	Maximum after famine.
1909-1910 ...	9,079	Minimum after famine.
1915-1916 ...	11,775	Maximum since 1901-1902.
1922-1923 ...	10,502	Last year.

From these figures it will be seen that, though these villages have now more than recovered in this respect from the effects of the famine of 1900, they have not yet quite made good the ground which they lost owing to further bad seasons in the early part of the current settlement period. Since 1915-1916, however, the waste area has been steadily decreasing and, barring another famine, should soon reach the minimum figure of 1909-1910. During the current year, *i.e.*, since 1st August 1923, it has been reduced by 975 acres which have been given out for cultivation in 23 villages. The figures for the leasehold villages exhibit a similar tendency, though the waste area is proportionately a good deal larger than in the case of Government villages. These figures are:—

1898-1899 ...	11,264
1904-1905 ...	17,639
1923-1924 ...	12,038

Forest.

14. The total area of Forest in the taluka is 46,232 acres. Apart from Ramdungra which is wholly forest, this area is distributed among 42 of the Government and 24 of the leasehold villages. In the last two years about 700 acres have been given out by the Divisional Forest Officer for cultivation at Kharoda and in the Vandaria hamlet of Dohad kasba on annual lease at a rental of Re. 1 per acre.

Tenure and Size of Holdings.

15. Of the total area recorded as occupied in the Government villages in 1922-1923 only 11.22 per cent. was inam, the remaining 88.78 per cent. being unalienated. Of the latter 58.10 per cent. was held on restricted and 41.90 on ordinary tenure. In one village, Kalitalai in group V, there is no land at all on the latter tenure. Most of the holdings are between 1 and 15 acres as the following figures compiled from District Form V for 1921-1922 will show:—

Area of holding in acres.	Percentage of khatas.	Percentage of occupied area.
1—5	43	13
Over 5 up to 15	42	42
Over 15 up to 25	10	21

Status of Occupants.

16. Again taking the Government villages only we find that the holders of 84 per cent. of the occupied land are classed as agriculturists. As directed by the Settlement Commissioner I have this year taken a special census of four villages in different parts of the taluka in order to ascertain what proportion of the land is actually cultivated by the occupants personally. The results of this enquiry which relate to the cultivating season of 1923-1924 are as follows:—

Village.	Percentage cultivated by occupant personally.	Percentage cultivated by others.
Jambua ...	66.84	33.16
Jesavada ...	53.86	46.14
Lilar ...	57.33	42.67
Sakarda ...	85.43	14.57

The percentages for these villages according to the existing classification are:—

Village.	Percentage held by agriculturists.	Percentage held by non-agriculturists.
Jambua ...	79.77	20.23
Jesavada ...	74.19	25.81
Lilar ...	79.43	20.57
Sakarda ...	100.00	...

I attach a few notes giving further information about these villages.

Jambua.—Group IV. Population 464, chiefly Bhils and Patelias. Occupied area 945, comprising 565 on ordinary tenure, 184 on restricted tenure, and 196 inam. A good deal of land belongs to Bohras.

Jesawada.—Group III. Population 899, mixed. Occupied area 803, comprising 410 on ordinary tenure, 302 on restricted tenure, and 91 inam.

Lilar.—Group II. Population 416, Bhils, a few Labanas, and a Brahmin Patel who holds a good deal of the land. Occupied area 982, comprising 634 on ordinary tenure, 223 on restricted tenure, and 125 inam.

Sakarda.—Group III. Population 145, Bhils and Patelias. Out of 432 Khalsa occupied all but 15 are on restricted tenure. Inam 61. A good deal of land left uncultivated by the occupants who pay the assessment by the sale of grass. 44 khatedars all of whom belong to the village.

Agricultural Stock.

17. The latest statistics compiled in 1919-1920 are given in Appendix D. A comparison of these with the earlier figures quoted in the previous reports will show that the taluka has now, so far as agricultural stock is concerned, more than made good the losses which it sustained in the big famine of 1900 except for a small deficiency in the Government villages under the head of milch cattle, 50 per cent. of which disappeared in that year. Figures for 1899-1900 are not available for the leasehold villages.

(a) Government villages.

			1899-1900.	1901-1902.	1919-1920.
Plough cattle	...	...	19,574	13,797	21,316
Milch cattle	...	...	16,858	8,307	15,164
Young stock	...	...	12,500	8,085	19,723
Ploughs	...	...	9,248	7,391	9,993
Carts	...	...	1,148	1,261	1,656

(b) Leasehold villages.

			1903.	1919-1920.
Plough cattle	...	...	3,388	6,157
Milch cattle	...	...	2,100	5,264
Young stock	...	...	1,523	7,288
Ploughs	...	...	1,703	2,923
Carts	...	...	283	465

Water Supply.

18. Details of the last census taken in 1922-1923 are given in Appendix F. The total number of wells of all sorts in the Government villages is now 979 as compared with 680 in 1902-1903. Of these 775 are kacha. The percentage of the total number of wells used for irrigation is the same as it was in 1902-1903, *i.e.*, 48. The percentage in disuse is also practically the same, 14 as compared with 13. The last report on the leasehold villages does not give any information on this subject, but the present number of wells in these villages is reported to be 143, of which 107 are kacha, while 20 per cent. are used for irrigation and 12 per cent. are in disuse. I have been unable to obtain any reliable information from the taluka office regarding the area which is irrigated from these wells. Irrigation tanks now number 16, but several of these are not yet in working order. Of the two first class tanks, both of them near Dohad, Futelao was newly constructed in 1911-1912 while the system of canals under the other Muvalia, has been also developed since the last revision. Dohad kasba is the chief beneficiary from the latter, the average area irrigated during the last five years being 693 acres. Delsar, Kharedi, Nasirpur (inami), Pusri, and Ukardi also received some water from Muvalia during the period, the total average area irrigated in all villages being 737 acres. The corresponding figure for Futelao was 56, the villages benefited being Dohad, Nani and Moti Kharaj, and Nagrala. The other 14 tanks are second class tanks watering small area in the villages in which they are situated. Three of them are not yet working and five others in no year watered more than 10 acres. In 26 Government and 4 leasehold villages there is no land which is classed as kyari, while in 20 other villages the area so classed is less than 10 acres.

Sales.

19. I have collected statistics of sales of unalienated land in the Government villages for the last 15 years. These are incorporated in Appendix G. For purpose of comparison I have grouped these figures into three periods, *i.e.*:—

(a) 1909-1910 to 1913-1914	...	Pre-war.
(b) 1914-1915 to 1918-1919	...	War.
(c) 1919-1920 to 1923-1924	...	Post-war.

The figures in the Appendix have been distinguished by the letters (a), (b) and (c) according to the period to which they belong. In most villages the number of sales is rather small. In 18 villages there are none at all during the fifteen years, while in several others the instances are combined to some only of the three periods. The main reason for the absence or paucity of sales is the prevalence of the restricted tenure. Another is that among themselves the Bhils, who constitute the majority of the cultivators, seldom sell their land.

20. Taking first the sales of jirayat land, the maximum and minimum multiples for each of the three periods are as under:—

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
(a) ...	40.00	Kathla,	2.27	Pusri
(b) ...	80.77	Gangardi.	3.71	Matva
(c) ...	89.85	Kharod.	6.42	Chharchhoda.

The figures for Kathla, Matva, and Pusri are derived from a single sale only in each case. The multiples for the same class of land for each of the present groups are:—

Group.	(a)	(b)	(c)
I ...	25.88	31.02	59.52
II ...	17.45	13.82	18.76
III ...	11.34	21.38	27.39
IV ...	11.09	10.89	29.38
V ...	...	...	15.12
VI ...	...	...	30.50

Lastly, the average figures for all the villages together work out as under:—

Period.	Average assessment per acre.	Average price per acre.	Multiple.
(a) ...	1 8 5	24 3 7	15.87
(b) ...	1 3 5	23 15 0	19.72
(c) ...	1 3 3	40 11 8	33.85
1900-1901 ...	1 6 10	18 5 6	12.85

21. The instances of sales of kyari land are confined to 17 villages in groups II, III, and IV, and even in those the number of sales is very small. As has already been stated in paragraph 18 there is no kyari land at all in 26 villages, while in a number of others the area of such land is insignificant. Analysed in the same way as the jirayat figures the available statistics yield the following results:—

(1) Maximum and minimum multiples.

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
(a) ...	36.00	Garbada	8.83	Chandla.
(b) ...	37.05	Gamla	19.01	Garbada.
(c) ...	88.88	Garbada	19.39	Gangardi.

(2) Multiples by present groups.

Group.	(a)	(b)	(c)
II ...	22.57	36.44	21.19
III ...	16.37	27.37	33.32
IV ...	27.88	.....	.....

(3) Averages for all villages.

Period.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Multiple.
(a) ...	2 4 10	44 7 8	19.32
(b) ...	2 6 8	77 14 3	32.33
(c) ...	2 7 0	79 11 0	32.43

Corresponding figures for 1900-1901 are not available. Those which I have quoted at the end of paragraph 20 were apparently calculated without making any distinction between jirayat and kyari lands.

22. There are no records of sales in the leasehold villages as the cultivators are tenants-at-will of the leaseholders and have no power to alienate their lands.

Rents.

23. The figures in Appendix H are for Government villages only and are arranged according to the same three quinquennial periods as the sale figures in Appendix G. In 5 villages there are no instances of cash rents during the 15 years. Otherwise the volume of statistics is generally adequate. Taking first the leases of jirayat lands, the maximum and minimum multiples are:—

Period.	Maximum.	Village.	Minimum.	Village.
(a) ...	3.19	Dohad	0.88	Dungarpur
(b) ...	3.11	Bavka	0.88	Dungarpur
(c) ...	4.17	Bhutardi	0.98	Sakarda

Calculated by present groups the multiples work out as shown below:—

Group.	(a)	(b)	(c)
I ...	2.25	2.35	3.78
II ...	1.65	1.84	2.24
III ...	1.80	2.17	2.74
IV ...	1.60	1.95	2.68
V ...	1.20	1.78	2.58
VI ...	.....	.....	.....

The figures give the following averages for all the villages taken together:—

Period.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Multiple.
(a) ...	1 5 7	2 7 3	1.83
(b) ...	1 4 10	2 10 9	2.05
(c) ...	1 5 2	3 11 0	2.79
1900-01 ...	1 9 0	3 2 4	2.01

The figures for 1900-01 are taken from the last report. Apparently they do not distinguish between jirayat and kyari land, whereas in the present report the latter has been treated separately.

24. The rental statistics for kyari land are, as in other talukas of this district, rather meagre. There are no instances of such rents in groups I, V, and VI, while in the other groups they are found in 18 villages only and in most of those the number of cases is small. A similar analysis to that which I have made of the jirayat figures produces the following results:—

(a) Multiples by present groups.

Group.	(a)	(b)	(c)
II ...	1.38	1.99	2.69
III ...	1.84	2.22	3.52
IV ...	2.55	3.40	3.78

(b) Averages for all villages.

Period.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Multiple.
(a) ...	2 8 11	4 3 4	1.64
(b) ...	2 9 0	5 7 7	2.13
(c) ...	2 7 4	7 10 2	3.10

The highest multiples are 4.80 in period (a) at Kathla, 4.89 in period (b) at Lilar, and 5.71 in period (c) at Bavka. The Kathla figure is the result of a single instance only. The lowest multiple for the first two periods is 0.97, represented by Simalia in (a) and Dhamarda and Jalat in (b). Jalat is also at the bottom of the list in period (c) with a multiple of 1.28.

25. As regards the leasehold villages it is difficult to obtain any figures which are not open to suspicion. However it seems that since 1904-1905 the total bighoti levied by the Naiks on ordinary leasehold land has increased

from Rs. 22,605 to Rs. 30,895 in 1923-24. The details for each estate separately together with the jama which they are paying to Government are given below.

Estate.	Jama.	Bighoti.	
		1904-05.	1923-24.
Tanda	7,389	11,989	18,727
Katvara	4,095	5,477	7,498
Chandvana	3,987	5,789	6,870
	15,471	22,605	30,895

In the absence of assessment figures it is not possible to work out the proportion between assessment and rent. Further, the above figures do not include the revenue derived by the Naiks from inam lands which total 6,388 acres in all. From my inspection of the accounts of these villages it is clear that the rents charged for such lands are considerably higher than those for ordinary leasehold land. These accounts also show that the increase in bighoti is not by any means due solely to an extension of the area under cultivation but also owes a good deal to periodical enhancement of existing rents.

Prices.

✓ 26. Prices for maize, gram, wheat, til and rice for 21 years from 1903 to 1923 are given in Appendix I and further illustrated in the appended graph. For comparative purposes these 21 years may be divided into 4 periods, *i.e.* :—

- (1) 1903—08 ... Beginning of present settlement.
- (2) 1909—13 ... Pre-war.
- (3) 1914—18 ... War.
- (4) 1919—23 ... Past-war.

Calculated according to these periods the average prices in rupees per maund work out as under :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maize ...	1 12 10	2 8 9	2 10 8	3 14 0
Gram ...	2 8 9	2 11 2	3 8 3	5 4 7
Wheat ...	3 14 2	4 4 3	5 1 3	7 11 4
Til ...	5 0 0	7 0 6	6 6 4	11 10 2
Rice ...	2 10 10	2 11 11	3 0 6	4 14 2

and give the following percentage differences :—

	(2) over (1).	(3) over (2).	(4) over (3).
Maize ...	+41	+ 5	+45
Gram ...	+ 6	+30	+50
Wheat ...	+10	+19	+52
Til ...	+41	- 9	+82
Rice ...	+40	+10	+61

Prices were highest from 1919 to 1921. In the last two years there has been a fall. ✓

Wages.

✓ 27. Appendix 1 contains statistics for the last 21 years from 1903 to 1923. Adopting the same four periods as in the preceding paragraph, we get the following average rates.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled ...	27 9 7	29 13 0	36 11 1	62 5 3
Ordinary ...	4 12 8	5 12 2	9 11 11	13 12 1
Field ...	6 5 3	6 0 11	8 8 6	9 9 0

The percentage differences between the rates for the several periods are :—

	(2) over (1).	(3) over (2).	(4) over (3).
Skilled ...	+ 8	+23	+70
Ordinary ...	+20	+69	+41
Field ...	+ 4	+41	+12

The highest rates for skilled labour were reached in 1921 and 1922 and for ordinary and field labour in 1920. The last year's figures show a fall of 66·66, 21·61, and 23·68 respectively as compared with those rates.

Land Revenue Collections.

28. The statistics in Appendix K do not suggest that the people have found any difficulty in meeting their liabilities under the present settlement. Since 1907-08 there have been only two years which have closed with unauthorised arrears, *i.e.*, 1919-20 with Rs. 204 in 8 villages and 1921-22 with Rs. 28 in 2 villages. The details of coercive processes taken during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of notices.	For what arrears.	Notice fees.	No. of persons fined †.	For what arrears.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1918-19	3	65 9 4	1 0 0	.....	.....
1919-20	125	2,958 9 6	52 12 0	10	261 7 8
1920-21	84	1,512 0 3	15 0 0	1	115 2 3
1921-22	178	2,515 7 3	71 12 0	44	798 2 0
1922-23	393	4,464 2 10	161 4 0	8	224 2 0
Total	668	11,516 13 4	301 12 0	63	1,398 13 11

There were only 11 cases during the five years in which it was found necessary to resort to forfeiture, 1 in 1919-1920 and 10 in 1922-23. The total area forfeited was 57 acres 16 gunthas for arrears of Rs. 234-5-6. Collection work is at all times more difficult in this part of the country than elsewhere owing to the Bhils' habits of living in scattered huts in their fields instead of in village sites and of leaving their homes as soon as their crops are reaped in order to seek labour elsewhere. From another point of view, however, it is encouraging to find that they are now losing their old shyness of going any distance from their own villages which used to make a bad year so much more serious a calamity that it would be under present conditions.

Present Grouping and Rates.

29. A map is attached to illustrate the present grouping. The grouping and rating of the Government villages as sanctioned in 1907 is summarised below.

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rate (dry crop).
		Rs. a. p.
I	2	2 4 0
II	19	1 14 0
III	32	1 10 0
IV	17	1 4 0
V	6	1 2 0
VI	1	1 0 0

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The Forest village Ramdungra is included in group III. The rice soil rates are the same as the dry crop rates, while the waste rate is Rs. 2 for all villages except the one village in group VI which for this purpose is rated at Re. 1.

30. The leasehold villages are still rated according to the original settlement as follows:—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rate (dry crop).
		Rs. a. p.
II	1	1 12 0
III	19	1 8 0
IV	16	1 4 0

36

In 1910 it was proposed to assimilate these rates to those sanctioned for the Government villages in the same groups in 1907 (see above) and at the same time to raise two villages, Tanda and Himala, from group IV to group III. But as I have already noted in paragraph 3, Government declined to consider these or any other proposals regarding these villages until the status of the Naiks was finally determined by the Civil Court. The result is that the present grouping of these villages is purely nominal and does not correspond to the rates on which they are assessed. As in the Government villages, the rice soil rate is the same as the dry crop rate while the water rate is Rs. 2 for all the villages.

Proposals.

31. A consideration of the figures which I have given in the preceding portion of this report do not disclose a very satisfactory situation. The population of the Taluka as a whole is practically the same as it was 10 years ago (paragraph 4). The only noticeable increase is in Dohad town, whereas in the other Government villages there is actually a slight decrease. There is a considerable increase in the proportion of occupied land which is left uncultivated, while the twice cropped area is now less than it was 20 years ago (paragraph 11). The waste area, though less than it was before the big famine of 1900, is still more than it was in 1909-10 (paragraph 13). From my experience of the current year I should say that the demand for new land is less keen than it is in the neighbouring Jhalod mahal. The total area so taken up (paragraph 13) is about the same in both. But the Dohad figure includes a grant of over 200 acres to a single individual of the capitalist class, whereas in Jhalod all the demand has come from small holders among the local Bhils. The sale prices of land are generally low, except in Dohad kasba (paragraph 20). Rents which in this taluka, unlike Jhalod, are sufficiently numerous in almost all villages to afford a reliable criterion of land values show that a large number of villages have until the last five years been assessed above the prescribed limit of half the net assets. (Incidentally I should mention that here as in Jhalod the classification scale runs up to 24 annas).

32. In view of these facts I doubt whether any appreciable increase in rates could be justified now. Looking to the index figures in Appendix H it might be possible to make some slight enhancement in the case of some of the villages in group II. At the same time the other villages might be rearranged in a smaller number of groups. For instance, the single village in group VI might be amalgamated with group V, though this might require some reduction in the present rate for the latter. But, after consultation with the Settlement Commissioner, I am inclined to suggest that it would be better to leave the present arrangements as they are for sometime longer, say 5 years or so, and then reviewed the situation again. By that time it should be possible to see with some degree of certainty whether the improvement which has been manifested in the last few years is permanent, whether the recent fall in wages and prices is to continue and if so to what extent, and also what will be the effect on the general prosperity of the taluka of the big railway development which is expected to be initiated shortly at Dohad.

