

Papers re.
Second revision settlement
Bardoli taluka.
(including Valod mahal)
of Surat district.

(S.R. B.G. no. 648
new srs.)

Papers re.
Second revision settlement
Bardoli taluka.
(including Valod mahal).
of Surat district.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

No. DCXLVIII—New Series

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BARDOLI TALUKA

INCLUDING

VALOD MAHAL

OF THE

SURAT DISTRICT

[Price—Rupees 2 or 3s. 6d.]

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

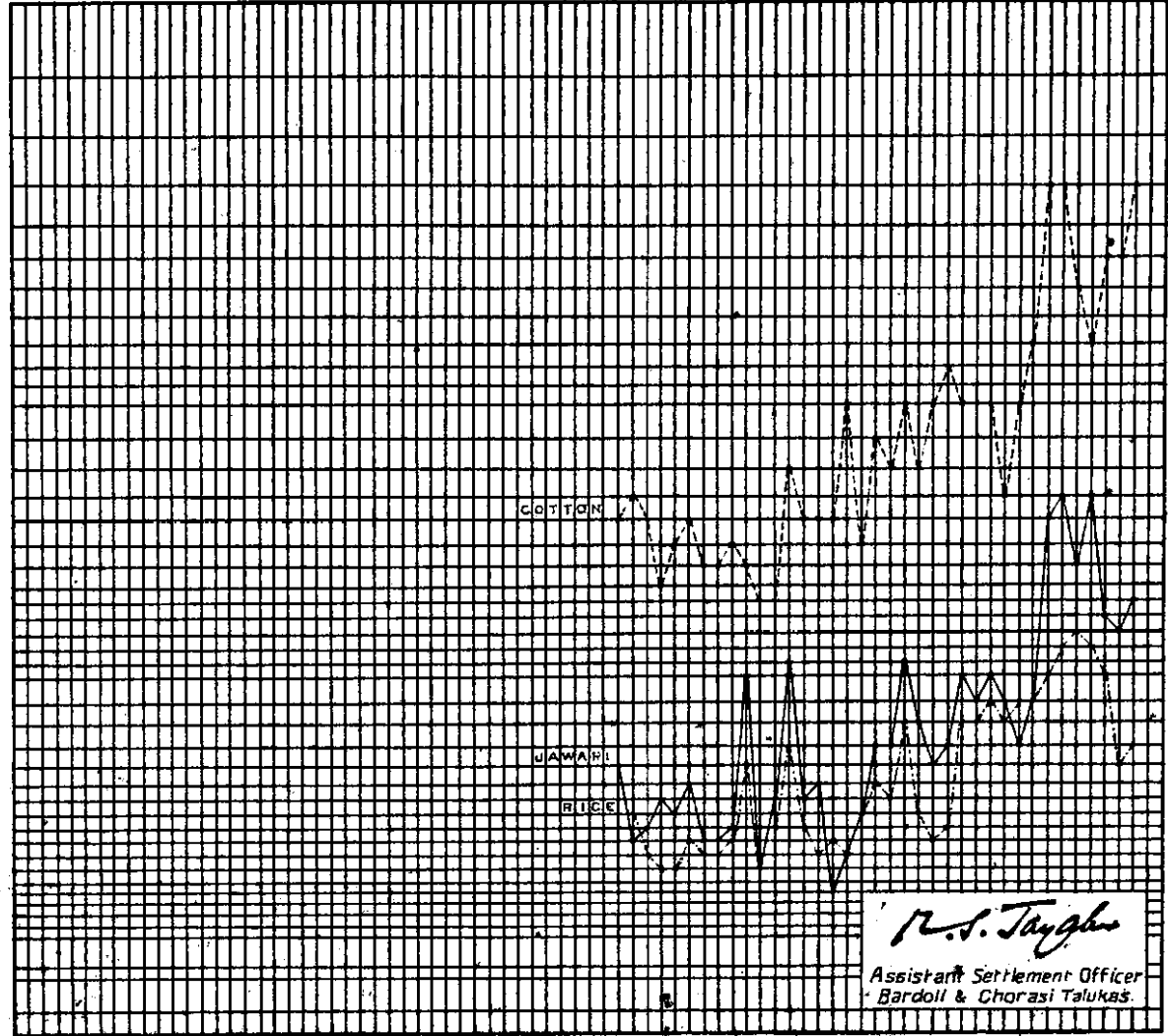
1932

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

BARDOLI

1900-01
1901-02
1902-03
1903-04
1904-05
1905-06
1906-07
1907-08
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
1922-23
1923-24

Seers
per Rupee
Rs. per Maund
Rs. As. Ps.

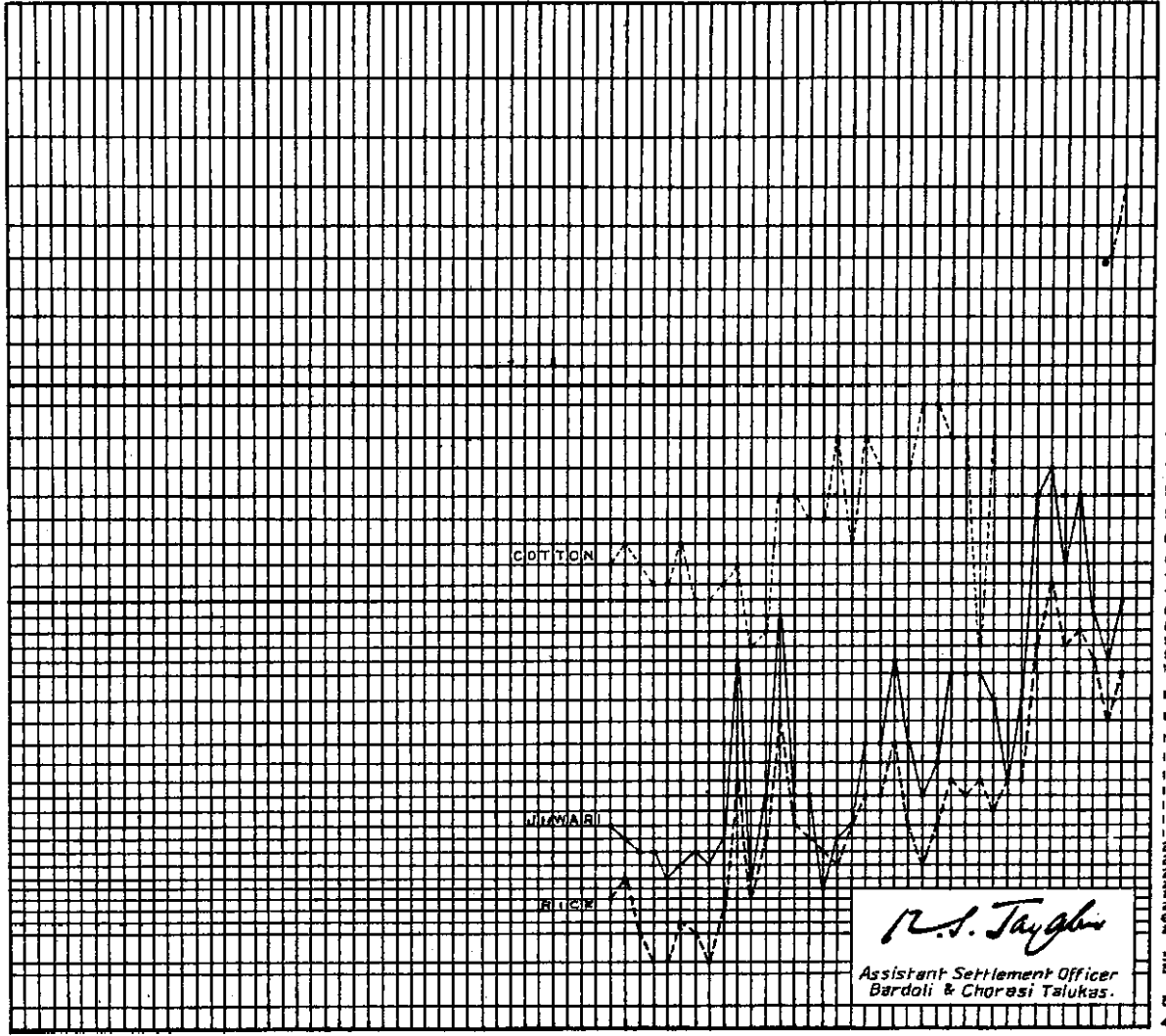


Year	Cotton	Jawari	Rice
1900-01	40-0-0	11-0-0	5-0-0
1901-02	32-0-0	10-0-0	4-0-0
1902-03	26-10-8	9-0-0	3-0-0
1903-04	22-15-8	8-0-0	2-0-0
1904-05	20-0-0	7-0-0	2-0-0
1905-06	17-12-5	6-0-0	2-0-0
1906-07	16-0-0	5-0-0	2-0-0
1907-08	14-0-0	4-0-0	2-0-0
1908-09	15-5-4	4-0-0	2-0-0
1909-10	12-4-11	4-0-0	2-0-0
1910-11	11-5-10	4-0-0	2-0-0
1911-12	10-0-0	4-0-0	2-0-0
1912-13	8-14-8	5-10-2	2-10-8
1913-14	6-0-0	5-5-4	2-8-0
1914-15	7-4-1	3-1-2	2-5-8
1915-16	6-10-8	2-15-8	2-3-7
1916-17	8-2-5	2-10-8	2-1-8
1917-18	5-11-8	2-8-0	2-0-0
1918-19	5-8-4	2-5-8	1-4-6
1919-20	5-0-0	2-3-7	1-3-1
1920-21	4-11-9	2-1-8	1-10-8
1921-22	4-7-2	2-0-0	1-9-7
1922-23	4-8-4	1-4-6	1-8-7
1923-24	4-0-0	1-10-8	1-7-8
1924-25	5-10-2	1-5-4	1-4-8
1925-26	5-5-4	1-4-8	1-1-0
1926-27	3-1-2	1-4-8	1-0-0
1927-28	2-15-8	1-1-0	1-0-0
1928-29	2-10-8	1-0-0	1-0-0
1929-30	2-8-0	1-0-0	1-0-0
1930-31	2-5-8	1-0-0	1-0-0
1931-32	2-3-7	1-0-0	1-0-0
1932-33	2-1-8	1-0-0	1-0-0
1933-34	2-0-0	1-0-0	1-0-0
1934-35	1-4-6	1-0-0	1-0-0
1935-36	1-3-1	1-0-0	1-0-0
1936-37	1-10-8	1-0-0	1-0-0
1937-38	1-9-7	1-0-0	1-0-0
1938-39	1-8-7	1-0-0	1-0-0
1939-40	1-7-8	1-0-0	1-0-0

R. S. Taylors
Assistant Settlement Officer
Bardoli & Chorasi Talukas.

VALOD

1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922



Seers
per Rupee

Rs. per Mound.
Rs. As. Ps.

5	
4	
1	40-0-0
1/4	32-0-0
1/2	26-10-5
3/4	22-15-8
2	20-0-0
2 1/4	17-12-5
2 1/2	16-0-0
2 3/4	14-8-9
3	13-5-4
3 1/4	12-4-11
3 1/2	11-5-10
4	10-0-0
4 1/2	8-14-5
5	6-0-0
5 1/2	7-4-4 1/2
6	6-10-8
6 1/2	6-2-5 1/2
7	5-11-5
7 1/2	5-5-4
8	5-0-0
8 1/2	4-11-5 1/2
9	4-7-2 1/2
9 1/2	4-8-4
10	4-0-0
11	3-10-2
12	3-5-4
13	3-1-2 3/4
14	2-13-5 3/4
15	2-10-9
16	2-8-0
17	2-5-8
18	2-3-7
19	2-1-6
20	2-0-0
21	1-14-6
22	1-13-11
23	1-11-10
24	1-10-9
25	1-9-7
26	1-8-7
27 1/2	1-7-5
30 Seers	1-5-4
32	1-4-0
36	1-1-8 1/2
40	1-0-0

N.S. Jayghin
Assistant Settlement Officer
Bardoli & Chorasi Talukas.

Prices for Cotton for the years 1916 to 1921 and 1922 are not available.

Index to the correspondence relating to the Second Revision Settlement of Bardoli Taluka including Valod Mahal of Surat District.

	Paras.	Pages		Paras.	Pages
Letter dated 30th June 1925 from M. S. Jayakar, Esq., M.A., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bardoli Taluka—Submitting proposals for Second Revision Settlement of Bardoli Taluka including Valod Mahal	1-15			
CONTENTS.			APPENDICES—contd.		
Introduction	1	Surat Collector's Memorandum No. S.R.V. 53, dated 11th November 1925—Forwarding the revision proposals with remarks .. ..	..	81-83
Previous Settlements	2	Settlement Commissioner's Memorandum No. S.T. 490, dated 9th April/15th May 1928—Forwarding the revision proposals with remarks .. ..	..	85-95
Constitution of Taluka	3	Memorandum No. S.R.V. 117, dated 25th August 1926, from the Commissioner, N. D.—Submitting the revision proposals with remarks to Government .. ..	..	96
Position, Physical features and soils	4-5	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated the 19th July 1927—Passing orders on the revision proposals .. ..	..	101-106
Communications	6-9	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928—Passing orders re : alteration of grouping in the case of certain villages .. ..	..	107
Markets and Fairs	10	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated the 18th October 1928—Sanctioning the enquiry into Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi talukas and the appointments of Judicial Officer and Revenue Officer .. ..	..	108
Imports and exports	11	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 7th May 1929—Accepting specific recommendations of the Enquiry Committee .. ..	..	109
Industries and manufactures	12-13	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 4th October 1929—Passing orders on the recommendations of the Committee .. ..	..	110-111
Population	14-15	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930—Ordering the reclassification of land in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas .. ..	..	112-113
Education	16-17	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 5th October 1931—Passing orders on the reclassification of lands in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas .. ..	..	114-141
Climate	18	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 2nd December 1931—Sanctioning the reclassification of "New Rice" lands and reduction of assessment thereon .. ..	..	142-147
Rainfall	19	Revised Appendix L .. ..	..	148-161
Methods of cultivation and crops	20-31			
Agricultural stock, live and dead	32-34			
Water Supply	35-36			
Sales	37-40			
Leases	41			
Demand for land	42-43			
Price	44			
Wages	45-46			
Revenue History	47-48			
Holdings of Agriculturists	49-52			
Grouping	53-56			
Proposal for Revision	57-66			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A—Rainfall	16-20			
Appendix B—Details of cultivation and crops	21			
Appendix C—Details of population according to occupation	22			
Appendix D—Agricultural stock	22			
Appendix E—Shops and industries	23			
Appendix F—Sources of water supply	24-25			
Appendix G—Selling value of lands	26-31			
Appendix G ¹ —Selling value of lands	32-39			
Appendix H—Leases of dry crop lands	40-45			
Appendix H ¹ —Leases of rice lands	46-53			
Appendix I—Prices	54-55			
Appendix K—Collection of assessment on Government land	56-69			
Appendix L	70-76			
Appendix M—Population and area of Government unoccupied land	77-79			
Appendix N	80			

From

M. S. JAYAKAR, Esq., M.A.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bardoli Taluka
(Including Peta Mahal Valod), District Surat ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.

Surat, 30th June 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Peta of the Surat District.

2. The previous Settlements are :—

	Number of villages.	Year of Settlement.	Government Resolution.
Original	138	1865-66	3989 of 2nd Nov. 1866
Revision	138	1896-1897	713 of 23rd Jan. 1897

3. The present settlement comprises 137 Government villages of which 13 are uninhabited. The difference of one village less than before is due to Chandraya village of Valod Peta being included in the village limits of Siker as per Settlement Commissioner's No. 390-S.S., dated the 21st July 1915 (Superintendent, Land Record's No. 1455, dated 6th July 1915, and Collector's No. A.D.M., dated 10th July 1915). The number of villages in Valod Peta still remains the same and becomes one less in Bardoli Taluka owing to the transfer of Titwa village of Bardoli Taluka to Valod Peta—*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2597 of 12th December 1921. There are no Inam villages.

Position, Physical features and Soils.

4. Bardoli Taluka with the Valod Peta forms one of the Eastern most Talukas of the Surat District. It is bounded on the North by the Tapti River beyond which is situated the Taluka of Mandvi of this District. On the East it is bounded by Vyara Taluka of the Baroda State. On the South the Taluka is bounded partly by the villages of Valod Peta and partly by the river Purna which separates it from Baroda territory and the Jalalpur Taluka of the District. On the West the Taluka is bounded by Baroda State comprising the Talukas of Palsana and Kamrej.

5. The Peta Valod is bounded on the North by Bardoli Taluka ; on the East it is bounded by Baroda Territory as in the case of the Taluka. On the South by Baroda State villages and on the West by the villages of Bardoli Taluka and Baroda Territory. The Taluka and the Peta consist of flat country, and there are no hills anywhere in the Taluka. There are three big rivers the Tapti, the Purna and the Mindhola that run right across from East to West in the Taluka and the Peta. There are certain small tributaries of these three big rivers that also run across the Taluka and the Peta, and cut up the otherwise flat country. As a matter of fact the three rivers divide the country into well marked compartments, *viz.*, that part lying between the Tapti and the Mindhola and that lying between the Mindhola and the Purna. There is of course not any well marked difference in these tracts of the country as it cannot be said that the soil in one compartment is decidedly superior to that in the other compartment. The best lands are all situated between the Purna and the Mindhola in the Western part of the Taluka. As on the other hand the lands situated towards the Eastern villages in this compartment are of a comparatively inferior kind especially so in the case of Valod villages. As we work upwards the soil between Mindhola and Tapti is somewhat of an inferior kind though the Western part of this compartment is as

good as the lands in the same part of the last compartment. As however we go to the Eastern parts in the two compartments we come across inferior kinds of lands. On the whole it may be said that mostly the soil of the Western villages is superior to that of the Eastern villages. Practically a line drawn North to South in the centre of the Taluka and Peta gives the rough basis for dividing the good lands from the bad ones. The good lands consist of rich black soil, all level and flat and which have good capacity for retaining moisture. The other soil is mostly light and is wanting in the capacity of retaining moisture. This latter is met in the Eastern parts and in the villages near about the Tapti river. In places the country is cut up by the rivers and "Nalals" and this further affects the cultivation in some parts. But on the whole I hold that the soil both in the Taluka and Peta is quite good. The country is also well wooded, there are good mango trees growing all over and in places one comes across excellent mango groves which are such a pleasing feature to the eye. The water-bearing capacity of the soil is also a satisfactory feature of the Taluka and Peta villages mostly as water can be tapped at comparatively easier depths. This is a great facility for carrying on garden cultivation but the advantage thereof is not greatly availed of by the people. They are satisfied by growing a few vegetables, onions and chillies by means of garden cultivation of which a few patches here and there are noticed. The people are mostly attracted by the good prices realised on account of sale of cotton during recent years and they mostly go in for cotton cultivation and they would grow cotton even on soils which are not quite suited for cotton cultivation.

Communications.

6. The Taluka and the Peta are well supplied with communications internally and has the broad gauge line of the Tapti Valley Railway running through it from East to West throughout the whole breadth of the Taluka (Peta). There are four stations: Bardoli, Timberwa, Madhi, in Bardoli Taluka and Kiher in Valod Peta. This latter which was a flag station has now been converted into a regular station. The Tapti Valley Railway thus connects the Taluka with Surat in the West and Amalner in the East.

7. Besides this Railway facility the Taluka and the Peta have got good roads throughout. First of all there is the Bardoli-Supa road which is *pakka* metalled road—and is in a good condition. This road connects the villages lying round about Sarbhon in the Bardoli on one side and Jalalpur Taluka on the other. It affords easy communication with Bardoli and Navsari (*via* Kaliawadi) which are great trading centres. During the cotton season a great number of carts not only from this locality but from others lying beyond Bardoli even use this road for getting to Navsari gins. This road also runs through Bardoli up to Kadod which is also a big trading centre for timber from Mandvi and which is situated towards Northern extremity of the Taluka—so that this road forms one of the most important means of communication in the Taluka. The latter half, *viz.*, that part running from Bardoli to Kadod is in charge of the District Local Board and is not in quite so good a condition as the road connecting Bardoli with Supa. But all the same it is quite convenient for the bullock cart traffic on this road. In addition to this there is another road connecting Bardoli with Valod. This road lies on the southern portion of the Taluka and the Peta and provides a good means of communication to the villages on this side with Bardoli and Valod. Then there is also a road running from Buhari to Valod and thence on to the Madhi Station. This road is very largely used and is in a good condition and affords very convenient means of communication to the Peta as a whole. This road also leads beyond Madhi Station and connects this part of the Taluka with Tarsada of Mandvi Taluka. A further continuation of this road beyond Tarsada joins the road which leads on to Kadod. The road up to Tarsada is in a good condition. There is also another road bifurcating at Kamalchod and joining Kiher Station. This runs through Baroda Territory but all the same it is largely used by villages round about Kamalchod. These roads are all in a more or less good condition for the bullock cart traffic. Over and above these there is also a road leading from Bardoli to Kamalchod, *via* Kikvad, and Hindolia and joining the main road at Kamalchod. This was the old road leading to Khandesh. There is also another road leading from Sarbhon to Vankaner, *via* Nijar-Goji. These latter are not

maintained in proper state of repairs at present. Then there is a road connecting Mota with Bardoli proper. In addition to these there are village roads connecting some of the villages with these main roads. Mention amongst these is made of the Kadod-Haripura road.

8. It may therefore be stated that the Taluka and the Peta are well off in point of communication. The important roads mentioned are passable during the rains. It is only some of the villages lying to the West of the Bardoli-Supa road that find means of communication somewhat difficult during actual rains. These villages are Ambheti, Lakhanpore and others. But otherwise the means of communication are quite good and the condition of the roads good. It may be mentioned that there is a regular motor traffic on the road between Madhi to Tarsada. There is also a motor traffic from Madhi to Valod and on to Buhari. In the same way there is motor traffic between Tarsada to Kadod but in the case of Buhari and Kadod it is not very regular because of the condition of the road in these parts, which is not good for motor traffic.

9. It will thus be noticed that there has been a great improvement all round in this respect. The Taluka Local Board and the District Local Board have maintained the various roads in good condition. The main roads are certainly far better than what they were formerly and the great trunk road joining Bardoli with Surat is not in that condition in which it formerly was. No doubt it cannot be described as a first class road but all the same it cannot be described as what it was formerly by Colonel Prescott, viz., "nothing more execrable than it could be conceived, and that to travel on it broke the heart of man and beast". Thus on the whole there is general improvement all over in this connection. The roads newly constructed since the first Revision Settlement are as under:—

1. Madhi-Mandvi Road.
2. Bardoli to Bardoli Station Road.
3. Bardoli to Mota Road.
4. Madhi to Valod Road.

Markets and Fairs.

10. The chief marketing centres are Bardoli proper and Madhi to a certain extent also. The annual fairs are held at the following places, viz., Mota, Khali, Vaghech, Kadod and Mia-Vadi (of Bardoli Taluka) and Valod proper (of Valod Peta). These villages are situated in convenient places and are within easy reach from the main trunk roads. The fairs have more of religious significance about them. The average attendance and the average price of sweetmeats sold at each of the places of annual fairs except at Valod are 675 and 285 respectively; at Valod 3,000 people attend the annual fair and the price of sweetmeats sold amounts to Rs. 800. More important however from our point of view are the weekly bazars that are held at places mentioned below. It will be noticed that these bazars are held at centrally situated villages. The most important weekly bazar is the one held at Buhari. Here a large number of trades people flock from various places and even some of the Sonis (gold-smiths) from such a long distance as Mandvi bring their articles for sale. A brisk market for all articles of daily use is found here as in other places also and people from surrounding localities flock at these bazars to make their weekly purchases. It has however to be mentioned that as in some Deccan fairs and bazars no plough cattle are brought for sale at these fairs and weekly bazars. In this respect the practice is that traders from Hansot and from Sindh bring their cattle for sale. They move on from village to village making short camps at convenient places and from these tradesmen villagers buy their bullocks and other live stock.

Weekly Bazars.	Approximate No. of persons visit- ing the fair.	Approximate amount of sale. Rs.
Kadod every Sunday	400	195
Surali every Thursday	500	303
Kamalchhod every Sunday (in fair season only)	500	535
Valod every Friday (in fair season only)	100	195
Buhari every Wednesday	800	1,555

Imports and Exports.

11. The export of cotton, it is clear from general observation has gone up considerably during recent years. Reference to the area of lands under various kinds of crop—*vide* Appendix B—will show that the area of land under cotton cultivation has considerably increased. The proportion is 40,099 acres in 1923-24 against 25,990 acres in 1894. As against that area of land under jowari has gone down which is 18,642 now, against 27,554 of 1894. The necessary effect of this has been that people have largely to import their food-stuffs from outside the Taluka. This has been the evident result of the high prices of cotton that have been ruling in the recent years and the natural tendency of the people to secure as much money as possible for their crops. Thus whilst the Taluka has on the whole been getting large returns from the crops grown therein it has necessarily also to depend upon outside help in respect of its food-stuffs.

Industries and Manufactures.

12. As might be expected industry for the most part is concerned with cotton. Bardoli, Madhi, Valod, Kamalchod and Buhari are the centres of the ginning and pressing industry. There is however no mill in the Taluka and Peta. In the places mentioned cotton is ginned, pressed and then exported. From the fact that the number of gins and presses has slightly increased since the last revision it appears that they are adequate for the work of the Taluka and the surrounding Baroda territory. It may be mentioned that raw cotton is even taken to gins, situated at Navsari and other places of the Baroda territory for being ginned and this accounts to some extent for the comparatively slight increase in the number of gins.

13. As regards hand industries Appendix E shows that there has been an increase in the number of hand gins. The number under other headings is more or less steady. The number of spinning wheels known as "Rentias" is 962.

Population.