33. But, while proposing to postpone any alteration of the present rates generally, I think that there are good grounds for making an exception in the case of Dohad kasba. For here there are evident signs of progress such as to justify an immediate enhancement of the present rate of Rs. 2-4-0. Since 1901 the population has increased from 14,203 to 16,099 in spite of a set back in 1911 (12,049). Since 1907-08 the waste area has fallen from 764 to 576 which is practically all needed for grazing. 39 per cent. of the occupied land grew two crops in the last five years. The village has benefited considerably by the extension of the irrigation system since the last revision. During the last five years an average of 715 acres was irrigated from Muvalia and Futelao. There has been a considerable rise in land values during the last five years or so, partly at any rate in consequence of the expected arrival of the new railway colony and work-shops. In selecting instances of sales and rents for inclusion in Appendices G and H, I have been careful to discard cases in which prices

and rents have been purposely raised because the particular lands to which they relate were expected to be acquired by the Railway Company. But even so the sale and rent multiples for the last five years are 66.78 and 3.67 as compared with 31.04 and 2.46 in the preceding quinquennium. The value of land is certain to be still further enhanced when the railway colony actually comes into existence. The index figure for the last five years is Rs. 4-6-0, a rupee higher than that of any other village in the taluka. Moreover, unlike so many of the other villages, this index has been well in excess of the present maximum rate for the last 15 years. I therefore propose to raise the rate for this village now to Rs. 3. The other village in this group, Delsar, should be left as it is. To avoid further multiplication of groups I have subdivided group I into 2 parts, A for Dohad and B for Delsar.

34. Further I see no reason to delay any longer the assimilation of the rates for the 36 leasehold villages to those which were sanctioned in 1907 for the Government villages which were originally grouped along with them (*vide* paragraphs 3 and 30). The fact that these villages are still as they were in 1879 is really a mere accident as the only reason why no order was passed on the proposals submitted in 1910 was that the leaseholders had filed a suit to get themselves declared Talukdars. Government have already lost enough revenue from these villages in the last 14 years and I see no reason to wait any longer for the result of the litigation. The effect of my proposals is as shown below :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Present rates.		Proposed rates.	
		Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.
II	...	1	12 0	1	14 0
III	...	19	1 8 0	1	10 0
IV	...	16	1 4 0	1	4 0

The proposal made in 1910 to raise Himala and Tanda from group IV to group III may be considered when the taluka again comes up for review 5 years hence. At present I merely propose to put the villages where they ought to have been since 1910.

Rice Rates.

35. The present arrangement is that the rice soil rates are the same as the dry crop rates while there is a flat rate of Rs. 2 for water in all groups except group VI where the rate is Re. 1. There is no land classed as kyari in the single village which constitutes group VI, so the rate really exists only on paper. I propose that these rates like those for dry crop land should be kept unchanged. Details of the kyari area have already been given in paragraph 18.

Financial Effect of Proposals.

36. The proposed enhancement of the rate for Dohad kasba will mean an increase of Rs. 2,917 equivalent to an increase of 34.32 per cent. on the present assessment. I am unable to say what will be the financial effect of the proposals made for the leasehold villages as figures of present assessments are not available, the results of the survey which was made 14 years ago not yet having been incorporated in the village records.

Period of Guarantee.

37. The exact period for which the arrangements now proposed should be allowed to continue is for the orders of Government. I have suggested that a further review should be made after five years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. V. BRAHAM,

Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Dohad, District Panchmahals.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1903	...	...	0.94	1	13.27	21	12.28	17	...	...	25.89	39
1904	0.84	8	1.57	2	10.19	13	4.86	6	0.48	1	17.94	25
1905	...	...	...	...	21.94	19	5.54	7	...	...	27.48	26
1906	0.08	...	...	...	13.74	31	18.95	20	...	...	32.77	51
1907	0.10	1	0.98	1	16.07	24	4.80	16	...	...	21.35	42
1908	0.27	1	...	...	18.36	34	4.14	11	...	...	22.77	46
1909	0.04	...	0.79	2	15.61	24	10.67	14	0.17	1	27.28	41
1910	...	...	0.13	1	20.48	34	6.17	13	0.99	2	38.77	50
1911	0.54	1	0.10	1	8.08	13	1.95	5	0.22	...	10.84	20
1912	...	...	0.85	1	19.86	29	4.74	5	1.90	2	27.35	37
1913	...	...	1.90	1	33.68	37	5.94	12	...	...	41.52	50
1914	0.06	...	0.30	2	15.71	36	8.23	15	0.42	1	24.72	54
1915	4.26	5	...	...	18.56	17	11.46	15	...	...	29.28	37
1916	...	...	0.77	1	12.09	23	13.47	21	1.10	4	27.43	49
1917	0.53	2	4.12	6	17.98	31	19.19	29	1.19	1	43.01	69
1918	0.16	1	0.21	1	4.31	8	6.95	7	0.04	...	11.67	17
1919	0.08	...	0.32	1	26.46	28	16.79	15	0.30	2	43.95	46
1920	1.04	2	3.35	5	12.50	24	2.06	4	...	...	18.95	35
1921	...	...	...	...	19.41	17	18.63	16	...	...	37.94	33
1922	0.09	...	...	...	9.06	18	10.00	13	...	...	19.15	31
1923	0.08	...	...	...	10.16	14	6.62	9	...	...	16.81	23
Total	8.12	16	15.18	26	341.47	495	195.34	270	6.81	14	566.87	821
Average	0.89	1	0.72	1	16.26	23	9.30	13	0.82	1	26.99	39

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

Notes on the character of the seasons for the years 1903 to 1933.

* * * * *

1903.—With the solitary exception of Jhalod, year's aggregate fall was under the average. There was very little rain in June. The regular monsoon commenced in the middle of July and the fall of the month was sufficient for sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice. August rain though below average was sufficient for the standing crops which progressed well. Fall in September was in excess of the average (except at Kalol) and the crops fared well. Practically no rain fell from October onwards but all crops were in good condition. Locusts, however, visited all talukas and did some damage to standing crops. Season, on the whole, was fairly good.

1904.—Rainfall during the year was considerably under the average. Monsoon set in in the middle of June, giving sufficient rain to start kharif sowings. Rain in July was below normal but it was still upto the requirements of the seedlings. Except for some scattered showers in the second week of August a long break occurred till about the middle of September and damaged kharif crops. The break was followed by heavy rain from 14th to 16th of this month, due to a cyclonic storm. This saved the situation and averted the danger of a total failure of crops. Practically no rain fell in October and the two subsequent months. The result was that some of the kharif crops failed altogether and the outturn of those that came to maturity was much diminished. Rabi crops also either failed or yielded poorly. Season on the whole was poor.

1905.—Total rainfall of the year exceeded the usual amount at Kalol and Halol but was below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Monsoon commenced at the end of June and sowing of kharif crops was undertaken only in places. Rain during July was double the usual fall, mostly due to heavy precipitation at the end of the month. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice continued. Seedlings were damaged in parts of Kalol and Halol. This heavy rain was followed by a long and disastrous break during August. Transplantation of rice was retarded and crops of bajri and maize began to suffer. Fall in September was very useful and gave new life to standing crops. There was no rain in October or onwards. Thus the season closed early and kharif crops, especially rice, suffered much in outturn. Rabi sowing was also restricted and its outturn was almost a complete failure. Season on the whole was poor.

1906.—Total fall of the year was considerably over the average at Kalol and Halol, about the average at Dohad, and slightly below it at Jhalod. Rainfall in June was upto the requirements and enabled undertaking of kharif sowing generally. In the three months of July, August and September, the rain was in excess of the average and damaged standing crops in places. The break in October was useful to the standing crops and permitted rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in the two following months, though the rabi crops required more. The season on the whole was fair.

1907.—Aggregate fall of the year was considerably in defect of the amount usually received. Rainfall in June being poor kharif sowings were only completed in July. Under the favourable rains of the month the seedlings thrived well in August though damaged in places by excessive rain. In September the rainfall was confined to the first week and was light and partial. There was a complete cessation of rains from this period. Kharif crops consequently suffered heavily in outturn and rabi sowing was done only on the strength of irrigation. Season on the whole was poor.

1908.—Rainfall during the year was above the average at Kalol and Halol but below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Fall in June though below the average was useful to start kharif sowings which were, however, checked in many places by the excessive rains in July. Continuous and heavy rain was again received in August and necessitated resowing in parts. In September the rainfall was light and was confined to the first week. The season closed with a few drops in October. Late sown crops required more rain which they never got. Season on the whole was poor in Eastern Mahals of Dohad and Jhalod though fair in the Western Mahals of Kalol and Halol.

1909.—With the exception of Jhalod, the total fall exceeded the average. Monsoon commenced timely in June and the rains continued satisfactory till the end of September. All agricultural operations progressed smoothly and the crops flourished well. Rabi crops were sown in September and generally did well though they lacked sufficient moisture later in the season. On the whole the season was normal.

1910.—Total rainfall of the year was appreciably higher than usual. Very heavy rain was received in June. This, though useful for general kharif sowings, retarded them in places where it was excessive. Rainfall in July was favourable and kharif sowings were completed under it. August rains however, being continuous and heavy damaged standing crops of maize and bajri in places. The long desired break which occurred in September, besides benefitting the standing crops, permitted rabi sowings to be taken in hand. The light rain in October was useful for the rabi seedlings. There was little or no rain in November, while December went wholly dry. Rabi crops progressed well, generally but suffered in yield on account of severe cold late in the season. Season on the whole was good for kharif and fair for rabi.

1911.—Total fall of the year varied from one-fourth to one-half the average. Rain in June being upto the requirements kharif sowings were started all over. From July onwards, however, the rainfall being quite meagre throughout the season, kharif crops were saved only where helped by irrigation. Rabi sowing also was restricted to irrigated areas. Later on the water supply in irrigation sources also fell short and the irrigated crops too yielded poorly. Season on the whole was very unsatisfactory.

1912.—Rainfall during the year exceeded the normal at Kalol and was about it at the three other stations. Monsoon having set in late in June, kharif sowings were finished off only in July, under the favourable rains of that month. August rains exceeded requirements and proved injurious in places. In September rain was light and was confined to the first week. There was subsequently a break in rains. This proved beneficial at first but being too much prolonged, crops began to wither. There was very little or no rain in October. Rabi sowings were consequently confined to places of sufficient moisture. The fairly heavy rain in the last week of November, however, proved of benefit. December went dry and rabi crops suffered in many places. Season on the whole was a fairly good kharif but only a fair rabi.

1913.—Monsoon started early in June. The rainfall was uniformly good in all the talukas but the excessive moisture which the soil contained owing to the heavy and continuous fall in June and July proved injurious to kharif crops such as maize, bajri, etc., the outturn of which was in consequence not nearly as satisfactory as it was expected to be in the beginning. The rabi crops too suffered rather badly from the ravages of rats which appeared in vast areas. Season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.

1914.—Rainfall during the year was far in excess of the average at Kalol and Halol but somewhat below it at Dohad and Jhalod. Good rain in the second half of June afforded sufficient moisture for commencement of kharif sowings. Rain in July was generally favourable though in excess of the required amount at the end of the month in places. The crops progressed well under the light but beneficial rain of August. Very useful rain occurred in September which besides benefitting the kharif crops left ample moisture for rabi sowings. A few light showers were received in October, which further helped the rabi seedlings. November went almost rainless while December was wholly so. The season on the whole was very satisfactory, the outturn of both the kharif and rabi crops being fully normal.

1915.—Except for slight excess at Dohad the total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Rainfall having commenced at the close of June, kharif sowings were only completed in July when suitable rain was received. August fall was confined to the first week and was followed by a long break of about a month. The situation naturally grew anxious but was partially relieved by fair rain in the last week of September. The outlook, however, was not really improved till substantial rain was received in October. This rain helped the kharif crops appreciably and afforded ample moisture for rabi sowings. There was no rain in November or December. Rabi crops began to suffer and were further damaged by cold late in the season. Season on the whole was much below the normal.

1916.—Rainfall during the year was about the average generally. The monsoon broke in the first week of June and the fall was sufficient to start kharif sowings. These were, however, retarded subsequently owing to a break in rains which continued till the middle of July. Good rain in the second half of this month allowed resumption of the kharif sowings. August rains were excessive and injurious in places. Rainfall in September was heavy and damaged bajri in parts. But on the whole it was beneficial. Rabi sowings were done in time and the seedlings were favoured by fairly heavy showers in October and November. December went dry. Season on the whole was satisfactory.

1917.—Total fall of the year was considerably in excess of the average. Very good rain was received in the ante-monsoon period. The regular monsoon set in timely in June and the fall being good and general kharif sowing was started everywhere. Rain in July, though below average, was beneficial. The seedlings were in good condition. The fall in August and September was far above the average, especially in the latter month. It was excessive and proved injurious to the standing crops. The rains continued in October and did further damage to the crops ready for harvest. Rabi sowings were finished off in November and the crops did well, though there was no rain in December, as the previous moisture was abundant. Season on the whole was a fair kharif and a good rabi.

1918.—The aggregate rainfall of the year was slightly over one-third the average. Monsoon appeared at the end of June and kharif sowings were commenced. These were, however, checked owing to a break which commenced from the second week of July to the middle of August. Good rain at this period facilitated their resumption but with some showers on the first three days of September the rains completely withdrew. Season on the whole was complete failure and necessitated grant of suspensions and remissions.

1919.—Rainfall during the year was much above the average except at Kalol where it was about the usual quantity. The monsoon broke in the first half of June and sowings were started generally and completed under the beneficial rains of July. August also gave good rain and left sufficient moisture for rabi sowings which were commenced in September under favourable weather conditions of that month. In October and November further showers occurred which benefitted the seedlings. December went dry. Season on the whole was satisfactory.

1920.—Year's total rainfall was far under the normal. Fairly heavy rain was received in May which facilitated preliminary field operations. Rains set in normally in June and being quite up to requirements in this and the subsequent month kharif sowing and transplantation of rice was finished off in time. Rainfall, however, became scanty in August and disappeared from September. The season, on the whole was poor.

1921.—Rainfall during the year was considerably in excess of the usual amount. Fall in June was light and kharif sowing were started mostly in July. The rain in this month, however, was excessive and continued heavy till the third week of September. As a result, agricultural operations were checked in many places, the germination also was defective and the weeds grew too luxuriantly. The kharif season was thus unfavourable. Rabi sowing was done on the strength of the abundant previous moisture and the crops did better than the kharif ones. Season on the whole was a poor kharif but a fairly good rabi.

1922.—Total fall of the year was far below the average at Dohad and Jhalod though only slightly under it at Kalol and Halol. Rain in June was generally sufficient in the West (Kalol and Halol) where sowings of maize, cotton and other kharif crops were started, but in the Eastern Mahals (Dohad and Jhalod) it was neither well distributed nor sufficient, thus delaying sowing operations in the area. Rainfall in July was again deficient in the East but being well spread proved very useful. Kharif sowings and transplantation of rice were finished off in this month and the seedlings progressed well. The August rains were very defective throughout and crops were badly in need of rain for their further development. This they received in September. The rain considerably benefitted the standing kharif crops and gave also a push to rabi sowings. There was no rain thereafter but the crops progressed satisfactorily and are expected to return a normal yield. Season on the whole may be termed satisfactory.

1923.—The aggregate fall of the year was in defect of the average. The deficiency was specially marked at Dohad. The pre-monsoon period was totally dry. The regular monsoon broke out very late, i.e., about the middle of July at both the stations. The fall of the month was general and beneficial and kharif sowings were in progress everywhere. It was rather excessive in places at end of the month. August rain amounted to one-third of the average at Dohad while it approached the normal at Jhalod. The crops were however in good condition but more rain was badly needed at end of the month. The fall in September, though somewhat deficient at Dohad, was generally good and beneficial. The condition of the standing crops was however satisfactory. Rabi sowings were generally in progress at Jhalod, but restricted to moist places at Dohad. The monsoon practically disappeared after the end of September. A few showers in October and November would have been very beneficial for the development of the crops but none were received. The kharif crops are generally expected to return a fair yield at both the places, but for rabi it is expected to be poor at Dohad and moderate at Jhalod.

(Signed) HAROLD H. MANN,
Director of Agriculture.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 77 Government and 36 Leasehold

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.											Crops										
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct Crops in unassessed land.	Not assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.											
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Bagi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1	5,717	1,486	...	4,231	817	4,998	598	588	1,588	7,665	157	896	86	8	8	7	2,786	1,008	234	4,657	Group I A. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.75	5.88	0.66	0.06	0.05	0.12	48.73	19.19	4.09	81.46	
1	381	104	...	277	39	306	19	...	74	399	17	5	2	...	...	...	203	96	16	398	Group I B. — (Old)
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.46	1.81	0.68	...	...	...	53.28	24.28	4.20	88.73	
19	17,945	4,188	9	13,748	2,064	15,812	3,025	876	3,454	23,177	1,085	450	182	24	19	45	8,527	2,808	1,524	14,653	Group II. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.04	2.51	1.01	0.13	0.07	0.25	47.53	15.62	8.49	81.66	
1	918	178	...	735	45	780	171	...	118	1,064	52	47	...	11	...	16	569	122	19	846	Group II. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.70	5.15	...	1.20	...	1.75	62.22	14.46	2.08	92.66	
32	23,236	8,620	9	22,614	4,636	24,250	5,844	14,128	8,131	32,381	2,820	1,400	667	62	31	206	16,893	5,544	4,075	22,043	Group III. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.53	3.66	1.72	0.16	0.08	1.04	44.19	14.76	10.66	83.80	
19	15,551	2,212	...	13,339	3,726	17,325	4,451	4,629	492	26,357	520	509	244	111	9	286	9,082	1,470	820	12,960	Group III. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.32	3.25	1.66	0.71	0.01	1.51	57.75	9.39	6.30	82.80	
17	20,230	4,304	...	15,926	2,159	18,085	2,426	10,227	3,337	24,825	1,650	514	347	52	4	168	8,918	3,069	1,904	16,616	Group IV. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.15	2.54	1.72	0.25	0.01	0.72	44.08	15.20	9.41	82.14	
16	15,631	1,529	...	14,102	7,396	21,498	2,172	4,756	...	26,254	256	247	240	12	...	168	8,475	1,088	1,088	11,663	Group IV. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.28	1.58	1.53	0.08	...	1.07	54.22	6.63	6.96	74.26	
6	2,172	195	...	1,977	425	2,402	1,531	7,748	969	12,650	108	17	3	6	...	3	854	124	66	1,100	Group V. — (Old)	
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.27	0.72	0.14	0.22	...	0.09	32.22	6.17	3.04	64.79	
1	255	26	...	229	60	289	445	1,228	452	2,470	9	1	2	...	...	...	88	19	7	126	Group VI. — (Old)
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.63	0.32	0.72	...	...	...	34.51	7.46	2.75	42.41	
113	117,181	22,802	11	94,318	21,227	115,545	20,720	44,993	18,621	199,399	6,824	3,526	1,715	221	52	1,029	58,356	15,426	9,763	95,051		
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.83	3.01	1.46	0.24	0.05	0.33	42.12	13.23	8.33	81.15	

X B.

Villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate.

heads of Column 9).

22	Oil Seeds.					28	Sugars.		Fibres.		33	Drugs and Narcotics.			37	38	Remarks.		
	23	24	25	26	27		29	30	31	32		34	35	36				38	
Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.			
Government group I.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	99	7	98	87	171	99	...	...	8	95	...	5	...	5	787	45	...	...
...	1-78	0-18	0-49	0-65	2-99	0-61	...	...	0-14	0-61	...	0-09	...	0-09	13-42	0-79	...	...
Government group I.)
...	6	...	...	9	9	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...
...	1-58	...	...	0-62	2-10	0-96	...	...	...	0-63	...	...	...	...	8-14	0-26	...	...
Government group II.)
4	559	88	225	809	1,185	81	1	...	82	134	...	6	1	7	1,941	11	...	...
0-08	2-12	0-21	1-25	1-72	6-32	0-17	0-01	...	0-18	0-75	...	0-03	0-01	0-04	10-82	0-06	...	...
Household group II.)
...	86	...	8	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	...	...	...	...
...	2-94	...	0-88	...	4-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	2-52	...	...	...	...
Government group III.)
49	978	70	439	1,402	2,931	86	1	...	9	366	...	25	...	25	2,749	13	...	...
0-11	2-66	0-16	1-16	2-67	7-62	0-22	...	...	0-01	1-01	...	0-07	...	0-07	7-18	0-03	...	...
Household group III.)
...	850	...	83	266	649	82	...	...	...	146	...	22	70	93	1,763	18	...	...
...	2-24	...	0-21	1-70	4-16	0-20	...	...	...	0-22	...	0-15	0-45	0-60	11-20	0-12	...	...
Government group IV.)
19	332	82	121	1,381	1,885	49	1	...	7	281	...	14	...	14	1,896	11	...	...
0-09	1-64	0-16	0-60	6-82	9-21	0-24	...	...	0-04	1-24	...	0-07	...	0-07	6-20	0-06	...	...
Household group IV.)
...	384	...	10	304	648	82	...	...	...	231	...	29	...	29	3,085	8	...	...
...	2-14	...	0-06	1-26	4-15	0-21	...	...	...	1-48	...	0-12	...	0-12	19-61	0-02	...	...
Government group V.)
...	46	2	2	95	145	8	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	796	6	...	...
...	2-12	0-02	0-02	4-37	6-67	0-14	...	...	...	1-62	...	...	...	...	36-65	0-23	...	...
Government group VI.)
...	7	...	...	13	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	20	88	...	...	...
...	2-74	...	...	6-10	7-84	...	...	...	...	0-39	...	7-85	...	7-85	34-61	...	...	...
65	2,747	149	866	3,809	7,626	264	3	...	49	1,219	...	122	94	216	12,526	1-07	...	...
0-06	2-26	0-12	0-74	2-24	6-52	0-22	...	...	0-04	1-04	...	0-11	0-08	0-19	10-75	0-29	...	...

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 77 Government and 36 Leasehold villages in the Dohad Taluka during the year 1919-20.

Number of villages.	Cattle.											Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young Stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.		
	Oxen.	He-Bufferals.	Bulls.	Bull-bufferals.	Oxen.	He-Bufferals.	Cows.	She-bufferals.	Calves.	Bufferal-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Group I A (G) 1 ...	1,863	1	2	1	107	...	688	471	781	185	3,599	137	971	1,307	619	3	23	276	7*
Group I B (G) 1 ...	108	...	9	...	...	...	96	19	70	19	939	...	...	18	50	...	...	8	6
Group II (G) 19 ...	8,963	181	18	19	4	...	1,764	827	2,545	611	9,927	40	...	1,094	2,085	...	2	414	8
Group II Leasehold 1 ...	216	...	...	1	...	...	103	42	112	29	508	9	...	44	114	...	...	18	9
Group III (G) 39 ...	9,895	716	56	27	2	8	4,058	1,653	7,896	1,569	26,185	137	692	4,510	4,607	...	4	685	7
Group III Leasehold 19 ...	2,975	69	2	13	...	...	1,718	718	2,532	570	8,587	42	1,664	1,347	1,451	...	1	264	9
Group IV (G) 17 ...	4,263	798	2	14	...	...	2,949	1,040	4,512	869	14,482	50	903	2,567	2,375	...	...	207	7
Group IV Leasehold 16 ...	2,682	25	2	11	...	1	1,876	802	3,218	829	9,644	52	...	1,592	1,356	...	4	178	9
Group V (G) 6 ...	495	74	2	4	...	...	172	29	192	23	533	1	...	30	80	...	...	6	5
Group VI (G) 1 ...	59	85	...	...	...	...	110	9	93	9	315	1	...	10	80	...	...	7	4
Grand total 118 ...	25,639	1,834	81	90	118	4	14,730	5,693	22,255	4,758	75,200	470	1,830	12,639	12,913	8	34	2,087	8

* NOTE.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

* Area of cropped land per pair of plough cattle has been put down after deducting column 17 from column 2 of the Appendix "B."

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the 77 Government and 36 Leasehold villages of the Dohad Taluka.

Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.						Mechanical power.				
	Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Soap hand machines.	Gins.	Rice husking machines.	Cotton Presses.	Steam pumps.	Oil engine pumps.
8	112	98	15	...	...	7	...	3	Combined with flour grinding and oil pressing.	...	...

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and the other sources of water supply in the 77 Government and 36 Leasehold villages of the Dohad Taluka of the year 192 .

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Group I A(G)	1	45	14	62	38	7	8	8	8	1	...	...	...
Group I B(G)	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Group II (G)	19	12	53	14	54	...	1	5	6	6	...	...	3
Group II (Leasehold)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Group III (G)	39	10	186	26	65	4	4	50	2	6	...	1	6
Group III (Leasehold)	19	...	24	8	27	...	11	4	2	...	...	...	11
Group IV (G)	17	5	137	9	42	...	12	55	4	2	...	...	2
Group IV (Leasehold)	16	1	6	10	32	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	2
Group V (G)	6	...	2	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VI (G)	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	113	74	426	132	230	11	32	132	22	16	...	1	24

Group.	Tanks—continued.				Other sources.								Remarks.	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group I A(G)	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	8	2	...
Group I B(G)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II (G)	2	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	2	...
Group II (Leasehold)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group III (G)	4	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	2	...
Group III (Leasehold)	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Group IV (G)	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	...	4	...
Group IV (Leasehold)	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V (G)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...
Group VI (G)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	7	62	3	4	...	...	5	60	72	9	10	...	...

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

Statement showing information for 77 Government and 36 Leasehold villages of Dohad Taluka.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis, and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dohad District.	Panchmahals.	For irrigation	...	...	...	...	...
		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	132	230	1	24	5
		For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	11	32	7	62	72
		In disuse	133	22	2	4	10
		Total	266	262	27	97	87
		Totals recorded at the previous settlement for Government Villages only.	125	555	6	76	142
		For Leasehold Villages not available	...	...	...	...	...

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX G-1.

Selling value of Jirayat Lands in the Villages of the Dohad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I-A.—Maximum rate Rs. 3.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Dohad	75 14 123 37 121 4	148 9 0 192 18 0 155 4 0	4,046 4 0 5,966 12 0 10,369 0 0	27.33 31.04 66.78	(a) (b) (c)
	<i>Group I-B.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.</i>					
2	Delsar	9 19 4 6 15 4	22 10 0 7 10 0 39 9 0	385 0 0 232 0 0 1,227 0 0	17.01 30.42 31.01	(a) (b) (c)
	<i>Group II.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-14-0.</i>					
3	Chhapri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Dhamarda	12 26 4 5 4 37	26 1 0 4 0 0 12 2 0	612 8 0 25 0 0 407 0 0	23.50 6.25 33.56	(a) (b) (c)
5	Dungarpur	6 34	9 0 0	140 0 0	15.55	(c)
6	Gamla	18 2	31 15 0	295 0 0	9.23	(b)
7	Jalst	36 32 22 19 22 39	57 4 0 24 3 0 28 13 0	789 0 0 250 0 0 635 0 0	13.78 10.33 22.03	(a) (b) (c)
8	Kharaj Moti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Kharaj Nani	6 25	10 8 0	200 0 0	19.04	(b)
10	Kharedi	2 18 3 8 3 1	3 0 0 7 7 0 13 6 0	100 0 0 155 0 0 190 0 0	33.33 20.84 14.20	(a) (c) (a)
11	Lilar	0 9 10 29	0 7 0 15 3 0	10 0 0 182 0 0	22.65 11.98	(b) (c)
12	Nagrata	1 33 6 25 17 6	3 0 0 9 0 0 33 14 0	50 0 0 166 0 0 447 0 0	16.66 18.44 13.19	(a) (b) (c)
13	Nimnalta	13 0 18 16 6 8	19 12 0 21 8 0 12 4 0	380 0 0 210 0 0 320 0 0	19.24 9.76 26.12	(a) (b) (c)
14	Pusri	3 12 5 9 14 3	3 0 0 7 6 0 12 6 0	6 13 0 75 0 0 171 0 0	2.27 10.10 13.81	(a) (b) (c)
15	Rabdai	8 19 4 29	18 4 0 8 7 0	451 0 0 140 0 0	24.71 16.59	(b) (c)
16	Rajpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Ranapur	4 34 2 0	13 3 0 4 7 0	100 0 0 86 0 0	7.58 19.33	(b) (c)
18	Tarvadia Bhau	1 30	5 0 0	125 0 0	25.00	(a)
19	Ukardi	2 31 5 25	7 3 0 11 5 0	150 0 0 410 0 0	20.86 36.24	(b) (c)
20	Usarvan	8 7	7 11 0	170 0 0	22.11	(a)
21	Vanbhor	1 16 6 21 2 34 10 9	1 8 0 5 0 0 5 8 0 19 0 0	15 0 0 74 2 0 190 0 0 177 12 0	10.00 14.82 34.54 9.35	(b) (a) (b) (c)
	<i>Group III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0.</i>					
23	Abhlod	80 38 48 4 10 19	123 0 0 76 2 0 12 1 0	1,115 0 0 2,151 0 0 400 0 0	9.06 28.25 16.58	(a) (b) (c)
24	Bavka	2 11 12 9 27 37	5 6 0 8 14 0 27 11 0	95 0 0 235 4 0 400 0 0	17.67 26.50 14.44	(a) (b) (c)
25	Bharsada	6 17 7 22	9 0 0 2 0 0	150 0 0 60 0 0	16.66 30.00	(b) (c)
26	Bhntardi	8 39 0 32 1 25	18 10 0 2 1 0 1 0 0	300 0 0 81 4 0 50 0 0	16.10 39.39 50.00	(a) (b) (c)
27	Boriala	26 8 11 5 38 37	31 15 0 19 14 0 39 2 0	376 18 0 310 0 0 903 4 0	11.79 15.59 23.21	(a) (b) (c)
28	Chandavada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Chandla	8 15	4 2 0	140 0 0	35.93	(b)
30	Obhayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Lasla	16 38 26 17 9 23	22 10 0 39 1 0 13 8 0	273 0 0 329 4 0 215 0 0	12.06 8.42 15.92	(a) (b) (c)
32	Deydha	14 6	16 7 0	70 0 0	4.25	(b)

APPENDIX G-1—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		A. ° g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0—contd.</i>						
88	Doki	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Gadoi	81 22	48 12 0	615 0 0	14-05	(a)
		5 22	5 0 0	50 0 0	10-00	(b)
35	Gangarda	12 18	16 14 0	205 0 0	12-14	(b)
		84 26	17 12 0	310 0 0	17-46	(c)
36	Gangardi	6 16	12 14 0	345 0 0	26-79	(a)
		7 20	14 4 0	1,151 0 0	80-77	(b)
37	Garbada	14 31	24 1 0	392 0 0	13-79	(a)
		82 7	89 15 0	1,281 0 0	32-07	(b)
		9 36	18 0 0	623 0 0	47-92	(c)
38	Jesawada	14 3	24 10 0	295 0 0	9-54	(a)
		10 19	15 10 0	475 0 0	30-40	(b)
		12 23	27 5 0	1,015 0 0	38-67	(c)
39	Kathla	0 18	0 14 0	35 0 0	40-00	(a)
		28 27	34 0 0	478 0 0	14-05	(b)
		5 7	8 1 0	65 0 0	8-06	(c)
40	Kharod	4 37	6 3 0	556 0 0	89-85	(c)
41	Kharoda	14 25	22 0 0	100 0 0	4-54	(a)
		1 25	2 1 0	20 0 0	9-69	(b)
		19 28	28 0 0	671 0 0	28-96	(c)
42	Kotda	10 24	18 0 0	421 0 0	32-98	(c)
43	Nalvai	7 39	11 13 0	300 0 0	25-39	(b)
		16 2	19 8 0	520 0 0	26-66	(c)
44	Panchvada	5 19	6 13 0	75 0 0	11-00	(b)
		0 24	1 3 0	80 0 0	25-26	(c)
45	Patisjhol	3 6	6 4 0	35 0 0	5-60	(a)
		2 39	4 1 0	99 0 0	24-37	(b)
		17 37	81 0 0	843 0 0	27-38	(c)
46	Ramdungra	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Forest).
47	Rentia	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Sahada	9 18	13 8 0	80 0 0	5-92	(a)
		9 4	8 8 0	100 0 0	11-76	(c)
49	Sakarda	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Simalia	4 17	7 6 0	40 0 0	5-42	(a)
		6 5	5 2 0	29 0 0	4-83	(b)
51	Tarvadia Vada	5 11	3 1 0	170 0 0	55-51	(c)
52	Tunki Anop	11 0	7 0 0	150 0 0	21-42	(a)
		10 12	14 8 0	636 0 0	44-52	(b)
53	Tunki Vaju	24 28	21 4 0	671 0 0	26-87	(b)
		8 12	4 0 0	200 0 0	50-00	(c)
54	Varbada	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.</i>						
74	Ambli	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Bhe	2 26	3 3 0	127 8 0	40-00	(b)
		12 27	12 0 0	600 0 0	50-00	(c)
76	Bulbar	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Chharchhoda	2 89	3 10 0	51 0 0	14-06	(b)
		7 16	8 16 0	45 0 0	6-42	(c)
		14 88	15 2 0	101 0 0	6-67	(b)
78	Dadur	17 35	17 6 0	351 0 0	20-30	(c)
79	Jambua	9 20	10 12 0	171 0 0	15-90	(b)
		9 10	8 2 0	106 0 0	38-91	(c)
80	Jhari	24 24	17 11 0	187 0 0	10-57	(a)
		181 21	94 8 0	1,048 0 0	11-12	(b)
		47 10	84 4 0	1,379 0 0	37-84	(c)
81	Matva	16 81	14 0 0	52 0 0	3-71	(b)
82	Minakyar	12 16	11 0 0	100 0 0	9-03	(b)
		2 5	2 0 0	80 0 0	15-00	(c)
83	Muvalia	14 18	10 12 0	62 0 0	5-78	(a)
		80 84	24 2 0	255 0 0	10-57	(b)
84	Nadhelao	7 36	11 0 0	50 0 0	4-54	(a)
		31 88	26 0 0	451 0 0	17-34	(c)
85	Nandva	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Nalsur	8 22	12 11 0	300 0 0	15-76	(a)
		18 0	19 4 0	115 0 0	5-97	(b)
		6 33	9 13 0	495 0 0	44-33	(c)
87	Nimach	17 1	12 8 0	211 0 0	16-63	(b)
88	Patia (Bhe)	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Vadva	20 8	22 0 0	271 2 0	12-32	(b)
		1 39	2 0 0	40 0 0	20-00	(c)
90	Vajelao	10 36	12 0 0	212 0 0	17-66	(a)

APPENDIX G-1—*contd.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group V.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.</i>	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
107	Borvani	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Kalitalai	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Khajuri	9 22	8 0 0	121 0 0	15.12	(c)
110	Rhodva	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Rampura	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Ro zam	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group VI.—Maximum rate Rs. 1.</i>					
118	Jekot	1 27	2 0 0	61 0 0	30.50	(c)

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX G-II.

Selling Value of Kyari Lands in the Villages of the Dohad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Groups I-A and I-B.—Maximum rates Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 4-4-0.</i>					
	Nil	...	.....	.....
	<i>Group II.—Maximum rate Rs. 3-14-0.</i>					
6	Gamla	0 88	2 4 0	80 0 0	35.55	(a)
		0 84	2 2 0	100 0 0	47.05	(b)
7	Jalat	0 86	2 7 0	75 0 0	80.76	(b)
8	Kharaj Moti	0 17	0 13 0	18 0 0	20.80	(b)
17	Ranapur	0 25	1 19 0	35 0 0	19.91	(a)
18	Tarvadia Bhau	2 28	6 0 0	125 0 0	20.89	(a)
		0 88	2 5 0	49 0 0	21.18	(c)
21	Vanbhori	1 89	5 0 0	100 0 0	20.00	(a)
		1 17	3 18 0	140 0 0	36.72	(b)
	<i>Group III.—Maximum rate Rs. 3-10-0.</i>					
26	Bhutardi	0 27	1 14 0	35 0 0	18.66	(a)
		0 25	1 3 6	42 0 0	34.46	(c)
29	Ohandia	5 2	10 12 0	95 0 0	8.88	(a)
81	Dasia	1 10	2 18 0	77 8 0	27.55	(a)
		4 28	11 6 0	340 0 0	29.89	(c)
86	Gangardi	0 88	2 1 0	40 0 0	19.99	(c)
87	Garbada	1 8	2 8 0	90 0 0	36.00	(a)
		1 88	4 1 0	77 4 0	19.01	(b)
		0 27	1 2 0	100 0 0	88.88	(c)
88	Jesavada	1 21	3 12 0	52 0 0	18.86	(a)
		1 4	8 0 0	100 0 0	33.33	(b)
		2 1	6 0 0	250 0 0	41.66	(c)
89	Kathla	0 16	1 4 0	48 0 0	36.80	(c)
45	Patiajhol	1 80	3 8 0	75 0 0	21.42	(c)
51	Tarvadia Vaja	0 14	0 14 0	40 0 0	45.71	(b)
		0 86	2 3 0	64 0 0	29.25	(c)
52	Tunki Anop	0 28	1 7 0	29 0 0	20.17	(a)
	<i>Group IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 3-4-0.</i>					
82	Minakyar	1 5	2 3 0	61 0 0	27.83	(a)
	<i>Group V.—Maximum rate Rs. 3-3-0.</i>					
	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Group VI.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.</i>					
	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX H-I.