14. Appendix M will give the figures in this respect. In his Settlement Report Mr. Fernandez has shown the figure of population for 1891 at 84,211 but the correct figure as ascertained by a reference to the Imperial Census Report is 84,111, so that taking this figure at 84,111 it will be seen that there has been in 1921 an increase of population by 3,800 in round figures. Bardoli proper shows a slight decrease in the first decade but during the subsequent two decades there has been a steady increase. With regard to Valod there is a considerable decrease in the first decade but during the next decade the number has gone up considerably the last decade showing a slight fall. But taking the Taluka and Peta figures as a whole there is an increase.

15. During the interval of the years of 1896 to 1924, the most serious epidemic was that of cholera and fever in 1900 when 981 and 5,262 died of these epidemics respectively. Total mortality of that year was 7,776 which is the heaviest in the whole period. In 1902, plague carried off 1,072 people. Another serious epidemic was of influenza and that was during the year 1918 when the total mortality from all causes amounted to 5,738 of which 3,236 were deaths from influenza. The years 1900 and 1918 also show that the deaths were considerably higher than the births. During the years, *viz.*, 1900 there were births 2,677 and deaths 7,776, in 1918 births 3,578 and deaths 5,738; otherwise for the other years the number of births has been greater than the number of deaths, the total figures for births and deaths compare as under:—

Births	..	..	..	..	105,768
Deaths	..	..	..	..	88,064

Education.

16. The following figures give the number of schools in the Taluka and Peta. I have had no figures for 1900 supplied to me. The figures show an increase till

1916 but in 1924 they have gone down. This is due to the closing down of certain schools on account of the non-co-operation movement a few years back. The average attendance in these Local Board Schools is as shown in the statement below.

17. The number of girls' schools has gone down from 11 to 8. The attendance herein has proportionately decreased. Statement showing the number of schools, pupils and average attendance in the Taluka of Bardoli (including Peta Valod).

Kind of School.	1908.			1916.			1924.		
	Number of School.	Number of pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of School.	Number of pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of School.	Number of pupils.	Average Attendance.
Local Board and Municipal Schools, Bardoli ..	24	2,255	1,163	34	3,348	2,140	28	2,801	1,872
Valod	18	1,028	631	18	302	843	21	1,346	877
Anglo-vernacular School, Bardoli ..	2	41	27	3	123	95	2	80	79
Valod	1	13	6	1	14	9	..	..	..
English High School (Nil in Bardoli and Peta) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	3,332	1,827	56	4,787	3,087	51	4,233	2,828
<i>Schools for Girls.</i>									
Local Board Municipal Schools, Bardoli ..	5	296	162	7	613	391	6	564	341
Valod	2	143	79	4	239	149	2	104	70
Total ..	7	439	241	11	852	540	8	668	411

Climate.

18. The climate is somewhat moist but healthy on the whole though there is malaria in parts of Bardoli Taluka and most of the villages of Valod Peta. November to February are cool, but in the after March the heat is very great.

Rainfall.

19. The average rainfall of the last 29 years is 47.92 inches for Bardoli and 52 inches for Valod, the most frequent annual falls between 47 and 48 and 53 to 54 inches respectively. The figures in Appendix A show a fairly steady fall of rain somewhat more or less than the average during the last 29 years with the exception of years 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1915, 1918, the years *italicised* were of poor crops while the rest, though the rains were less than the average were somewhat of fair crop than those of the former. The average for the three decades for the years 1896 to 1904, 1905 to 1914 and 1915 to 1924 come to 41, 52 and 49 inches for Bardoli and 49, 55 and 51 for Valod Peta. The lightest falls were during the years 1899 and 1918.

Methods of cultivation and crops.

20. The chief instrument of cultivation is the wooden country plough. Appendix D shows that the number of small ploughs has decreased and the number of large ones has increased, as also the number of plough cattle has greatly increased.

21. The staple agricultural product of the Taluka is cotton. The statement attached below will show what percentage of the land is under this crop. The

extension in the area of cotton at the expense of food crops is shown by the following figures. It may also be noted that area under grass lands is extensive :—

—		Area prior to this Revision.	Percentage.	Present area.	Percentage.	Net percentage increase or decrease.
Cotton	.. ..	25,990	24.78	40,099	30.06 plus	54.28
Juwari	.. ..	27,554	26.27	18,642	13.97 minus	32.34

22. Cotton is getting more and more popular as the cultivation thereof involves less trouble and expenditure and as a rule realises large profits to an agriculturist. The cultivation thereof also does not involve any large expenditure to be incurred by the grower. Similar is the case with grass lands. Large quantities of grass are grown without any extra labour or troubled and are brought to Surat bazar for sale where good prices are as a rule realised. The prices of cotton have this year gone down a bit and this has led the agriculturists a thinking but the tendency and inclination to grow cotton will still exist unless and until cotton prices show an abnormal fluctuation when perhaps, cultivators might resort to growing food stuffs. On the other hand grass market has been more or less steady and it is to this steadiness of the market that the tendency to leave lands open for grass growing is to be attributed. The Taluka on account of its sufficient grass and other jowar fodder has never suffered from any shortage of fodder for the plough cattle and in this respect it is entirely independent of any outside fodder supply.

23. The tendency to grow cotton has naturally resulted in another consequence, viz., that people are averse to bagayat cultivation which requires abnormal labour and money though in some places there are lands with wells that could be brought under bagayat cultivation. There are very many good wells in the Taluka but they are lying idle because of cotton cultivation.

24. The chief food grain is Kharif jowari. This is frequently grown in alternation with cotton, but more often this alternation is not observed and in very many fields cotton is the only crop that is sown.

25. Other crops especially Mug, Math, Tuver, Hemp, Gram, Chola, Val, Peas, Adad which are grown as mixed crops are grown in fairly large quantities. Oil seeds are also grown in small quantities.

26. Vegetables particularly brinjals, potatoes, chillies, onions, Suran, Rataloos and cabbages are grown here and there under wells generally throughout the Taluka. Water-Melons and Musk-melons are also grown where suitable soil is available in the river beds.

27. There is no regular system of fallows strictly as such though sometime, land on which cotton has been grown for 2 or 3 years is brought under Jowari cultivation. The cultivation is more or less intensive but the land is manured by cowdung or by flocking goats and sheep on the lands.

28. The Taluka is sown mostly with Kharif crops since as a rule early rains are favourable. Rabi crops are grown in comparatively small areas.

29. Cotton is sown after the first few showers but it ripens late and the pickings generally commence from the beginning of February and last till April. More or less by the end of April the whole of the cotton is removed.

30. As stated above cowdung is the chief manure used. But sheep flocking is also resorted to in some villages. The rabadis are asked to flock their sheep and goats on payment. The land is ploughed up in April and May and manured thereafter. The ploughing is commenced on the day known as "Akhatrij".

31. The greater portion of the land is cultivated by the owners with the help of their servants known as 'Halis'. The cultivators are mostly Kunbis excepting in parts of Valod where they are Kaliparaj Chodras, Bhramins and Muhammadans. Amongst the Kunbis there is a class known as Matias and they with

the other Lewa Kunbis are very industrious cultivators. Even their women folk attend to the lighter duties in fields. The Muhammadans and Kaliparaj cultivators are comparatively idle and the difference in a field owned and cultivated by men of the two classes is easily noticeable. In one the fields present an appearance of industry and sufficient pains by their clear and well-kept appearance, in the other signs of carelessness by way of growth of useless grass and weeds, on the part of the cultivator are clearly apparent. Land whenever it is let, is let on cash rent the assessment being paid by the owner of the field. But of late the tendency has been to let lands on "*Adh-Bhag*" i.e., share of produce half to half, the assessment being paid by the owner, the tenant bearing all the other costs. The tendency of giving lands on "*Adh-Bhag*" is of comparatively recent origin, since the high limit of prices that cotton reached.

Agricultural stock, live and dead.

32. Appendix D shows that plough cattle have remained more or less the same. At the time of the 1st revision settlement this number was 18,348, in 1909-10 the number was 15,800 in 1914-15 it was 17,622, in 1919-20 it was 17,171 and the present figure 18,127. So that during the period intervening between the 1st Revision Settlement and the present one, the figures are steady the difference being 219 which is nominal. The area under cultivation has increased and along with that, one would expect an increase in the number of plough cattle, but the number has not increased because of the system that is prevalent amongst agriculturists of lending plough cattle amongst themselves either on hire or free amongst relations. On the other hand the number of milch cattle was 8,835, 8,977, at the 1st Revision Settlement. This number underwent the following fluctuations, viz., 1909-10 it was 8,147, 8,417, in 1915 it was 9,078, 10,177, in 1919-20 it was 8,338, 10,123 the present figure being 8,283 and 10,854. The number of she-buffaloes has gone up considerably. This is easily to be accounted for by the fact that she-buffaloes are considered a great source of profit by agriculturists. The dung is used for manuring purposes and the milk is turned into Ghee and sold at considerable profit in the bazar at Surat which affords a ready and paying market at a convenient distance. The number under young stock has been more or less steady though buffalo calves show an increase of nearly 1,000. In the same way the number under the heading 'other cattle' shows a very slight increase. The difficulty with agriculturists in respect of these animals is that they cannot get rid of these animals on account of religious feelings and sentiments and economically these animals cannot well be used and cannot well be fed but the difficulty is partly met by allowing such animals to go astray and find out grazing for themselves. 10·7 acres per pair of plough cattle is very small area and it shows that there are sufficient plough cattle. Milch cattle are also numerous as stated above. A tour of the Taluka gives the impression that the cattle are mostly well-fed and well-looked after and are quite useful and fit for the work for which they are intended.

33. The figures for ploughs show a slight decrease.

34. The increasing prosperity of the Taluka is shown by the steady advance in the number of carts both for passengers and for produce 33 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. This latter number should have gone up considerably in proportion with the general prosperity of the Taluka but the Tapti Valley Railway which is largely availed of for general export purposes has kept the rise in very limited bounds.

Water Supply.

35. Appendix F shows that the number of wells used for irrigation has increased by 44 per cent., and those used for drinking purposes by about 44 per cent. The number of wells in disuse has increased. It is noticed that many of the wells in use are in fairly good repairs.

36. There are at present two tanks for drinking water.

Water supply is good and sufficient all over the Taluka and Peta. Even during the hot season the supply of drinking water is found to be sufficient and within easy reach from the villages concerned. Even in fields, wells containing good supply of water are found situated within convenient distances.

Sales.

37. Appendices G, G1, G2, H, H1, and H2, show the sale prices of Jarayat Rice and Garden lands and the rates of leases for the same in Bardoli Taluka during the year of 1901-02 to 1924-25 (24 years of the present settlement). The figures are the totals of the *bona fide* true transactions as again verified by the Mamlatdar on the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner of sales and leases in all villages comprising the various groups and these have been taken after careful scrutiny. To arrive at the real value of land as estimated by the people themselves, the sales in which the price was not fixed by economic considerations have been excluded, viz.—

(a) Sales in which wells, buildings, etc., were included in addition to the cost of land.

(b) Conditional sales, e.g., mortgages in the form of sales and sales containing a condition to return the land on payment of a certain sum.

(c) Sales of land brought or used for purposes other than agriculture.

(d) Sales of Inam land because the Inam right has a value of its own.

(e) Sales, which for any other reason, appeared abnormal (i) such as among nearest relations in which it was found that the price was below the value of the land and (ii) such, in which an heirless owner or a relative which anticipated the functions of a will. The sale value was arrived at by the vendor and the Vendee after free bargaining where neither party had any particular advantage over the other. The buyer was indeed aware that the land was subject to Government assessment annually and must have made allowance for this charge in the purchase price.

The figures of sales and the average derived from them and shown in the following statements may be taken as fairly representing the present prices.

38. The multiples of assessment in Appendix G derived during 1918-19 to 1924-25 when compared with those of 1901-02 to 1910-11 show a marked rise and clearly depict the present high state of prices.

39. In short careful scrutiny was made to arrive at the real price of the land after excluding all considerations in the sales which gave a least clue of the transaction being not *bona fide* for one reason or the other. Thus the pure agricultural value has been taken as the basis of our present report.

Sales.

Jarayyat land, Rice land and Garden land. (Bardoli including Valod.)

Jarayyat land.

Group.	1901-11.			1918-25.				
	Average price per acre.	Multiple.	Average assessment per acre.	Average price per acre.	Multiple.	Increase or decrease in price.	Increase or decrease in multiple.	Average assessment per acre.
I ..	106.79	24.27	4 6	368.81	77.21	+262.02	+52.94	4 12
II ..	90.28	25.37	3 7	358.02	94.07	+267.74	+68.70	3 12
III ..	67.38	23.18	3 0	204.36	68.01	+136.98	+44.83	3 0
IV ..	40.52	15.85	2 8	103.72	46.10	+63.20	+30.25	2 4
<i>Rice Land—</i>								
I ..	221.94	19.56	11 5	795.42	72.01	+573.48	+52.45	11 1
II ..	193.81	8.36	8 9	390.09	48.18	+196.28	+39.82	8 1
III ..	134.26	19.23	6 15	350.06	51.21	+215.08	+31.98	6 14
IV ..	86.29	15.88	5 9	210.84	40.21	+124.55	+24.23	5 4
<i>Garden Land—</i>								
I ..	15.93	1.36	11 12	..	..	..	..	..
II ..	..	..	..	572.33	76.70	..	..	7 7
III ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV ..	128.26	19.80	6 7	..	..	..	..	..

40. A comparison of the figures of the period of the previous settlement is difficult owing to the form in which they are given in appendix K of Mr. Fernandez's report.

But from the above figures it clearly appears both from the rate per acre and the multiple of assessment that the prices of land in all the groups have risen considerably at the end of the present settlement compared to those prevailing at the beginning of the settlement.

Leases.

41. These have been subject to the same scrutiny as the sales and the following classes rejected as uneconomic:—

(a) Leases of Inam land as these sometimes fetch a higher rent for sentimental reasons and sometimes a lower rent because the holder has only to make good from his rent the amount of judi and not of assessment.

(b) Leases, where the tenant is the previous owner as a higher rent is often paid in order to preserve connection with the land.

(c) Leases in which the amount of rent was not *lona fide* for considerations, such as near relations, previous debts between the parties, etc.

The level of rents depends upon the price of produce determinable by the ratio of supply to demands, the supply being largely determined by the cultivable area and the demand by population and standard of living. The rent of each particular field is decided by the margin of profit which it leaves to the cultivator after he has made good the expenses of cultivation: The rent is fixed by bargaining between the superior and inferior holders. The statistics have been collected from all these points of observation and comprised in the report after all possible scrutiny.

The following abstracts of the leases of jarayat, rice and garden lands representing comparative rise in the land show the present state of rental value of each kind of land.

The multiples of assessment represented by rent in appendix H between the two periods 1901-02 to 1910-11 and 1918-19 to 1924-25 show a rapid rise during the latter period representing the present state of rental value in these lands.

In short the lease statistics in the report were taken from leases on cash rents.

1918—25. Jarayat Land. (Bardoli including Valod.)

Group.	Area of land.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Average Assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Index.	Number of lease.
I	12,992 10	57,292 11	1,98,064 2	3.44	4.41	15.24	10 5 2	2,642
I	9,445 4	33,399 14	1,07,434 7	3.22	3.53	11.37	8 0 9	1,766
III	10,708 6	31,038 14	1,06,729 11	3.44	2.89	9.97	6 14 1	2,203
IV	6,161 23	15,407 6	51,881 3	3.37	2.95	8.42	5 0 11	1,515
<i>Rice Land—</i>								
I	943 3	10,139 9	27,445 2	2.70	10.75	29.10	16 3 2	910
II	1,086 27	9,268 11	25,848 2	2.79	3.53	23.78	14 9 6	863
III	795 34	4,724 2	15,585 2	3.29	5.94	19.58	14 12 11	629
IV	309 11	1,349 1	4,696 11	3.48	4.35	15.15	13 9 0	251
<i>Bagayat Land—</i>								
I	14 10	146 6	239 4	1.63	10.25	16.78	8 15 6	7
II								
III			Nil.					
IV								

From the above tables of leases it is clear that on the whole there has been a continuous and steady rise in the amounts from one period to another as shown in Appendix H. The column of index shows that the rates now proposed to be charged are below those shown in that column. From the multiple of assessment represented by the rent it is also clear that it is more than three times except group I and II of rice land where it is 2.70 and 2.78 respectively. In garden lands it is 1.63 in which case no increase in the rates has been proposed.

Demand for land.

42. It can very safely be stated that the demand for land has gone up considerably during the period of the present Settlement; and this is clear firstly from the fact that the average prices of jarayat and rice lands have gone up considerably. This can be seen from the figures which I have given above and wherein I have shown the difference in the price of various kinds of lands during the 1st period and the last period. In the same way the fact that the number of sales during the three periods both for Bardoli and Valod shows a steady rise points out to the same conclusion. The following statement gives the exact figures both for Bardoli and Valod.

				Total sales, jarayat.	Total sales, rice.	Total sales, garden.
1st period	..	..	..	2,958	1,218	2
2nd period	..	..	..	3,417	1,296	3
3rd period	..	..	..	3,570	1,454	2
Total ..				9,945	3,968	7 = 13,920

43. This is another indication to show the increasing demand for land. The 3rd indication that warrants this inference about the increasing demand for land for cultivation is the increase in the area under cultivation. The figure of area under cultivation (gross cropped area) was 104,876 at the time of the 1st Revision Settlement—this now stands at 133,401. The increase in occupied area is due to the grant of Government waste land for cultivation.

Price.

44. Prices prevailing in the last 37 years are given in Appendix I and they are illustrated by a graph for cotton, jowari and rice. Figures prior to 1888-89 have not been available. The three main crops that might be considered for the purposes of the report are jowari, rice and cotton. The appendix would show that during the period of the present Settlement Jowari has gone up considerably in price—in the 1st decade from 1895 to 1904 it was 16 seers 10 chhatanks and in the last decade it rose to 8 seers 2 chhatanks. Same is the case with rice. It rose from 17 seers 12 chhatanks in the 1st decade to 10 seers 12 chhatank in the last decade. Cotton on the other hand, the area under which shows such large increase as stated in the body of the report shows greatly marked increase. In the 1st decade it showed at 5 seers 15 chhatanks and in the last decade it showed at 2 seers 7 chhatanks an increase of 144 per cent. The graph shows some marked fluctuation both for Jowar and cotton for the year 1918 and 1919 but that was due to war conditions prevailing; since then they have gone down but have not reached the former level.

Wages.

45. The following table shows the rates of wages in 1911, 1917 and 1924 :

Year.	Skilled.		Ordinary.		Field.	
	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.	Daily.	Monthly.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1911 ..	1 0	25 0	0 3	5 0	0 3	5
1917 ..	2 0	50 0	6 10	18 0	6 10	18
1924 ..	2 8	70 0	0 12	20 0	0 12	20

46. The most remarkable change is the increase of agricultural and ordinary labourers' wages. This is probably due to the keen demand for this sort of labour and to the increased cost of living which makes a certain minimum wage absolutely necessary for existence for whole time labourer. The nearness to Railway and Surat City and the presence of good many gins in the locality has added to the demand for labour and this accounts partly also for the high wages demanded. There is reason to believe that labourers have improved their position on account of the high wages they get.

47. *Revenue History.*—The first Revision Settlement came into force from 1897; the original demand was 4,30,263 and it was raised to 4,58,317 in the first revision. The increased amount was collected without any difficulties. There were no large acquisitions of land or any transfers to gam-tal that affected this demand. The present demand for 1923-24 is 4,95,509.

48. Remissions were given during the first Revision as shown in Appendix K. Suspensions due to bad season are nil. This shows that the tract is immune from famine. Even during the years that rainfall was below the average the assessments were fully collected. It is noteworthy that the column for unauthorised outstandings is blank. Thus the whole revenue was collected in full for 30 years without any hitch. The case with which it was collected is shown by the following figures :—

Years.	No. of notices.	No. of $\frac{1}{4}$ fine.	Forfeitures.
1915-16 to 1923-24	173	12	1

49. *Holdings of Agriculturists.*—The following figures show the numbers of holdings of various sizes. Figures prior to 1916 are not available for Bardoli Taluka and for Valod they are not available prior to 1920. The figures cannot be said to be accurate as one holder may have other holdings in different villages. But they roughly show that there were no great fluctuations in the number of holdings of all kinds. The greatest number of holdings is in the first batch upto five acres, wherein the number has risen by 200—a very small increase on the whole :—

Bardoli.

Acres.	Number of holdings.			
	1910.	1915.	1920.	1924.
1 to 5	Not available	7,102	7,260	7,463
6 to 25	Do.	3,947	4,077	3,958
26 to 100	Do.	503	492	507
101 to 500	Do.	17	13	14
500 and above	Do.	....	....	....
Total	Do.	11,569	11,842	11,942
Area	Do.	82,386	82,372	80,932
Average	Do.	7.12	6.96	6.78
<i>Valod.</i>				
1 to 5	Do.*	Not available	2,738	2,916
6 to 25	Do.	Do.	1,999	1,978
26 to 100	Do.	Do.	322	322
101 to 500	Do.	Do.	24	26
500 and above	Do.	Do.	....	....
Total			5,083	5,242
Average			42,403	42,418
			8.34	8.09

The area of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the last five years is shown in the statement below :—

Years.	Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.			Total.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average amount per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average amount per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average amount per acre.
<i>Bardoli.</i>									
		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1919-20 ..	70,586	3,09,706	4 6 2	9,789	42,903	4 6 1	80,375	3,52,609	4 6 2
1920-21 ..	71,771	2,32,336	3 3 9	10,165	42,808	4 3 4	81,936	3,75,144	4 9 3
1921-22 ..	70,750	3,28,786	4 10 4	10,200	43,854	4 4 9	80,950	3,72,640	4 9 7
1922-23 ..	69,965	3,81,454	5 7 2	10,347	43,034	4 2 6	80,312	4,24,487	5 4 6
1923-24 ..	66,213	3,28,222	4 15 3	11,052	43,874	3 15 6	77,264	7,72,097	9 15 10
<i>Valod.</i>									
1919-20 ..	31,025	95,222	3 1 1	13,178	35,319	2 11 4	44,203	1,30,941	2 15 4
1920-21 ..	30,699	94,134	3 1 1	13,500	36,780	2 11 7	44,199	1,30,914	2 15 4
1921-22 ..	31,852	97,640	3 1 1	12,270	33,327	2 11 6	44,122	1,30,967	2 15 5
1922-23 ..	31,886	97,509	3 1 0	12,230	33,305	2 11 7	44,116	1,30,814	2 15 5
1923-24 ..	31,158	97,046	3 1 9	12,943	33,526	2 9 5	44,101	1,30,572	2 15 4

50. The following points deserve notice (1) In the case of Bardoli Taluka the area held by agriculturists is roughly 7 times that held by non-agriculturists—but in Valod non-agriculturists have comparatively more land in their possession than the agriculturists. This is due to the large part of the population being Kaliparaj Chodhras, advantage of whose ignorance has been taken by the scheming bania-money lenders. (2) The average of assessment on the land held by non-agriculturists is practically the same as that on agriculturists' holdings.

51. The above figures also bring out clearly the social condition of the Taluka. More than two-third of the land is in the hands of those who cultivate it. There are 3,958 and 1,976 holdings of from 6 to 25 acres and these chiefly represent the great body of cultivators. There are some wealthier land owners.

Some wealthier land owners with holdings between 101 to 500 acres and the number of such is 14 and 26 respectively in Bardoli and Valod. There are also comparatively wealthier land holders holding land more than 25 acres and upto 100 acres. The holdings below 6 number 7,463 and 2,916 and this class probably consists of agriculturists who come from the labouring class and who besides cultivating their own land also cultivate as tenants the lands belonging to others.

52. Appendix C shows that the labourers in the whole Taluka inclusive of Peta numbered 34,445 in 1921 while tenants and sub-sharers were 31,604. The other land holders numbering 1,111—a number which very nearly approximates to the number of large holdings given below which is 851.

53. *Grouping.*—I propose that Group I of Mr. Fernandez should be maintained omitting the villages of Kuvadua, Kharad and Chitra and adding Akoti, Afwa, Khoj, Kantali, Gotasa, Palsod, Pardi-Kadod, Bamni, Bharampur, Ruwa, Vankaner, Samthan and Sarethi: I propose the omission of Kuvadua, Kharad and Chitra as these villages are situated in the extreme south corner of the Taluka, the land is greatly cut up by the in-roads that the river has made and access to the main road running between Bardoli and Jalalpore is very difficult. The land also seems to be of a somewhat inferior kind to the surrounding tract. With regard to the additions of villages to this group which I propose I do not find anywhere in Mr. Fernandez's report any reasons given for their omission from this class. The soil in these villages is certainly in no way inferior to the soil in the tract that form the major portion of this tract and with regard to facilities of market they enjoy the same benefits as other original villages in this group. There is a good road connecting Vankaner to Bardoli and the crossing of the river from this side is in no way difficult during the fair season. The other villages in the North of Bardoli which I propose for inclusion in the group enjoy the same benefits in respect of road and market facilities as the others (originally included) in this group. The road from Bardoli to Kadod is semi-pakka now and the District Local Board is gradually putting this road in order. In the fair season this road certainly affords as much facility of traffic to these proposed villages as any other in the group. My first group would therefore be constituted of these villages.

54. With regard to Group II, I propose that it should be constituted of the remaining villages of Mr. Fernandez's Group II with the addition of Kharad, Chhitra and Kuvadua of Group I and Madhi, Surali, Manekpor and Kamalchhod of Group III, of Mr. Fernandez. Madhi and Surali are quite close to the Railway Station and have very good marketing facilities. Madhi is gradually growing into importance and a new gin and press have recently been set up there. Manekpor is situated just to the west of the pakka road connecting Valod with Madhi station. It has also good marketing facilities and the soil is in no way inferior to that in other villages of this group. Kamalchhod is rising in importance now. There is a pakka road connecting it with Madhi station which also has grown up considerably during recent years and with Kiher station which is a newly opened station. At Kamalchhod there is a ginning factory and a weekly Bazar is held. It is a centre for money lending classes and the marketing facilities on account of its nearness to Madhi and Kiher stations are good. On these considerations I propose the inclusion of these four villages in Group II.