Leases of Jirayat Lands in the villages of the Dohad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
		<i>Group I-A—Maximum Rate Rs. 3.</i>					
1	Dohad	882 88	688 15 0	1,587 6 0	2-32	2 10 0	(a)
		201 24	404 9 0	998 1 0	2-46	2 12 0	(b)
		552 15	1,070 5 0	4,145 0 0	8-87	4 6 0	(c)
		<i>Group I-B—Maximum Rate Rs. 2-4-0.</i>					
2	Delsar	29 14	61 15 0	90 13 0	1-46	1 10 0	(a)
		38 82	86 5 0	156 8 0	1-81	2 0 0	(b)
		38 88	84 14 0	227 6 0	2-67	3 0 0	(c)
		<i>Group II—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-14-0.</i>					
3	Chhapri	10 9	12 4 0	12 4 0	1-00	0 15 0	(a)
		80 25	82 8 0	46 14 0	1-44	1 6 0	(b)
		47 86	52 4 0	108 10 0	1-98	1 14 0	(c)
4	Dhamarda	12 28	28 15 0	43 0 0	1-79	1 11 0	(a)
		21 36	89 15 0	78 9 0	1-96	1 13 0	(b)
		25 24	45 13 0	129 1 0	2-81	2 10 0	(c)
5	Dungarpur	14 6	18 0 0	15 14 0	0-88	0 18 0	(a)
		22 85	28 0 0	24 12 0	0-88	0 13 0	(b)
		84 10	45 8 0	61 0 0	1-34	1 4 0	(c)
6	Gamla	28 18	84 0 0	69 4 0	2-08	1 14 0	(a)
		58 80	80 15 0	168 7 0	2-08	1 15 0	(b)
		62 8	86 15 0	195 6 0	2-24	2 1 0	(c)
7	Jalat	85 85	124 15 0	229 10 0	1-83	1 11 0	(a)
		124 34	184 8 0	287 4 0	1-55	1 7 0	(b)
		140 0	203 8 0	428 7 0	2-10	1 15 0	(c)
8	Kharaj Moti	9 17	14 6 0	20 0 0	1-89	1 6 0	(a)
		20 2	28 9 0	36 4 0	1-33	1 4 0	(b)
		20 2	28 9 0	36 4 0	1-26	1 3 0	(c)
9	Kharaj Nani	40 6	56 11 0	83 4 0	1-46	1 6 0	(a)
				88 4 0	1-55	1 7 0	(b)
				100 5 0	1-76	1 10 0	(c)
10	Kharedi	51 10	85 13 0	128 11 0	1-49	1 6 0	(a)
		100 5	158 1 0	283 14 0	1-79	1 11 0	(b)
				329 6 0	2-08	1 15 0	(c)
11	Lilar	12 23	26 11 0	80 0 0	2-99	2 13 0	(a)
		44 20	73 11 0	225 0 0	3-05	2 14 0	(b)
		50 28	82 11 0	305 15 0	3-69	3 7 0	(c)
12	Nagrata	157 82	279 1 0	378 11 0	1-85	1 4 0	(a)
		166 36	288 1 0	440 9 0	1-52	1 7 0	(b)
		200 29	360 1 0	753 8 0	2-09	1 15 0	(c)
13	Nimnalia	74 9	101 8 0	163 9 0	1-61	1 8 0	(a)
		86 4	118 8 0	218 10 0	1-84	1 12 0	(b)
				244 0 0	2-05	1 15 0	(c)
14	Pusri	7 15	11 0 0	17 11 0	1-60	1 8 0	(a)
		16 30	25 12 0	58 3 0	2-25	2 2 0	(b)
				63 13 0	2-47	2 5 0	(c)
15	Rabdai	20 16	35 4 0	44 0 0	1-24	1 3 0	(a)
		34 21	55 4 0	76 8 0	1-38	1 5 0	(b)
		40 39	67 15 0	149 3 0	2-19	2 0 0	(c)
16	Rajpur	3 11	3 0 0	3 3 0	1-06	1 0 0	(a)
				3 3 0	1-06	1 0 0	(b)
		71 34	86 8 0	185 3 0	2-14	2 0 0	(c)
17	Ranspur	1 81	4 0 0	4 4 0	1-06	1 0 0	(a)
		4 0	8 0 0	21 8 0	2-68	2 8 0	(b)
		17 6	23 15 0	65 14 0	2-75	2 9 0	(c)
18	Tarvadia Bhau	29 18	53 0 0	136 7 0	2-57	2 7 0	(a)
				145 11 0	2-74	2 9 0	(b)
				143 2 0	2-70	2 8 0	(c)
19	Ukardi	26 8	49 8 0	89 8 0	1-80	1 11 0	(a)
		37 16	73 3 0	182 2 0	2-48	2 5 0	(b)
		50 37	93 1 0	238 2 0	2-55	2 6 0	(c)
20	Usarvan	25 19	48 3 0	103 9 0	2-14	2 0 0	(a)
				98 12 0	2-05	1 15 0	(b)
				132 4 0	2-74	2 8 0	(c)
21	Vanbhori	8 21	13 0 0	21 6 0	1-64	1 14 0	(a)
		21 39	32 0 0	68 13 0	2-15	1 14 0	(b)
		31 17	40 8 0	105 3 0	2-59	2 5 0	(c)
		<i>Group III—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-10-0.</i>					
22	Abhlod	149 19	222 0 0	415 4 0	1-87	1 8 0	(a)
		153 26	228 15 0	461 3 0	2-01	1 10 0	(b)
		170 1	245 15 0	623 7 0	2-53	2 0 0	(c)

APPENDIX H-I—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
<i>Group I II—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-10-0—contd.</i>							
24	Bavka	27 27	40 13 0	83 10 0	2-04	1 10 0	(a)
		29 29	43 6 0	135 2 0	3-11	2 8 0	(b)
		103 29	113 11 0	405 9 0	3-56	2 14 0	(c)
25	Bharsada	37 1	47 2 0	87 3 0	1-85	1 8 0	(a)
		40 3	52 7 0	100 5 0	2-12	1 12 0	(b)
		40 3	52 7 0	161 11 0	3-08	2 8 0	(c)
26	Bhutardi	2 11	4 2 0	12 3 0	3-03	2 7 0	(a)
		6 19	9 12 0	28 11 0	2-94	2 6 0	(b)
		9 38	16 13 0	70 4 0	4-17	3 6 0	(c)
27	Boriata	106 17	133 8 0	197 11 0	1-48	1 3 0	(a)
		88 29	86 10 0	163 12 0	1-89	1 8 0	(b)
		121 18	158 10 0	463 4 0	2-92	2 6 0	(c)
28	Chandavada	7 33	15 6 0	35 3 0	2-28	1 15 0	(b)
		12 15	24 5 0	75 3 0	3-09	2 8 0	(c)
29	Chandla	44 9	77 9 0	123 4 0	1-65	1 5 0	(a)
				146 6 0	1-88	1 8 0	(b)
				241 0 0	3-10	2 8 0	(c)
30	Ohhayan	3 39	4 0 0	5 0 0	1-25	1 0 0	(a)
				5 0 0	1-25	1 0 0	(b)
				6 3 0	1-54	1 4 0	(c)
31	Dasla	56 19	75 14 0	149 4 0	1-96	1 9 0	(a)
		57 19	76 8 0	168 0 0	2-20	1 12 0	(b)
		69 1	92 6 0	248 13 0	2-69	2 3 0	(c)
32	Devdha	14 29	17 1 0	17 1 0	1-00	0 13 0	(a)
		25 20	34 3 0	60 15 0	1-78	1 7 0	(b)
		49 25	65 5 0	121 7 0	1-85	1 8 0	(c)
33	Deki	22 14	31 5 0	33 13 0	1-08	0 14 0	(a)
				34 12 0	1-10	0 14 0	(b)
				70 10 0	1-81	1 8 0	(c)
34	Gadoi	30 32	38 15 0	95 3 0	1-57	1 4 0	(a)
		48 12	60 10 0	222 6 0	2-46	2 0 0	(b)
		62 5	90 6 0	268 5 0	2-45	2 0 0	(c)
35	Gangarda	72 15	109 6 0	118 4 0	1-64	1 5 0	(a)
		62 22	71 12 0	240 2 0	2-35	1 15 0	(b)
		68 0	101 13 0	258 7 0	2-53	2 0 0	(c)
36	Gangardi	37 7	56 15 0	138 7 0	2-43	2 0 0	(a)
		51 13	72 15 0	192 7 0	2-63	2 2 0	(b)
				278 12 0	3-32	3 2 0	(c)
37	Garbada	179 10	234 6 0	453 9 0	1-93	1 9 0	(a)
		194 25	261 7 0	582 15 0	2-22	1 13 0	(b)
				773 9 0	2-95	2 6 0	(c)
38	Jesavda	91 26	180 3 0	394 7 0	2-18	1 12 0	(a)
				405 1 0	2-24	1 13 0	(b)
				547 5 0	2-65	2 2 0	(c)
39	Kathla	101 36	206 1 0	129 14 0	2-85	2 5 0	(a)
		27 10	43 7 0	124 14 0	2-87	2 5 0	(b)
				187 13 0	2-23	1 14 0	(c)
40	Kharod	43 32	71 7 0	112 5 0	2-04	1 10 0	(a)
		49 9	54 15 0	170 0 0	2-50	2 0 0	(b)
		60 0	67 13 0	278 4 0	3-08	2 8 0	(c)
41	Kharoda	85 17	90 3 0	111 12 0	1-69	1 6 0	(a)
		49 31	66 1 0	144 11 0	1-91	1 9 0	(b)
		55 29	75 9 0	194 0 0	2-24	1 13 0	(c)
42	Kotda	63 23	86 9 0	40 7 0	1-31	1 1 0	(a)
		38 19	30 12 0	86 11 0	1-91	1 9 0	(b)
		38 39	45 4 0	140 8 0	2-61	2 2 0	(c)
43	Nalvai	47 29	58 13 0	143 3 0	1-85	1 8 0	(a)
		57 15	77 1 0	245 15 0	2-15	1 12 0	(b)
		81 25	113 15 0	293 8 0	2-57	2 1 0	(c)
44	Panchvada	51 27	82 8 0	127 10 0	1-54	1 4 0	(a)
				173 2 0	2-09	1 11 0	(b)
				231 15 0	2-76	2 4 0	(c)
45	Patiajhol	52 18	83 14 0	99 0 0	1-56	1 4 0	(a)
		16 20	25 0 0	91 5 0	1-92	1 9 0	(b)
		36 16	47 8 0	297 1 0	2-96	2 6 0	(c)
46	Ramdungra	...	.....	.....	...		(Forest.)
47	Rentia	...	.....	.....	...
48	Sahada	31 37	47 8 0	78 4 0	1-64	1 5 0	(a)
		32 30	49 0 0	89 8 0	1-82	1 8 0	(b)
		47 33	65 0 0	142 3 0	2-13	1 12 0	(c)
49	Sakarda	46 20	54 8 0	53 0 0	0-97	0 12 0	(a)
				53 0 0	0-97	0 12 0	(b)
				57 0 0	0-98	0 13 0	(c)
50	Simalia	49 15	57 8 0	5 0 0	0-98	0 13 0	(a)
		2 16	5 1 0	8 0 0	0-98	0 13 0	(b)
		46 26	46 15 0	88 13 0	1-89	1 8 0	(c)
				104 10 0	2-22	1 13 0	(c)
51	Tarvadia Vaja	9 17	16 8 0	36 10 0	2-21	1 13 0	(a)
		12 4	17 8 0	52 0 0	2-97	2 7 0	(b)
		15 0	20 0 0	55 8 0	2-77	2 4 0	(c)

APPENDIX H-I—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group III—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-10-0—contd.</i>							
52	Tunki Anop	74 24	82 12 0	187 14 0	2-27	1 18 0	(a)
		80 5	89 12 0	199 1 0	2-40	1 15 0	(b)
		59 28	74 4 0	283 14 0	3-16	2 9 0	(c)
53	Tunki Vaju	63 5	82 4 0	161 7 0	2-17	1 12 0	(a)
		70 31	98 12 0	211 7 0	2-57	2 1 0	(b)
		58 14	46 15 0	348 9 0	3-47	2 18 0	(c)
54	Varbada	66 23	56 15 0	95 0 0	2-02	1 10 0	(a)
				107 12 0	2-29	1 14 0	(b)
				115 4 0	2-02	1 10 0	(c)
<i>Group IV—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-4-0.</i>							
74	Ambli	43 1	40 8 0	48 11 0	1-20	0 12 0	(a)
		48 21	47 8 0	71 0 0	1-49	0 15 0	(b)
				74 2 0	1-56	1 0 0	(c)
75	Bhe	53 12	49 6 0	98 8 0	1-95	1 4 0	(a)
				123 6 0	2-49	1 9 0	(b)
		63 18	60 10 0	194 8 0	3-20	2 0 0	(c)
76	Bulbar	6 18	6 0 0	6 0 0	1-00	0 10 0	(a)
				6 0 0	1-00	0 10 0	(b)
				6 0 0	1-00	0 10 0	(c)
77	Chharchboda	34 38	44 0 0	57 13 0	1-31	0 13 0	(a)
		30 18	38 0 0	53 2 0	1-39	0 14 0	(b)
		48 34	60 0 0	104 3 0	1-74	1 1 0	(c)
78	Dadur	97 23	105 12 0	194 8 0	1-33	1 2 0	(a)
				258 9 0	2-44	1 8 0	(b)
				397 0 0	3-75	2 5 0	(c)
79	Jambua	129 11	96 9 0	142 3 0	1-47	0 15 0	(a)
		203 34	141 8 0	284 4 0	2-00	1 4 0	(b)
		209 28	148 9 0	358 10 0	2-41	1 8 0	(c)
80	Jhari	89 21	73 15 0	144 8 0	1-95	1 4 0	(a)
		102 10	82 2 0	201 3 0	2-44	1 8 0	(b)
		157 9	118 3 0	419 5 0	3-54	2 3 0	(c)
81	Matva	13 36	9 0 0	9 3 0	1-02	0 10 0	(a)
		24 35	12 8 0	28 5 0	2-26	1 7 0	(b)
		71 33	43 9 0	152 3 0	3-49	2 3 0	(c)
82	Minakyar	101 1	120 12 0	125 2 0	1-03	0 10 0	(a)
				135 4 0	1-12	0 11 0	(b)
				253 7 0	2-14	1 5 0	(c)
83	Muvalia	58 8	47 5 0	81 10 0	1-72	1 1 0	(a)
		70 33	58 5 0	104 15 0	1-79	1 2 0	(b)
		87 2	68 5 0	179 15 0	2-63	1 10 0	(c)
84	Nadhelao	18 28	22 12 0	32 6 0	1-42	0 14 0	(a)
		8 11	8 0 0	14 5 0	1-78	1 2 0	(b)
		52 15	51 6 0	163 14 0	3-18	2 0 0	(c)
85	Nandva	59 36	67 8 0	123 7 0	1-82	1 2 0	(a)
				133 12 0	2-05	1 4 0	(b)
				192 2 0	2-84	1 12 0	(c)
86	Nelsur	103 17	142 12 0	264 5 0	1-85	1 2 0	(a)
		120 22	161 6 0	335 0 0	2-07	1 5 0	(b)
				396 8 0	2-45	1 8 0	(c)
87	Nimach	157 24	118 8 0	144 1 0	1-21	0 12 0	(a)
		164 16	124 8 0	201 12 0	1-62	1 0 0	(b)
				236 0 0	1-89	1 3 0	(c)
88	Patia (Bhe)	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Vadva	25 36	39 4 0	99 14 0	2-54	1 9 0	(a)
				113 12 0	2-89	1 13 0	(b)
				126 13 0	3-23	2 0 0	(c)
90	Vajelao	6 36	4 11 0	14 0 0	2-98	1 14 0	(a)
				10 0 0	2-13	1 5 0	(c)
<i>Group V—Maximum Rate Rs. 1-3-0.</i>							
107	Borvani	38 17	23 4 0	33 6 0	1-43	0 13 0	(a)
		68 29	29 7 0	90 4 0	2-28	1 4 0	(b)
		74 31	44 7 0	138 8 0	3-11	1 12 0	(c)
108	Kalitalai	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Khajuri	33 10	14 8 0	14 8 0	1-00	0 9 0	(a)
				14 8 0	1-00	0 9 0	(b)
		53 10	27 8 0	82 0 0	3-00	1 11 0	(c)
110	Khodva	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Rampura	13 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	1-00	0 9 0	(c)
112	Rozam	18 28	12 0 0	12 0 0	1-00	0 9 0	(a)
				12 12 0	1-06	0 9 0	(b)
				12 4 0	1-02	0 9 0	(c)
<i>Group VI—Maximum Rate Rs. 1.</i>							
113	Jekot	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX H-II.

Leases of Kyari Lands in the villages of the Dohad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
		<i>Groups I-A and I-B—Maximum</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Rates Rs. 5 and</i>	<i>Rs. 4-4-0.</i>		
		<i>Group II—Maximum</i>	<i>Rate Rs. 3-14-0.</i>				
4	Dhamarda ...	0 87	2 9 0	2 8 0	0-97	1 14	(b)
				5 0 0	1-95	3 19	(c)
6	Gamla ...	5 87	16 0 0	31 14 0	1-99	3 14	(a)
		7 0	18 6 0	39 9 0	2-15	4 3	(b)
				54 10 0	2-97	5 12	(c)
7	Jalat ...	18 18	52 0 0	60 0 0	1-15	2 4	(a)
				50 8 0	0-97	1 14	(b)
				66 10 0	1-28	2 8	(c)
11	Lilar ...	6 87	18 5 0	89 10 0	4-89	9 8	(b)
		12 14	33 5 0	160 13 0	4-82	9 5	(c)
21	Vanbhoari ...	0 88	3 0 0	6 0 0	2-00	3 14	(a)
				6 0 0	2-00	3 14	(b)
		1 22	4 8 0	11 3 0	2-48	4 13	(c)
		<i>Group III—Maximum</i>	<i>Rate Rs. 3-10-0.</i>				
24	Bavka ...	0 25	1 8 0	2 4 0	1-50	2 11	(a)
				3 0 0	2-00	3 10	(b)
		5 3	12 1 0	68 15 0	5-71	10 6	(c)
26	Bhutardi ...	3 8	7 6 0	29 0 0	3-93	7 2	(c)
29	Chandla ...	2 1	5 1 0	16 0 0	3-16	5 12	(a)
				20 10 0	4-07	7 6	(b)
				24 15 0	4-92	8 15	(c)
37	Garbada ...	5 20	11 12 0	19 10 0	1-67	3 0	(a)
				26 0 0	2-21	4 0	(b)
		8 10	16 12 0	84 1 0	5-01	9 1	(c)
38	Jesavada ...	9 13	22 8 0	45 15 0	2-04	3 11	(a)
				45 11 0	2-08	3 10	(b)
		12 21	29 8 0	72 2 0	2-44	4 7	(c)
39	Kathla ...	0 81	2 8 0	12 0 0	4-80	8 0	(a)
				11 5 0	4-52	8 3	(b)
				10 8 0	4-20	7 10	(c)
42	Kotda ...	0 28	1 8 0	1 14 0	1-25	2 4	(a)
				1 8 0	1-00	1 13	(b)
		2 24	6 8 0	11 12 0	1-80	3 4	(c)
48	Nalvai ...	7 15	18 5 0	19 5 0	1-05	1 14	(a)
				82 15 0	1-79	3 4	(b)
				42 3 0	2-30	4 3	(c)
50	Simalia ...	1 0	2 18 0	2 12 0	0-97	1 12	(a)
				4 2 0	1-46	2 10	(b)
		3 22	9 12 0	38 5 0	3-92	7 2	(c)
51	Tarvadia Vaja ...	0 28	1 8 0	4 8 0	3-00	5 7	(a)
				4 8 0	3-00	5 7	(b)
		3 29	2 8 0	6 8 0	2-60	4 11	(c)
		<i>Group IV—Maximum</i>	<i>Rate Rs. 3-4-0.</i>				
79	Jambua ...	0 27	1 0 0	1 0 0	1-00	1 10	(a)
				2 0 0	2-00	3 4	(b)
				3 0 0	3-00	4 14	(c)
82	Minakyar ...	1 8	2 7 0	8 4 0	3-98	5 8	(a)
				9 0 0	3-69	6 0	(b)
				8 0 0	3-28	5 5	(c)
86	Nalsur ...	1 6	2 8 0	5 14 0	2-35	3 13	(a)
				9 3 0	3-67	5 15	(b)
				10 13 0	4-32	7 1	(c)
		<i>Group V—Maximum</i>	<i>Rate Rs. 3-2-0.</i>				
			<i>Nil.</i>				
		<i>Group VI—Maximum</i>	<i>Rate Rs. 2.</i>				
			<i>Nil.</i>				

H. V. BRAHAM,
Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Dohad Taluka from 1903 to 1923.

(As plotted in the accompanying Diagram.)