55. With regard to Group III, I propose that it should consist of the villages of Mr. Fernandez's Group III *minus* the four villages which are proposed for inclusion in Group II with the addition of Buhari, Dadaria, Degama, Goddha, Golan and Hathuka. Buhari is a growing place and is a market place in itself. There is a ginning factory working there and the place has a weekly Bazar, where people from the far-off distances gather on the Bazar to sell their articles. The place has quite an importance of its own. As regards Degama, it has got the facilities of Madhi, Valod road and Madhi and Kiher stations and is in no way inferior to Butwada, which is in Group III of Mr. Fernandez. Dadaria, Goddha, Golan and Hathuka are round about Buhari and enjoy the marketing and ginning facilities owing to their nearness to Buhari.

56. The remaining 24 villages will remain in Group IV. It may be added that in proposing the above grouping I have entirely left out of consideration any caste considerations, and have taken the marketing and other relevant factors in coming to a conclusion. I should however add that even if caste considerations were to prevail there would be no change in the grouping as the Kaliparaj people also have shown signs of fast improvement during recent years. The temperance movement of two years back was a sure indication in that direction then, the increased demand for schools from this class is another sure indication of the progress made by these people. The present Chodra or Gamta presents better clad appearance than his forefathers did. This is a sure sign of the improvement that has taken place in this class of people.

57. *Proposals for Revision.*—The following conclusions necessarily suggest themselves from what has been stated above, *viz.*, that the climate of the Taluka and Peta is on the whole healthy, that the rains have been sufficient and well distributed, that the population has increased, so has wealth if we are to judge by the new and well built pakka houses that have sprung up all over and that are still springing up, that even the Kaliparaj people who at one time formed such a backward and ignorant class in the Taluka and Peta have greatly improved their condition that trade also increased, that prices of food grains have risen abnormally, that cotton has been realising large prices to the agriculturists, that there has been an increase in carts and cattle especially milch, that agricultural wages have doubled. What however strikes one most is the fact that the prices of land have risen steadily and rapidly and that the assessment represents a steadily decreasing proportion of the rent.

58. The position of the agriculturist as ascertained at present may be stated to be as under :—

59. In 1901—11 Jarayat land in Group No. I which was worth Rs. 106 is now worth Rs. 368. If its rent in 1910-11 was Rs. 8 it is Rs. 15 now. If the land be Rice its value in Group I has risen from Rs. 222 to Rs. 795 and rent from Rs. 21 to 29. Even the other group villages show an increase in the same way. (*Vide* please statements above.)

60. In 1901—11 Jarayat land was sold for 24·27 times the assessment and let for 2·03 times the assessment. In 1918—24 it was sold for 77·21 times the assessment and let for 3·44 times its assessment. The increases are 220 and 69 per cents.

61. Rice land sold for 19·56 and let for 1·85 times the assessment and in the last period for 72·01 and 2·70 times the assessment respectively, has an increase of 267 and 45 per cent.

62. The figures for the other groups can be seen from the statements given above in this connection. It will be noticed that the assessment has become comparatively lighter in all the groups during the last period. Now considering the matter from the point of view of Government it can easily be gathered that it has been receiving proportionately less than what it should actually have received. In the first period 1901 to 1910-11 in the first group of villages Government was levying an assessment on Jarayat land equivalent to nearly half of the rent. It is now levying nearly one-third. Supposing the assessment had been levied in kind, then if a field of one acre grew cotton at the average price prevailing for that period, *viz.*, 1905-14 Government would have taken 24 seers and 12 Chhataks for their Rs. 6. For the value of 24 seers and 12 Chhataks at the average rate for 1915 to 1924 Government would have taken Rs. 10·2. If the field had grown Jowari Rs. 6 would have represented 74 seers and 10 Chhataks the price for which on 1915 to 1924 average would be Rs. 9-3-0. The figures for rice in husk work as under—for Rs. 12 then Government would have received Rs. 16-15-0. This would be the case in Group I.

63. In the case of villages in Group II the amount of assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 5 for Jarayat and Rs. 10-8-0. Rice would come to Rs. 8-7-0 for cotton, Rs. 7-10-0 for Jowari and 14-13 for rice respectively. In Group III for Rs. 4 and Rs. 9 respectively the figures would be Rs. 6-12-0 for cotton and Rs. 6-2-0 for Jowari and Rs. 12-11-0 for rice. In the same way in Group IV villages where the Jarayat rate is Rs. 3 and rice 7-8 cotton would be Rs. 5-1-0, Jowari 4-9-0 and rice 10-9-0 respectively. For Valod in Group III the figures for cotton would be 7·14 and for Jowari Rs. 6 and for rice 14-5, and in Group IV they are 5-15 for cotton, Jowari Rs. 4-8 and rice Rs. 11-15 respectively. Thus it is clear that if Government had merely collected assessment in kind instead of in cash the amount of assessment would have risen automatically.

64. The percentage increase in the groups at the above figures taking the prices of Jowar and cotton for Jarayat lands and Rice lands are as under :—

				Jarayat.	Rice.
I	..	..	..	.. 58	40
II	..	..	..	.. 56·25	41
III	..	..	..	.. 60·4	41
				73·50	53 (Valod).
				59	40·83
IV	..	..	..	.. 74	59·16 (Valod).

65. The similar increases yielded by a comparison of prices taken for the period during the 1st decade after the first Revision Survey with the prices prevalent during the last decade one for Jarayat land 124·1 for Bardoli and for Valod 139·43 and for rice land 65·12 for Bardoli and 80·23 for Valod. I also consider this from another point of view. I have pointed out above the areas under the main crops. After the introduction of the first Revision Settlement the area under Cotton, Jowari and rice in 1897-98 was respectively 22,181, 34,080 and 18,612. Average yield per acre as ascertained from enquiries made of the officers of Agricultural Department in the district is as under :—Raw cotton 6 maunds per acre, 240 lbs. Jowari 12 maunds 480 lbs. and rice 25 maunds 1,000 lbs. There is no reason to believe that the average yield at the time of the I Revision Settlement was less than this. If anything it was more then. Converting this into money for the acres under the various crops the figures for cotton, Jowari and rice at the price that prevailed at the first decade, *i.e.*, 1895 to 1904 comes to cotton Rs. 4,21,439 + Jowari Rs. 4,77,120 + Rice Rs. 4,83,912 = Rs. 1,382,471. At the prevailing prices of the same areas this amounts to cotton Rs. 10,64,688 + Jowar Rs. 9,88,320 + Rice Rs. 8,37,540 = Rs. 28,90,548. This represents a clear increase of 15,08,077. This means that whereas Government has during the various periods been charging for its share of the produce, the same rates of assessment, the agriculturists have been getting this increased difference, due to the variations and to the gradual rise of prices during the intervening periods. Now the amount of assessment of this acreage of land is roughly Rs. 3,00,000. If the assessments

were to be increased by 33 per cent. the increase over the present assessment of Rs. 3,62,000 in round figures would be Rs. 3,62,000+1,20,666, *i.e.*, 1,20,700. This amount of Rs. 1,20,700 represents a withdrawal of nearly 9 per cent. out of the net increase of 109 per cent. of the present realizations as shown above. This consideration as also the considerations arising out of the increased percentages due to Government on account of the rising prices as shown above, clearly indicate an increase of 33 per cent. If the agriculturists had been getting all this extra money due to rise in prices then the margin for the increased assessments would certainly be far greater. But along with that there is the cry of increased cost of production and the general increase in the cost of living which has to be taken into consideration. Looking to the first factor the statement that I have attached above would show that an agriculturist has to pay more for his labourers, for his plough and for his cattle and their maintenance. This factor cannot certainly be ignored. The other factor that also cannot be ignored is as regards the pitch at which the present high prices would be prevailing particularly of cotton. We shall be fixing the assessments for a period of 30 years from now. It is very difficult to say what will happen as regards cotton prices as they depend so largely not upon merely local circumstances but upon the conditions prevailing in the world market. Some allowance for both these factors is essential. The percentage of increase is 109. But we are tied down by a limitation. We cannot increase more than 33 per cent. of the assessment or 50 per cent. of the rent.

66. Looking therefore to the above figures especially the proportion which the assessment bears to the amount of leases and particularly bearing in mind the great uncertainty of prices for cotton and the fact that the present settlement would be for a period of 30 years from now an increase of 25 per cent. over the present rates would be quite fair and equitable. I, therefore, propose the following rates :—

				Present Rates.	Proposed Rates.
Jarayat	I	..	..	6	7 8
	II	..	..	5	6 4
	III	..	..	4	5 0
	IV	..	..	3	3 12
Rice	I	..	..	6	7 8
				6	7 8
	II	..	..	5	6 4
				5 8	6 14
	III	..	..	4	5 0
	IV	..	..	5	6 4
				3 0	3 12
					4 8	5 10

As regards Bagayat rates, I do not propose any changes in view of the above figures (multiples of assessment worked out above). Details are given in Appendix L.

The concessions with regard to maffi-kachha should be continued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli Taluka (including Peta Valod),
district Surat.

A.

District Surat.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
40	41	7	72	4	77	0	16	0	56	0	10	67	38
12	52	19	13	7	98	0	17	....	....	....	....	41	89
22	91	4	81	8	18	....	....	....	....	0	16	47	10
2	81	2	30	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	51
9	28	20	43	7	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	74
17	03	5	13	0	71	0	39	....	....	....	....	28	33
17	44	13	21	14	16	0	28	0	19	0	71	48	09
29	31	13	76	10	13	0	38	....	....	....	....	55	68
8	66	6	0	6	17	1	91	....	....	0	05	25	75
22	64	2	59	2	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	77
24	49	12	51	4	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	97
21	25	19	52	0	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	91
34	99	10	94	3	20	0	10	....	....	....	....	55	60
34	79	10	27	12	17	....	....	....	....	0	34	71	09
14	36	16	79	4	96	0	51	0	75	....	....	51	27
0	52	10	84	2	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	16
43	70	7	20	1	48	0	18	5	40	....	....	69	68
<i>Valid.</i>													
39	50	14	79	3	58	....	....	0	09	....	....	69	43
15	09	19	11	14	27	0	70	....	....	....	....	51	37
28	34	6	27	11	56	....	....	0	27	....	....	61	34
1	94	2	36	0	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	24
14	65	25	06	10	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	95
17	24	11	13	1	81	2	68	....	....	....	....	36	25
22	11	20	76	12	36	0	50	0	69	0	70	50	51
22	33	14	99	11	05	0	15	....	....	....	....	63	11
6	52	7	97	14	85	0	37	....	....	0	10	33	68
20	51	3	22	2	12	0	24	....	....	....	....	37	92
20	99	11	76	4	70	0	02	....	....	....	....	53	73
19	79	24	48	1	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	66
38	32	12	61	3	21	0	27	....	....	....	....	59	..
30	19	9	90	6	26	0	06	....	....	0	38	65	98
16	26	17	31	3	71	1	41	0	47	....	....	53	03
6	28	13	08	2	37	....	....	0	05	....	....	31	09
47	59	13	27	2	0	0	06	6	80	....	....	80	33

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Bardoli Taluka, District Surat.

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.	
	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.
1913	..	..	..	..	40·24	42	14·25	18	..	..	54·40	60
1914	..	..	..	..	45·27	52	21·75	22	..	..	67·02	74
1915	0·48	2	..	..	22·26	27	8·18	18	..	..	30·92	47
1916	..	..	1·68	21	28·18	32	26·21	29	2·31	4	58·38	66
1917	0·58	1	5·07	7	24·79	36	39·35	35	1·52	2	71·31	81
1918	..	..	0·80	2	16·27	14	8·46	9	..	..	20·53	25
1919	0·20	1	0·14	1	34·58	35	15·05	21	0·70	1	47·67	50
1920	4·76	4	0·61	1	31·61	45	11·04	19	..	..	48·02	68
1921	0·03	..	..	..	39·74	34	18·12	27	..	..	57·89	61
1922	..	..	..	..	34·30	36	26·61	37	..	..	60·91	73
1923	0·44	2	..	..	39·82	31	7·51	11	..	..	47·77	44
1924	..	..	..	..	28·5	42	20·68	40	..	..	48·73	82
					<i>Valad.</i>							
1913	..	..	..	..	40·23	45	11·29	10	..	..	51·54	55
1914	0·06	..	0·06	..	48·85	47	20·93	26	0·04	..	69·86	73
1915	0·36	2	0·16	1	32·27	28	8·33	25	0·27	1	41·41	37
1916	..	..	1·82	2	21·23	38	19·19	27	0·40	1	42·64	68
1917	0·02	..	2·84	8	26·43	39	51·52	39	1·80	3	82·61	87
1918	..	..	0·57	3	24·72	24	7·45	11	..	..	32·74	34
1919	0·46	1	0·30	1	37·23	40	15·60	20	0·31	1	53·90	63
1920	5·04	4	0·60	2	26·55	41	4·25	10	..	..	36·44	57
1921	..	..	..	..	40·25	34	24·04	31	..	..	64·29	65
1922	0·19	1	..	..	38·23	37	24·38	30	0·61	2	63·41	70
1923	0·57	3	..	..	35·90	28	9·79	6	..	..	46·26	37
1924	..	..	..	..	23·14	30	30·6	24	0·4	1	53·24	55

Remarks with regard to the character of the Seasons at Surat, Bardoli and Valod during the years 1913 to 1923.

- 1913 :—The total fall of the year was about the average. Rains started early in June but the fall being very heavy kharif sowings were completed only in July under the favourable conditions of the month. In August and September the rainfall, though below average, was well distributed and the crops continued to be in a satisfactory condition and made a good progress. The monsoon practically terminated from October but the rabi sowings were done on the strength of previous moisture. A good shower later in the season would have been very beneficial for the young rabi plants but none such was received. The season was a good kharif and fairly good rabi.
- 1914 :—Rain during the year much exceeded the usual quantity. The commencement of monsoon was usual and the fall was sufficient to complete kharif sowings, and to start transplantation. July rain was much above the average, retarding agricultural operations thereby in many places. A break was urgently required. The desired break occurred in August and the crops generally thrived well. September rain was abnormally heavy threatening the standing kharif crops and checking rabi sowings in places. There was only light rain in October. Rabi crops, however, made fair progress as there was good previous moisture. The season on the whole was good, though it was somewhat marred by excess of rain in places.
- 1915 :—Aggregate fall of the year was about two-third of the average. The regular monsoon broke out during the last week in June but the fall being seasonable and sufficient kharif sowings including cotton were started. July rains were just enough to complete sowings but was defective for transplantation everywhere. The rains during the next month were very defective at Surat and the crops suffered for want of sufficient moisture. At Bardoli and Valod, however, they did not materially suffer as the rain was fairly heavy. In September the rain was deficient in all the talukas and crop showed signs of distress nearly everywhere. October rain was heavy and proved useful to the survived kharif crops and to start rabi sowings. There was no further rain except a few cents at Valod. The rabi crops were thus stunted in their growth due to insufficient moisture. The season on the whole was fair though at Surat the insufficiency of rain considerably reduced the yield of the rice crop.
- 1916 :—With the exception of Valod where the total fall of the year was defective the rains at the other two places were much above the average. The monsoon set in in June but the fall being much below average especially at Surat sowings had to be postponed to July when they were completed. The rain in this month too (i.e., July) was again deficient and transplantation of rice was retarded in many places. The deficiency was made good in August when ample rain was received. This rain enabled completion of transplantation and gave an impetus to the development of the crops. In September the rainfall was considerably in excess of the average. It damaged crops in places but it was on the whole useful in providing moisture for the standing crops as also for sowing of rabi crops. October rain being, however, again heavy and damaged the rice crop. Rabi sowings were vigorously pushed on as there was sufficient moisture in the soil left by heavy rains during the preceding months. There was no further rain and none was needed. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory though the deficiency of rains in the beginning and their excess later on marred prospects in places.
- 1917 :—Rain during the year was nearly fifty per cent. in excess of the average. Heavy rain was received in May. The fall in June was sufficient for kharif sowings. In July the fall was below average but being seasonable and well distributed the crops were making good progress. They were further favoured by copious rains in August. The rains were very heavy in September and remarkably so in October with the result that the standing crops were levelled to the ground in many places, the grain was discoloured and the out-turn was reduced. The absence of rain in November and December was rather to be desired than otherwise. This gave relief to the standing crops. The rabi sowings made, did generally well on the strength of the previous moisture and rabi crops yielded fairly well. The season on the whole turned out to be only fairly good as the excess of rain spoiled the situation in many places.
- 1918 :—The total fall of the year was considerably in defect of the average. The monsoon set in during the third week of June but the rains being very much defective kharif sowings were postponed to July, when they were completed under the seasonable fall of the month. The rainfall in August was fairly heavy at Valod where the crops did well. In Bardoli it was only one-third of it with the result that the crops in these two talukas suffered. In September the rainfall amounted to a few crops while it was totally absent subsequently. As might be expected the kharif crops withered away in vast areas and were saved only with the help of irrigation. Similarly rabi sowings were impossible except in places with irrigation facilities. The season on the whole was distinctly poor.
- 1919 :—The year's fall was about the normal except at Bardoli where it was slightly defective. The fall in June was generally inadequate but that in the last week was useful to push on kharif sowings. Under the good rain in July the sowings and transplantation were satisfactorily done. From August onwards the rains were on the whole favourable and both the kharif and rabi crops progressed well without any hitch and yielded well. The season on the whole was excellent.
- 1920 :—Rain during the year was much under the average. The monsoon opened about the middle of June. The rains were fairly adequate at Surat and Bardoli where sowings were commenced in earnest. At Valod, however, the rains were only half the normal and here sowings had to be postponed to July. The rains in this month (July) though below average were on the whole satisfactory and sowings and transplantation were generally completed. The rains in August were just enough for the crops at Bardoli and Valod but fell short of requirements at Surat. In September the rainfall was fairly heavy at Bardoli and benefitted the crops in that taluka but in Surat and Valod Talukas it was very deficient and crops suffered and rabi sowings were retarded. The total absence of rain from the end of September, however, told seriously on the well being of the kharif crops and rabi seedlings were seriously checked in their growth. As might be expected both the *kharif* and *rabi* gave a poor return. Season on the whole was thus poor.
- 1921 :—Total fall of the year was considerably above the average. Rain in June was too meagre to be of any use for general sowings. In July on the other hand it was very heavy and checked sowing and transplantation in places. In August the rainfall was moderate and conditions being generally favourable the young crops fared well generally. In September the rains were double to triple the average and proved injurious in places. The absence of rain in October was beneficial as it gave relief to the standing crops and enabled rabi sowings to be undertaken. The total absence continuing, however, subsequently told seriously on the rabi crops which were reduced in yield consequently. Owing thus to the uneven distribution of the rains the season turned out to be only moderate.
- 1922 :—Rain during the year was slightly above the average. The monsoon broke out in June and gave sufficient rain for kharif sowings though this proved excessive in places. July rain was general and sufficient and sowings and transplantation were completed smoothly. The fall of August was meagre but with the previous moisture available it proved generally sufficient to maintain the crops. Rain in September was more than double the average. It was, however, well spread and the crops thrived well. The break from the last week in September allowed the rabi sowings and the seedlings fared well on the strength of previous moisture. With a few crops in October the monsoon withdrew with the result that the rabi crops lacked moisture in their latter stage of development. The season on the whole was fairly good.

1923 :—The year's fall was only two-thirds of the normal at Surat but slightly below the average at Bardoli and Valod. There was no rain in June. Monsoon opened in July and the rains being copious sowings were completed and transplantation commenced during the month. The rainfall in August was much below the average but was still just enough to maintain the crops. In September the rainfall was only half the usual amount while it totally withdrew from the end of this month (September). As may be expected the Kharif crops suffered owing to deficiency of moisture while rabi sowings were possible only in places with irrigation facilities. The season on the whole was thus moderate for the kharif crops and poor for the rabi crops.

(Signed) HAROLD H. MANN,
Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of Bardoli Taluka and Peta Mahal Valod of the Surat District.

Name of villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.									
	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed area.	Net assessed cropped area.	Fallow.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).	Gross area.
Total of 137	133,401	9,958	75	123,368	1,718	125,086	456	456	16,065	142,068
Percentage	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of villages.	Average of five years from 1919-20 to 1923-24.								
	Crops.								
	Cereals and Pulses.								
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juwari.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	
Total of 137	18,343	1,107	159	18,642	46	593	2	157	
Percentage	13.75	.88	.12	13.57	.03	.44	..	.12	

Number of villages.	Average of five years from 1919-20 to 1923-24—contd.							
	Crops—contd.							
	Other cereals and pulses.	Oil seeds.						
Total.		Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	
Total of 137	12,436	51,486	..	185	8	63	3,012	3,277
Percentage	9.32	38.59	..	.14	.01	.05	2.26	2.46

Number of villages.	Average of five years from 1919-20 to 1923-24—contd.											
	Crops—contd.											
	Condi-ments and spices.	Sugar.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.				Fruit and vegetables including root crops.	Re-marks.
Cane.		Palm trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Tobacco.		Others.	Total.	Fodder.			
Total of 137	18	64	28	40,009	264	..	25	..	25	35,611	2,360	..
Percentage	.01	.05	.02	30.06	.19	..	.02	..	.02	26.69	1.77	..

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to the occupation as per Census of 1921 for Bardoli Taluka.

Agricultural Population.				Non-agricultural Population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and Sub-sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
21,605	762	23,312	45,679	15,613
<i>Valod Peta Mahal.</i> 9,999	349	11,133	21,481	5,136
Total. .. 31,604	1,111	34,445	67,160	20,749

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the Government villages in the Bardoli Taluka (including Peta Mahal Valod), during the year 1924-25.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For Plough.		For breeding.		For Other Purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young stock.		
	Oxen.	He buf- faloes.	Bulls.	Bull- buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buf- faloes.	Cows.	She buf- faloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
138	11,234	18	25	46	908	2	6,370	1904-05 7,439	9,344	7,262	42,648
138	15,800	55	32	54	954	..	6,147	1909-10 8,417	11,606	7,280	52,245
138	17,622	94	50	78	875	13	9,078	1914-15 10,177	13,902	7,827	59,716
138	17,171	89	36	67	1,250	7	8,338	1919-20 10,123	11,701	7,538	57,100
137	18,127	35	39	60	1,508	9	8,288	1924-25 10,854	11,648	8,145	58,708

Number of villages.	Horses and ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of cattle.
				Small.	Large.	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
				13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20
138	248	4,150	15,422	5,235	11	1,438	4,352	....
138	286	4,144	17,514	7,561	1	1,713	5,446	....
138	317	2,677	13,810	7,958	3	1,813	5,601	....
138	306	2,973	17,362	7,656	4	2,041	5,393	....
137	362	4,273	18,232	7,924	34	2,110	6,055	10 7

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of Bardoli Taluka and Peta Mahal Valod, District Surat.

Year.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.					
		Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silken Looms.	Gins.	Spinning wheels.
1901	28	66	92	44	..	5	90
1906	28	71	86	44	..	5	95
1911	24	71	79	43	4	4	91
1916	25	74	76	46	3	3	83
1920	24	80	101	51	..	11	131
1924	23	81	164	54	..	44	962

Year.	Machine powers.								
	Gins.	Rice Hushing Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.	Weaving and Spinning Mills.	Flour Mills.	Oil Presses.	Electric power supplying machine for lighting.
1901	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1906	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
1911	5	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
1916	6	6	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
1920	10	13	1	..	2	..	9	..	..
1924	10	20	3	1	1	..	14	..	..

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli Taluka.

APPENDIX F.

Wells Budkis Tanks and other sources of water supply in the Government Villages of the Bardoli Taluka (including Peta Mahal Valod) of Surat District.

Years.	Number of villages.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Fallen in or disrepair.	Other causes.	
1902-03	188 ..	917	38	1,574	367	241	16	50	16	
1907-08	188 ..	946	35	1,658	360	283	19	79	19	
1912-13	188 ..	971	22	1,772	356	272	21	83	23	
1922-23	187 ..	1,001	10	1,798	355	500	5	102	1	

Years.	Number of villages.	Tanks.								
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle, washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Fallen in or disrepair.	Other causes.	
1902-03	188 ..	..	46	..	7	..	40	2	..
1907-08	188 ..	..	55	..	2	..	37	1	..
1912-13	188 ..	..	55	..	2	..	37	..	..
1922-23	187 ..	..	56	..	2	..	36	1	..

Years.	Number of villages.	Other Resources.								
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle, washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	
1902-03	188 ..	..	1	..	2	..	127	..	1
1907-08	188 ..	..	2	..	..	..	118	..	..
1912-13	188 ..	..	3	..	6	..	117	..	..
1922-23	187 ..	6	..	8	6	10	79	5	..	

Abstract of appendix F, 1922-23.

District.	Details.	Wells Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.
Surat	For Irrigation.						
	Bardoli	798	2	..	52	4	..
	Valod (Peta)	203	8	..	4	2	..
	Total ..	1,001	10	..	56	6	..
	For Drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.						
	Bardoli	1,449	125	..	2	8	6
	Valod (Peta)	349	230	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,798	355	..	2	8	6
	For Cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.						
	Bardoli	468	4	..	34	10	48
	Valod (Peta)	332	1	..	2	..	36
	Total ..	500	5	..	36	10	79
	In disuse.						
Bardoli	85	..	..	..	5	..	
Valod (Peta)	17	1	..	1	..	..
Total ..	102	1	..	1	5	..	
Total ..	3,404	371	..	95	29	85	
Total recorded at the previous Settlement.	2,188	377	..	98	..	122	

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli Taluka.

Statement showing the selling value of lands in the vi lage of Bardoli

Serial No. in Appendix L.	1901-02 to 1910-11.						1911-12	
	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a. p.
3	Amalsadi ..	33 4	192 6 9	3,438 4	17'86	12	72 23	200 0 0
4	Ambheti ..	81 31	353 15 0	16,203 0	45'94	37	90 37	360 11 0
5	Anchell ..	51 35	145 4 0	4,032 0	27'77	7	11 10	51 8 0
6	Babla ..	7 0	30 4 0	584 4	19'31	2	49 20	210 0 0
8	Bardoli ..	181 2	813 14 0	27,003 12	33'17	47	124 20	560 8 0
10	Bhuwasen ..	32 0	117 0 0	2,269 0	19'39	12	36 20	148 0 0
54	Ohitra ..	26 37	118 8 0	1,069 0	13'83	4	44 24	191 12 0
11	Goji ..	174 1	673 7 0	10,156 0	15'07	40	145 23	642 6 0
12	Gosarda ..	74 10	256 4 0	4,786 0	18'55	19	36 0	157 9 0
14	Isanpore ..	24 20	95 6 0	2,964 0	21'09	10	12 5	47 11 0
15	Isroli ..	34 29	149 4 0	2,080 12	13'94	14	67 34	297 5 0
16	Jakharda ..	28 10	107 0 0	2,818 0	26'34	12	21 0	87 0 0
62	Kharad ..	37 18	175 8 0	1,547 0	8'81	5	52 22	193 4 0
64	Kuwadia ..	12 36	44 0 0	695 0	15'79	3	26 13	102 4 0
19	Lakhanpore ..	13 26	73 6 0	2,423 0	33'19	10	5 35	32 12 0
20	Malekpore ..	61 10	251 6 0	5,051 0	20'5	21	94 30	418 9 0
21	Mota ..	412 0	1,701 0 0	36,958 0	21'72	82	846 35	3,708 0 0
23	Ninat ..	22 12	88 8 0	1,910 0	21'58	12	67 30	316 14 0
22	Nijar ..	29 2	165 13 0	4,153 0	25'01	14	40 3	216 12 0
24	Nogama ..	16 25	70 9 0	1,365 4	19'50	5	62 38	236 11 0
26	Panda ..	72 24	320 12 0	3,560 5	26'68	29	66 10	349 13 0
30	Patharadia ..	54 7	233 4 0	5,449 4	23'36	24	52 29	230 13 0
81	Patti ..	80 5	291 6 0	4,920 0	16'90	8	40 3	185 15 0
28	Pardi Patta ..	24 19	168 1 0	5,790 0	35'52	10	12 38	65 14 0
29	Pardi Wagha ..	26 36	114 2 0	2,140 0	18'77	8	34 10	156 2 0
32	Pera ..	124 20	556 7 0	20,012 4	35'90	31	115 38	50 3 7
33	Puni ..	83 26	421 12 0	10,595 0	25'12	29	12 5	507 4 0
64	Rajpura Lumbha ..	....	....	....	....	..	0 34	5 0 0
35	Rayam ..	42 26	326 0 0	5,487 0	16'90	13	37 8	250 3 0
40	Sarbhon ..	196 12	915 3 0	27,008 0	29'51	41	113 3	507 13 0
38	Sankari ..	16 8	83 0 0	1,876 0	22'59	2	0 25	5 14 0
37	Shahpore Sarbhon ..	81 37	268 14 0	3,007 0	11'18	9	8 8	38 7 0
42	Siyod ..	89 20	357 11 6	14,222 12	39'75	26	128 19	599 15 1
43	Supa ..	80 4	585 5 0	9,423 12	16'10	50	65 30	446 8 0
44	Tajpur bujrag ..	155 28	589 11 0	5,947 8	10'07	17	62 14	243 4 0
45	Tarbhon ..	60 36	237 2 0	3,157 0	34'41	15	72 0	306 9 0
46	Tighara Sarbhon ..	25 10	122 8 0	2,904 0	23'70	8	26 10	107 0 0
47	Vadoli ..	52 32	245 4 0	7,070 0	28'59	28	62 0	264 8 0
48	Vaghech Sarbhon ..	24 23	104 3 0	2,624 4	25'23	6	31 34	132 9 0
50	Varad ..	91 14	460 4 3	23,195 12	48'32	48	7 30	36 13 0
Total of Group No. I		2,738 24	12,051 5 0	2,92,515 1	....	771	2,950 12	13,138 13 0
Average per acre.		....	....	....	24'27	..	....	....
<i>Group II.</i>								
1	Afwa ..	20 35	98 14 0	2,156 4	31'79	8	14 21	49 8 0
2	Akoti ..	8 2	34 0 0	2,184 0	64'28	2	8 0	34 1 0
7	Bamni ..	4 18	25 2 0	1,636 8	65'32	8	13 12	63 14 0
52	Bamroli ..	117 7	448 3 0	6,622 0	14'77	25	70 4	306 0 0
53	Bhamaiya ..	13 4	56 12 0	2,316 0	40'81	4	58 5	234 15 0
9	Bharampore ..	42 27	190 12 0	3,765 0	19'86	14	38 28	126 14 0

G.

Taluka and Peta Mahal Valod of the Surat Collectorate.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		
8,765 0	33·71	20	152 29	344 8 0	28,903 0	44·84	38
30,337 0	79·71	42	100 14	401 7 0	51,506 0	128·40	48
2,383 4	40·27	5	47 35	222 8 0	13,019 12	58·54	9
4,956 0	23·60	7	3 10	11 8 0	748 0	65·04	4
23,181 4	39·98	42	255 8	1,277 13 6	1,15,107 6	90·07	84
5,683 4	38·40	15	1 35	10 12 0	1,081 0	98·27	3
7,359 0	38·37	9	76 24	396 4 0	21,899 0	55·27	17
15,716 0	24·48	46	130 5	469 0 0	24,733 4	52·61	25
12,846 4	81·82	15	36 10	150 8 0	11,772 8	78·08	13
2,005 0	54·63	6	61 27	305 0 0	24,027 0	78·77	16
8,797 8	29·59	16	104 13	475 13 0	33,253 0	69·89	18
4,558 0	52·39	11	17 0	72 0 0	6,688 4	91·47	9
5,160 0	28·18	9	43 35	168 14 0	6,266 0	37·14	14
4,307 4	42·12	9	11 16	43 10 0	3,545 3	81·50	4
2,973 0	90·73	5	32 20	154 13 0	24,750 0	159·67	15
18,927 0	45·27	33	66 2	287 10 0	22,470 0	78·13	29
1,55,975 0	42·06	143	485 5	2,138 0 0	1,77,192 0	82·87	108
10,188 0	32·15	18	16 21	63 11 0	3,649 0	57·29	3
11,905 0	54·96	28	30 3	166 15 0	11,440 4	68·50	19
21,712 0	91·70	11	14 9	60 11 0	6,320 0	105·33	8
17,992 0	91·43	19	52 7	304 9 0	21,475 14	70·41	26
12,738 4	53·13	16	64 34	282 15 0	22,131 0	73·20	12
5,160 0	27·75	5	21 9	95 15 0	8,205 0	85·46	4
4,772 0	73·41	11	22 27	125 1 7	18,696 4	149·52	11
9,006 0	57·73	9	6 5	27 1 0	2,701 0	100·00	2
39,898 8	78·86	44	88 26	351 6 0	31,254 5	89·04	33
20,324 0	51·89	38	65 10	338 12 0	25,027 0	73·82	22
100 0	20·00	1	0 34	5 0 0	200 0	40·00	1
12,390 0	49·52	18	20 39	116 14 0	8,225 0	70·30	5
17,822 12	85·12	39	168 16	329 0 0	70,543 8	85·08	69
340 0	57·87	1	4 26	20 12 0	500 0	24·09	2
1,038 8	27·02	4	38 37	152 14 0	8,391 0	54·84	9
36,205 0	70·99	26	46 1	198 5 0	19,677 0	99·38	19
12,854 12	23·79	41	83 35	545 6 0	32,318 6	59·29	41
2,122 4	8·72	10	103 2	368 11 0	15,564 0	42·24	17
11,519 0	37·33	33	35 14	160 9 0	11,329 8	70·56	16
7,723 0	72·07	11	20 10	78 0 0	6,573 0	84·25	7
12,422 8	46·96	20	61 10	281 0 0	31,513 4	111·92	26
5,773 0	43·73	5	7 24	35 8 0	3,300 0	94·28	2
3,676 12	96·73	13	29 8	143 12 0	42,485 4	295·53	24
4,31,231 0	..	958	2,598 15	12,183 4 0	9,58,179 3	..	617
..	32·06	..	..	..	..	78·60	..
1,958 0	39·57	3	32 22	141 1 0	9,200 0	65·26	6
3,664 0	107·76	3	2 34	9 1 0	1,400 0	154·48	1
9,406 0	148·96	16	10 30	54 5 0	11,659 0	214·66	7
11,579 0	37·83	13	45 33	273 7 0	15,393 8	56·34	20
16,283 0	69·09	23	47 7	182 13 0	19,902 0	103·75	17
8,079 0	62·62	10	24 20	97 1 0	14,636 8	150·71	7

Serial No. in Appendix L.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12		
	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a. P.
53	Bhatlav Moti ..	105 30	370 14 0	12,707 4	34.26	27	127 15	451 1 0
55	Moti Falod ..	6 29	27 10 0	1,094 0	61.82	4	52 16	205 8 0
13	Gotasa ..	88 8	342 3 0	4,981 0	14.55	14	42 34	181 12 0
56	Haripura ..	9 11	40 15 0	3,212 0	78.84	11	0 22	3 8 0
57	Kalvad ..	6 7	63 6 0	2,076 0	31.61	3	....	....
59	Kanal ..	52 2	218 4 0	4,414 0	20.23	12	55 86	212 14 0
17	Kantali ..	27 19	114 10 0	3,091 0	26.96	8	21 11	86 9 0
60	Karachka ..	52 21	176 8 0	2,998 0	16.98	11	309 19	1,002 8 0
61	Khalj ..	22 20	70 11 0	898 0	12.64	2	28 35	106 11 0
18	Khoj ..	4 31	21 4 0	691 8	32.52	4	8 8	38 8 0
63	Kikvad ..	196 20	650 15 0	9,457 8	14.52	43	195 2	642 8 0
07	Mangrolia ..	139 17	429 3 9	18,004 4	49.36	31	189 26	579 0 0
25	Falsod ..	15 19	62 4 4	2,472 0	39.69	4	31 4	163 11 0
27	Pardi Kadod ..	25 28	106 10 0	4,594 0	48.08	13	28 2	119 13 0
71	Piparia ..	30 0	98 7 0	1,075 0	10.26	5	46 13	175 12 0
36	Buwa ..	20 14	91 7 4	3,517 0	38.45	7	4 30	18 12 0
39	Samthan ..	34 7	144 8 0	5,057 7	34.99	15	29 6	144 13 0
41	Sarethi ..	3 12	15 8 0	199 0	12.88	1	17 26	70 9 0
70	Tajpore Khurad ..	7 13	29 0 0	437 0	15.06	2	56 0	220 8 0
71	Tajpur Valod ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
72	Timberwa ..	103 35	356 13 0	9,781 4	27.40	27	129 9	406 11 0
73	Uchharel ..	10 25	34 8 0	1,059 0	30.69	5	30 7	120 1 0
74	Uttara ..	233 21	617 10 0	7,882 0	12.68	19	350 12	912 2 0
75	Vadhawa ..	190 21	642 7 0	9,993 12	14.05	49	140 7	475 11 0
76	Vaghecha-Kadod ..	57 28	243 8 0	6,748 4	27.71	21	59 12	222 1 0
44	Vankaner ..	151 10	602 1 0	27,677 0	45.97	48	158 22	671 12 0
	Total of Group No. II.	1,805 21	6,424 14 6	16,304 15	....	447	2,310 4	8,109 11 0
	Average per acre.	....	....	....	25.87	..	....	....
	<i>Group III.</i>							
77	Allu ..	18 34	69 0 0	4,233 4	65.96	15	12 34	55 1 0
78	Balda ..	213 18	661 11 0	10,879 4	16.14	46	201 19	683 8 0
81	Bhesundla ..	100 7	312 11 0	4,633 0	14.82	27	170 24	519 14 0
84	Bhatlav Nani ..	19 14	65 6 0	1,499 0	23.06	10	75 25	258 1 0
90	Hindolla ..	80 25	226 4 0	3,565 0	15.77	12	90 20	276 7 0
92	Junwani ..	21 30	51 13 0	925 0	17.68	5	19 16	550 11 0
65	Madhi ..	258 34	805 3 0	15,045 0	18.68	50	288 2	960 7 0
66	Manekpore ..	92 20	257 8 0	6,141 2	23.84	23	364 17	1,054 10 0
94	Masad ..	125 32	272 12 0	8,271 0	30.21	30	121 0	350 11 0
95	Miyawadi ..	125 35	320 12 0	15,300 0	47.88	23	154 33	409 10 0
96	Nagla ..	14 31	48 0 0	1,125 8	23.44	4	16 10	58 11 0
98	Naaura ..	71 10	234 13 0	4,932 4	21.90	16	91 20	261 0 0
99	Orgam ..	43 27	130 0 0	5,489 0	42.22	12	22 19	63 4 0
100	Pardi Valod ..	18 20	54 2 0	3,760 0	69.23	5	25 33	93 3 0
102	Rajwad ..	499 15	1,348 12 0	20,299 4	15.05	62	231 38	375 12 0
103	Sejwad ..	237 21	732 8 0	22,449 0	30.03	52	148 30	421 16 0
107	Singod ..	1 16	4 0 0	184 0	40.00	4	13 32	55 3 0
69	Surali ..	104 21	1,116 0 0	19,663 8	17.58	87	680 5	2,010 10 0
111	Uwa ..	331 16	995 11 0	24,366 0	24.93	49	468 29	1,484 12 0
112	Vadlwania ..	65 39	172 1 0	2,992 0	17.88	11	90 8	263 4 0
	Total of Group No. III.	2,745 25	7,878 14 6	1,75,462 2	....	645	3,278 4	9,962 10 0
	Average per acre.	....	....	....	22.27	..	....	....

G—continued.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a.		
21,137 2	46.86	33	169 25	599 11 0	53,208 10	88.60	46
11,297 0	55.10	19	96 15	141 9 0	16,218 0	107.45	14
4,263 0	23.43	10	78 34	320 8 0	19,753 4	61.63	14
110 0	31.42	1	3 5	13 5 0	2,639 0	198.16	7
....	....	....	1 8	12 10 0	475 0	37.62	1
7,717 0	36.25	13	50 22	204 10 0	11,894 0	58.12	27
6,146 5	71.04	10	20 14	94 4 0	11,859 0	157.65	12
39,585 8	37.25	45	127 16	441 14 0	28,848 0	53.96	26
3,199 0	29.92	2	39 11	141 5 0	8,041 4	56.92	4
8,437 0	89.20	11	9 33	49 6 0	8,072 0	163.48	5
14,136 4	22.01	44	369 22	1,174 14 0	51,466 12	43.80	65
34,552 8	59.67	38	95 35	291 6 0	35,921 13	123.29	26
9,021 0	55.11	5	25 32	111 15 0	15,578 0	189.89	7
8,048 0	67.04	12	50 2	171 15 0	33,449 12	194.54	23
8,507 4	48.83	9	39 4	162 0 0	11,054 0	68.23	6
1,400 0	74.66	3	6 33	29 7 0	7,765 0	263.78	4
7,590 7	52.34	9	8 15	65 1 0	5,290 0	81.38	6
4,854 0	63.79	6	30 36	134 6 0	18,000 0	133.95	4
4,330 0	19.59	6	23 12	77 11 0	4,768 0	61.30	3
....	....	....	4 26	15 0 0	1,600 0	100.00	2
23,071 0	56.68	24	70 39	233 3 0	17,619 12	75.60	8
8,284 8	68.00	16	14 37	65 2 0	6,482 4	99.69	10
21,772 0	23.87	29	294 38	861 11 0	34,282 12	39.78	30
9,292 8	19.53	35	208 10	697 4 0	21,716 8	31.14	75
11,346 12	51.09	21	72 19	267 10 0	22,824 0	84.34	38
62,193 0	92.14	63	89 19	355 0 0	63,597 14	179.14	48
3,16,509 9	...	532	2,126 33	8,091 7 0	7,61,154 9	....	549
....	39.02	....	....	....	....	94.07	....
4,765 4	85.00	19	14 21	50 7 0	3,995 4	178.16	14
10,482 10	16.55	54	319 22	1,107 2 0	42,487 5	38.38	104
12,389 4	24.79	44	137 38	464 18 0	20,300 12	43.67	54
12,098 0	46.38	28	95 00	315 15 0	15,802 0	50.00	37
12,295 0	44.47	18	23 9	55 11 0	4,708 0	84.03	8
2,667 0	47.33	8	27 16	78 0 0	5,797 0	76.27	5
39,686 8	41.19	115	360 5	1,197 1 0	87,985 0	73.50	122
35,247 8	33.44	94	223 36	703 5 0	62,867 8	88.77	56
14,534 12	41.40	41	285 16	821 1 0	82,950 12	101.03	61
17,839 0	43.59	21	110 12	388 4 0	21,067 0	62.68	21
3,635 0	45.00	8	14 15	53 6 0	4,866 4	91.81	4
10,348 6	39.64	21	82 5	230 4 0	14,905 8	64.80	11
4,441 0	70.21	8	22 27	63 14 0	10,860 0	170.01	10
9,097 0	97.81	12	37 35	119 9 0	21,744 12	183.39	18
16,323 0	24.14	48	370 14	1,174 15 0	65,838 4	56.04	42
23,699 0	68.00	31	72 5	261 6 0	35,045 0	139.41	30
5,990 0	103.90	5	15 5	88 3 0	9,289 0	174.34	11
64,982 4	32.30	242	424 11	1,180 11 0	89,977 4	75.34	124
65,626 4	44.20	90	254 0	807 7 0	48,326 8	59.85	68
9,652 4	36.69	13	141 24	386 14 0	28,061 0	71.01	21
3,80,269 0	....	910	3,036 35	9,433 4 0	6,78,663 1	....	824
....	38.17	....	....	....	....	71.94	....

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a. p.
136	<i>Group IV.</i> Vanskul ..	812 2	496 3 0	8,159 0	16'44	31	407 14	969 1 0
	Total of Taluka ..	7,501 32	26,851 5 0	6,39,208 2	23'80	1,704	8,945 34	32,180 3 0
	<i>Valod Mahal Group III.</i>							
79	Beldha ..	84 21	361 15 0	8,365 0	31'93	34	39 4	121 9 0
83	Butwada ..	161 5	553 11 0	17,297 0	31'23	25	129 9	437 7 0
86	Delwada ..	13 5	65 13 0	3,096 0	53'71	10	8 3	38 0 0
91	Inma ..	45 26	143 3 0	3,308 8	23'85	12	10 0	31 0 0
58	Kamalchhod ..	420 26	1,287 15 0	43,667 10	33'95	109	114 11	402 6 9
93	Khambhla ..	128 62	590 0 0	7,568 0	19'45	24	203 7	609 11 0
97	Nansad ..	100 12	282 8 0	5,034 0	17'81	13	53 16	199 5 0
101	Pavran ..	56 26	202 4 0	6,579 0	32'52	11	41 25	146 1 0
104	Shahpor Valod ..	4 3	15 12 0	395 0	25'01	1	19 23	84 0 0
106	Siker ..	54 4	164 4 0	4,996 0	30'41	10	73 4	238 3 0
105	Syadla ..	106 11	323 5 0	7,424 0	92'96	45	15 38	59 11 0
108	Tighra Valod ..	13 15	44 3 0	1,543 0	35'62	3	16 39	62 3 0
109	Titwa ..	219 0	696 0 0	12,100 0	17'51	76	125 33	412 13 0
110	Tokarwa ..	216 11	583 0 0	5,613 0	9'74	43	68 4	422 2 0
111	Valod Kasbo ..	339 0	793 7 0	14,082 4	17'74	61	292 28	695 15 0
	Total of Group No. III. ..	1,962 27	5,810 10 0	1,41,928 6	....	477	1,216 4	3,954 0 0
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	24'41	..	....	....
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>							
114	Adyanpore ..	28 16	71 8 0	2,163 12	30'26	7	36 26	117 1 0
115	Agasla ..	5 28	14 0 0	555 0	39'64	2	2 5	5 0 9
116	Aighadh ..	79 5	176 3 0	2,414 0	13'70	13	74 9	184 6 0
117	Ambach ..	64 31	176 2 0	2,613 0	14'83	12	97 32	221 7 0
118	Bahoj ..	50 36	113 6 0	1,093 0	9'04	7	34 0	71 0 0
119	Bedkuwa ..	274 13	711 0 0	5,238 4	7'47	49	180 7	441 4 0
120	Bhimpore ..	54 5	72 4 0	2,023 0	28'09	12	50 34	67 15 0
82	Buhari ..	2 31	7 3 0	210 0	29'21	4	1 21	4 0 0
84	Dadaria ..	107 26	288 2 0	4,005 4	14'59	23	26 33	69 12 0
85	Degama ..	504 2	2,090 3 0	43,586 8	20'85	75	368 20	833 6 0
121	Dhamodla ..	323 36	823 0 0	10,712 4	13'01	77	243 11	664 12 0
122	Dumkhol ..	231 17	436 4 0	6,516 0	15'60	36	65 18	112 14 0
87	Godha ..	1 11	3 8 0	37 8	10'71	1	24 27	67 11 0
88	Golan ..	136 20	410 6 0	12,018 12	29'26	29	97 0	454 13 0
89	Hathuka ..	48 33	102 0 0	3,436 0	33'68	8	61 31	128 12 0
123	Jamanla ..	83 9	214 12 0	3,078 0	24'80	14	....	....
124	Kalamkuwa ..	304 26	744 12 0	9,593 9	12'88	79	224 11	532 3 0
125	Kanjod ..	67 4	158 12 0	3,522 0	22'13	16	130 6	292 15 0
126	Kasvav ..	151 6	324 13 0	5,757 8	15'80	38	102 9	227 0 0
127	Kiher ..	165 13	366 8 0	3,495 4	9'56	36	167 3	399 7 0
128	Kosambia ..	32 21	74 8 0	1,246 0	16'72	10	53 35	130 0 0
129	Kumbha ..	106 2	218 10 0	2,693 0	12'22	16	56 32	144 7 0
130	Mordevi ..	125 25	305 12 0	2,770 0	9'06	22	129 31	248 0 0
132	Nalotha ..	139 17	285 6 0	3,923 8	13'07	29	96 38	201 9 0
131	Nalon ..	18 11	25 4 0	633 0	25'00	4	14 14	24 7 0
133	Pelad Buhari ..	11 8	27 3 0	771 8	28'37	13	5 22	22 15 0
134	Ranveri ..	161 1	369 11 0	5,139 0	13'90	32	176 15	398 7 0
136	Vedchhi ..	45 27	111 6 0	610 0	5'47	9	60 31	146 14 0
137	Virpore ..	187 19	317 4 0	3,503 0	11'02	14	26 28	72 10 0
	Total of Group No. IV ..	3,519 26	9,089 10 0	1,43,057 9	....	687	2,609 29	6,264 15 9
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	15'82	..	....	....
	Total of Valod Mahal	5,482 23	14,850 4 0	1,84,885 15	19'19	1,164	3,325 33	10,219 6 0

G—concluded.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. [a.		
18,602 12	19'19	104	251 0	606 10 0	18,868 0	32'73	162
1,13,012 5	36'32	2,404	8,012 3	30,314 9 0	24,18,064 13	70'76	2,292
3,027 0	24'00	22	194 32	602 9 0	26,007 12	44'15	80
10,927 0	45'55	27	66 20	221 16 0	13,557 12	61'08	20
2,772 0	72'95	4	18 10	75 13 0	10,513 0	138'67	10
230 0	7'41	3	67 5	208 14 0	7,700 12	36'88	21
22,821 0	56'71	28	92 11	320 8 0	88,857 12	121'24	85
21,910 0	35'68	27	338 19	579 12 0	34,241 8	59'62	27
3,651 0	18'31	11	114 23	405 11 0	17,255 3	42'58	22
11,831 0	81'55	10	28 20	88 12 0	13,978 0	157'49	8
5,302 0	61'92	5	19 15	72 10 0	5,799 0	79'84	4
16,174 0	65'07	16	1 88	7 5 0	767 0	104'89	2
4,435 8	74'31	9	31 0	97 6 0	12,679 0	180'20	15
3,366 0	58'95	6	11 24	46 0 0	2,981 0	69'71	5
18,226 0	44'45	68	87 18	294 2 0	23,846 8	81'07	64
45,653 4	103'47	32	105 21	555 14 0	15,890 0	28'58	20
22,480 0	32'22	57	562 19	1,327 15 0	71,799 2	54'0	94
2,00,555 12	....	325	1,734 33	4,905 2 0	2,90,838 5	....	427
....	50'72	....	....	....	....	60'41	....
2,104 0	18'34	12	48 29	129 4 0	5,098 0	39'44	16
200 0	40'0	1	6 34	19 11 0	845 0	42'92	3
5,061 8	34'44	22	98 20	221 2 0	12,245 8	55'37	33
6,876 0	31'05	31	126 0	326 8 0	15,254 0	46'11	38
512 0	7'21	5	8 36	21 0 0	483 0	20'51	2
6,453 12	14'62	37	244 5	599 7 0	10,898 0	18'18	45
1,629 0	22'50	8	69 32	92 9 0	6,124 0	66'16	16
114 0	28'50	3	9 22	26 10 0	3,062 8	115'02	9
1,606 12	23'08	9	167 14	453 2 0	18,091 12	39'92	34
44,156 0	52'98	79	239 4	451 3 0	48,145 4	98'02	61
16,148 4	24'08	82	461 21	1,262 2 0	87,691 0	28'98	104
2,520 0	22'30	14	76 29	147 10 0	6,460 4	43'76	21
3,567 0	51'77	13	17 20	42 12 0	2,523 0	59'01	5
19,089 4	41'95	43	144 34	327 15 0	25,878 4	77'37	36
3,403 12	26'90	15	37 38	76 4 0	7,135 8	93'58	17
....	....	....	60 11	152 14 0	9,478 0	61'99	10
10,834 4	20'85	45	185 32	407 6 0	16,591 0	40'72	57
6,020 0	20'55	15	44 9	93 13 0	4,976 0	53'04	10
4,603 8	20'28	30	88 11	181 7 0	6,349 8	35'00	40
4,692 4	11'74	37	328 16	371 7 0	24,180 8	65'04	75
2,962 6	15'86	18	98 13	211 0 0	9,228 0	43'73	15
3,232 4	15'45	23	66 27	134 3 0	4,753 4	35'42	13
4,245 0	17'11	20	155 32	378 0 0	15,090 0	39'92	34
4,117 6	20'11	30	113 26	248 1 0	10,295 8	41'07	35
898 0	36'66	4	1 6	2 8 0	125 0	50'00	1
1,364 8	59'40	11	14 0	43 4 0	1,920 4	44'36	12
9,794 0	24'58	55	201 3	437 6 0	18,298 2	41'82	55
4,925 0	28'13	22	154 12	364 1 0	21,980 0	60'31	41
2,244 0	30'89	9	41 27	113 5 0	5,508 8	48'59	13
1,72,122 6	....	688	3,297 10	7,375 15 0	3,47,128 10	....	851
....	27'43	....	....	....	....	47'07	....
3,72,678 2	36'46	1,013	5,032 3	12,281 1	6,43,461 15	52'39	1,278