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Remarks.
	Maize.	Gram.	Wheat.	Sesame or Til.	Rice in husk.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1903	29 18	18 11	10 4	10 10	18 0	
1904	30 2	23 2	13 6	11 5	16 6	
1905	20 8	17 13	10 14	7 12	14 15	
1906	16 2	11 13	9 5	7 0	14 5	
1907	16 15	13 0	9 8	5 13	12 12	
1908	11 5	9 13	7 10	5 10	11 4	
Total ...	124 13	94 4	60 15	48 2	89 12	
Average ...	20 13	15 11	10 2	8 0	14 15	
1909	13 14	13 4	7 8	6 12	14 14	
1910	20 8	17 9	10 6	6 9	18 7	
1911	16 13	16 2	10 12	5 10	15 0	
1912	11 10	13 1	8 14	4 8	10 15	
1913	15 11	14 1	9 8	5 0	13 7	
Total ...	78 8	74 1	47 0	28 7	72 11	
Average ...	15 11	14 13	9 6	5 11	14 9	
1914	14 1	11 3	9 11	5 9	14 15	
1915	13 11	10 15	8 4	6 14	13 6	
1916	15 8	12 9	7 12	7 11	12 15	
1917	19 13	12 7	8 5	6 12	14 11	
1918	12 0	9 12	5 8	4 7	10 0	
Total ...	75 1	56 14	39 8	31 5	65 15	
Average ...	15 0	11 6	7 14	6 4	13 3	
1919	7 13	6 2	8 13	2 11	6 8	
1920	10 11	6 12	8 15	3 1	4 10	
1921	7 13	5 10	3 13	3 10	8 12	
1922	9 5	7 3	4 15	3 14	8 13	
1923	13 9	10 11	6 2	3 13	9 7	
Total ...	51 9	37 15	25 15	17 4	41 0	
Average ...	10 5	7 9	5 3	3 7	8 3	

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the taluka of Dohad.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted, in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.		Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Un-authorised.				Authorised.	Un-authorised.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Group I-A(G)-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0. Old Group I-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.					Group IV(G)-17 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0. Old Group IV(G)-17 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.				
1907-08	5,815	2	2	...	1914-15	38,495	164	126	...
1908-09	6,618	17	17	...	1915-16	38,088	76	3,010	...
1909-10	6,590	...	...	...	1916-17	37,797	6	...	...
1910-11	6,584	29	50	...	1917-18	39,886	26	...	...
1911-12	6,567	34	5,268	...	1918-19	38,108	1,112	28,691	...
1912-13	6,491	61	1,626	...	1919-20	38,195	17	9,489	35
1913-14	6,369	43	108	...	1920-21	37,732	7,630	31,370	...
1914-15	6,331	12	4	...	1921-22	40,178	3,181	29,748	22
1915-16	6,218	22	...	...	1922-23	38,993	118	...	238
1916-17	6,228	2	...	...	Group I-B(G)-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0. Old Group I (G)-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.				
1917-18	6,228	2	...	...	1907-08	389	...	...	...
1918-19	6,235	17	7,400	...	1908-09	513	...	...	...
1919-20	6,274	25	3,101	6	1909-10	513	...	...	...
1920-21	6,291	29	6,731	...	1910-11	513	...	...	...
1921-22	6,278	3,048	3,935	...	1911-12	502	502	...	...
1922-23	7,118	...	...	85	1912-13	502	...	...	...
Group II (G)-19 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-14-0. Old Group II (G)-19 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-14-0.					Group V(G)-6 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0. Old Group V(G)-6 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.				
1907-08	19,328	1	3	...	1907-08	1,184	...	...	...
1908-09	21,053	5	38	...	1908-09	1,366	7	7	...
1909-10	21,368	30	81	...	1909-10	1,346	9	9	...
1910-11	20,965	95	229	...	1910-11	1,253	38	42	...
1911-12	20,320	130	11,413	...	1911-12	1,114	72	794	...
1912-13	20,306	9,143	8,555	...	1912-13	1,093	73	838	...
1913-14	19,968	14	344	...	1913-14	1,145	82	133	...
1914-15	19,808	87	...	...	1914-15	1,088	38	...	...
1915-16	19,843	49	...	...	1915-16	1,073	...	...	...
1916-17	19,898	49	...	...	1916-17	1,077	...	...	...
1917-18	19,791	22	...	...	1917-18	1,133	...	...	...
1918-19	19,851	399	21,345	...	1918-19	1,133	...	1,133	...
1919-20	19,881	25	3,052	34	1919-20	1,133	...	608	113
1920-21	19,748	6,033	21,031	...	1920-21	1,133	1,133	1,234	...
1921-22	19,832	2,800	18,015	6	1921-22	1,135	271	1,240	...
1922-23	20,344	81	...	625	1922-23	1,443	...	...	...
Group III (G)-32 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0. Old Group III (G)-32 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0.					Group VI (G)-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 1-0-0. Old Group VI (G)-1 village, maximum rate Rs. 1-0-0.				
1907-08	34,113	2	7	...	1907-08	270	...	...	...
1908-09	38,594	...	...	...	1908-09	239	8	8	...
1909-10	39,244	14	38	...	1909-10	270	...	...	...
1910-11	38,767	103	196	...	1910-11	201	6	6	...
1911-12	38,470	109	10,693	...	1911-12	118	...	...	...
1912-13	38,243	175	26,742	...	1912-13	178	28	126	...
1913-14	38,541	127	335	...	1913-14	148	17	18	...
					1914-15	136	8	...	...
					1915-16	132	8	...	...
					1916-17	150	...	...	...
					1917-18	164	...	...	...
					1918-19	166	...	180	...
					1919-20	166	...	85	...
					1920-21	166	85	180	...
					1921-22	166	...	180	...
					1922-23	167	...	...	10

M. S. MAULVI,

Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

Summary of dry crop rates in the Dohad Taluka.

Proposed Group.	Number of villages (in batches according to existing grouping).	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Increase or decrease per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.
I	... Old G. I—1 ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	34.92	0 5 6
	... Old G. I—1 ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	.....	.....
II	... Old G. II—19 ...	1 14 0	1 14 0	.....	.....
	... Old L. II—1 ...	1 12 0	1 14 0	7.14	0 1 0
III	... Old G. III—32 ...	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....
	... Old L. III—19 ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	8.88	0 1 0
IV	... Old G. IV—17 ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
	... Old L. IV—16 ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
V	... Old G. V—8 ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	.....	.....
VI	... Old G. VI—1 ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed land including Inam and Governm

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice soil.	Rice water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I-A (G).</i>	Old Govern- ment group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Dohad	I	2 4	2 4	2 0	5,455	8,451	1 8 9	18	48	2 10 8 34+14	...	...	...	5,474	8,469	1 8
	<i>Group I-B (G).</i>	I	2 4	2 4	2 0	320	712	2 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	712	2 8
	<i>Group II (G).</i>	Old Govern- ment group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
3	Ohhapri	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	1,061	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	912	...
4	Dhamarda	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	1,548	1,925	...	39	107	74+33	...	...	...	1,497	2,082	...
5	Dungarpur	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	403	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	520	...
6	Gamla	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	765	1,186	...	129	352	243+109	...	...	...	694	1,538	...
7	Jalas	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	1,643	2,337	...	104	277	197+80	...	...	...	1,747	2,614	...
8	Kharaaj Moti	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	2,235	2,278	...	2	4	3+1	...	...	...	2,237	2,282	...
9	Kharaaj Nani	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	469	600	...	1	1	1+0	...	...	...	470	601	...
10	Kharedi	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	2,019	2,794	...	5	14	10+4	...	...	...	2,024	2,808	...
11	Lilar	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	1,011	1,273	...	123	353	231+122	...	...	...	1,144	1,626	...
12	Nagrata	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	1,431	2,067	...	11	30	22+8	...	...	...	1,442	2,097	...
13	Nimnalda	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	302	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	398	...
14	Pusri	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	622	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	738	...
15	Babdal	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	474	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	612	...
16	Bajpur	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	691	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	846	...
17	Ranapur	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	446	692	...	5	13	9+4	...	...	...	451	703	...
18	Tarvadia Bhanu	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	233	442	...	24	37	60+27	...	...	...	317	529	...
19	Ukardi	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	961	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	1,607	...
20	Usarvan	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	873	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	1,055	...
21	Vanbhoari	II	1 14	1 14	2 0	927	1,188	...	82	222	164+62	...	...	...	1,020	1,421	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	18,090	23,470	1 4 9	546	1,471	2 11 1 1,014+457	...	...	...	18,636	24,941	1 5
	<i>Group II (Leasehold).</i>	Old Lease- hold group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
22	Borkheda	I	1 12	1 12	...	903	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	...
	<i>Group I: I (G).</i>	Old Govern- ment group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
23	Abhiod	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	2,699	4,224	...	30	74	50+24	...	...	...	3,029	4,308	...
24	Bavka	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	2,774	3,341	...	107	223	156+67	...	...	...	2,881	3,564	...
25	Bharsada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,230	1,431	...	121	292	201+91	...	...	...	1,351	1,703	...
26	Bhutardi	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	254	420	...	71	159	104+55	...	...	...	325	589	...
27	Boriata	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	2,555	2,459	...	73	160	109+51	...	...	...	2,638	2,619	...
28	Chandavada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	329	645	...	15	24	25+9	...	...	...	344	679	...
29	Chandla	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	913	1,263	...	156	353	226+117	...	...	...	1,071	1,616	...
30	Ohhayan	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	106	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	95	...
31	Dasla	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,634	1,900	...	102	240	160+80	...	...	...	1,736	2,140	...
32	Devdha	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,185	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	1,257	...
33	Doki	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	626	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	624	...
34	Gadoi	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	826	1,088	...	1	2	1+1	...	...	...	827	1,090	...
35	Gangarda	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,252	1,184	...	99	67	45+21	...	...	...	1,292	1,251	...
36	Gangardi	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	418	584	...	51	126	68+58	...	...	...	469	710	...
37	Garbada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	4,245	5,221	...	210	700	451+249	...	...	...	4,555	5,921	...
38	Jesawada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	726	1,207	...	77	194	122+72	...	...	...	803	1,501	...
39	Kathla	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	968	1,149	...	66	171	119+52	...	...	...	1,034	1,220	...

Waste in the 77 Government and 36 Leasehold villages of the Dohad Taluka.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice soil.	Rice water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
8 0	8 0	2 0	5,456	11,356	2 1 4	18	60	3 5 4	...	...	...	5,474	11,416	2 1 4	+34-83	Dohad	1
...	...	2 0	820	712	2 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	712	2 3 7	...	Delsar	2
<i>Group II (G).</i>																	
1 14	1 14	2 0	1,061	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	912	...	...	Chhapri	3
1 14	1 14	2 0	1,548	1,925	...	30	107	74 + 33	...	...	...	1,497	2,032	...	...	Dhamarda	4
1 14	1 14	2 0	403	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	590	...	...	Dungarpur	5
1 14	1 14	2 0	765	1,186	...	129	352	243 + 109	...	...	...	894	1,538	...	...	Gamla	6
1 14	1 14	2 0	1,648	2,337	...	104	277	197 + 80	...	...	...	1,747	2,614	...	...	Jalat	7
1 14	1 14	2 0	2,285	2,378	...	2	4	2 + 1	...	...	...	2,237	2,283	...	...	Khara Moti	8
1 14	1 14	2 0	469	600	...	1	1	1 + 0	...	...	...	470	601	...	...	Khara Nani	9
1 14	1 14	2 0	2,019	2,794	...	5	14	10 + 4	...	...	...	2,024	2,808	...	...	Kharedi	10
1 14	1 14	2 0	1,011	1,273	...	123	363	231 + 122	...	...	...	1,144	1,626	...	...	Lilar	11
1 14	1 14	2 0	1,431	2,067	...	11	30	22 + 8	...	...	...	1,442	2,097	...	...	Nagrata	12
1 14	1 14	2 0	302	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	398	...	...	Nimnalta	13
1 14	1 14	2 0	628	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	738	...	...	Pusri	14
1 14	1 14	2 0	474	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	612	...	...	Rabdai	15
1 14	1 14	2 0	691	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	846	...	...	Rajpur	16
1 14	1 14	2 0	446	692	...	5	12	9 + 4	...	...	...	451	705	...	...	Ranapur	17
1 14	1 14	2 0	283	442	...	24	87	60 + 27	...	...	...	317	529	...	...	Tarvadia Bhan	18
1 14	1 14	2 0	961	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	1,607	...	...	Ukardi	19
1 14	1 14	2 0	873	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	1,055	...	...	Usarvan	20
1 14	1 14	2 0	937	1,188	...	23	233	164 + 69	...	...	...	1,020	1,421	...	...	Vanbhorti	21
...	...	...	18,090	23,470	1 4 9	546	1,471	2 11 1	...	...	...	18,636	24,941	1 5 5	...	Total	...
<i>Group II (Leasehold).</i>																	
1 14	1 14	...	903	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	...	...	Borkheda	22
<i>Group III (G).</i>																	
1 10	1 10	2 0	2,999	4,224	...	30	74	50 + 24	...	...	...	3,029	4,308	...	...	Abhrod	23
1 10	1 10	2 0	2,774	3,341	...	107	223	156 + 67	...	...	...	2,821	3,564	...	...	Bavka	24
1 10	1 10	2 0	1,220	1,481	...	121	292	201 + 91	...	...	...	1,251	1,703	...	...	Bharsada	25
1 10	1 10	2 0	254	430	...	71	159	104 + 53	...	...	...	225	589	...	...	Bhutardi	26
1 10	1 10	2 0	2,565	2,459	...	72	160	109 + 51	...	...	...	2,638	2,619	...	...	Borjala	27
1 10	1 10	2 0	329	645	...	15	34	25 + 9	...	...	...	344	679	...	...	Chandavada	28
1 10	1 10	2 0	912	1,263	...	152	353	226 + 117	...	...	...	1,071	1,616	...	...	Chandla	29
1 10	1 10	2 0	106	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	95	...	...	Chhayan	30
1 10	1 10	2 0	1,634	1,900	...	102	240	160 + 20	...	...	...	1,736	2,140	...	...	Dasla	31
1 10	1 10	2 0	1,185	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	1,257	...	...	Devdha	32
1 10	1 10	2 0	626	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	624	...	...	Doki	33
1 10	1 10	2 0	826	1,022	...	1	2	1 + 1	...	...	...	827	1,020	...	...	Gadai	34
1 10	1 10	2 0	1,253	1,124	...	29	67	46 + 21	...	...	...	1,222	1,251	...	...	Gangarda	35
1 10	1 10	2 0	418	234	...	51	126	23 + 22	...	...	...	429	710	...	...	Gangardi	36
1 10	1 10	2 0	4,245	5,221	...	210	700	451 + 249	...	...	...	4,555	5,921	...	...	Garbada	37
1 10	1 10	2 0	726	1,207	...	77	194	122 + 22	...	...	...	803	1,501	...	...	Jesawada	38
1 10	1 10	2 0	958	1,149	...	68	171	119 + 52	...	...	...	1,034	1,220	...	...	Kathla	39

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice soil.	6 Rice water.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.		
	<i>Group III (G).— contd.</i>	<i>Old Government group.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.		
40	Kharod	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,488	1,483	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,488	1,483	
41	Kharoda	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	2,439	2,544	—	1	3	2+1	—	—	—	—	—	2,440	2,547	
42	Kotda	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	708	593	—	16	38	27+11	—	—	—	—	—	724	631	
43	Nalvai	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	663	840	—	61	149	104+45	—	—	—	—	—	724	988	
44	Panchvada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	779	940	—	40	85	57+28	—	—	—	—	—	819	1,026	
45	Patlajhol	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	349	609	—	21	44	32+12	—	—	—	—	—	370	553	
46	Ramdungra	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
47	Rentia	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,148	973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,148	973	
48	Sahada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	905	1,111	—	28	59	38+21	—	—	—	—	—	933	1,170	
49	Sakarda	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	590	649	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	590	649	
50	Simalia	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,222	1,211	—	75	193	112+81	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	1,404	
51	Tarvadia Vaja	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	397	420	—	27	67	45+22	—	—	—	—	—	424	487	
52	Tunki Anop	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	655	834	—	25	62	43+19	—	—	—	—	—	680	945	
53	Tunki Vaja	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	1,690	1,866	—	32	78	55+23	—	—	—	—	—	1,722	1,944	
54	Varbada	III	1 10	1 10	2 0	822	728	—	53	117	80+37	—	—	—	—	—	935	845	
	Total		—	—	—	36,966	42,933	1 2 7	1,590	3,690	2,473 + 1,217	—	—	—	—	—	38,566	46,623	1 3
	<i>Group III (Lease- hold).</i>	<i>Old Lease- hold group.</i>																	
55	Bambhori	III	1 8	1 8	—	909	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	917	—	
56	Bhutodi	III	1 8	1 8	—	683	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	743	—	
57	Bordi	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,056	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,061	—	
58	Chandvana	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,639	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,757	—	
59	Itava	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,891	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,894	—	
60	Junapani	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,013	—	
61	Karamchand Kheda	III	1 8	1 8	—	336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	336	—	
62	Katvara	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,099	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,293	—	
63	Khunt Kheda	III	1 8	1 8	—	558	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559	—	
64	Lachheli Moti	III	1 8	1 8	—	534	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	—	
65	Lachheli Nani	III	1 8	1 8	—	903	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	915	—	
66	Navagam	III	1 8	1 8	—	3,772	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,808	—	
67	Pandari	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,112	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,132	—	
68	Banapur	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,035	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,055	—	
69	Bavali Kheda	III	1 8	1 8	—	874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	874	—	
70	Simalia Mota	III	1 8	1 8	—	865	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	—	
71	Tarvadia Himat	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,795	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,798	—	
72	Vankia	III	1 8	1 8	—	575	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	579	—	
73	Vijagadh	III	1 8	1 8	—	1,250	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,264	—	
	Total		—	—	—	21,839	—	—	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,492	—	
	<i>Group IV (G).</i>	<i>Old Gov- ernment group.</i>																	
74	Ambli	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,105	1,087	—	14	27	17+10	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	1,144	
75	Bhe	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,264	1,103	—	45	85	55+31	—	—	—	—	—	1,299	1,189	
76	Bulbar	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	414	261	—	13	22	14+8	—	—	—	—	—	427	283	
77	Ohharohoda	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	935	927	—	6	9	7+2	—	—	—	—	—	941	936	
78	Dadur	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	565	535	—	8	4	3+1	—	—	—	—	—	568	539	
79	Jambua	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	969	642	—	17	33	21+12	—	—	—	—	—	986	675	
80	Jhari	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	3,808	2,532	—	22	45	23+18	—	—	—	—	—	3,830	2,573	

-contd.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice soil.	Garden water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average. e	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																<i>Group III (G).— contd.</i>		
10	1 10	2 0	1,488	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,468	...	...	Kharod	40
10	1 10	2 0	2,489	2,544	...	1	8	2 + 1	...	...	...	2,440	2,547	...	...	Kharoda	41
10	1 10	2 0	708	598	...	16	38	27 + 11	...	...	...	724	691	...	...	Kotda	42
10	1 10	2 0	638	840	...	61	149	104 + 45	...	...	...	724	989	...	...	Nalvai	43
10	1 10	2 0	779	940	...	40	85	57 + 28	...	...	...	819	1,025	...	...	Panchvada	44
10	1 10	2 0	849	809	...	21	44	32 + 12	...	...	...	970	558	...	...	Patiajhol	45
10	1 10	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ramdungra	46
10	1 10	2 0	1,148	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	978	...	...	Rentia	47
10	1 10	2 0	905	1,111	...	38	59	38 + 21	...	...	...	988	1,170	...	...	Sahada	48
10	1 10	2 0	590	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	649	...	...	Sakarda	49
10	1 10	2 0	1,222	1,211	...	75	193	112 + 81	...	...	...	1,297	1,404	...	...	Simalla	50
10	1 10	2 0	397	420	...	27	87	45 + 22	...	...	...	424	487	...	...	Tarvadia Vaja	51
10	1 10	2 0	655	584	...	25	52	43 + 19	...	...	...	680	946	...	...	Tunki Anop	52
10	1 10	2 0	1,690	1,866	...	32	78	55 + 23	...	...	...	1,732	1,944	...	...	Tunki Vaja	53
10	1 10	2 0	822	728	...	59	117	80 + 37	...	...	...	935	845	...	...	Varbada	54
..	...	...	36,966	42,939	1 2 7	1,591	3,680	2,473 + 1,217	...	...	...	38,536	46,623	1 3 4	...	Total	...
																<i>Group III (Lease- hold).</i>		
10	1 10	...	909	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	917	...	...	...	Bambhori	55
10	1 10	...	683	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	748	...	...	...	Bhutodi	56
10	1 10	...	1,066	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	Bordi	57
10	1 10	...	1,639	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	1,757	...	...	...	Chandvana	58
10	1 10	...	1,891	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	...	...	...	Itava	59
10	1 10	...	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	...	...	...	Junapaul	60
10	1 10	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	Karamchand Kheda	61
10	1 10	...	1,099	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	...	...	...	Katvara	62
10	1 10	...	558	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	559	...	...	...	Khunt Kheda	63
10	1 10	...	534	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	Lachheli Moti	64
10	1 10	...	903	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	...	...	Lachheli Nani	65
10	1 10	...	3,773	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	3,808	...	...	...	Navagam	66
10	1 10	...	1,112	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	1,132	...	...	...	Pandari	67
10	1 10	...	1,035	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	...	...	...	Ranapur	68
10	1 10	...	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	...	...	...	Ravali Kheda	69
10	1 10	...	865	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	918	...	...	...	Simalia Mota	70
10	1 10	...	1,735	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	...	...	...	Tarvadia Himat	71
10	1 10	...	576	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	579	...	...	...	Vankia	72
10	1 10	...	1,250	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	...	...	Vijagadh	73
..	...	...	21,839	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	23,492	...	...	...	Total	...
																<i>Group IV (G).</i>		
4	1 4	2 0	1,105	1,067	...	14	27	17 + 10	...	...	...	1,119	1,114	...	...	Ambli	74
4	1 4	2 0	1,264	1,198	...	45	86	55 + 31	...	...	...	1,299	1,199	...	...	Bhe	75
4	1 4	2 0	414	261	...	13	22	14 + 8	...	...	...	427	233	...	...	Bulbar	76
4	1 4	2 0	925	927	...	6	9	7 + 2	...	...	...	941	936	...	...	Ghharohoda	77
4	1 4	2 0	562	535	...	3	4	3 + 1	...	...	...	569	539	...	...	Dadur	78
4	1 4	2 0	969	642	...	17	33	21 + 12	...	...	...	986	675	...	...	Jambua	79
4	1 4	2 0	3,308	2,532	...	29	46	22 + 12	...	...	...	3,330	2,578	...	...	Jhari	80

1	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden. &			Total.		
				Dry-crop.	Rice soil.	Rice water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
		<i>Group IV (G).—contd.</i>	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
81		Matva	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,789	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	1,000	...
82		Minakayar	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	764	704	...	52	104	69+35	...	...	...	816	808	...
83		Muvalia	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	973	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	764	...
84		Nadhelao	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,929	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	1,727	...
85		Nandva	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	575	609	...	6	14	8+6	...	...	...	581	623	...
86		Nelsur	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,096	1,184	...	11	23	16+8	...	...	...	1,107	1,157	...
87		Nimach	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	499	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	346	...
88		Patia (Bhe)	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	962	869	...	16	32	19+13	...	...	...	978	901	...
89		Vadva	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	808	794	...	11	21	13+8	...	...	...	819	815	...
90		Vajelao	IV	1 4	1 4	2 0	1,368	1,098	...	1	2	1+1	...	...	...	1,367	1,100	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	19,811	16,132	0 13 0	217	423	1 15 2 270+153	...	...	...	20,028	16,555	0 13
		<i>Group IV (Leasehold).</i>	Old Leasehold group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
91		Agavada	IV	1 4	1 4	...	2,941	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	...	...
92		Amblipani	IV	1 4	1 4	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
93		Bandibar	IV	1 4	1 4	...	364	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...
94		Himala	IV	1 4	1 4	...	916	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	949	...	...
95		Jhari	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,239	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	...
96		Khaparia	IV	1 4	1 4	...	480	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	...
97		Kheng	IV	1 4	1 4	...	677	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	683	...	...
98		Khengela	IV	1 4	1 4	...	4,175	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	4,207	...	...
99		Kotda	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,067	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	...
100		Limdabara	IV	1 4	1 4	...	2,432	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2,445	...	...
101		Rachheda	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,376	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	...
102		Salapada	IV	1 4	1 4	...	585	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...
103		Tand	IV	1 4	1 4	...	750	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...
104		Timarda	IV	1 4	1 4	...	688	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	718	...	...
105		Unchvania	IV	1 4	1 4	...	3,532	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	3,583	...	...
106		Udar	IV	1 4	1 4	...	606	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	612	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	23,306	...	...	383	...	...	...	...	...	22,689	...	...
		<i>Group V (G).</i>	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
107		Borvani	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	1,182	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	624	...
108		Kalitalai	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	449	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	249	...
109		Khajuri	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	296	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	142	...
110		Khodva	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	486	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	191	...
111		Rampura	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	516	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	268	...
112		Rozam	V	1 2	1 2	1 0	779	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	459	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	3,708	1,933	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,708	1,933	0 8 4
		<i>Group VI (G).</i>	Old Government group.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
113		Jekot	VI	1 0	1 0	1 0	515	347	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	347	0 10 9
		Grand Total of Government villages.	...	...	...	...	84,666	93,978	1 1 9	2,371	5,632	2 6 0 3,791+1,841	...	...	...	87,237	93,610	1 2 8
		Grand Total of Leasehold villages	...	...	...	...	45,048	...	...	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	46,120	...	...

contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Minimum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Rice soil.	Rice water.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group IV (G).—contd.		
1 4	2 0	1,789	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	1,000	...	...	...	Matva ... 81
1 4	2 0	764	704	...	52	104	69+35	...	...	...	816	808	...	...	...	Minakyar ... 82
1 4	2 0	978	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	764	...	...	...	Muvalla ... 83
1 4	2 0	1,929	1,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	1,727	...	...	...	Nadhelao ... 84
1 4	2 0	575	609	...	6	14	8+6	...	...	...	581	623	...	...	...	Nandva ... 85
1 4	2 0	1,096	1,134	...	11	23	15+8	...	...	...	407	1,157	...	...	...	Nolsur ... 86
1 4	2 0	499	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	345	...	...	...	Nimach ... 87
1 4	2 0	962	569	...	16	32	19+13	...	...	...	978	901	...	...	...	Patia (Bhe) ... 88
1 4	2 0	808	794	...	11	21	13+8	...	...	...	819	815	...	...	...	Vadva ... 89
1 4	2 0	1,366	1,098	...	1	2	1+1	...	...	...	1,367	1,100	...	...	...	Vajelao ... 90
...	...	19,811	16,139	0 18 0	217	428	1 15 2	...	...	...	20,028	16,555	0 18 3	...	...	Total ...
Group IV (Leasehold).																	
1 4	...	2,941	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	Agavada ... 91
1 4	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	Amblipani ... 92
1 4	...	364	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	Bandibar ... 93
1 4	...	916	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	949	...	...	...	...	Himala ... 94
1 4	...	1,329	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	...	...	...	...	Jhari ... 95
1 4	...	480	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	Khaperia ... 96
1 4	...	877	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	883	...	...	...	...	Kheng ... 97
1 4	...	4,175	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	4,207	...	...	...	...	Khengela ... 98
1 4	...	1,027	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	...	...	...	Kotda ... 99
1 4	...	2,432	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2,445	...	...	...	...	Limdabara ... 100
1 4	...	1,376	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	...	...	...	Rachheda ... 101
1 4	...	535	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	Salapada ... 102
1 4	...	760	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	824	...	...	...	...	Tanda ... 103
1 4	...	688	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	718	...	...	...	...	Timarda ... 104
1 4	...	3,532	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	3,533	...	...	...	...	Unchvania ... 105
1 4	...	806	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	812	...	...	...	...	Undar ... 106
...	...	22,306	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	22,629	...	...	...	...	Total ...
Group V (G).																	
2 1 2	1 0	1,182	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	624	...	...	...	Borvani ... 107
2 1 2	1 0	449	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	249	...	...	...	Kalitalai ... 108
2 1 2	1 0	296	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	143	...	...	...	Khajuri ... 109
2 1 2	1 0	486	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	191	...	...	...	Khodva ... 110
2 1 2	1 0	516	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	263	...	...	...	Rampura ... 111
2 1 2	1 0	779	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	459	...	...	...	Rozam ... 112
...	...	3,708	1,933	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,708	1,933	0 8 4	...	...	Total ...
Group VI (G).																	
0 1 0	1 0	515	347	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	347	0 10 9	...	...	Jekot ... 113
...	...	84,866	96,583	1 2 3	2,371	5,644	2 6 1	...	...	...	87,237	1,02,527	1 2 10	2 93	...	Grand Total, Govern- ment villages ...
...	...	45,048	...	...	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	46,120	...	...	...	...	Grand Total, Lease- hold villages ...

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land in Dohad Taluka, Panch Mahals District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1908-13.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1922-23.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group I-A (Old Government group I).</i>				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Dohad ...	14,008	12,049	15,999	764	425	561	645	577	578	
	<i>Group I-B (Old Government group I).</i>										
2	Dalsar ...	289	278	286	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	<i>Group II (Old leasehold group II).</i>										
3	Borkheda ...	312	419	477	175	171	146	139	133	129	
	<i>Group II (Old Government group II).</i>										
4	Chhapri ...	263	499	459	327	237	466	337	337	337	
5	Dhamarda ...	515	535	485	196	134	424	441	457	457	
6	Dungarpur ...	93	249	179	36	23	90	73	73	73	
7	Gamla ...	523	637	623	2	2	...	...	...	...
8	Jalst ...	733	924	964	123	83	133	119	99	99	
9	Kharaj Mod ...	687	1,022	906	597	306	313	339	423	423	
10	Kharaj Nani ...	335	430	371	53	53	13	12	12	12	
11	Kharedi ...	482	600	300	564	523	404	293	230	230	
12	Lilar ...	321	560	410	107	79	173	163	163	163	
13	Nagrala ...	733	917	963	250	32	121	175	167	171	
14	Nimnalia ...	143	265	303	23	13	17	19	8	8	
15	Pabri ...	191	317	243	198	135	126	116	107	116	
16	Rabdai ...	115	255	254	37	55	64	70	70	70	
17	Rajpur ...	220	395	420	68	44	48	43	43	43	
18	Ranapur ...	194	303	456	79	71	102	96	96	96	
19	Tarvadia Bhai ...	32	143	165	3	3	3	3	3	3	
20	Ukardi ...	555	624	630	69	21	53	49	43	35	
21	Usarvan ...	407	634	631	253	153	253	234	243	234	
22	Vanbhor ...	346	355	395	114	139	240	236	222	214	
	Total ...	7,237	9,562	9,742	3,164	2,239	3,048	2,820	2,854	2,843	
	<i>Group III (Old Government Group III).</i>										
23	Abhlod ...	1,473	2,133	2,268	41	42	6	21	21	21	
24	Bavka ...	1,145	1,417	1,395	135	135	175	279	275	275	
25	Bharsada ...	449	643	547	143	123	123	127	127	127	
26	Bhutardi ...	222	317	231	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	Borjala ...	373	1,239	1,055	574	397	473	473	452	453	
28	Chandavadi ...	312	505	473	3	...	...	...	...	...
29	Chandla ...	474	370	555	30	27	22	22	22	26	
30	Chhayar ...	21	25	40	65	63	57	54	33	17	
31	Dasla ...	643	806	841	136	140	137	133	133	133	
32	Devdha ...	407	530	553	216	216	215	253	240	240	
33	Doki ...	181	259	253	130	36	69	43	43	43	
34	Gadot ...	317	575	559	69	41	46	53	56	76	
35	Gangardi ...	463	374	533	125	36	65	97	92	83	
36	Gangardi ...	353	408	379	14	9	12	2	2	2	
37	Garbada ...	2,793	3,351	3,613	349	257	199	200	199	199	
38	Jesawada ...	734	733	399	2	2	...	...	3	...	
39	Kathia ...	541	590	497	93	101	270	301	233	275	
40	Kharod ...	623	750	363	332	150	136	135	135	139	
41	Kharoda ...	902	1,036	1,237	609	605	653	634	673	643	
42	Kotda ...	39	33	132	241	293	317	335	335	335	

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1922-23.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group III (Old Government group III)—contd.</i>											
43	Nalval	275	365	398	83	30	30	30	30	30	
44	Panchvada	209	334	362	126	122	128	202	204	208	
45	Patiajhol	215	235	282	31	24	29	15	15	15	
46	Randungra	...	42	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Rentia	499	659	777	248	252	228	234	194	128	
48	Sahada	393	492	567	84	48	52	83	83	83	
49	Sakarda	53	175	145	103	88	70	70	127	97	
50	Simalia	325	521	620	253	139	144	155	142	142	
51	Tarvadia Vaja	303	368	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Tunki Anop	323	415	369	2	21	2	2	2	2	
53	Tunki Vaju	242	270	255	57	61	54	113	120	120	
54	Varbada	240	328	348	203	145	245	247	247	243	
	Total	17,063	21,950	22,626	4,512	2,652	4,037	4,321	4,322	4,225	
<i>Group III (Old leasehold group III).</i>											
55	Bambhori	71	98	98	507	609	607	571	577	579	
56	Bhutodi	97	235	159	231	222	220	201	204	202	
57	Bordi	202	272	402	422	425	475	309	254	255	
58	Chandvana	603	725	744	345	342	322	272	311	307	
59	Dava	101	276	322	225	212	205	245	235	217	
60	Juhapani	...	91	120	442	422	442	326	252	212	
61	Karamchandkheda	19	35	66	127	125	154	50	66	66	
62	Katvara	522	646	705	12	11	14	20	24	26	
63	Khuntkheda	...	54	87	273	282	272	274	222	202	
64	Laahheli Moti	225	222	227	66	68	62	66	52	55	
65	Laahheli Nani	127	215	272	220	225	222	275	275	224	
66	Navagam	446	222	222	222	222	222	422	422	422	
67	Pandari	222	422	224	72	72	52	65	67	66	
68	Ranapur	222	422	422	224	227	222	122	122	122	
69	Ravaliakheda	210	22	22	211	222	205	242	274	225	
70	Simalia Mota	122	221	222	225	221	274	221	222	222	
71	Tarvadia Hinas	127	122	127	245	227	272	277	242	212	
72	Vankia	112	124	172	174	122	122	122	122	175	
73	Vijagadh	225	227	224	172	122	127	141	127	127	
	Total	4,422	6,422	6,522	6,222	6,522	6,427	5,272	5,215	5,022	
<i>Group IV (Old Government group IV).</i>											
74	Ambli	202	227	225	12	12	12	2	2	2	
75	Bhe	222	242	271	24	24	42	42	42	42	
76	Bulbar	224	221	222	27	25	2	2	2	2	
77	Chharekheda	415	222	207	122	205	404	272	224	222	
78	Dadur	222	222	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Jambus	275	414	464	22	27	54	41	41	41	
80	Jhari	1,111	1,222	1,272	221	422	222	227	242	222	
81	Matva	222	272	224	240	122	221	272	272	222	
82	Minakyar	222	422	210	22	22	22	22	22	22	
83	Muvalia	202	212	222	22	24	22	104	22	22	
84	Nadhelo	242	1,124	1,222	217	217	224	224	212	212	

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.						Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	Year 1907-08.	Year 1909-10.	Year 1914-15.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1920-21.	Year 1922-23.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group IV (Old Government group IV)—contd.</i>											
85	Nandva ...	867	496	439	41	37	37	23	23	23	
86	Nelstur ...	414	551	375	64	27	23	17	17	17	
87	Nimach ...	111	180	196	19	19	71	39	6	8	
88	Patia (Bhe) ...	537	745	735	12	12	...	...	...	...
89	Vadva ...	337	527	609	103	93	112	79	71	64	
90	Vajelao ...	420	623	679	155	101	96	96	96	95	
	Total ...	7,717	11,011	11,643	1,990	1,596	2,067	1,943	1,822	1,767	
<i>Group IV (Old leasehold group IV).</i>											
91	Agavada ...	677	634	669	1,561	1,551	1,534	1,401	1,320	1,332	
92	Ambhapani ...	...	...	10	63	63	55	48	47	39	
93	Bandibar ...	90	66	64	139	143	135	103	103	103	
94	Himale ...	316	479	612	492	509	489	163	163	140	
95	Jhari ...	122	233	307	314	339	703	302	213	229	
96	Khaparia ...	...	149	166	191	137	131	152	143	125	
97	Kheng ...	...	125	202	130	153	143	314	307	293	
98	Khengela ...	13	1,006	1,154	1,333	2,100	2,219	1,651	1,611	1,503	
99	Kotda ...	157	294	357	470	431	425	531	501	404	
100	Limdabara ...	241	419	424	1,432	1,451	1,599	1,313	1,306	906	
101	Rachheda ...	405	575	673	233	222	227	121	121	99	
102	Salapada ...	74	113	159	251	261	133	223	219	213	
103	Tanda ...	272	405	445	115	112	101	33	33	33	
104	Timarda ...	200	302	327	303	211	207	146	146	144	
105	Unchvania ...	399	701	754	1,333	1,342	1,277	1,065	1,073	1,133	
106	Undar ...	224	223	250	343	370	337	321	333	314	
	Total ...	3,126	5,344	6,349	9,333	10,035	9,534	7,313	7,653	7,059	
<i>Group V (Old Government Group V).</i>											
107	Borvani ...	147	304	605	331	333	375	333	323	353	
108	Kalitalai ...	66	143	156	17	21	135	135	135	135	
109	Khajuri ...	118	95	91	114	59	145	103	103	103	
110	Khodva ...	210	3	23	239	305	370	370	370	20	
111	Rampura ...	65	79	99	217	204	313	233	233	2	
112	Bozam ...	243	166	303	93	95	204	164	164	164	
	Total ...	843	810	1,177	1,046	1,067	1,577	1,433	1,433	757	
<i>Group VI (Old Government group VI).</i>											
113	Jekot ...	136	144	193	156	107	235	227	227	227	
	Grand Total ...	55,552	63,552	75,503	23,003	23,905	23,094	24,575	24,329	22,734	

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

APPENDIX N.