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

Statement showing the selling value of lands in the village of Bardoli

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of villages.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s.			A. g.	Rs. s. p.
3	Amalsadi ..	1 21	18 0 0	247 0	19'00	3	2 34	24 8 0
4	Ambheti ..	17 1	206 12 0	4,391 12	23'63	30	7 1	81 8 0
5	Ancheli ..	4 0	49 8 0	306 0	6'12	3	3 0	42 4 0
6	Babla ..	0 35	11 0 0	108 0	9'81	2	4 0	42 0 0
8	Bardoli ..	15 20	102 0 0	2,922 4	18'08	13	21 1	220 12 0
10	Bhuwasan ..	2 5	9 4 0	253 0	27'44	5	3 0	29 0 0
55	Chhitra ..	2 32	27 2 0	233 0	8'62	4	7 18	74 4 0
11	Goji ..	13 24	157 9 0	3,333 8	21'10	23	26 28	318 8 0
12	Gosarda ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
14	Isanpore ..	5 3	61 0 0	1,444 0	23'67	5	0 9	2 8 0
15	Isroli ..	3 12	34 8 0	1,220 0	34'86	3	3 7	30 0 0
16	Jakharda ..	1 0	11 0 0	94 0	8'54	2	0 35	8 0 0
62	Kharad ..	1 16	13 0 0	95 0	7'30	3	2 36	26 4 0
64	Kuwadia ..	1 4	9 0 0	100 0	11'11	1	....	....
19	Lakhanpore ..	4 12	45 0 0	923 0	20'51	8	1 37	22 0 0
20	Malekpore ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
21	Mota ..	10 0	116 0 0	1,766 0	15'22	15	17 0	198 0 0
23	Ninat ..	2 14	22 0 0	302 0	13'73	5	5 5	47 6 0
22	Nijar ..	14 12	167 0 0	2,293 0	13'73	12	6 9	66 11 0
24	Nogama ..	1 5	14 0 0	240 0	17'14	2	2 23	32 0 0
26	Panda ..	17 2	199 0 0	1,953 2	9'61	12	16 8	178 4 0
30	Patharadia ..	2 19	24 0 0	506 0	21'08	3	....	....
31	Patti ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
28	Pardi Pata ..	6 1	44 7 0	3,787 12	66'09	8	3 22	45 5 0
29	Pardi Vagha ..	5 32	91 4 0	720 0	7'89	5	3 7	43 2 0
37	Pera ..	8 34	97 3 0	1,600 4	16'32	11	3 25	45 4 0
38	Puni ..	7 17	102 0 0	2,025 0	19'85	10	13 25	189 8 0
34	Rajpura Lumbhal ..	12 34	136 1 0	1,600 12	11'76	14	10 5	109 6 0
35	Rayam ..	8 37	99 7 0	1,393 0	14'00	7	11 17	130 6 0
40	Sarbhon ..	24 12	304 7 0	6,218 4	20'40	55	25 27	284 11 0
38	Sankari ..	0 37	10 8 0	199 0	18'95	2	3 30	41 13 0
37	Sahpore Sarbhon ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
42	Siyod ..	6 7	39 14 0	1,494 4	16'60	8	7 26	80 23 0
43	Supa ..	14 22	173 5 0	1,663 0	9'71	24	14 30	150 0 0
44	Tajpur bujrag ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
45	Tarbhon ..	4 12	56 3 0	716 0	12'78	7	10 20	131 0 0
46	Tighra Sarbhon ..	4 35	55 12 0	939 4	16'84	5	2 30	39 0 0
47	Vadoli ..	6 32	78 2 0	1,582 12	20'25	19	9 37	106 4 0
48	Vaghech Sarbhon ..	4 9	41 2 0	558 0	13'61	4	0 23	6 0 0
50	Marad ..	21 39	236 9 0	10,199 12	43'21	21	5 5	53 5 0
	Total of Group No. I.	261 37	2,968 4 0	58,147 10	....	354	261 24	2,909 3 0
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	19'56	..	....	....
1	Afwa ..	....	....	....	....	..	41 16	163 12
2	Akoti ..	7 20	79 13	2,043 0	25'59	8	12 0	162 14
7	Bamni ..	2 2	20 0	2,021 8	101'07	9	2 36	29 0
51	Bamroll ..	12 34	93 4	2,671 0	28'84	7	3 25	40 4

G¹.

Tahuka and Peta Valod of the Surat Collectorate.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		
284 4	11-61	4	1 18	12 0 0	399 0	33-25	2
4,696 0	57-97	19	19 10	226 5 0	15,656 0	69-27	37
634 12	15-12	3	2 20	23 0 0	430 8	15-39	3
1,908 0	45-42	8	5 10	27 4 0	1,486 0	54-64	5
7,155 0	32-41	15	30 11	326 2 0	26,111 14	80-09	78
217 0	7-43	3	5 20	42 0 0	1,240 0	29-52	4
1,386 8	18-49	6	3 7	35 4 0	1,239 0	36-56	5
4,223 0	13-28	18	5 6	48 10 0	1,843 0	37-61	6
500 0	31-25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 0	19-60	1	29 20	313 14 0	25,704 0	81-86	11
419 0	13-96	4	1 28	46 0 0	600 0	37-50	1
115 0	14-37	1	0 20	5 0 0	118 0	23-60	1
250 0	9-61	2	8 23	78 4 0	1,710 4	21-86	10
.....	.....	.....	1 14	12 0 0	280 4	21-67	2
995 8	43-86	2	12 18	135 6 0	16,199 0	119-67	14
.....
6,650 0	33-58	17	22 0	244 0 0	12,567 0	51-50	30
1,195 4	25-43	8	0 23	5 0 0	591 0	118-21	1
2,398 4	35-71	14	8 4	105 10 0	4,216 0	39-92	10
2,125 0	66-40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,175 0	29-07	12	19 11	211 8 0	11,768 12	55-04	11
.....	.....	.....	0 14	3 8 0	800 0	98-71	1
.....
1,993 0	44-29	6	4 8	40 9 0	1,399 0	34-55	4
693 0	16-11	3	1 23	22 2 0	1,133 0	51-50	3
1,524 0	33-86	9	1 23	21 0 0	1,181 0	56-23	6
8,349 0	44-16	18	4 20	56 12 0	3,965 0	69-67	5
2,322 4	21-30	10	6 24	70 12 0	1,898 4	26-73	8
6,569 0	50-53	10	9 39	174 11 0	13,217 0	75-52	11
6,599 0	31-71	3	36 7	492 7 0	32,876 8	68-20	49
2,566 0	61-35	7	5 8	59 8 0	4,290 0	72-26	7
.....
3,433 4	42-38	8	3 5	44 0 0	3,290 4	74-77	9
5,916 1	26-10	23	21 34	141 14 0	5,128 12	36-14	18
.....
4,184 4	31-93	18	2 29	39 8 0	2,816 0	71-30	6
845 0	25-60	3	3 5	34 8 0	2,072 0	60-05	4
5,700 0	53-64	32	7 33	89 11 0	9,141 4	101-56	20
200 0	33-33	1	0 9	2 0 0	268 0	134-00	2
2,346 0	44-26	7	3 33	41 10 0	5,698 0	135-66	7
93,581 13	.....	298	289 26	3,202 11 0	2,30,672 10	.....	306
.....	32-17	.....	.....	.....	.....	72-01	.....
5,525 4	32-74	11	25 1	147 14	7,330 0	49-86	9
5,552 0	33-22	5	8 27	93 15	7,977 0	84-91	5
3,774 2	129-03	10	1 39	19 10	740 0	37-73	9
519 0	12-89	6	19 21	139 9	4,224 0	30-27	18

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.				1911-12		
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a.
52	Bhamalya ..	2 8	21 12	2,098 0	96.46	2	11 17	108 0
9	Bharampore ..	6 34	64 6	1,224 11	19.12	8	7 26	71 12
53	Bhatlav Moti ..	5 9	36 7	1,214 13	33.33	10	7 37	61 2
55	Falod Moti ..	1 1	9 0	32 0	3.55	1	10 22	98 5
13	Cotasa ..	13 34	127 14	2,310 0	18.06	8	12 34	89 3
56	Haripura ..	94 2	858 2	20,096 12	23.42	75	53 0	402 4
57	Kalsad ..	28 9	114 12	2,656 0	23.13	7	7 38	33 11
59	Kanal ..	12 11	92 12	1,164 4	12.44	11	6 3	52 9
17	Kantali ..	36 35	357 2	4,134 4	11.57	19	23 24	222 3
60	Karachka ..	2 16	22 12	160 0	7.04	2	26 2	228 6
61	Khall ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
18	Khoj ..	2 8	21 8	188 0	8.51	3	6 16	60 3
63	Kikwad ..	5 21	45 1	969 8	21.51	11	8 19	73 8
67	Mangrolia ..	3 23	30 8	1,196 0	39.23	4	7 0	64 2
25	Palsod ..	11 39	82 1	1,930 0	23.53	6	7 11	65 12
27	Pardi Kadod ..	25 20	262 2	7,380 0	28.15	21	10 30	107 9
68	Piparia ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
36	Buwa ..	13 18	148 13	2,456 4	16.48	16	3 3	30 11
39	Samthan ..	54 10	563 10	9,587 4	17.01	31	86 24	901 16
41	Sarethi ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
70	Tajpur Khurad ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
71	Tajpore Valod ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
72	Timberwa ..	1 14	12 3	880 0	70.58	9	13 1	100 4
73	Uoharel ..	12 11	112 14	1,952 0	17.29	7	7 9	64 10
74	Uttara ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
75	Vadhawa ..	10 27	94 15	909 4	9.57	8	10 9	88 6
76	Vagecha Kadod ..	22 2	197 8	2,220 0	11.16	9	25 27	237 9
49	Vaukaner ..	24 0	180 7	8,491 4	47.17	21	34 20	281 5
Total of Group No. II.		412 8	9,550 2	79,849 11	....	311	447 21	3,844 9
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	8.36	..	....	....
<i>Group III.</i>								
77	Allu ..	10 12	60 4	2,206 0	36.62	10	25 38	168 6
78	Balda ..	9 39	78 0	499 12	6.83	5	25 4	123 8
81	Bhensuda ..	6 26	42 0	280 0	6.81	6	6 2	37 0
80	Bhatlavnanl ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
90	Hindolla ..	1 25	10 0	201 0	20.10	1	0 11	1 0
92	Junwani ..	2 9	16 8	253 0	15.65	2	7 3	51 0
65	Madhi ..	16 39	102 13	1,530 0	14.88	12	20 37	138 12
66	Manekpore ..	14 13	112 12	2,647 4	23.48	11	36 6	225 8
94	Masad ..	17 31	125 4	2,089 4	16.68	9	18 22	131 5
95	Miyawadi ..	....	....	....	....	..	9 19	65 0
96	Nagla ..	0 18	3 0	66 0	22.00	1	1 36	13 10
98	Nasura ..	6 8	48 0	568 4	11.63	4	2 34	22 0
99	Orgam ..	2 5	18 1	598 0	32.22	2	2 3	13 4
100	Pardi Valod ..	1 15	9 0	260 0	28.88	2	0 38	6 8
102	Rajwad ..	19 24	139 4	1,216 14	8.74	17	15 32	117 9
103	Sejwad ..	32 7	196 2	5,018 0	25.60	38	11 15	63 3

G¹—continued.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
3,901 8	36·12	13	55 4	218 7	16,771 0	72·34	19
2,085 0	29·36	5	1 17	14 4	999 0	71·35	3
2,905 0	47·62	11	18 83	142 6	11,593 0	81·42	22
2,199 0	22·36	12	13 24	131 6	3,765 0	28·74	8
2,567 0	28·78	9	7 25	62 0	1,445 0	23·30	3
11,881 4	29·55	43	60 4	532 13	26,167 14	49·13	40
1,499 0	44·09	2	9 27	99 4	4,977 0	50·27	4
479 4	99·04	6	8 28	76 4	3,106 0	40·73	10
8,830 8	39·74	13	22 2	193 13	6,302 0	32·51	17
12,498 0	54·79	17	4 7	37 3	2,345 0	63·35	7
.....
3,470 12	57·66	10	0 17	4 0	479 6	119·75	1
1,403 0	19·07	16	8 5	61 10	2,030 4	32·94	12
2,925 12	45·71	6	8 19	69 8	3,745 0	53·89	6
1,762 0	26·80	4	11 16	109 1	7,640 0	70·05	5
4,667 0	43·40	19	24 23	250 12	25,355 0	101·12	31
.....
1,557 0	48·93	5	3 28	43 5	3,332 0	77·46	4
15,367 8	17·03	50	27 6	265 13	8,208 0	30·87	15
.....
.....
.....
4,066 3	40·66	24	3 39	33 8	2,291 0	68·39	8
2,191 4	34·23	10	6 12	55 8	3,573 0	64·37	6
.....
1,593 0	18·10	9	12 3	108 5	2,048 8	19·63	11
5,396 4	22·77	19	20 15	179 2	8,049 0	44·97	14
21,265 0	75·64	39	42 3	357 3	62,956 0	176·23	45
.....
1,20,885 6	.....	384	425 5	3,441 7	1,65,791 8	.....	331
.....	33·77	.....	.....	.....	.....	48·18	.....
.....
.....
10,411 8	61·83	30	19 28	127 1	13,301 8	104·74	20
1,511 0	12·56	5	24 4	140 4	4,032 0	28·75	8
440 0	11·88	3	9 11	61 8	1,415 0	23·01	10
.....	.....	.....	1 31	9 0	400 0	44·44	1
40 0	40·00	1	0 17	3 4	116 0	35·67	3
1,200 0	23·52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,403 0	46·16	21	15 38	108 12	6,978 0	64·16	11
9,949 0	44·11	38	17 12	128 10	9,034 0	70·23	20
3,296 0	25·16	13	33 5	235 3	10,073 0	42·86	25
1,398 0	21·50	2	3 5	24 5	507 0	20·87	3
389 0	26·55	2	0 34	5 3	295 0	56·90	4
490 0	22·27	5	4 18	25 0	1,682 4	67·23	2
598 0	45·15	3	4 32	36 10	3,566 0	97·38	5
146 0	22·46	2	2 21	19 8	1,202 8	61·66	2
2,144 0	18·13	26	11 27	89 10	8,028 0	34·26	14
5,437 0	65·35	13	10 20	78 6	6,811 0	86·91	20

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.
107	Singod	11 32	102 4	2,383 0	23.35	10	20 6	160 4
69	Surali	20 19	142 0	3,163 8	22.25	19	31 17	231 4
111	Uwa	5 22	43 7	963 0	22.16	7	15 0	115 10
112	Wadhwanla ..	10 15	124 5	1,800 4	14.48	11	10 38	78 14
Total of Group No. III.		194 39	1,368 0	22,754 2	....	177	261 31	1,733 3
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	16.63	..	....	....
<i>Group IV.</i>								
135	Vanskul	7 16	41 0	525 0	12.80	6	16 23	102 5
Total of Bardoli Taluka.		876 20	13,927 7	1,61,276 7	11.58	848	987 19	8,639 4
<i>Valod Group No. III.</i>								
79	Beldha	2 28	21 0	475 0	22.61	4	....	....
83	Butwada	18 39	130 13	2,761 4	21.10	11	9 5	66 9
86	Delwada	5 6	39 4	1,460 0	37.19	7	5 3	40 7
91	Inma	0 18	3 8	13 12	3.92	1	....	....
58	Kamalchod ..	65 9	473 13	13,519 0	28.52	61	24 22	181 2
93	Khambhla ..	2 37	20 0	298 0	14.9	6	5 13	33 0
97	Nansad	0 25	5 0	75 0	15.0	1	3 12	24 0
101	Pavran	4 8	27 0	581 0	21.51	3	7 30	48 3
104	Shapore, Valod ..	19 29	150 6	2,663 3	17.84	9	8 28	59 0
100	Siker	9 3	69 9	1,542 4	22.02	8	15 7	115 11
101	Syadla	8 29	62 2	850 4	13.68	15	....	....
108	Tigra Valod ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
109	Titwa	19 22	130 11	2,370 0	18.12	28	7 34	55 4
110	Tokarwa .. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
113*	Valod Kasbo ..	54 37	340 13	5,263 4	15.44	26	50 19	277 12
Total of Group No. III.		212 10	1,473 15	31,891 15	....	180	137 13	901 0
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	21.63	..	....	....
<i>Valod Group No. IV.</i>								
114	Adyapore	13 31	72 14	1,058 0	14.50	8	14 10	65 0
115	Agasia .. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
116	Alghat	6 32	37 8	340 0	9.06	5	10 38	59 12
117	Ambach	0 26	4 0	120 0	30.00	1	4 18	29 0
118	Bahej .. ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
119	Bedkuwa	13 36	88 12	1,043 4	11.75	13	10 39	64 1
120	Bhimpore	1 28	9 5	199 0	21.36	1	4 30	25 6
82	Buhari	6 39	37 2	637 0	16.98	7	12 29	68 14
84	Dadaria	5 10	28 2	214 0	7.60	4	3 35	22 4
85	Degama	23 10	181 12	3,600 4	27.32	28	37 37	217 13
121	Dhamodla	2 13	14 0	195 0	13.92	3	3 16	19 0
122	Dumkhal	6 21	30 8	627 0	20.55	7	2 38	13 0
87	Goddha	4 28	26 8	196 0	7.39	3	11 3	63 2
88	Colan	3 3	13 12	574 0	41.74	6	7 28	39 4
89	Hathuka	9 35	57 8	1,147 0	19.94	4	18 13	107 7
123	Jamanla	1 38	11 12	135 0	11.46	2	....	....
124	Kalamkuwa ..	5 24	34 0	209 0	6.14	3	3 18	20 8
125	Kanjod .. ..	....	....	....	....	..	0 36	5 0
126	Kaswav	13 20	72 5	963 4	13.27	13	19 3	102 10
127	Kiher	17 12	104 0	1,006 4	9.67	16	8 11	49 8

G¹—continued.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
8,870 0	55-43	14	15 7	118 10	18,604 8	115-29	41
6,173 12	26-72	44	26 4	167 14	9,112 8	54-24	13
6,314 8	54-61	17	6 32	49 12	2,404 8	43-33	8
2,421 0	30-69	8	18 12	127 9	6,271 0	48-90	8
59,681 4	....	250	225 38	1,556 1	80,533 0	....	223
....	33-44	....	....	....	....	51-75	....
1,138 4	11-10	11	4 23	25 15	586 0	22-54	5
2,84,481 11	32-09	973	945 12	8,226 2	4,77,588 2	58-02	955
....
2,274 4	34-16	12	22 7	155 0	8,185 0	52-80	23
2,332 0	57-66	7	0 28	5 15	350 0	58-94	1
....	....	....	0 6	1 0	10 0	10-0	1
8,985 0	49-53	16	29 7	205 8	20,412 14	99-32	26
1,433 0	43-42	7	5 33	38 5	2,122 4	55-39	14
514 0	21-4	2	2 39	21 15	1,638 0	74-66	4
2,550 0	59-04	3	....	....	....	....	....
1,271 0	21-54	7	35 1	255 5	11,871 0	46-49	20
8,320 0	71-72	10	18 20	101 8	10,359 4	102-56	11
....	....	....	1 26	5 2	872 0	170-14	3
....
1,508 4	27-26	12	10 32	74 9	5,089 0	68-50	14
....
7,904 4	28-45	26	60 31	376 0	12,997 6	34-56	50
37,089 12	....	102	182 30	1,240 3	73,886 12	....	172
....	41-16	....	....	....	....	59-58	....
1,201 8	18-48	5	16 17	79 6	2,404 8	30-29	15
....
1,144 0	19-01	10	22 2	122 10	4,395 0	35-58	20
820 0	28-27	4	17 22	108 12	3,749 0	35-09	16
....
974 0	15-20	13	22 13	133 2	3,842 0	28-56	11
1,140 4	44-92	5	7 29	34 12	3,770 0	108-48	8
3,642 0	62-14	16	4 20	26 4	2,606 8	99-29	15
313 0	14-06	4	3 33	19 0	610 0	32-10	6
6,851 12	34-38	43	34 19	187 2	8,733 8	46-57	44
290 0	14-73	5	9 33	56 0	1,255 0	22-41	9
319 0	24-53	3	5 35	27 0	1,178 8	43-46	6
1,514 0	25-62	12	1 16	6 8	888 0	59-69	5
1,679 0	42-77	10	15 35	89 3	4,549 0	51-00	9
2,500 12	23-27	26	28 8	144 7	12,430 4	86-06	30
....	....	....	0 36	5 4	253 0	48-19	2
257 4	14-85	4	3 5	19 8	534 0	27-38	6
95 0	19-00	2	3 25	17 8	787 0	42-11	4
2,698 4	26-26	16	38 13	156 5	5,647 0	36-12	27
366 8	7-80	8	25 35	148 12	8,023 0	20-32	16

APPENDIX

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.				1911-12		
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.
		A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. G.	Rs. a.
128	Kosambia ..	7 16	40 8	337 0	8.32	7	2 37	16 4
129	Kumbhea ..	5 38	25 12	955 0	26.71	8	8 2	16 5
130	Mordevi ..	15 17	64 12	1,004 0	11.84	16	10 22	48 4
182	Nalotha ..	2 13	13 8	315 0	24.38	4	....	....
131	Nalon ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
138	Pelad Buhari ..	15 30	85 9	1,645 0	19.22	15	6 8	88 13
184	Ranveri ..	1 4	5 4	30 0	5.71	3	2 34	14 12
136	Vedchhi ..	....	....	....	....	..	7 6	42 2
187	Virpore ..	11 10	57 8	899 12	15.66	13	6 4	34 11
Total of Group No. IV.		196 23	1,096 4	17,649 12	....	190	213 24	1,162 12
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	16.10	..	....	....
Total of Mahal ..		408 33	2,670 8	49,540 12	19.27	370	350 37	2,083 12
<i>Bardoli Appendix G-2—Garden.</i>								
<i>Group I.</i>								
64	Kuwadia ..	1 23	18 8	25 0	1.36	1	1 10	15 5
<i>Group II.</i>								
52	Bhamaiya ..	....	....	....	....	..	0 27	5 13
73	Uchharel ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Total of Group II ..		....	....	....	....	..	0 27	5 13
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Total of the Taluka ..		1 23	18 8	25 0	1.31	1	1 37	21 2
<i>Valod Mahal Appendix G-2—Garden.</i>								
<i>Group III B.—Nā.</i>								
<i>Group IV.</i>								
133	Pelad Buhari ..	0 31	5 0	99 0	19.80	1	....	....
Total of the Mahal ..		0 31	5 0	99 0	19.80	1	....	....

G¹—concluded. *

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of transactions.
Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
391 0	34-03	4	0 39	5 0	300 0	60-00	1
333 4	19-80	7	14 13	84 12	1,751 0	20-66	11
521 0	10-85	10	31 27	122 14	1,938 4	15-73	30
.....	.....	.....	4 35	25 12	924 8	35-90	10
.....	.....	.....	0 25	3 11	226 0	61-28	2
1,191 8	30-72	18	7 22	40 8	2,361 4	70-67	11
221 0	14-98	6	3 17	16 11	169 13	10-12	7
685 0	16-26	8	3 15	20 1	533 0	26-56	5
718 0	22-50	12	8 10	48 11	1,727 0	39-58	11
29,865 0	.....	251	331 39	1,712 7	10,455 1	.....	627
.....	25-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40-45	.....
66,954 12	32-14	353	514 29	2,932 10	1,44,352 13	48-41	499
60 0	3-93	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221 0	36-87	2	0 30	6 1	81 4	13-50	1
.....	.....	.....	2 9	16 5	1,636 4	100-31	1
221 0	.....	2	2 39	22 6	1,717 8	.....	2
.....	36-87	.....	.....	.....	.....	76-70	.....
261 0	13-36	3	2 39	22 6	1,717 8	76-70	2
.....
.....

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

Serial No. of Appendix I.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12.	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
	<i>Group I.</i>							
8	Amalsadi ..	135 0	504 14	1,388 14	2.74	8 3 6	330 38	1,509 6
4	Ambheti ..	62 0	281 8	657 8	2.38	6 15 10	310 7	1,228 8
5	Ancheli ..	17 10	75 4	415 4	5.52	16 8 11	129 35	458 0
6	Babla ..	....	....	....	....	..	122 35	485 0
8	Bardoli ..	616 33	3,192 8	6,187 2	1.98	5 10 6	709 35	3,600 12
10	Bhuwasan ..	86 20	139 8	409 0	2.92	8 12 2	54 10	198 0
55	Chhtra ..	81 27	144 7	173 8	1.20	3 9 7	62 39	316 2
11	Goji ..	119 21	438 6	773 2	1.76	5 4 5	358 0	1,419 7
12	Gosarda ..	61 0	242 0	618 8	2.54	7 9 11	75 0	334 0
14	Isanpur ..	9 9	43 10	81 4	1.84	5 8 3	46 29	217 1
15	Isroll ..	176 31	830 7	1,285 6	1.54	4 9 11	651 80	2,868 8
16	Jankharda ..	20 35	81 0	238 8	2.95	8 13 7	36 35	151 12
62	Kharad ..	51 14	201 1	429 0	2.13	6 6 2	121 33	563 1
64	Kuvadla ..	15 27	55 7	89 8	1.68	4 14 2	20 36	79 1
19	Kakhanpor ..	1 33	11 6	40 12	3.41	10 3 7	0 26	3 11
20	Malekpor ..	157 33	568 13	1,664 12	2.97	8 14 7	197 9	789 9
21	Mota ..	3,778 0	16,441 0	29,023 0	1.77	5 4 11	4,727 29	20,802 0
23	Ninat ..	90 13	418 14	1,059 0	2.52	7 8 11	191 12	874 9
22	Nijar ..	33 9	184 7	382 14	2.08	6 3 10	184 34	1,073 14
24	Nogama ..	101 29	378 8	1,192 13	3.15	9 7 2	298 11	1,156 12
26	Panda ..	82 19	424 4	742 5	1.75	5 4 0	226 23	1,647 3
30	Patharada ..	187 13	382 15	977 2	2.55	7 10 4	163 5	761 8
31	Patti ..	253 15	830 4	1,137 8	1.35	4 0 9	160 16	645 12
28	Pardi Pata ..	33 21	172 14	537 4	3.10	9 4 9	167 24	1,014 8
29	Pardi Vagha ..	131 19	605 6	1,665 2	2.75	8 4 0	149 6	640 3
32	Pera ..	270 4	1,125 10	3,185 6	2.82	8 7 4	374 13	1,509 13
33	Puni ..	321 20	1,694 8	4,247 0	2.51	7 8 11	791 10	4,318 8
34	Rajpura Lambha ..	....	....	....	....	..	5 13	31 0
35	Rayam ..	16 19	127 8	137 0	1.07	3 3 4	167 39	884 11
40	Sarbhon ..	438 25	2,046 11	4,462 6	2.13	6 6 2	799 38	3,814 2
38	Sankari ..	3 9	19 8	26 0	1.33	4 0 0	67 32	408 2
37	Sahpore Sarbhon ..	198 26	708 5	1,310 4	1.86	5 9 2	139 23	504 8
42	Siod ..	123 24	448 2	1,248 13	2.78	8 5 5	585 15	2,303 8
43	Supa ..	79 25	524 12	1,302 10	2.43	7 7 0	314 7	1,934 7
44	Tajpurbujrag ..	184 31	747 8	1,023 4	1.36	4 1 3	660 38	2,569 6
45	Tarbhon ..	92 11	396 6	985 2	2.43	7 7 1	544 10	1,970 12
46	Tigra Sarbhon ..	163 30	671 4	2,131 4	3.17	9 3 2	272 20	1,168 4
47	Vadoli ..	81 28	378 10	983 0	2.54	7 9 11	377 17	1,686 10
48	Vaghech Sarbhon ..	126 13	571 0	1,312 2	2.29	6 14 0	193 27	902 1
50	Varad ..	27 27	147 4	268 5	1.82	5 7 4	187 14	923 0
	Total of Group I ..	8,333 3	36,249 13	73,764 8	....	..	14,868 33	67,365 9
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	2.03	6 1 5	....	....
	<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Afwa ..	51 30	236 12	315 8	1.33	3 5 2	99 36	508 3
2	Akoti ..	11 13	63 0	106 15	1.69	4 3 7	....	....
7	Bamni ..	0 35	7 0	15 0	2.14	5 5 7	53 29	212 11
52	Bamrol ..	228 35	855 11	1,397 4	1.63	4 1 3	795 21	3,220 2
53	Bhamalya ..	20 30	86 6	334 0	3.88	9 11 2	124 28	620 15
9	Bharampore ..	13 32	58 12	172 0	3.13	7 15 2	102 28	423 7
54	Bhatlav Moti ..	232 17	933 11	2,672 6	2.86	7 2 5	474 0	1,752 9
56	Falod Moti ..	7 0	27 4	50 0	1.85	4 10 0	40 17	246 3
13	Cotasa ..	163 3	667 2	1,332 4	2.04	5 1 7	349 27	1,471 4
57	Haripura ..	6 0	14 0	74 0	5.28	13 3 2	2 0	12 0

H.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
4,662 1	2.97	8 14 7	704 13	2,647 2	11,254 0	3.95	11 14 1
5,834 8	4.74	14 3 7	331 33	1,373 10	6,781 0	4.93	14 12 8
1,292 4	2.85	8 8 9	179 0	752 0	2,240 8	2.98	8 15 0
1,129 4	2.32	6 15 4	153 35	670 0	2,193 0	3.27	9 12 11
9,662 5	2.68	8 0 7	631 16	4,850 5	17,234 3	3.56	10 10 10
600 0	3.16	9 4 9	39 10	150 8	776 0	6.13	15 6 2
607 0	1.62	5 9 9	71 22	305 7	1,151 10	3.77	11 4 11
3,295 10	2.32	6 15 4	395 4	1,677 12	4,689 14	2.78	6 5 5
1,015 0	3.03	9 1 5	103 35	394 0	2,289 0	5.81	17 6 10
609 12	2.81	8 6 10	42 20	209 4	962 7	4.74	14 3 7
5,612 6	1.96	5 13 7	475 5	2,002 10	4,451 6	2.22	6 10 7
606 12	3.99	11 15 6	16 35	62 8	223 0	2.68	8 0 7
1,097 4	1.95	5 13 7	173 30	808 2	2,062 12	2.55	7 10 4
178 4	2.25	6 12 0	18 10	66 15	253 0	3.67	11 0 2
26 4	7.12	21 5 6	14 12	72 0	283 8	3.93	11 12 8
2,807 8	3.30	9 14 4	272 19	1,124 4	4,624 0	4.10	12 4 9
48,985 0	2.41	7 3 7	3,049 23	16,418 0	61,347 0	3.77	11 6 11
2,208 0	2.52	7 8 11	74 27	334 2	1,032 0	3.09	9 4 4
2,988 13	2.78	8 5 5	69 35	412 0	1,571 11	3.81	11 6 10
3,435 2	2.97	8 14 6	67 10	264 11	1,260 4	4.71	14 2 1
3,370 4	2.04	6 1 11	96 17	545 15	2,492 8	4.56	13 10 10
2,506 4	3.29	9 13 11	16 37	89 0	431 0	4.84	14 8 3
1,215 6	1.88	5 10 2	....	464 8	1,021 12	2.20	6 9 8
2,638 4	2.58	7 11 9	88 31	463 7	2,214 0	4.78	14 5 5
2,198 0	3.43	10 4 7	32 35	154 1	585 4	3.78	11 5 5
4,239 2	2.80	8 6 4	332 32	1,358 8	5,214 12	3.84	11 8 3
13,185 12	3.05	9 2 4	450 10	2,279 0	10,241 8	4.49	13 7 6
120 0	3.87	11 9 8	....	....	....	....	....
3,909 6	3.17	9 8 1	83 25	433 13	1,348 0	3.09	9 4 4
10,537 2	2.75	8 4 0	1,464 35	7,033 7	20,278 3	2.67	8 9 6
964 0	2.36	7 1 2	28 10	156 6	399 0	2.55	7 10 4
1,072 14	2.12	6 5 9	196 36	661 15	2,018 12	3.04	9 1 11
9,487 12	4.11	12 5 4	504 21	2,083 8	10,020 7	4.81	14 6 10
5,364 2	2.70	8 1 3	174 8	1,413 3	4,790 8	3.39	10 2 8
6,897 8	2.68	8 0 7	787 14	2,980 8	7,051 4	2.36	7 1 2
5,675 0	2.88	8 10 2	63 36	262 13	1,313 9	4.99	14 15 6
4,927 4	4.23	12 11 1	135 0	631 12	3,579 12	5.66	17 0 0
5,949 7	3.52	10 8 11	225 0	928 5	4,396 12	4.73	14 1 1
2,620 8	2.90	8 11 2	91 13	443 3	2,358 0	5.32	15 15 4
2,939 14	3.16	9 7 7	14 33	92 1	364 0	3.95	11 13 7
1,85,171 11	....	....	12,993 10	57,292 11	1,68,064 2	....	....
....	2.75	8 4 0	....	....	....	3.44	10 5 2
810 0	1.59	3 15 7	127 16	574 4	1,321 8	3.17	7 14 9
....	....	....	39 32	168 3	610 15	3.24	8 1 7
391 0	1.83	4 9 2	48 13	174 7	276 0	1.58	3 15 3
6,383 5	1.96	4 15 9	725 25	2,833 1	7,661 9	2.66	6 10 5
1,925 4	3.66	9 2 5	133 10	595 10	2,554 4	4.28	10 11 2
1,259 6	2.97	7 6 10	101 14	413 2	1,347 0	3.26	8 2 5
4,666 9	2.66	6 10 5	396 27	1,495 13	5,577 6	3.72	9 4 9
677 8	2.75	6 14 0	47 38	162 3	1,052 15	6.50	16 4 6
365 4	4.27	5 10 9	229 0	778 8	2,674 4	3.43	8 9 2
20 0	1.66	4 2 5	40 0	132 0	396 0	3.00	7 8 0

Serial No. of Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indicoes.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
		A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.
58	Kalsod	15 18	48 0	107 8	2.25	6 10 0	3 38	11 6
59	Kanal	44 36	187 2	361 8	2.03	5 1 2	129 7	542 9
17	Kantali	15 15	68 5	202 0	2.20	8 0 0	166 34	463 0
60	Karachka	78 14	301 15	796 4	2.63	6 9 2	371 12	1,266 0
61	Khall	165 15	554 0	1,170 8	2.11	5 4 5	186 8	616 0
18	Khoj	0 36	4 2	18 0	4.37	10 14 9	6 8	31 11
62	Kikwad	904 27	3,144 4	7,782 8	2.47	6 2 10	1,390 13	4,316 8
67	Mangrolia	27 24	64 5	75 9	1.17	2 14 9	130 36	664 8
25	Palsod	34 12	174 13	398 15	2.26	5 11 2	79 25	426 2
27	Pardi Kadod	29 25	121 15	281 3	2.30	5 12 0	57 15	246 8
71	Piparia	50 19	198 11	439 0	2.20	5 8 0	130 1	534 1
26	Ruwa	7 39	81 2	67 2	2.16	5 6 5	4 29	20 0
29	Samthan	....	....	....	....	..	44 2	188 14
41	Sarethi	51 32	258 15	688 1	2.71	6 12 5	121 32	540 3
75	Tajpur Khugad	102 11	342 15	714 12	2.08	5 3 2	221 36	750 0
76	Tajpur Valod	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
77	Timberwa	20 14	51 11	169 10	3.26	3 2 5	249 12	647 11
78	Uchhari	29 23	114 2	330 1	2.89	7 3 7	73 32	284 10
79	Uttara	1,632 2	4,312 9	8,973 9	2.08	5 3 2	3,237 35	8,026 10
81	Vadhava	421 38	1,364 13	2,758 5	2.02	5 0 9	1,187 29	3,976 13
82	Vaghacha Kadod	167 23	649 0	1,402 8	2.16	5 6 5	365 39	1,419 9
89	Vankaner	420 34	1,711 13	5,461 6	3.18	7 15 2	585 4	2,458 7
Total of Group No. II.		5,002 11	16,639 3	38,707 8	....	..	10,726 37	36,692 13
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	2.32	5 12 9	....	....
51	Allu	18 23	64 9	220 10	3.42	0 13 5	61 6	235 14
83	Balda	74 15	227 5	472 12	2.08	4 2 6	1,306 35	4,039 10
85	Bhesundia	15 16	49 2	104 0	2.12	4 3 10	761 24	2,466 2
94	Bhatlav Nani	16 26	57 2	121 8	2.14	4 4 5	285 3	892 3
86	Hindolia	178 8	559 6	1,066 2	1.99	2 2 10	400 20	1,274 3
87	Junwani	5 26	18 2	92 12	5.17	10 5 5	42 27	125 2
65	Madhi	298 30	944 7	2,439 0	2.59	5 3 0	718 24	2,292 13
66	Manckpore	210 39	624 13	1,898 14	3.03	6 1 0	818 15	2,095 3
88	Masad	170 11	442 4	1,151 12	2.60	5 3 2	281 0	761 0
89	Miyawadi	1,056 0	1,562 0	1,771 0	1.13	2 4 2	335 0	856 0
68	Naglia	48 13	167 4	528 13	3.16	6 5 1	170 24	352 0
90	Nasura	155 16	432 3	1,399 5	3.03	6 1 0	149 31	444 5
69	Orgam	11 37	57 12	117 0	2.02	4 0 7	109 39	258 4
70	Pardi Valod	29 9	74 13	597 0	7.96	15 14 9	90 22	315 6
72	Rajwad	317 23	898 4	2,540 12	2.83	5 10 2	230 20	603 0
73	Sejwad	539 30	1,620 6	3,622 14	2.23	4 7 4	497 16	1,425 1
91	Singod	1 3	7 0	11 0	1.57	3 2 2	71 33	236 6
74	Surali	869 25	1,376 15	6,022 15	4.37	8 11 9	3,087 3	8,818 8
80	Uva	617 15	1,886 6	4,390 3	2.32	4 10 2	898 24	2,968 15
92	Jadhavania	303 38	729 14	1,882 0	2.58	5 2 6	214 0	593 8
Total of group No. III.		4,927 5	11,797 15	30,355 4	2.57	5 2 2	10,469 6	31,217 9
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	....	..	....	....
93	Vanskul	391 16	1,023 10	2,101 12	2.05	3 1 2	2,003 6	6,913 8
Total of Taluka		18,688 35	65,710 10	1,44,929 9	....	..	38,078 2	1,41,239 7
Average per acre ..		....	....	....	2.20	..	....	....

H—continued.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
28 8	2.49	6 2 7	63 10	210 4	582 12	2.77	6 14 9
1,335 0	2.46	6 2 5	176 27	736 8	1,074 0	2.27	5 10 9
1,733 12	3.74	9 5 7	59 17	260 5	260 0	4.07	10 2 9
5,017 13	3.99	9 15 7	227 34	744 11	3,381 8	4.54	11 5 7
2,262 0	3.67	9 2 9	233 14	1,032 2	3,212 12	3.11	7 12 5
75 0	2.36	5 14 5	3 23	21 9	111 0	5.14	12 13 7
12,038 8	2.78	6 15 2	1,290 26	4,261 3	14,301 12	3.35	8 6 0
2,628 12	5.65	14 2 0	293 12	1,004 7	4,527 0	4.50	11 4 0
843 7	1.97	4 14 10	69 17	260 9	1,080 4	3.85	9 10 0
760 1	3.08	7 11 2	126 12	539 5	2,790 12	5.16	12 14 5
1,415 8	2.65	6 10 0	134 32	536 4	1,824 8	3.40	8 8 0
70 0	3.50	8 12 0	38 3	140 0	490 0	3.50	8 12 0
762 8	4.03	10 1 2	....	....	....	....	....
1,730 11	3.30	8 0 0	50 26	230 11	839 8	3.63	9 1 2
2,043 0	2.73	6 13 2	458 2	1,521 0	3,848 8	2.39	5 15 7
....	....	....	33 21	106 8	195 0	1.82	14 8 9
1,950 2	2.30	5 12 0	122 23	225 2	870 8	6.62	9 0 0
940 12	3.33	8 5 2	65 17	250 14	967 4	3.87	9 10 9
18,524 13	2.07	5 2 9	2,862 4	7,910 2	24,090 8	3.04	7 5 7
8,929 11	2.24	5 9 7	1,186 21	4,021 14	9,799 15	2.43	6 1 2
3,675 7	2.58	6 7 2	165 26	663 7	2,387 0	3.60	9 0 0
9,192 5	3.73	9 15 2	314 13	2,355 13	5,773 3	4.25	10 10 0
94,449 12	....	....	9,445 4	33,399 14	1,07,434 7	....	....
....	2.58	6 7 2	....	....	....	3.22	8 0 9
1,044 13	4.42	8 13 5	45 0	162 0	832 8	5.14	10 4 6
9,040 8	2.23	4 7 4	1,237 24	3,622 9	10,073 12	2.94	5 14 1
6,091 0	2.45	4 14 4	925 3	2,985 4	7,607 0	2.54	5 1 3
2,291 0	2.56	5 2 10	166 24	523 8	1,259 0	2.40	4 12 9
3,824 4	3.00	6 0 0	316 9	1,001 4	3,872 13	3.86	7 11 5
457 0	3.65	7 4 9	53 8	136 3	496 0	6.34	7 4 6
7,659 0	3.34	6 10 10	832 22	2,769 0	12,385 0	4.47	8 15 0
6,469 4	3.09	6 2 11	483 34	1,260 7	4,311 14	3.42	6 13 5
2,520 0	3.31	6 9 10	271 38	725 14	2,864 2	3.94	7 14 1
2,574 0	3.00	6 0 0	1,185 0	2,462 0	6,922 0	2.81	5 9 10
1,412 0	4.01	10 0 4	134 0	438 8	2,387 7	5.30	10 9 7
1,128 9	2.54	5 1 3	42 29	129 13	643 12	4.96	19 14 9
639 0	2.52	5 0 7	8 16	24 5	102 4	4.25	8 8 0
1,419 0	4.49	8 15 8	38 2	117 10	704 8	5.98	11 15 4
1,682 8	2.79	5 9 3	190 6	619 9	1,627 8	2.63	5 4 2
4,883 0	3.42	6 13 6	236 32	668 2	2,623 8	4.22	8 7 0
979 0	3.41	6 13 1	59 12	212 7	532 4	2.51	5 0 4
29,017 5	3.29	6 9 3	974 28	3,004 11	11,185 2	3.72	7 7 0
8,189 5	2.76	5 8 3	840 10	2,607 1	8,155 15	3.13	6 4 2
1,853 2	3.12	6 3 10	92 22	253 2	1,390 8	5.49	10 15 8
93,173 10	....	....	8,084 9	23,723 15	80,776 13	....	....
....	2.98	5 15 5	....	....	....	3.40	6 12 9
13,594 8	2.26	3 6 3	1,836 6	5,561 7	14,603 19	2.63	2 15 9
3,66,589 9	....	....	6,256 29	1,19,878 0	3,99,598 0	....	....
....	2.74	....	....	....	....	3.33	....

Serial No. of Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.
	<i>Group I.</i>							
3	Amalsadi ..	....	....	....	....	..	0 31	6 14
4	Ambhatti ..	6 38	83 1	138 4	1.60	9 9 7	28 20	264 6
5	Anchell ..	2 20	32 8	38 0	1.03	6 2 10	....	....
6	Baida ..	....	....	....	....	..	7 20	89 8
8	Bardoli ..	31 12	229 10	624 4	2.71	15 4 2	55 20	565 0
10	Bhuwasan ..	9 35	69 4	141 12	2.04	12 3 10	9 10	65 0
55	Chhitra ..	7 22	69 0	125 0	1.40	8 8 4	2 34	28 8
11	Cojl ..	10 0	98 10	175 0	1.76	10 8 11	20 26	243 12
12	Gosarda ..	....	....	....	....	..	5 0	56 0
14	Isanpore ..	11 22	133 8	242 8	1.91	10 13 9	65 15	723 10
15	Isroli ..	18 9	169 12	199 6	1.17	7 0 3	48 36	413 8
16	Jakharda ..	0 20	7 0	10 10	1.42	8 8 3	4 10	45 8
62	Kharad ..	8 9	26 14	50 0	2.19	13 2 0	4 30	42 14
64	Kubadia ..	0 32	5 15	9 0	1.60	9 0 0	0 8	1 8
19	Lakhanpore ..	2 7	24 8	53 0	2.12	12 11 6	2 10	20 0
20	Malekpore ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
21	Mota ..	53 0	728 0	1,174 0	1.61	9 10 7	43 30	530 0
23	Ninat ..	4 2	33 12	84 4	2.47	14 13 1	8 2	61 4
22	Nijar ..	11 28	133 5	177 6	1.33	8 0 0	45 35	522 2
24	Nogama ..	2 38	44 8	48 0	1.07	6 6 9	8 19	95 7
26	Panda ..	32 21	543 10	937 6	1.72	10 6 1	147 37	1,524 3
30	Fatharadia ..	1 25	14 0	31 4	2.22	13 5 1	1 4	9 0
31	Patti ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
28	Pardi Pata ..	5 29	75 0	150 8	2.00	12 0 0	38 11	438 18
29	Pardi Wagha ..	15 8	200 8	299 14	1.49	8 15 0	7 37	117 10
32	Pera ..	12 36	147 6	288 0	1.95	11 11 2	16 34	168 0
33	Puni ..	29 0	231 8	735 8	3.17	19 0 3	88 10	508 0
34	Rajpura Lumbha ..	10 11	108 6	207 12	1.92	11 8 9	85 13	553 2
35	Bayam ..	4 10	52 0	37 0	0.71	4 4 2	43 29	507 11
40	Sarbhon ..	54 31	685 2	1,279 4	1.85	11 2 2	100 23	867 4
38	Sankari ..	0 17	5 0	6 0	1.20	7 3 2	18 21	211 0
37	Sahpor Sarbhon ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
42	Slod ..	6 37	67 14	183 3	1.98	11 12 2	16 28	180 0
43	Supa ..	14 16	167 2	217 4	1.29	7 11 10	31 39	357 13
44	Tajpur bujrag ..	....	....	....	....	..	3 15	33 0
45	Tarbhon ..	9 18	128 1	275 12	2.15	12 14 4	30 32	368 3
46	Tigra Sarbhon ..	13 20	153 8	307 0	2.09	12 0 0	31 30	378 4
47	Vadoli ..	7 28	93 8	222 8	2.37	14 3 6	43 26	386 9
48	Vaghech Sarbhon ..	0 31	93 5	221 12	2.26	13 9 0	8 12	39 12
50	Varad ..	10 4	112 6	261 0	2.33	14 0 0	70 21	766 11
	Total of Group No. I.	415 31	4,792 7	8,899 12	....	..	1,092 16	11,180 2
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	1.85	11 1 7	....	....
	<i>Group II.</i>							
1	Afwa ..	28 33	234 15	845 8	3.60	18 14 5	65 24	503 1
2	Akoti ..	9 15	104 4	183 6	1.75	9 3 9	1 2	12 0
7	Bamni ..	....	....	....	....	..	6 5	63 2
52	Bamroli ..	27 27	216 4	440 1	2.03	10 10 6	67 22	584 2
53	Bhamalya ..	1 4	11 0	16 0	1.65	7 9 10	....	....
9	Bharampore ..	....	....	....	....	..	18 30	174 0