1. Selection No. CCCCLXXIII-New Series regarding Second Revision Survey Settlement of 77 Government villages of the Dohad Taluka.

2. Government Resolution No. 7048 of 17th July 1907, Revenue Department and Government Resolution No. 1857 of 22nd February 1911, Revenue Department regarding postponement of grouping and rates in the 36 Leasehold villages of the Dohad Taluka until the Suit filed by the Leaseholders in the Privy Council against Government in order to assert their claim to be Talukdars.

M. S. MAULVI,
Superintendent, Land Records, N. D.

No. S.R.V.—34.

Godhra, 3rd October 1924.

From

W. C. TUDOR-OWEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of the Panch Mahals ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR
OF LAND RECORDS, POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Settlement Report of Dohad and to say that I agree with Mr. Braham's proposals, except that I would guarantee the new settlement for ten years, by which time the full effect of the Railway Workshops will be known.

2. Dohad is liable to bad years and is inhabited by a primitive pastoral people.

3. The Naiks' appeal before the Privy Council has now been decided in favour of Government and the Naiks have been asked if they are prepared to sign the lease as originally proposed. On receipt of their reply further steps will be taken in respect of the leasehold villages.

Your most obedient servant,
W. C. TUDOR-OWEN,
Collector of Panch Mahals.

No. S.T.—480.

Poona, 9th December 1924.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The population has been stationary since 1911 except for the increase in Dohad town itself ; and paragraph 8 shows that the population must also be emigrating. History shows that out of every three years at least one is bad in both the kharif and rabi seasons, and only one year out of every two can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. In these circumstances it is no wonder that it is a very poor Mahal with precarious agriculture. The occupied area has, it is true, increased moderately, but the fallow area has also increased (using fallow in our usual Bombay sense of occupied but not cropped). There is decrease in the twice-cropped area. Many people are said to hold land only for the purpose of cutting and selling grass, which enables them to pay the assessment. This shows that the lowness of rent is not due to bad quality of soil but to sparse population and very backward and undeveloped husbandry. The minimum quantity of waste before the great famine was 16,735 acres ; now it stands lower at 10,502, so that even now there can be *nothing like* a pressure of population upon the available soil. Rents therefore must be low, and the existing land is very poorly used. Out of the Forest, 700 acres of land are being apparently leased on an yearly tenure at the pepper-corn-rent of Re. 1 per acre ! Why this area should be leased when there are 10,500 acres of *cultivable assessed* surveyed land waiting for occupants passes my understanding. It may of course be due to the desire to meet a small *local* demand but it certainly wants looking at a second time. Of the total area of occupied khalsa land, nearly 60 per cent. is held under restricted tenure, and practically all holdings are less than 25 acres each. There is consequently no very great evil of landlordism and concentration of land in few hands. Mr. Braham's investigation into the actual manner of cultivation of the land shows that in one village at any rate where all the land was formerly classed

as held by agriculturists, 15 per cent. is actually held by landlords who lease it and in other villages the leased area ranges generally from 15 to 50 per cent.

3. There is no doubt that there has been a considerable increase in the sale value of land. It is a common place of political economists that sale prices advance *before rents*, because a sale looks 50 or 100 years ahead, while a lease is for one year only, and when rents have not yet actually risen, or are only rising very little, a purchaser may very easily persuade himself, or be persuaded, that it will not be long before rents go up considerably. There is thus what economists term always a "speculative advance" in prices which means that if the present rental value were to be perpetuated these purchases would yield comparatively a poor return upon the investment, but of course if rents go up the investment would be perfectly sound. However in Dohad if we assume the rate of interest expected to be anything higher than 4 per cent. the sale prices are quite justified; but they do not warrant a heavy increase in the assessment. Turning to leases they afford still less justification for an increase except only round Dohad town, where there are *exceptional causes* of a non-agricultural nature. We can nowhere find rentals which justify even a 33 per cent. increase. Ever since 1904 it must, I am afraid, be admitted that nearly the whole Mahal has been badly over-assessed according to the Curzonian standard of half the net assets. Taken by themselves the figures of rice land leases would justify an increase on rice land; but the figures are so scanty that I do not think we can treat it differently from the dry-crop. In the leasehold villages wherever there are cash rents they have only just recently gone up to the level of twice the jama. The jama itself is less than the standard assessment. Therefore even to-day if the land revenue assessed be not lowered it would be taking right up to the hilt of half the net assets, and more. While the price of the staple crop, Maize, has risen by 115 per cent. though just lately with a downward tendency, the rate of wages for agricultural labourers has only risen by 51 per cent. This is contrary altogether to the experience of most other talukas where wages have risen rather more than prices.

4. My own conclusion in short upon Mr. Braham's very clear report is that in Dohad while we should be justified in making an increase round about Dohad itself, we are not justified in making any material increase in the rest of the Mahal. But we *might* take the opportunity of somewhat reducing the excessive number of Groups. It is true that the last group No. VI consists of one village only which no longer requires a group for itself. And now that we have some useful statistics of rents and sales we could pick out a few villages here and there in the old groups which exhibit a lower or higher rental value standard than the other villages in the group, and could possibly adjust the demand of the State more equitably by shifting some of the villages up or down. The other alternative would be to leave everything almost exactly as it is and wait another 7 years to see whether the rise in prices and values, which has only in the last few years lifted the head of the Mahal above the water, continues, and if after a lapse of a few years we find rents are still up and that the trend of most of the statistics is in favour of further progress then we might be justified in small increases here and there. But for the present we should make *no alterations*. By adopting this latter course we should not make a new settlement. We should simply continue the old one say for 7 or 10 years and then re-examine the situation. *My own sentiment is entirely in favour of the latter course*; because since the State is not reasonably entitled, except in a very few instances, to any increase of revenue from this tract it will be better to set no discussion on foot at all at the present time.

5. This conclusion differs only from that of the Collector in this particular: the Collector recommends that the Taluka should be settled for 10 years only. If we settle (or guarantee) new rates for 10 years (even if it be only in Dohad village that any material change is made) still we cannot make any alteration up or down for 10 years: and we have tied our hands for no reason since the existing settlement might just as well be left to run on, and be terminable at any time. It would be fairer to keep the matter open for another

seven years. Ten years is far too long. But after 7 years, have the position re-examined : having meanwhile warned Dohad village especially that the enhancement of rental value will almost certainly lead to a substantial enhancement of assessment when the time for re-settlement comes. I have just heard that the development of Dohad by B. B. C. I. R. is to be greatly curtailed. The rest of the taluka will go on as it is, and it has been shown that these rates are at present reasonable. If we find the position substantially unaltered in 7 years' time we shall then feel a great deal more confident that we have reached a certain stability, and 10 or 15 years' settlement would be quite reasonable, and it is of course my fixed conviction that 30 years' settlements in all circumstances are entirely wicked things, just as much to the people as to the public.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S.T.—480,
dated 9th/20th December 1924, re : re-revision settlement Report of Dohad
Taluka, Panch Mahals District.*

No. S.R.V.—107.

Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D. No. 1,
12th May 1925.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

The history of the last settlement period is not very bright. Population in the Government villages has declined (except in the town of Dohad). The inhabitants are poor and show no signs of improvement in agriculture. It is an astonishing thing that no cotton is grown although some of the soil is suitable: probably marketing and ginning difficulties stand in the way.

2. The Settlement Officer has proposed no increase in the maximum rate in Government villages except in Dohad Kasba. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner accept these proposals. It has been pointed out by the Settlement Commissioner that the rates in force hitherto were rather heavy and have only recently come to a proper level. I accept the Settlement Officer's proposals.

3. I agree with the proposals of the Settlement Officer to bring the leasehold villages to their proper groups. There will be a slight increase of assessment in these villages but this will not be severe and will merely bring these villages into line with the other Government villages.

4. The only question of difficulty is as regards the period of guarantee. The Settlement Officer proposes a revision after 5 years. The Collector and the Settlement Officer favour a re-examination after 10 years.

The principal reasons for advocating this short settlement are :—

(1) Dohad town is likely to develop into an important railway workshop centre.

(2) The present condition of the Taluka does not justify an increase in assessment.

I am not impressed by either of these arguments for departing from the usual practice of 30 year settlement. The principle of a 30 year settlement is still in force in this Presidency and I need not give my views in support of it.

First as regards Dohad Town :

It is not likely that the establishment of large workshops for the B. B. and C. I. Railway will benefit agriculture. There will be perhaps a rise in wages but the local products which consist chiefly of maize and groundnuts will not be much in demand among the railwaymen.

Secondly, if on the other hand, the development of Dohad, should result in some advantage to agriculturists of the Taluka, I think Government can regard the gain to the agriculturist with satisfaction and give him a good long period to enjoy it. The liberal treatment is all the more deserved as the assessment was in the past admittedly heavy.

I therefore see no reason to depart from the usual practice of a 30 year guarantee.

In all other respects I accept Mr. Braham's proposals.

J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Revision Settlement.

Dohad Taluka, Panch Mahals District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3937/24.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. S. R. V.—107 dated 12th May 1925—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

* Letter from Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Panch Mahals, No. S. T. dated 3rd July 1924.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals No. S. R. V.—34 dated 3rd October 1924.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—480 dated 9th December 1924.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 77 Government and 36 leasehold villages of the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District.

2. The taluka is a poor tract, except round about Dohad, and the condition of the Bhil population is not satisfactory. Population in the Government villages (except in the town of Dohad) has declined. The proportion of occupied land, which is left uncultivated, has increased. The waste area is more than it was in 1909-10, the demand for new land is not keen, sale prices of land are generally low, and a large number of villages have, until the last five years, been assessed above the prescribed limit of half the net assets. In the circumstances, it is proposed to continue the existing rates for the Government villages in the taluka, except for the town of Dohad, for which adequate reasons have been given for an increase. Government concur generally in these proposals, but, after careful consideration of the revenue history of the several villages they consider that the villages mentioned below should be transferred from their present groups to the lower groups indicated :—

Village.	From Group.	To Group.
Dungarpur	II	IV
Kharaj Moti	II	IV
Kharaj Nani	II	III
Chhayan	III	IV
Devdha	III	IV
Doki	III	IV
Sakarda	III	V
Ambli	IV	V
Bulbar	IV	V
Chharchhoda	IV	V
Nimach	IV	V

The settlement officer's proposals for the grouping and rates of the Government villages are accordingly sanctioned with the modifications mentioned above. The existing settlement of the Government villages, except Dohad, as now modified, should be continued for a further period of ten years.

3. The settlement officer's proposals for an increase from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3 in the maximum dry-crop and rice soil rates of the town of Dohad and for the rates of Rs. 1-14-0, Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 for the thirty-six leasehold villages are sanctioned. The revised rates in Dohad and in the leasehold villages should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

4. 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. 3937/24, R. D., dated the 7th July 1926.

To

*The Commissioner, N. D.,
*The Collector of the Panch Mahals,
*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 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.

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Dohad	I	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 2 0 S. 2 4	...	4,895	7,324	1 7 11	21	55	2 9 10	...	...	...	4,916	7,379	1 8 0
2	Delsar	I	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 2 0	...	828	719	2 8 1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	828	719	2 8 1
2	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	5,323	8,043	1 8 8	21	55	2 9 11	...	...	...	5,244	8,098	1 8 8
<i>Group II.</i>																		
3	Ohhapri	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,067	908	0 18 7	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1,067	908	0 18 7
4	Dhamarda	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,490	1,945	1 4 11	98	107	2 11 11	...	...	...	1,529	2,032	1 5 6
5	Ganla	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	779	1,195	1 8 7	129	352	2 12 8	...	...	...	908	1,547	1 11 3
6	Jalst	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,870	2,355	1 6 7	110	288	2 9 11	...	...	...	1,780	2,643	1 7 9
7	Kharedi	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	2,087	2,816	1 6 1	5	14	2 12 10	...	...	...	2,042	2,830	1 6 2
8	Lilar	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,011	1,273	1 4 2	133	353	2 10 6	...	...	...	1,144	1,626	1 6 9
9	Nagrata	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,459	2,081	1 6 11	11	30	2 11 8	...	...	...	1,470	2,121	1 7 1
10	Nimnalta	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	302	328	1 5 1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	302	328	1 5 1
11	Pusri	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	631	738	1 2 9	3	8	2 10 8	...	...	...	634	745	1 2 10
12	Rabdal	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	467	590	1 4 3	...	...	.....	...	...	...	467	590	1 4 3
13	Rajpur	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	699	856	1 13 4	...	...	.....	...	...	...	699	856	1 13 4
14	Banapur	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	464	706	1 8 4	5	13	2 9 7	...	...	...	469	719	1 8 6
15	Tarvadia Bhau	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	290	447	1 6 8	34	87	2 8 11	...	...	...	324	531	1 10 4
16	Ukardi	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	982	1,629	1 10 7	...	...	.....	...	...	...	982	1,629	1 10 7
17	Usarvan	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	879	1,065	1 3 5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	879	1,065	1 3 5
18	Vanbheri	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	960	1,212	1 4 2	84	233	2 12 5	...	...	...	1,044	1,445	1 6 2
19	Borkheda	II	1 12	1 12	...	890	...	...	26 13	...	.....	...	...	...	939	...	...
	Total of Group II. Government vil- lages	...	...	...	...	15,167	20,224	1 5 4	553	1,465	2 11 0	...	...	...	15,740	21,709	1 6 1
	Total of Group II. Old Leasehold vil- lages	...	...	...	...	890	...	...	49	...	.....	...	...	...	939	...	...
<i>Group III.</i>																		
20	Ahhlod	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	3,054	4,285	1 6 6	30	82	2 11 9	...	...	...	3,034	4,267	1 6 3
21	Bavka	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	2,771	3,336	1 3 3	107	223	2 1 4	...	...	...	2,978	3,559	1 3 9
22	Bharsada	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,265	1,439	1 2 3	121	233	2 6 9	...	...	...	1,375	1,722	1 4 0
23	Bhutardi	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	262	441	1 10 11	71	159	2 8 10	...	...	...	333	600	1 12 10
24	Boriata	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	2,509	2,475	0 15 3	76	167	2 8 2	...	...	...	2,675	2,642	0 15 9
25	Chandvada	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	342	653	1 14 9	15	34	2 4 3	...	...	...	357	692	1 15 0
26	Chandla	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	945	1,289	1 5 10	188	351	2 8 9	...	...	...	1,103	1,642	1 7 10
27	Dasia	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,650	1,915	1 2 7	102	238	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,752	2,153	1 3 8
28	Gadol	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0	...	847	1,101	1 4 10	8	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	850	1,106	1 4 10

APPENDIX L

unimproved land, Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Group I.																	
0	S. 3 0	...	4,895	9,744	1 15 10	21	65	3 1 6	...	...	...	4,916	9,809	1 15 11	+32-93	Dohad	1
4	W. 2 0	...	328	719	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	719	2 8 1	...	Delsar	2
...	...	...	5,223	10,463	1 8 8	21	65	3 1 6	...	...	...	5,244	10,488	2 0 1	+30-00	Total of Group I.	2
Group II.																	
14	S. 1 14	...	1,067	908	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	908	0 13 7	...	Chhapri	3
14	W. 2 0	...	1,490	1,945	1 4 11	89	107	2 11 11	...	...	...	1,522	2,062	1 5 6	...	Dhamarda	4
14	S. 1 14	...	779	1,195	1 8 7	129	352	2 11 8	...	...	...	908	1,547	1 11 3	...	Ganla	5
14	W. 2 0	...	1,870	2,355	1 6 7	110	288	2 9 11	...	...	...	1,780	2,543	1 7 9	...	Jalat	6
14	S. 1 14	...	2,037	2,816	1 6 1	5	14	2 12 10	...	...	...	2,042	2,830	1 6 2	...	Kbaredi	7
14	W. 2 0	...	1,011	1,273	1 4 2	133	353	2 10 6	...	...	...	1,144	1,626	1 6 9	...	Lilar	8
14	S. 1 14	...	1,459	2,091	1 6 11	11	30	2 11 8	...	...	...	1,470	2,121	1 7 1	...	Nagrala	9
14	W. 2 0	...	802	998	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	998	1 5 1	...	Nimnalla	10
14	S. 1 14	...	631	738	1 2 9	2	8	2 10 8	...	...	...	634	746	1 2 10	...	Pueri	11
14	W. 2 0	...	497	590	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	590	1 4 3	...	Rabdal	12
14	S. 1 14	...	699	856	1 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	856	1 13 4	...	Rajpur	13
14	W. 2 0	...	464	700	1 8 4	5	18	2 9 7	...	...	...	469	719	1 8 6	...	Ranapur	14
14	S. 1 14	...	290	447	1 8 8	34	87	2 8 11	...	...	...	324	534	1 10 4	...	Tervadia Bhau	15
14	W. 2 0	...	982	1,529	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	1,629	1 10 7	...	Ukardi	16
14	S. 1 14	...	579	1,065	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	1,065	1 8 5	...	Usarvan	17
14	W. 2 0	...	960	1,212	1 4 2	64	238	2 12 5	...	...	...	1,044	1,445	1 6 2	...	Vanbhorl	18
14	S. 1 14	...	890	1,211	1 5 9	36	97	2 11 1	...	...	...	989	1,337	1 6 9	...	Borkheda	19
...	...	...	15,127	20,234	1 5 4	553	1,435	2 11 0	...	...	...	15,740	21,709	1 6 1	...	Total of Group II, Government villages.	
...	...	...	890	1,211	1 5 9	49	126	2 9 2	...	...	...	989	1,337	1 6 9	...	Total of Group II, Old Leasehold villages.	
Group III.																	
10	S. 1 10	...	3,054	4,283	1 6 5	30	82	2 11 9	...	...	...	3,064	4,267	1 6 8	...	Abblod	20
10	W. 2 0	...	2,771	3,336	1 3 3	107	223	2 1 4	...	...	...	2,873	3,559	1 3 9	...	Bavka	21
10	S. 1 10	...	1,255	1,429	1 2 8	121	293	2 6 9	...	...	...	1,376	1,722	1 4 0	...	Bharsada	22
10	W. 2 0	...	261	441	1 10 11	71	169	2 3 10	...	...	...	333	600	1 12 10	...	Bhutarai	23
10	S. 1 10	...	2,592	2,475	0 15 8	76	167	2 3 2	...	...	...	2,675	2,642	0 15 9	...	Borials	24
10	W. 2 0	...	342	658	1 14 9	15	34	2 4 8	...	...	...	327	692	1 15 0	...	Chandvade	25
10	S. 1 10	...	945	1,959	1 5 10	158	338	2 3 9	...	...	...	1,103	1,642	1 7 10	...	Chandla	26
10	W. 2 0	...	1,650	1,915	1 2 7	102	236	2 5 4	...	...	...	1,752	2,153	1 3 8	...	Dasia	27
10	S. 1 10	...	847	1,101	1 4 10	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	860	1,106	1 4 10	...	Gadol	28