H—RICE.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
33 8	4.88	29 4 5	3 20	30 10	100 0	3.22	19 5 1
761 4	2.86	17 5 5	37 1	390 14	1,288 12	3.29	19 11 10
.....	.....	.....	1 10	16 0	52 0	3.25	19 8 0
148 0	1.77	10 9 11	10 20	121 8	232 0	1.94	12 10 3
971 10	1.72	10 6 1	29 33	312 7	1,102 10	3.82	22 14 8
133 0	2.04	12 3 10	28 35	160 0	638 12	3.99	13 15 0
80 12	2.89	17 5 5	13 36	152 4	327 12	2.15	12 14 4
474 4	1.94	11 10 3	76 38	909 9	1,797 0	1.97	11 18 1
120 0	2.14	12 13 4	2 20	28 0	88 0	1.18	7 1 3
1,128 5	1.55	9 4 9	37 22	293 2	1,106 1	4.08	24 7 8
812 0	1.96	11 12 2	22 13	196 8	837 8	1.71	10 4 2
78 12	1.75	10 8 0	14 20	154 0	342 0	2.22	13 5 1
76 0	1.77	10 9 11	22 33	197 2	328 0	1.66	10 0 0
3 0	2.00	12 0 0	3 20	28 6	51 0	1.82	10 14 8
65 0	3.25	19 8 0	16 28	178 14	504 8	3.32	19 15 8
.....
1,026 0	1.83	11 9 3	66 0	853 0	2,282 0	2.07	16 0 3
165 0	2.70	16 3 2	0 17	2 4	7 0	3.50	21 0 0
887 10	1.69	10 5 5	20 0	263 1	693 0	2.68	15 12 5
193 8	2.02	12 1 11	3 31	45 12	146 0	3.17	19 0 3
2,757 15	1.80	10 12 9	79 6	885 13	2,359 0	2.66	16 0 0
27 0	3.00	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
755 8	1.72	10 6 1	5 18	66 9	189 0	2.52	16 14 8
221 0	1.87	11 7 11	5 34	76 6	276 0	3.62	21 11 5
461 0	2.77	16 9 11	5 85	61 6	190 6	3.11	18 10 6
1,136 0	2.24	13 15 0	34 35	409 0	1,549 0	3.78	22 10 10
925 3	1.67	10 0 3	10 19	110 4	251 4	2.28	13 10 10
993 8	1.95	11 11 2	22 19	263 0	627 0	2.38	14 4 5
2,568 9	2.95	17 11 2	259 18	2,656 6	7,126 11	2.68	16 1 4
321 0	1.52	9 1 11	4 15	47 0	80 0	1.70	10 3 2
.....
270 11	1.05	0 4 9	13 29	138 13	317 0	2.28	13 10 10
741 12	2.07	12 6 8	17 15	220 10	585 8	2.66	15 14 4
47 0	1.42	8 8 3	4 29	35 0	67 8	1.91	11 7 4
893 15	2.42	14 8 3	8 7	109 6	329 0	2.10	12 9 7
787 8	2.08	12 7 8	12 20	162 0	296 12	1.83	10 15 8
972 4	2.52	15 1 11	19 2	238 5	829 6	3.48	20 14 1
98 0	2.46	14 12 2	3 10	24 1	138 0	5.75	34 8 0
1,627 6	2.12	12 11 6	29 18	302 5	691 12	2.29	13 11 10
.....
22,757 12	.....	.....	943 3	10,139 9	27,445 2	.....	.....
.....	2.03	12 2 10	.....	.....	.....	2.70	16 3 2
.....
2,470 12	4.91	15 12 5	49 14	397 1	2,346 0	5.90	30 15 7
21 0	1.75	9 9 0	22 11	237 2	362 4	1.52	7 15 8
104 8	1.65	8 10 7	13 20	97 11	257 15	2.64	13 13 9
1,036 13	1.83	9 9 8	61 23	509 8	1,322 4	2.59	13 9 6
.....	.....	.....	5 34	66 0	162 0	2.45	12 13 10
324 0	1.86	9 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Serial No. of Appendix L.	Name of village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.
54	Bhatlav Moti	6 15	51 10	91 14	1.77	9 4 8	14 20	105 4
56	Falod Moti	6 0	47 12	119 0	2.49	13 1 2	25 10	142 0
13	Gotasa	23 21	115 4	223 4	1.07	5 8 10	52 9	449 2
57	Haripura	72 0	483 0	889 0	1.84	9 10 6	215 0	1,800 0
58	Kalsad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	Kanal	10 32	81 2	156 13	1.93	10 2 3	49 14	372 7
17	Kantali	26 30	263 15	508 0	1.92	10 1 3	123 16	1,225 6
60	Karachka	13 2	127 8	323 0	2.52	13 3 8	20 1	180 1
61	Khali	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Khoj	0 38	8 6	17 6	2.12	11 2 1	9 39	96 9
63	Kikwad	82 27	713 1	1,515 9	2.12	11 2 1	37 17	320 3
67	Mangrolia	1 11	12 0	20 0	1.66	8 11 5	6 30	58 0
25	Palsod	10 23	86 12	114 6	1.31	6 14 0	18 25	144 9
27	Pardi Kadod	10 6	114 5	248 4	2.17	11 6 3	11 14	108 9
71	Piparia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Ruwa	7 88	87 0	264 0	3.03	15 14 6	26 33	292 5
39	Samthan	23 2	238 0	365 0	1.53	8 0 6	19 38	218 14
41	Sarethi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	Tajpur Khurad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
76	Tajpur Valod	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
77	Timberwa	1 11	14 0	29 8	2.14	11 3 9	15 27	130 3
78	Uchharel	12 32	116 0	224 8	1.94	10 2 11	58 19	450 13
79	Uttara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	Vadhawa	12 15	110 11	222 11	2.01	10 8 10	56 35	498 8
82	Vaghecha-Kadod	76 5	620 14	1,145 4	1.84	9 10 6	92 23	859 12
49	Vankaner	56 23	470 15	1,293 4	2.74	14 6 1	115 26	978 14
Total of Group No. II.		520 12	4,328 10	9,256 14	....	..	1,134 10	9,747 12
Average per acre		....	....	....	2.14	11 3 9	....	....
51	Allu	20 0	128 1	355 14	2.78	12 8 2	79 13	499 9
33	Balda	17 27	101 0	196 12	1.94	8 11 7	77 27	411 3
85	Bhensudla	....	....	....	....	....	39 35	268 0
84	Bhatlav Nani	....	....	....	....	....	8 35	45 0
86	Hindolia	3 33	20 0	37 8	1.90	8 8 9	14 29	74 12
87	Junwani	8 38	64 0	100 8	1.57	7 1 0	23 26	170 8
65	Madhi	11 14	78 12	139 0	1.76	7 14 8	25 36	172 6
66	Manekpore	20 37	113 0	226 4	2.00	9 0 0	67 11	439 8
88	Masad	26 7	190 8	349 4	1.83	8 3 9	44 16	348 8
89	Miyawadi	2 20	16 0	26 0	1.62	7 4 7	2 0	12 0
68	Nagla	5 15	12 7	111 8	8.96	540 5 1	7 1	44 12
90	Nasura	1 10	10 0	20 12	2.10	9 7 2	6 17	43 14
69	Orgam	3 23	27 8	50 0	1.81	8 2 3	3 24	26 0
70	Pardi Valod	1 31	11 8	31 12	2.76	12 8 6	9 23	61 3
72	Rajwad	11 17	34 0	124 0	1.47	6 9 10	11 21	74 8
73	Sejwad	11 6	74 10	173 12	2.32	10 7 0	114 33	691 7
91	Singod	5 8	38 11	65 12	1.69	7 9 7	41 14	325 5
74	Surali	26 3	178 8	439 14	2.46	11 1 2	242 17	1,608 1
80	Uwa	18 36	119 8	303 4	2.52	11 5 5	26 6	206 14
92	Vadhawania	19 39	156 14	305 8	1.95	8 12 5	12 36	95 12
Total of Group No. III.		216 9	1,416 15	3,057 4	....	..	865 25	5,529 2
Average per acre		....	....	....	2.15	9 10 9	....	....

H¹—continued.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
386 0	3·66	19 3 5	20 0	181 2	618 15	3·41	17 14 5
379 0	2·66	13 15 5	14 3	134 6	223 8	1·67	8 14 3
902 0	2·01	10 8 10	58 17	486 8	1,623 0	3·33	17 7 9
2,815 0	1·56	8 3 1	310 0	2,616 0	4,912 0	1·11	5 13 3
....	....	....	13 27	132 8	202 14	1·53	8 0 6
861 10	2·31	12 2 0	19 38	157 13	429 10	2·72	14 4 5
2,438 8	1·99	10 7 2	58 16	551 5	1,286 14	2·33	12 3 9
870 0	4·88	25 5 8	25 18	206 11	864 8	4·17	21 14 3
....
264 0	2·72	14 4 5	7 29	71 11	362 0	5·05	26 8 2
866 8	2·70	14 2 9	57 5	404 12	1,713 14	3·39	17 12 9
260 0	4·48	23 8 3	70 19	533 3	1,504 0	2·82	14 12 10
315 0	2·14	11 3 9	24 9	186 14	372 12	1·99	10 7 3
252 0	2·31	12 2 0	37 5	879 8	1,398 10	3·68	19 5 1
....
735 0	2·51	13 2 10	15 22	169 9	422 0	2·48	13 0 0
524 8	2·39	12 8 9	....	....	....	....	....
....
....
806 4	2·35	12 5 5	27 5	241 15	760 4	3·14	16 7 9
991 15	2·20	11 8 9	57 1	390 5	922 12	2·86	12 6 3
....
1,063 6	2·13	11 2 11	36 11	331 8	736 12	2·22	11 10 6
1,814 6	2·11	11 1 3	15 1	136 10	338 12	2·47	12 15 6
3,257 3	3·32	17 6 11	66 30	549 1	2,404 10	4·38	22 15 11
23,259 5	....	....	1,086 27	9,268 11	25,848 2	....	....
....	2·38	12 7 11	....	....	....	2·78	14 9 6
1,563 6	3·12	14 0 7	62 23	301 7	2,823 14	9·36	42 1 10
840 0	2·04	9 2 10	46 38	247 15	655 4	2·64	11 14 0
581 0	2·17	9 12 3	37 33	269 0	587 0	2·18	9 12 11
105 0	2·33	10 7 8	10 17	63 0	140 0	2·22	9 15 9
201 0	2·68	12 0 11	41 11	147 0	416 4	2·83	12 11 9
347 0	2·03	9 2 2	15 35	112 0	288 4	2·57	11 9 0
525 0	3·04	13 10 10	46 19	278 7	790 0	2·84	12 12 5
1,459 12	3·32	14 15 0	16 19	113 9	423 2	3·71	16 11 1
721 4	2·06	9 4 3	39 16	278 8	834 0	2·99	13 7 3
40 0	3·33	14 15 8	18 0	103 0	180 0	1·74	7 13 3
158 0	3·67	16 8 3	10 14	66 0	257 4	3·39	17 8 1
72 8	1·65	7 6 9	2 34	22 0	87 0	3·95	17 12 5
60 0	2·30	10 5 7	28 9	143 6	291 8	2·04	9 2 10
217 7	3·55	15 15 7	7 25	50 0	161 0	3·22	14 7 9
169 0	2·25	10 2 0	5 26	33 15	95 0	2·79	12 8 10
1,703 12	2·83	12 11 9	58 18	92 11	876 8	9·43	42 6 11
770 0	2·36	10 9 10	64 38	500 11	1,003 0	2·18	9 12 11
4,360 12	2·71	12 3 1	37 15	243 0	799 12	3·29	14 12 10
429 14	2·07	9 5 0	61 21	413 5	1,200 0	2·90	13 0 9
201 0	2·09	9 6 5	5 20	41 0	66 0	1·60	7 3 2
14,525 11	....	....	617 26	3,519 14	12,064 8	....	....
....	2·62	11 12 7	....	....	....	3·42	15 6 2

APPENDIX

Serial No. of Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12 to	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.
	<i>Group IV.</i>							
93	Vanskui ..	....	....	....	....	..	16 10	82 0
	Total of Taluka ..	1,162 12	10,538 0	21,188 14	....	..	3,108 28	26,539 0
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	2'01	..	....	....
	<i>Group III.</i>							
108	Beddha ..	2 6	17 0	42 0	2'47	11 1 10	....	....
94	Butwada ..	5 6	37 12	94 6	2'50	11 4 0	2 19	17 0
95	Delwada ..	0 17	35 0	82 4	2'35	10 9 2	....	....
96	Inma ..	0 7	1 4	2 9	1'60	7 3 3	9 21	4 0
97	Kamalchhod ..	22 16	165 6	308 15	1'85	8 5 2	6 19	47 6
98	Khambhla ..	13 11	68 13	148 6	2'15	9 10 9	....	....
117	Nansad ..	8 37	65 4	121 4	1'85	8 5 2	....	....
99	Pawran ..	2 33	18 10	34 4	1'83	8 3 9	....	....
119	Shahpore Valod ..	17 39	123 12	211 8	1'70	7 10 4	5 8	34 0
100	Slker ..	22 3	164 4	375 4	2'28	10 4 2	1 8	9 0
101	Syadla ..	0 39	6 11	40 0	6'0	27 0 0	....	....
120	Tigra Valod ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
102	Titwa ..	11 10	65 6	199 8	3'05	13 11 7	....	....
103	Tokarwa ..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
104	Valod Town ..	74 14	449 8	839 4	2'09	9 5 5	26 88	109 11
	Total of Group No. III. Average per acre ..	185 38	1,218 10	2,498 16	....	..	42 28	281 1
		....	....	....	2'05	9 3 7	....	....
105	Adyapore ..	10 31	58 2	99 1	1'70	6 6 0	....	....
123	Agasla ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
106	Algadb ..	2 31	15 0	27 0	1'80	6 12 0	0 16	2 8
107	Ambach ..	9 26	55 12	108 0	1'93	7 3 9	1 31	11 0
	<i>Valod Group IV.</i>							
124	Bahej ..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
125	Bedkuwa ..	22 22	80 8	137 4	1'65	6 3 7	0 25	4 0
126	Bhimpore ..	1 7	6 0	20 0	3'33	12 7 9	1 7	6 0
109	Buhari ..	4 5	22 3	48 12	2'19	6 3 5	11 27	56 12
110	Dadarla ..	5 9	27 0	47 10	1'76	6 9 7	2 26	12 6
111	Degama ..	27 6	168 0	472 12	2'31	10 8 7	4 0	21 0
127	Dhamodla ..	4 11	28 12	54 14	1'90	7 2 0	1 7	8 0
128	Dumkhal ..	17 25	44 12	99 11	22'22	8 5 2	1 1	4 0
112	Goddha ..	1 25	8 8	11 8	1'35	5 1 0	....	....
113	Golan ..	16 3	84 8	192 0	2'27	8 8 2	4 14	20 4
114	Hathuka ..	24 7	153 10	306 12	1'99	7 7 5	4 18	19 0
115	Jamanla ..	66 7	175 2	334 6	1'90	7 2 0	0 11	1 8
129	Kalamkuwa ..	2 2	13 0	21 0	1'61	6 0 7	0 34	6 0
130	Kanjod ..	....	....	....	....	..	1 29	9 0
116	Kasvav ..	33 30	210 4	439 4	2'09	7 13 5	32 18	179 5
131	Kiher ..	7 34	46 0	95 0	1'98	7 6 9	1 0	7 4
132	Kosambla ..	5 2	27 0	65 8	2'42	9 1 2	4 11	24 12
133	Kumbhea ..	5 39	21 4	17 8	0'82	3 1 2	4 31	27 0
134	Mordevi ..	8 20	41 12	111 8	2'67	10 0 2	....	....

H¹—continued.

1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
149 0	1.74	6 8 5	18 26	102 0	219 0	2.14	8 0 5
60,685 12	....	....	2,647 16	22,928 2	66,357 12	....	....
....	2.21	....	....	....	....	2.85	....
....	....	....	4 25	30 0	53 0	1.76	7 14 8
85	5.0	22 8 0	3 12	21 12	07 0	4.23	19 0 6
....	....	....	10 29	82 0	276 2	3.37	15 2 7
8 0	2.0	9 0 0	4 1	29 12	117 8	3.95	17 12 5
181 0	2.78	12 6 8	12 37	90 10	206 9	3.27	14 11 5
....	....	....	5 10	30 6	79 0	2.64	11 14 0
....	....	....	1 20	11 0	71 0	6.45	29 0 5
....	....	....	5 36	39 9	96 9	2.44	10 15 8
49 0	1.44	6 7 8	40 0	296 9	1,040 4	3.51	15 12 8
22 0	2.44	10 16 8	5 22	41 4	113 0	2.73	12 4 6
....	....	....	2 2	14 0	51 8	3.68	18 8 11
....
....	....	....	13 14	73 13	227 4	3.07	13 13 0
....
371 3	2.18	9 12 11	69 0	444 9	1,001 8	2.25	10 2 0
668 3	....	....	178 8	1,204 4	3,520 10	....	....
....	2.37	10 10 7	....	....	....	2.90	13 0 9
....	....	....	3 20	17 8	42 8	2.43	9 1 9
....
5 0	2.00	7 8 0	5 10	35 8	100 8	2.83	10 9 9
44 0	4.00	15 0 0	3 34	23 4	79 0	3.40	12 12 0
9 0	2.25	8 7 0	16 29	101 9	221 11	2.18	8 2 9
20 0	3.83	12 7 9	1 4	4 0	29 3	7.29	27 5 5
248 4	4.37	18 6 2	20 17	98 15	368 1	3.40	12 12 0
40 0	3.23	12 1 9	5 21	25 11	134 4	5.22	19 9 2
65 0	3.10	11 10 0	17 21	95 0	283 0	3.00	11 4 0
17 0	3.12	7 15 2	4 36	31 8	92 0	2.92	10 15 2
14 0	3.50	13 2 0	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	0 23	2 8	11 8	4.60	17 4 0
100 6	4.95	18 9 0	16 24	80 12	183 10	2.27	8 8 2
71 0	3.73	13 15 9	22 19	118 14	642 4	5.40	20 4 0
4 12	3.16	11 13 7	....	....	....	....	....
15 0	2.50	9 6 0	4 0	22 0	46 0	2.04	7 10 5
59 0	6.55	24 9 0	1 36	9 7	128 0	13.35	50 1 0
688 0	3.27	12 4 2	107 4	862 14	1,272 12	3.60	13 8 0
21 8	3.0	11 4 0	2 21	14 12	39 12	2.69	10 1 5
95 3	3.84	14 6 5	4 1	8 8	32 1	3.77	14 2 2
94 0	3.48	13 0 9	0 17	2 4	16 0	7.11	26 10 7
....	....	....	12 30	53 9	221 0	4.12	15 7 2
....	....	....	2 4	11 0	57 0	5.18	19 6 9

APPENDIX

Serial No. of Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1901-02 to 1910-11.					1911-12	
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.		Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s.
	<i>Valod Group—contd.</i>							
136	Nalotha ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
135	Nalon ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
118	Pelad Buhari ..	6 20	87 4	74 0	1'98	7 6 10	2 29	21 1
137	Ranveri ..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
121	Vedchhi ..	2 29	16 8	19 8	1'18	4 6 9	3 4	8 12
122	Virpur ..	8 22	42 4	82 8	1'95	7 5 0	5 0	26 14
	Total of Group No. IV.	294 13	1,385 1	2,885 6	....	..	89 19	776 6
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	2'09	7 13 5	....	....
	Total of Mahal ..	470 11	2,608 11	5,382 5	2'07	..	132 7	757 7
	<i>Bardoli 2, Garden Group I.</i>							
62	Kharad ..	4 10	42 2	48 10	1'14	6 4 4	18 6	130 3
64	Kuhadia ..	3 15	38 15	52 0	1'33	7 5 0	....	....
	Total of Group No. I	7 25	81 1	100 10	....	..	18 6	130 3
	Average per acre ..	....	....	....	1'24	6 18 11	....	....
	<i>Group II and III are blank.</i>							
	Total of Taluka ...	7 25	81 1	100 10	....	..	18 6	130 3
	Average for acre ..	....	....	....	1'24	..	....	....
	<i>Valod H. 2, Garden Group III is blank.</i>							
118	Pelad Buhari ..	0 7	1 0	1 0	1'00	..	....	....
	Total of Mahal ..	0 7	1 0	1 0	1'00	..	....	....

H-1—concluded.

to 1917-18.			1918-19 to 1924-25.				
Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.
.....
56 12	2'69	10 1 5	28 38	75 1	322 10	4'29	16 1 5
.....
21 9	2'69	10 1 5	3 4	8 12	36 8	4'17	15 10 2
74 2	2'75	10 5 0	10 20	58 12	121 6	2'25	8 7 0
.....
1,663 8	.....	.....	290 26	1,247 1	4,477 11	.....	.....
.....	3'49	13 1 5	.....	.....	.....	3'58	13 6 9
.....
2,329 11	3'07	.....	468 34	2,451 5	7,997 12	3'26	.....
.....
274 4	2'10	11 8 9	12 18	123 6	209 4	1'69	9 4 8
.....	.....	.....	1 32	23 0	30 0	1'30	7 2 5
.....
274 4	.....	.....	14 10	146 6	239 4	.....	.....
.....	2'10	11 8 9	.....	.....	.....	1'63	8 15 6
.....
.....
274 4	2'10	.....	14 10	146 6	239 4	1'63	.....
.....
.....

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Bardoli Taluka from 1888-89 to 1924.

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per rupee.						Price per maund of 3,200 Tolas.
	Jawari.	Rice in husk.	Cleaned rice.	Turdal.	Wal.	Cotton. with seed.	Jowari Kadbi.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	14 7	.....	9 0	10 0	18 15	5 5	0 4 8
1889-90	18 11	17 8	9 1	9 3	15 2	5 2	0 2 3
1890-91	18 0	20 6	10 9	13 11	20 8	5 7	0 1 5
1891-92	15 10	21 1	11 0	12 12	29 8	6 15	0 10 3
1892-93	17 1	21 1	11 0	9 12	23 6	5 13	0 6 1
1893-94	15 8	19 7	10 9	11 1	25 3	5 12	0 7 2
1894-95	19 4	19 14	10 11	11 2	21 7	6 9	0 2 1
Average	16·15	19·14	10·4	11·1	22·7	5·13	0 4 10
1895	18 9	20 5	10 14	11 10	27 10	6 11	0 2 6
1896	17 15	18 15	10 6	10 10	23 10	6 3	0 2 6
1897	10 3	13 15	7 15	7 4	13 4	6 9	0 3 11
1898	20 14	17 12	10 0	11 4	20 5	7 11	0 5 11
1899	16 9	17 13	11 2	10 15	19 11	7 11	0 6 8
1900	9 7	13 8	9 13	7 6	9 8	4 10	1 2 0
1901	15 14	17 10	11 0	6 9	8 13	5 4	0 2 3
1902	15 8	19 10	12 5	9 1	7 14	5 8	0 2 10
1903	22 10	18 9	10 7	9 1	17 3	5 8	0 2 8
1904	19 14	19 10	11 7	9 6	24 0	3 11	0 2 1
Average	16·10	17·12	10·8	9·5	17·3	5·15	0 4 11
1905	16 13	17 8	10 12	8 2	17 13	5 15	0 2 9
1906	12 14	15 2	9 12	6 2	11 1	4 3	0 2 9
1907	13 4	15 10	8 14	7 2	11 1	4 5	0 2 9
1908	9 11	12 8	7 5	5 5	..	3 11	0 8 4
1909	12 7	17 8	9 3	6 12	14 13	4 5	0 2 9
1910	14 7	19 7	10 7	8 1	16 5	3 6	0 2 9
1911	13 8	18 8	9 13	9 4	20 0	2 15	0 8 0
1912	10 1	12 7	7 8	7 11	11 6	3 11	0 11 0
1913	11 0	12 3	6 8	6 6	12 15	3 11	0 9 8
1914	10 7	11 1	6 0	6 0	14 13	3 11	0 5 6
Average	12·7	13·3	8·10	7·2	14·10	4·2	0 5 7
1915	11 3	11 13	5 14	6 0	13 9	5 0	0 8 2
1916	13 7	11 2	5 9	6 0	12 15	3 7	0 6 5
1917	11 1	11 2	5 8	6 13	16 2	2 22	0 13 7
1918	5 6	10 8	4 15	3 2	12 5	1 6	0 11 2
1919	4 14	9 4	4 14	3 0	..	1 9	1 6 9
1920	6 10	8 7	4 11	3 2	..	2 3	1 8 0
1921	5 1	8 13	4 15	3 8	3 4	2 12	1 0 7
1922	8 2	9 15	5 12	4 3	9 3	1 14	1 0 7
1923	8 5	13 14	6 12	5 8	..	1 14	0 8 2
1924	7 6	13 1	5 13	5 1	9 4	1 6	0 13 10
Average	8·2	10·12	5·7	4·15	10·15	2·7	0 14 2

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Prices prevalent in the Valad Mahal from 1888-89 to 1924.

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per rupee.						Price per maund of 3,200 Tolas.
	Jawari.	Rice in husk.	Cleaned rice.	Turdal.	Wal.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari-Kadbi.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. s. p.
1888-89	18 5	..	10 13	9 4	18 12	6 7	0 2 2
1889-90	18 15	22 8	11 7	9 9	15 13	6 1	0 2 8
1890-91	20 6	27 1	14 13	15 15	28 0	6 10	0 2 9
1891-92	20 0	30 4	16 7	16 3	32 0	7 2	0 5 1
1892-93	22 0	30 0	16 9	10 15	24 2	7 2	0 5 2
1893-94	21 7	25 9	..	12 7	35 9	5 13	0 3 6
1894-95	20 3	27 13	11 7	13 4	32 13	7 5	0 2 11
Average ..	20·3	27·5	13·10	12·8	26·12	6·12	0 3 6
1895	21 5	30 0	11 7	12 2	26 15	7 6	0 3 0
1896	18 10	25 8	12 7	10 9	24 4	6 13	0 3 2
1897	9 12	15 3	8 3	6 14	13 8	6 11	0 5 6
1898	22 4	24 4	15 2	12 11	27 1	9 2	0 3 1
1899	15 13	19 7	12 3	10 14	19 4	8 6	0 3 7
1900	8 3	11 14	8 15	5 15	8 5	5 0	1 4 9
1901	16 0	17 15	10 6	5 7	11 6	5 3	0 3 10
1902	16 6	19 7	11 2	7 7	8 15	5 6	0 1 11
1903	23 6	20 2	10 2	9 4	16 5	5 8	0 1 3
1904	19 1	21 6	9 15	8 13	27 12	4 1	....
Average ..	17·10	20·8	11·0	9·0	18·6	6·6	0 5 1
1905	18 1	18 8	9 15	7 8	19 10	6 2	....
1906	12 10	16 5	8 2	6 0	13 3	4 3	....
1907	13 2	16 4	8 11	6 15	17 2	4 8	....
1908	9 11	13 4	7 6	6 12	11 1	4 5	....
1909	12 14	18 6	8 12	6 5	12 13	4 6	0 3 2
1910	15 15	21 8	10 2	7 6	19 2	3 7	....
1911	13 12	18 3	8 5	8 7	20 9	3 6	0 1 9
1912	10 3	14 12	7 5	6 15	14 1	3 12	....
1913	10 2	15 9	7 14	6 4	10 9	3 12	0 10 2
1914	10 1	15 6	7 11	6 8	15 7	8 15	0 6 5
Average ..	12·10	17·13	8·7	6·13	15·6	4·11	0 5 4
1915	11 6	16 9	8 10	5 15	15 11	4 2	0 6 5
1916	14 14	14 12	7 6	5 14	14 14	....	....
1917	11 5	15 4	7 4	6 13	17 4	....	....
1918	5 2	9 3	6 8	4 14	10 6	....	....
1919	4 11	7 0	5 4	2 11	4 0	1 14	2 12 5
1920	6 7	9 2	5 0	2 15	4 8	....	1 5 4
1921	5 2	8 13	5 3	3 5	3 13	....	0 8 6
1922	8 2	9 9	5 11	3 13	9 9	....	1 1 1
1923	9 5	11 11	6 7	4 7	11 15	2 0	0 8 6
1924	7 6	10 4	5 15	4 15	9 11	1 6	1 1 1
Average ..	8·6	11·3	6·5	4·9	9·14	2·6	1 1 7

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

Year.	Group I.					Group II.				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92 ..	37 of group I ..	1,38,472 1 0	24 9 3	..	..	3 of group I.	3,833 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13 of group II ..	47,211 1 0	..	..	..	19 of group II.	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3 of group III.	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Total Bardoli ..	1,85,683 2 0	24 9 3	..	..	..	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	Valod ..	..	..	..	..	1 of group III.	6,960 4 0	....	..	..