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 Number of Group.	4 BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			5 Maximum Rates.			6 Dry-crop.			7 Rice.			8 Garden.			9 Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
29	Gangarda	III	1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	1,273	1,195	0 15 0	29	67	2 5 0	..	..	..	1,302	1,262	0 15 6
30	Gangardi	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	419	585	1 5 4	51	196	2 7 6	..	..	..	470	711	1 8 2
31	Garbada	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	4,810	5,255	1 3 6	311	704	2 4 3	..	..	..	4,621	5,859	1 4 8
32	Jesavada	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	768	1,318	1 11 9	77	191	2 8 4	..	..	..	835	1,510	1 12 11
33	Kathia	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	974	1,163	1 3 1	66	170	2 9 3	..	..	..	1,040	1,382	1 4 6
34	Kharod	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	1,538	1,500	0 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,500	0 15 7
35	Kharoda	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	2,434	2,532	1 0 8	6	15	2 8 0	..	..	..	2,440	2,457	1 0 8
36	Kotda	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	711	597	0 13 5	16	38	2 6 0	..	..	..	727	635	0 14 0
37	Nalvai	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	637	872	1 4 4	51	149	2 7 1	..	..	..	748	1,021	1 5 10
38	Panchwada	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	779	999	1 3 3	40	85	2 2 0	..	..	..	819	1,024	1 4 0
39	Patia Jhol	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	852	520	1 7 0	21	44	2 1 6	..	..	..	333	564	1 7 6
40	Ramdungar	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Bentia	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	1,137	981	0 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	981	0 13 10
42	Sahada	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	918	1,127	1 3 8	29	59	2 0 7	..	..	..	947	1,186	1 4 0
43	Simalla	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	1,243	1,218	0 15 9	75	193	2 9 2	..	..	..	1,318	1,411	1 1 2
44	Tarvadia Vaja	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	896	420	1 1 0	23	67	2 6 8	..	..	..	424	487	1 2 6
45	Tunki Anop	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	654	684	1 5 8	26	62	2 6 2	..	..	..	630	946	1 6 3
46	Tunki Vaja	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	1,591	1,357	0 12 11	32	73	2 7 0	..	..	..	1,723	1,445	0 12 5
47	Varbada	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	..	886	729	0 12 2	57	117	2 3 4	..	..	..	939	846	0 14 6
48	Kharaj Nani	III	1 14	W. 2 0 S. 1 14	..	476	610	1 4 6	1	1	1 0 0	..	..	..	477	611	1 4 6
49	Bambhori	III	1 8	1 8	..	902	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	917	..	..
50	Bhutodi	III	1 8	1 8	..	878	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	739	..	..
51	Bordi	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,047	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	..	..
52	Chandvana	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,615	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	1,757	..	..
53	Itawa	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,888	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1,894	..	..
54	Junapani	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,013	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,013	..	..
55	Karamohand Kheda.	III	1 8	1 8	..	334	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..
56	Katvara	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,070	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	1,278	..	..
57	Khugi Kheda	III	1 8	1 8	..	556	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	559	..	..
58	Lachheli Moti	III	1 8	1 8	..	526	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	531	..	..
59	Lachheli Nani	III	1 8	1 8	..	692	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	915	..	..
60	Navagam	III	1 8	1 8	..	3,746	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	3,806	..	..
61	Pandari	III	1 8	1 8	..	1,106	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	1,132	..	..

APPENDIX L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	Group III—contd.	
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,278	1,195	0 15 0	29	87	2 5 0	...	...	...	1,202	1,262	0 15 6	...	...	Gangarda ... 29
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	419	535	1 5 4	51	126	2 7 6	...	...	...	470	711	1 8 2	...	...	Gangardi ... 30
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	4,810	5,255	1 8 6	311	704	2 4 8	...	...	...	4,521	5,959	1 4 8	...	...	Garbada ... 31
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	768	1,316	1 11 9	77	194	2 8 4	...	...	...	885	1,510	1 19 11	...	...	Jesavada ... 32
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	974	1,182	1 8 1	66	170	2 9 8	...	...	...	1,040	1,322	1 4 6	...	...	Kathla ... 33
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,538	1,500	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	1,500	0 15 7	...	...	Kharod ... 34
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	2,484	2,532	1 0 8	6	15	2 8 0	...	...	...	2,440	2,547	1 0 8	...	...	Khar da ... 35
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	711	597	0 18 5	16	32	2 6 0	...	...	...	727	635	0 14 0	...	...	Kotda ... 36
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	687	872	1 4 4	61	149	2 7 1	...	...	...	748	1,021	1 5 10	...	...	Nalvai ... 37
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	779	939	0 13 10	40	85	2 2 0	...	...	...	819	1,024	1 4 0	...	...	Panchwada ... 38
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	262	520	1 7 0	21	44	2 1 6	...	...	...	282	554	1 7 6	...	...	Patla Jhol ... 39
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ramdungar ... 40
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,187	981	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	981	0 13 10	...	...	Rentla ... 41
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	918	1,127	1 8 8	29	59	2 0 7	...	...	...	947	1,186	1 4 0	...	...	Sabada ... 42
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,948	1,218	0 15 9	75	122	2 9 2	...	...	...	1,318	1,411	1 1 2	...	...	Simalia ... 43
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	396	490	1 1 0	28	67	2 5 8	...	...	...	424	487	1 2 5	...	...	Tarvadia Vaja ... 44
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	654	824	1 5 8	26	62	2 5 2	...	...	...	680	946	1 6 2	...	...	Tunki Anop ... 45
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,621	1,367	0 12 11	32	78	2 7 0	...	...	...	1,722	1,445	0 12 5	...	...	Tunki Vaja ... 46
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	886	722	0 12 2	52	117	2 3 4	...	...	...	922	846	0 14 5	...	...	Varbada ... 47
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	476	524	1 4 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	477	625	1 4 6	-14-07	...	Kharaj Nani ... 48
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	902	715	0 12 8	2	12	2 4 0	...	...	...	917	745	0 12 0	...	...	Bambhori ... 49
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	676	637	0 12 9	59	124	1 11 5 2 4 4	...	...	...	729	677	0 14 2	...	...	Bhutodi ... 50
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,047	695	0 12 2	4	11	1 8 0 2 2 2	...	...	...	1,061	921	0 12 11	...	...	Bordi ... 51
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,615	1,322	0 12 2	118	270	1 12 8 2 4 7	...	...	...	1,757	1,624	0 15 5	...	...	Chandvana ... 52
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,822	1,189	0 10 1	24	42	1 12 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	1,324	1,200	0 10 2	...	...	Itawa ... 53
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,012	550	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	550	0 8 2	...	...	Junapani ... 54
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	834	220	0 11 5	0	0	1 8 0	...	...	...	325	242	0 11 6	...	...	Karamchand Kheda ... 55
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,070	1,027	0 15 11	122	445	2 5 2	...	...	...	1,272	1,542	1 2 4	...	...	Katvara ... 56
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	556	327	0 11 5	18	22	1 12 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	559	400	0 11 5	...	...	Khunt Kheda ... 57
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	522	622	1 2 1	47	114	2 6 10	...	...	...	521	756	1 4 10	...	...	Lachhela Moti ... 58
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	622	322	0 15 0	12	25	1 12 0 2 1 4	...	...	...	915	879	0 15 4	...	...	Lachheli Nani ... 59
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	2,745	2,216	0 12 9	26	86	1 8 0 2 6 2	...	...	...	2,202	2,242	0 14 1	...	...	Navagam ... 60
1 10	S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	1,102	1,522	1 5 2	25	44	1 12 4 2 2 2	...	...	...	1,122	1,524	1 5 6	...	...	Pandari ... 61

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group III—concid.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
62	Banapur	III	1 8	1 6	...	909	...	...	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	936	...	...
63	Ravali Kheda	III	1 8	1 8	...	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	...	...
64	Simalia Mota	III	1 8	1 8	...	858	...	...	48 7 63	...	...	...	...	...	913	...	...
65	Tarwadia Himat	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,728	...	...	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	...	...
66	Vankia	III	1 8	1 6	...	578	...	...	2 18	...	...	...	...	...	579	...	...
67	Vijagadb	III	1 8	1 8	...	1,286	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	...
	Total of Group III of Government villages	...	...	...	...	85,371	40,978	1 9 6	1,606	3,733	2 5 1	...	...	...	86,976	44,481	1 9 5
	Total of Group III of Old Leasehold villages	...	...	...	...	21,545	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	22,354	...	...
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
68	Kharaj Moti	II	1 14	S. 1 14 W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	2,261	2,303	1 0 4	2	4	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,269	2,307	1 0 4
69	Ghayan	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	105	94	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	94	0 14 4
70	Devdha	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,194	1,268	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,268	1 1 0
71	Dungarpur	II	1 14	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	411	528	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	528	1 4 7
72	Doki	III	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 10	...	626	625	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	625	1 0 0
73	Bhe	IV	1 10	W. 2 0 S. 1 14	...	1,264	1,103	0 14 1	45	86	1 15 0	...	...	...	1,269	1,189	0 14 8
74	Dadur	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	565	536	0 15 2	8	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	563	540	0 15 3
75	Jambua	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	969	642	0 10 7	17	33	1 15 1	...	...	...	966	675	0 10 11
76	Jhari	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	3,888	2,562	0 10 6	22	46	2 1 5	...	...	...	3,910	2,608	0 10 8
77	Matva	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	1,806	1,006	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,806	1,006	0 8 11
78	Minakyar	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	764	704	0 14 9	52	104	2 0 0	...	...	...	816	608	0 16 8
79	Muvalia	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	973	764	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	764	0 12 7
80	Nadhelo	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	1,929	1,727	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	1,727	0 14 4
81	Nandva	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	589	617	1 0 9	6	14	2 5 4	...	...	...	595	631	1 1 0
82	Nelsur	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	1,004	11,42	1 2 2	11	18	1 10 2	...	...	...	1,015	1,160	1 2 3
83	Patia (Bhe)	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	962	869	0 14 5	16	32	2 0 0	...	...	...	978	901	0 14 9
84	Vadva	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	819	807	0 15 9	11	21	1 14 7	...	...	...	830	828	1 0 0
85	Vajelao	IV	1 4	W. 2 0 S. 1 4	...	1,384	1,117	0 12 11	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,385	1,119	0 12 11
86	Agavada	IV	1 4	1 4	...	2,891	...	...	30 23	...	...	...	...	...	2,944	...	...
87	Amblipeal	IV	1 4	1 4	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
88	Bandibar	IV	1 4	1 4	...	863	...	...	7 1 33	...	...	...	...	...	871	...	...
89	Himata	IV	1 4	1 4	...	906	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	...
90	Jhari	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,218	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	...	...

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group IV—concid.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
91	Khaparia ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	478	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	...
92	Kheng ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	873	...	...	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	883	...	...
93	Khengela ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	4,149	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4,207	...	...
94	Kotda ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,060	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	...	...
95	Limdabara ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	2,423	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2,445	...	...
96	Bachheda ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	1,379	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	...
97	Salapada ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	576	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...
98	Tanda ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	731	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	829	...	...
99	Timarda ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	681	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	719	...	...
100	Unchvania ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	3,506	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	3,583	...	...
101	Undar ...	IV	1 4	1 4	...	801	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	819	...	...
	Total of Group IV of Government villages	...	...	...	...	21,503	19,414	0 13 8	186	364	1 15 4	...	...	...	21,689	19,779	0 13 10
	Total of Group IV of Old Leasehold villages	...	...	...	...	22,123	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	22,685	...	...
	<i>Group V.</i>																
102	Sakarda ...	III	1 10	{ S. 1 10 W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	598	656	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	656	1 1 7
103	Ambli ...	IV	1 4	{ W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	1,105	1,097	0 15 9	14	27	1 14 10	...	...	...	1,119	1,114	0 15 0
104	Bulbar ...	IV	1 4	{ W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	411	258	0 10 1	{ 13 8 }	{ 23 3 }	{ 1 11 1 1 0 0 }	...	...	...	427	263	0 10 10
105	Ohbarchhoda ...	IV	1 4	{ W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	937	930	0 15 11	4	7	1 12 0	...	...	...	941	927	0 15 11
106	Nimach ...	IV	1 4	{ W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	509	349	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	349	0 11 0
107	Borvani ...	V	1 4	{ W. 2 0 S. 1 4 }	...	1,905	633	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	633	0 5 4
108	Kalitalai ...	V	1 2	{ W. 1 0 S. 1 2 }	...	449	248	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	248	0 8 10
109	Khajuri ...	V	1 2	{ W. 1 0 S. 1 2 }	...	301	143	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	143	0 7 7
110	Rhodva ...	V	1 2	{ W. 1 0 S. 1 2 }	...	484	191	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	191	0 6 4
111	Rampura ...	V	1 2	{ W. 1 0 S. 1 2 }	...	525	271	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	271	0 8 3
112	Rozam ...	V	1 2	{ W. 1 0 S. 1 2 }	...	725	463	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	463	0 9 4
	Total of Group V	...	...	...	...	8,019	5,229	0 10 5	84	59	1 11 9	...	...	...	8,063	5,263	0 10 6
	<i>Group VI.</i>																
113	Jekot ...	VI	1 0	{ S. 1 0 W. 1 0 }	...	697	416	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	416	0 9 7
	Total of Group VI	...	...	...	...	697	416	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	416	0 9 7
	Grand Total of Government villages	...	...	...	...	26,000	23,064	1 1 4	2,399	5,686	2 5 11	...	...	...	26,399	23,750	1 1 10
	Grand Total of Old Leasehold villages.	...	...	...	...	44,556	...	...	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	45,726	...	...

APPENDIX L—concluded.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																	<i>Group IV—concl'd.</i>	
S. 1 4	...	478	287	0 9 7	23	46	2 0 0	...	...	...	508	386	0 10 8	...	Khaparia	91
W. 2 0	...				2	8	1 8 0	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	878	461	0 8 5	6	11	1 13 4	...	...	...	888	477	0 8 7	...	Kheng	92
W. 2 0	...				4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	4,149	2,588	0 9 9	32	60	1 14 0	...	...	...	4,207	2,538	0 10 0	...	Khengela	93
W. 2 0	...				26	35	1 5 6	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	1,060	595	0 9 0	16	29	1 18 0	...	...	...	1,028	534	0 9 4	...	Kotda	94
W. 2 0	...				7	10	1 6 10	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	2,423	1,334	0 8 10	13	24	1 13 6	...	...	...	2,445	1,368	0 8 11	...	Limbabara	95
W. 2 0	...				0	10	1 1 9	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	1,379	976	0 11 4	45	58	1 14 7	...	...	...	1,445	1,092	0 12 1	...	Rachheda	96
W. 2 0	...				9	30	1 6 10	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	576	256	0 7 5	9	17	1 14 8	...	...	...	594	294	0 7 11	...	Salapada	97
W. 2 0	...				8	11	1 3 7	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	781	590	0 11 5	78	147	2 0 8	...	...	...	823	579	0 13 5	...	Tanda	98
W. 2 0	...				19	25	1 5 1	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	681	459	0 10 9	30	59	1 15 6	...	...	...	716	528	0 11 9	...	Timarda	99
W. 2 0	...				7	10	1 6 10	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	3,506	1,802	0 7 4	51	105	2 0 11	...	...	...	3,588	1,747	0 7 9	...	Unchvanla	100
W. 2 0	...				26	40	1 8 7	...	...	...				...
S. 1 4	...	801	467	0 9 4	7	12	1 11 5	...	...	...	812	485	0 9 7	...	Undar	101
W. 2 0	...				4	6	1 8 0	...	...	...				...
...		21,508	17,028	0 12 8	186	263	1 15 8	...	...	...	21,699	17,366	0 13 10	-7.41	Total of Group IV of Government villages.	
...		22,128	12,907	0 9 1	562	966	1 12 1	...	...	...	22,626	13,498	0 9 5	...	Total of Group IV of Old Leasehold villages.	
																	<i>Group V.</i>	
S. 1 9	...	598	448	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	448	0 12 0	-21.7	Sakarda	102
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	1,105	985	0 14 3	14	26	1 18 8	...	...	...	1,119	1,011	0 14 5	-9.25	Ambli	103
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	411	231	0 9 0	13	17	1 4 11	...	...	...	427	249	0 9 4	-13.01	Bulbar	104
W. 1 0	...				3	1	0 5 4	...	...	...					
S. 1 9	...	937	846	0 14 5	4	7	1 12 0	...	...	...	961	853	0 14 6	-8.96	Ohharchhoda	105
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	508	390	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	390	0 10 1	-8.31	Nimuch	106
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	1,905	638	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	638	0 5 4	...	Borvani	107
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	449	248	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	248	0 8 10	...	Kalitalai	108
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	801	148	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	801	148	0 7 7	...	Khajuri	109
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	484	191	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	191	0 6 4	...	Khodva	110
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	525	271	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	271	0 8 3	...	Rampura	111
W. 1 0								
S. 1 9	...	795	468	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	468	0 9 4	...	Rozam	112
W. 1 0								
...		8,019	4,779	0 9 6	34	51	1 8 0	...	...	...	8,053	4,930	0 8 4	-8.66	Total of Group V.	
																	<i>Group VI.</i>	
S. 1 0	...	697	416	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	416	0 9 7	...	Jekot	113
W. 1 0								
...		697	416	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	416	0 9 7	...	Total of Group VI.	
...		86,000	93,557	1 1 5	2,399	56,87	2 5 11	...	...	...	86,399	93,244	1 2 0	+0.50	Grand Total of Government villages.	
...		44,558	30,231	0 11 7	1,420	2,906	2 0 9	45,978	35,127	0 12 3	...	Grand Total of Old Leasehold villages.			

C. D. KAVI,
Superintendent of Land Records, N. D.

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2003-04