	Total Valod ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,960 4 0	....	..	..
	Total of Taluka ..	1,85,683 2 0	24 9 3	..	..	..	77,492 10 0	3 3 6	..	..
1892-93 ..	37 ..	1,38,584 1 0	24 9 3	..	..	3	3,833 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	47,211 1 0	..	..	..	19	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Total of Bardoli ..	1,85,745 2 0	24 9 3	..	..	..	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	Valod ..	..	..	..	..	1	6,960 4 0	....	..	..

	Total Valod ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,960 4 0	....	..	..
	Total of Taluka ..	1,85,745 2 0	24 9 3	..	..	..	77,558 2 0	3 3 6	..	..
1893-94 ..	37 ..	1,38,584 1 0	22 13 7	..	..	3	3,833 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	47,211 1 0	..	..	..	19	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Total of Bardoli ..	1,85,745 2 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	Valod ..	..	..	..	..	1	6,960 4 0	....	..	..

	Total of Valod ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,960 4 0	....	..	..
	Total of Taluka ..	1,85,745 2 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	77,558 2 0	3 3 6	..	..
1894-95 ..	37 ..	1,38,582 1 0	22 13 7	..	..	3	3,833 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	47,314 11 0	..	..	..	19	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,85,846 12 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	6,960 4 0	....	..	..

	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,960 4 0	....	..	..
	Total ..	1,85,846 12 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	77,558 2 0	3 3 6	..	..
1895-96 ..	37 ..	1,38,582 1 0	22 13 7	..	..	3	3,833 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	47,314 11 0	..	..	..	19	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,85,846 12 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	1	6,960 4 0	....	..	..

	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,960 4 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,85,846 12 0	22 13 7	..	..	..	77,558 2 0	3 3 6	..	..

K—continued.

Group III					Group IV					Total			
Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Demand	Remissions	Outstanding	
			Authorized	Unauthorized				Authorized	Unauthorized			Authorized	Unauthorized
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17 of group III.	49,388 3 0	..	..	..	19 of group IV.	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	49,388 3 0	..	..	..	..	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	3,08,875 13 0	27 12 9	..	..
14 of group III.	38,940 6 0	..	..	..	23 of group IV.	45,758 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
6 of group IV.	20,690 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59,630 10 0	..	..	..	..	45,758 13 0	..	..	..	1,12,279 3 0	..	..	..
..	1,09,019 13 0	..	..	..	..	48,960 7 0	..	..	..	4,21,155 0 0	27 12 0	..	..
17	49,388 3 0	..	..	..	1	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	49,388 3 0	..	..	..	..	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	3,08,937 13 0	27 12 9	..	..
14	38,920 3 0	..	..	..	23	45,773 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
6	20,690 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59,619 7 0	..	..	..	..	45,773 1 0	..	..	..	1,12,352 12 0	..	..	..
..	1,09,007 10 0	..	..	..	..	48,979 11 0	..	..	..	4,21,290 9 0	27 12 9	..	..
17	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	1	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	..	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	3,08,938 5 0	26 1 1	..	..
14	38,963 9 0	..	..	..	23	46,007 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
6	20,690 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59,653 13 0	..	..	..	..	46,007 5 0	..	..	..	1,12,621 6 0	..	..	..
..	1,09,042 8 0	..	..	..	..	49,213 15 0	..	..	..	4,21,559 11 0	26 1 1	..	..
17	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	1	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	..	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	3,09,039 15 0	26 1 1	..	..
14	38,963 9 0	..	..	..	23	46,084 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
6	20,736 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59,700 5 0	..	..	..	..	46,084 5 0	..	..	..	1,12,744 14 0	..	..	..
..	1,09,089 0 0	..	..	..	..	49,290 15 0	..	..	..	4,21,784 18 0	26 1 1	..	..
17	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	1	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	..	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	3,09,039 15 0	26 1 1	..	..
14	38,963 9 0	..	..	..	23	46,084 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
6	20,760 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	59,724 5 0	..	..	..	..	46,084 13 0	..	..	..	1,12,719 6 0	..	..	..
..	1,09,113 0 0	..	..	..	..	49,291 7 0	..	..	..	4,21,809 5 0	26 1 1	..	..

Year	Group I						Group II					
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding			
				Authorized	Unauthorized				Authorized	Unauthorized		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1896-97	37	1,38,538 9 0	21 3 4	..	..	3	3,893 0 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	47,314 11 0	....	..	..	19	50,505 9 0	....	..	..
		....	....	..	..	3	16,259 5 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,85,848 4 0	21 3 4	..	..	....	70,597 14 0	3 3 6	..	..
	Do.	....	....	..	..	1	8,960 4 0	....	..	..
			
	Do.	....	....	..	..	....	6,980 4 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,85,848 4 0	21 3 4	..	..	....	77,558 2 0	3 3 6	..	..
1897-98	37	1,47,128 8 8	399 9 2	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,751 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,469 0 0	366 12 1	..	..
		....	....	..	..	3	18,668 6 0	292 3 6	..	..
	Do.	1,98,880 2 8	399 9 2	..	..	....	78,493 2 0	662 3 1	..	..
	Do.	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
			
	Do.	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,880 2 8	399 9 2	..	..	....	86,388 2 0	662 3 1	..	..
1898-99	37	1,47,153 0 8	399 9 2	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,757 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,478 0	370 9 3	..	..
		....	....	..	..	....	18,668 14 0	306 9 10	..	..
	Do.	1,98,910 10 8	399 9 2	..	..	....	78,502 10 0	680 6 7	..	..
	Do.	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
			
	Do.	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,910 10 8	399 9 2	..	..	....	86,397 10 0	680 6 7	..	..
1899-1900	37	1,47,177 0 8	450 6 3	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,757 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,481 0 0	370 9 3	..	..
		....	....	..	..	3	18,668 14 0	322 3 9	..	..
	Do.	1,98,934 10 8	450 6 3	..	..	....	78,505 10 0	696 0 6	..	..
		....	....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
			
	Do.	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,934 10 8	450 6 3	..	..	....	86,400 10 0	696 0 6	..	..
1900-01	37	1,47,177 0 8	64 15 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,246 4 0	....	..	..	19	55,139 12 0	4 6 2	..	..
		....	....	..	..	3	18,396 14 0	20 5 11	..	..
	Do.	1,98,423 4 8	64 15 6	..	..	....	77,892 6 0	27 15 7	..	..
	Do.	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
			
	Do.	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 0 0	....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,423 4 8	64 15 6	..	..	....	85,787 6 0	27 15 7	..	..

K—continued.

Group III					Group IV					Total			
Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Demand	Remissions	Outstanding	
			Authorized	Unauthorized				Authorized	Unauthorized			Authorized	Unauthorized
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17	49,388 11 0	..	..	..	1	3,206 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	38,963 1 0	..	..	..	23	46,067 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20,812 12 0	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59,775 13 0	..	..	..		46,067 9 0	..	..	..	1,12,803 10 0	..	..	..
	1,09,164 8 0	..	..	..		49,274 3 0	..	..	..	4,21,846 1 0	24 6 10	..	..
17	52,520 6 0	..	..	..	1	3,679 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	39,371 4 0	..	..	..	23	48,447 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20,612 2 0	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59,983 6 0	..	..	..		48,447 2 0	..	..	..	1,16,325 8 0	..	..	..
	1,12,503 12 0	..	..	..		52,126 14 0	..	..	..	4,49,808 14 8	1,061 12 3	..	..
17	52,520 8 0	..	..	..	1	3,679 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	0 7 0	..	..	1	3,679 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52,520 8 0	0 7 0	..	..		3,679 12 0	..	..	..	3,33,613 8 0	1,060 6 9	..	..
14	39,378 12 0	7 9 4	..	..	23	48,668 2 0	88 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20,626 4 0	0 11 8	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60,005 0 0	8 5 0	..	..		48,668 2 0	88 15 0	..	..	1,16,568 2 0	97 4 0	..	..
	1,12,525 8 0	8 12 0	..	..		52,347 14 0	88 15 0	..	..	4,50,181 10 8	1,177 10 9	..	..
17	52,538 8 0	0 7 0	..	..	1	3,679 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	52,538 8 0	0 7 0	..	..		3,679 12 0	..	..	..	3,33,658 8 8	1,146 13 9	..	..
14	39,373 12 0	7 9 4	..	..	23	48,800 2 0	110 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20,734 4 0	0 11 8	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60,108 0 0	8 5 0	..	..		48,800 2 0	110 10 3	..	..	1,16,803 2 0	118 15 3	..	..
	1,12,046 8 0	8 12 0	..	..		52,479 14 0	110 10 3	..	..	4,50,461 10 8	1,265 13 0	..	..
17	52,568 8 0	0 7 0	..	..	1	3,680 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	52,568 8 0	0 7 0	..	..		3,680 6 0	..	..	..	3,32,564 8 8	93 6 1	..	..
14	39,331 12 0	..	..	..	23	46,877 0 0	46 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20,682 12 0	15 0 0	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60,014 8 0	15 0 0	..	..		46,877 0 0	46 7 9	..	..	1,16,588 8 0	61 7 9	..	..
	1,12,589 0 0	15 7 0	..	..		52,357 6 0	46 7 9	..	..	4,49,151 0 8	154 13 10	..	..

Year	Group I					Group II				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping	Demand	Remissions	Outstanding	
				Authorised	Unauthorised				Authorised	Unauthorised
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1901-02	37	1,46,702 10 8	64 15 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,570 10 0	.....	..	..	19	55,059 12 0	.....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,273 4 8	64 15 6	..	..	3	18,338 14 0	20 5 11	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	77,754 6 0	23 9 5	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	.....	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	7,895 0 0	.....	..	..
	Do.	1,98,273 4 8	64 15 6	..	..	.....	85,649 6 0	28 9 5	..	..
1902-03	37	1,46,602 8 8	5,228 11 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	941 7 8	..	..
	13	51,763 10 0	2,580 10 0	..	..	19	55,131 12 0	1,561 8 0	..	..
	Do.	1,98,366 2 8	7,809 5 6	..	..	3	19,242 10 0	582 0 8	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	78,730 2 0	3,084 15 9	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	7,895 0 0	528 11 0	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	7,895 0 0	528 11 0	..	..
	Do.	1,98,366 2 8	7,809 5 6	..	..	.....	86,625 2 0	3,618 10 9	..	..
1903-04	37	1,46,592 8 8	64 15 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,770 10 0	.....	..	..	19	55,131 12 0	.....	..	..
	Total Bardoli	1,98,363 2 8	64 15 6	..	..	3	19,242 10 0	21 9 0	..	..
	Valod	.....	.....	..	..	1	78,730 2 0	24 12 6	..	..
	Total Valod	.....	.....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	.....	..	..
	Total of Taluka	1,98,363 2 8	64 15 6	..	..	.....	86,625 4 0	24 12 6	..	..
1904-05	37	1,46,511 8 8	1,987 0 1	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	40 4 0	..	..
	13	51,773 10 0	411 1 8	..	..	19	55,188 8 0	1 15 4	..	..
	Do.	1,98,285 2 8	2,398 1 9	..	..	3	19,242 10 0	91 8 7	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	78,730 2 0	138 11 11	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	75 11 8	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	7,895 2 0	75 11 8	..	..
	Do.	1,98,285 2 8	2,398 1 9	..	..	.....	86,682 0 0	209 7 7	..	..
1905-06	37	1,46,521 0 8	10,202 12 10	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	279 2 4	..	..
	13	51,788 10 0	6,591 8 0	..	..	19	55,227 8 0	3,059 11 4	..	..
	Do.	1,98,319 10 8	16,794 4 10	..	..	3	19,218 12 0	1,222 9 7	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	78,802 0 0	5,461 7 8	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	75 13 7	..	..
	Do.	.....	.....	..	..	.....	7,895 2 0	75 13 7	..	..
	Do.	1,98,319 10 8	16,794 4 10	..	..	.....	86,697 2 0	5,537 4 10	..	..

K—continued.

Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Group III.				Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Group IV.				Total.			
	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.			Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
17	52,540 4 0	0 7 0	..	..	1	3,674 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	
.....	
.....	52,540 4 0	0 7 0	..	..	.....	3,674 6 0	..	..	.....	3,32,242 4 8	88 15 11	..
14	38,980 4 0	..	..	..	23	48,089 9 0	27 0 1	..	..	.....	.....	.....
6	20,627 12 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50,618 0 0	..	..	..	.....	48,089 9 0	27 0 1	..	..	1,15,602 9 0	27 0 1	..
.....	1,12,158 4 0	0 7 0	..	..	.....	51,768 15 0	27 0 1	..	..	4,47,844 13 8	116 0 0	..
17	53,088 10 0	1,084 7 0	..	..	1	3,928 14 0	168 2 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	53,088 10 0	1,084 7 0	..	..	.....	3,928 14 0	168 2 0	..	..	3,34,118 12 8	12,146 14 8	..
14	39,406 6 0	693 4 0	..	..	23	50,084 0 0	1,133 1 8	..	..	.....	.....	.....
6	20,714 4 0	286 12 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,120 10 0	980 0 0	..	..	.....	50,084 0 0	1,133 1 8	..	..	1,18,099 10 0	2,641 12 8	..
.....	1,13,209 4 0	2,064 7 0	..	..	.....	54,012 14 0	1,301 3 8	..	..	4,52,213 6 8	14,838 10 11	..
17	53,088 10 0	0 7 0	..	..	1	3,928 14 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	53,088 10 0	0 7 0	..	..	23	3,928 14 0	..	..	.....	3,34,110 12 8	90 8 0	..
14	39,462 14 0	0 1 0	..	..	.....	50,413 2 0	37 12 8	..	..	.....	.....	.....
6	20,713 14 0	0 1 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,176 12 0	0 8 0	..	..	.....	50,413 2 0	37 12 8	..	..	1,18,485 0 0	37 13 8	..
.....	1,13,265 6 0	10 8 10	..	..	1	54,342 0 0	37 12 8	..	..	4,52,595 12 8	128 0 8	..
17	53,111 10 0	..	..	..	.....	3,928 14 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	10 8 10	..	..	.....	3,928 14 0	..	..	.....	3,34,112 8 8	2,542 6 6	..
.....	53,111 10 0	3 9 3	..	..	23	50,688 0 0	96 8 9	..	..	.....	.....	.....
14	39,465 14 0	19 13 2	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	20,713 14 0	28 6 5	..	..	.....	50,688 0 0	96 8 9	..	..	1,18,762 14 0	195 10 10	..
.....	60,179 12 0	38 15 3	..	..	.....	54,616 14 0	96 8 9	..	..	4,52,875 6 8	2,738 1 4	..
.....	1,13,291 6 0	3,442 0 9	..	..	1	3,928 14 0	264 2 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....
17	53,124 10 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	3,442 0 9	..	..	.....	3,928 14 0	264 2 0	..	..	3,34,175 2 8	25,961 14 10	..
.....	53,124 10 0	881 11 0	..	..	23	50,689 12 0	2,121 5 6	..	..	.....	.....	.....
14	39,483 6 0	681 7 6	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	20,988 10 0	1,563 2 0	..	..	.....	50,689 12 0	2,121 5 6	..	..	1,10,006 14 0	3,760 5 9	..
.....	60,422 0 0	5,005 3 5	..	..	.....	54,618 10 0	2,385 7 6	..	..	4,53,182 0 8	29,722 4 7	..
.....	1,13,546 10 0	..	..	..	1	3,928 14 0	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Group I.					Group II.				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
				Author-ized.	Unautho-rized.				Author-ized.	Unautho-rized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1906-07 ..	37 ..	1,46,670 5 2	63 10 0	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,329 2 0	....	..	..	19	55,245 8 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,499 7 2	63 10 0	..	..	3	19,221 4 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,499 7 2	63 10 0	..	..	....	86,717 10 0	3 3 6	..	..
1907-08 ..	37 ..	1,46,665 13 2	73 6 3	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,329 2 0	....	..	..	19	55,447 0 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,494 15 2	73 6 3	..	..	3	20,028 14 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,494 15 2	73 6 3	..	..	....	87,726 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
1908-09 ..	37 ..	1,46,646 5 2	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,872 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,450 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,518 15 2	14 1 6	..	..	3	20,031 4 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	....	7,895 2 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,518 15 2	14 1 6	..	..	....	87,732 4 0	3 3 6	..	..
1909-10 ..	37 ..	1,46,654 7 2	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,788 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,201 8 0	2 4 0	..	..
	Total, Bardoli ..	1,98,443 1 2	14 1 6	..	..	3	20,029 10 0	....	..	..
	Valog ..	....	....	..	..	1	7,874 2 0	....	..	..
	Total, Valod ..	....	....	..	..	....	7,874 2 0	....	..	..
	Total of Taluka ..	1,98,443 1 2	14 1 6	..	..	....	87,461 0 0	5 7 6	..	..
1910-11 ..	37 ..	1,46,221 3 2	17 13 10	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,790 10 0	....	..	..	19	55,200 3 0	2 4 0	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,011 13 2	17 13 10	..	..	3	20,033 14 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	7,876 4 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	....	7,876 4 0	....	..	..
	Do. ..	1,98,011 13 2	17 13 10	..	..	....	87,466 1 0	5 7 6	..	..

K—continued.

Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Group III.				Group IV.				Total.				
	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Ra. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17	53,135 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....	53,135 0 0	..	..	..	.....	3,938 14 0	..	..	..	3,34,385 13 2	66 13 6	..	..
14	39,529 6 0	..	..	..	23	50,864 10 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
6	20,953 10 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	60,483 0 0	..	..	..	.....	50,864 10 0	..	..	..	1,19,242 12 0	..	..	..
.....	1,13,613 0 0	..	..	..	.....	54,793 8 0	..	..	..	4,53,623 9 2	66 13 6	..	..
17	53,451 10 0	..	..	..	1	4,190 6 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....	53,451 10 0	..	..	..	.....	4,190 6 0	..	..	..	3,36,968 9 10	76 9 9	..	..
14	39,632 12 0	..	..	..	23	52,486 12 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
1	20,950 10 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	60,583 6 0	..	..	..	.....	52,486 12 0	..	..	..	1,20,965 4 0	..	..	..
.....	114,035 0 0	..	..	..	1	56,677 2 0	..	..	..	4,55,933 13 2	76 9 9	..	..
7	53,464 14 0	..	..	..	.....	4,190 10 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....	53,464 14 0	..	..	..	23	4,190 10 0	..	..	..	3,36,011 9 2	17 5 0	..	..
4	39,658 6 0	..	..	..	.....	52,532 12 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
8	20,949 10 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	60,608 0 0	..	..	..	.....	52,532 12 0	..	..	..	1,21,036 14 0	..	..	..
.....	1,14,072 14 0	..	..	..	.....	56,728 6 0	..	..	..	4,57,047 7 2	17 5 0	..	..
7	53,665 0 0	..	..	..	1	4,190 10 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....	53,665 0 0	..	..	..	.....	4,190 10 0	..	..	..	3,35,885 9 2	19 9 0	..	..
4	39,664 6 0	..	..	..	23	52,538 12 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
5	20,957 6 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	60,621 12 0	..	..	..	.....	52,538 12 0	..	..	..	1,21,034 10 0	..	..	..
.....	1,14,286 12 0	..	..	..	.....	56,729 6 0	..	..	..	4,56,920 3 2	19 9 0	..	..
7	53,667 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	1	4,163 0 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....
.....
.....	53,667 0 0	..	..	..	.....	4,163 0 0	..	..	..	3,35,431 10 2	25 9 4	..	..
4	39,653 15 0	..	..	..	23	52,530 14 0	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
6	20,934 6 0	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	60,586 5 0	..	..	..	.....	52,530 14 0	..	..	..	1,20,995 7 0	..	..	..
.....	1,14,255 5 0	2 4 0	..	..	.....	56,693 14 0	..	..	..	4,56,427 1 2	25 9 4	..	..

Year.	Group I.					Group II.				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
				Authorised.	Unauthorised.				Authorised.	Unauthorised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1911-12	37	1,46,185 3 8	3 316 2 5	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	119 14 1	..	..
	13	51,786 0 0	3,362 8 7	..	..	19	55,208 13 6	1,787 4 1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	19,994 10 0	1,101 9 7	..	..
	13	1,97,971 3 8	9,678 11 0	..	..	..	79,559 3 6	3,008 11 9	..	..
	Do.	..	..	..	..	1	7,876 4 0	648 13 6	..	..

1912-13	13	..	..	..	..	..	7 876 4 0	648 13 6	..	..
	Do.	1,97,971 3 8	9,678 11 0	..	..	..	87,435 7 6	3,657 9 3	..	..

	13	1,46,165 2 6	28 7 10	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,783 9 0	..	..	..	19	55,205 1 0	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	20,833 13 6	7 6 3	..	..
1913-14	13	1,97,948 11 8	2 7 10	..	..	..	80,394 10 6	10 9 9	..	..
	Do.	..	..	..	..	1	7,876 4 0	..	..	..

	13	..	..	..	..	..	7,876 4 0	..	..	..
	Do.	1,97,948 11 8	28 7 10	..	..	..	88,270 14 8	10 9 9	..	..

1914-15	37	14,61,465 14 8	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,783 6 0	..	..	..	19	55,207 11 0	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	20,823 5 0	3 9 7	..	..
	13	1,97,934 4 8	14 1 6	..	..	..	80,386 12 0	6 13 1	..	..
	Do.	..	..	..	..	1	8,073 8 0	..	..	..

1915-16	13	..	..	..	..	..	8,073 8 0	..	..	..
	Do.	1,97,934 4 8	14 1 6	..	..	..	88,460 4 0	6 13 1	..	..

	37	1,46,119 3 8	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,355 12 0	3 3 6	..	..
	13	51,783 6 0	..	..	..	19	55,207 11 0	14 0 0	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	20,823 5 0	1 13 0	..	..
1915-16	13	1,97,907 9 8	14 1 6	..	..	..	80,386 12 0	19 0 6	..	..
	Do.	..	..	..	..	1	8,073 8 0	..	..	..

	13	..	..	..	..	..	8,073 8 0	..	..	..
	Do.	1,97,907 9 8	14 1 6	..	..	..	88,460 4 0	19 0 6	..	..

1915-16	37	1,55,493 12 4	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	13	55,074 0 3	..	..	..	19	58,767 4 10	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	22,132 3 10	..	..	..
	Total, Bardoli	2,10,567 12 7	14 1 6	..	..	..	85,532 12 4	3 3 3	..	..
Valod	..	..	..	..	1	8,578 1 6	..	..	..
..
Total, Valod	..	..	..	..	..	8,578 1 6	..	..	..	..
Total, Taluka	2,10,567 12 7	14 1 6	..	..	..	94,110 13 10	3 3 6	..	..	..

K—continued.

Group III.					Group IV.					Total.			
Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17	53,667 0 0	2,088 8 9	..	..	1	4,160 12 0	225 6 6	..	..	....	..	..	..
....
....
....	53,667 0 0	2,088 8 9	..	..	....	4,160 12 0	225 6 6	..	..	3,35,358 3 2	14,951 6 0	..	..
14	39,642 8 6	1,603 8 0	..	..	23	52,528 8 0	2,161 2 10	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	20,957 6 0	1,157 6 1	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	60,599 14 6	2,800 13 1	..	..	....	52,528 8 0	2,161 2 10	..	..	1,21,004 5 6	5,610 13 5	..	..
....	1,14,266 14 6	4,839 5 10	..	..	....	56,688 15 0	2,386 2 4	..	..	4,56,362 8 8	20,562 3 5	..	..
17	54,176 2 6	..	..	..	1	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....
....
....	54,176 2 6	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
14	39,734 1 6	..	..	..	....	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	3,36,959 6 8	39 1 7	..	..
6	20,957 6 0	..	..	..	23	54,081 9 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	60,891 7 6	..	..	..	....	54,081 9 0	..	..	..	1,22,649 4 6	..	..	..
....	1,14,887 10 0	..	..	..	....	58,521 7 0	..	..	..	4,59,608 11 2	39 1 7	..	..
17	54,187 9 0	1 8 0	..	..	1	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....
....
....	54,187 9 0	1 8 0	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	3,36,948 7 8	22 6 7	..	..
14	39,848 2 0	..	..	..	23	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	20,956 15 0	..	..	..	....	54,079 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	60,805 1 0	..	..	..	....	54,079 14 0	..	..	..	1,22,958 7 0	..	..	..
....	1,14,992 10 0	1 8 0	..	..	....	58,519 12 0	..	..	..	4,59,906 14 8	22 6 7	..	..
17	54,214 9 0	2 4 0	..	..	1	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....
....
....	54,214 9 0	2 4 0	..	..	....	4,439 14 0	..	..	..	3,36,948 12 8	35 6 0	..	..
14	39,915 1 0	..	..	..	23	54,079 14 0	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	20,956 15 0	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	60,872 0 0	..	..	..	....	54,079 14 0	..	..	..	1,23,025 6 0	..	..	..
....	1,15,086 9 0	2 4 0	..	..	....	58,519 12 0	..	..	..	4,59,974 2 8	35 6 0	..	..
17	57,604 0 4	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....
....
....	57,604 0 4	1 9 6	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	3,58,421 15 1	18 14 6	..	..
14	42,413 0 0	..	..	..	23	57,458 10 3	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	22,263 8 11	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
....	64,376 8 11	..	..	..	....	57,450 10 3	..	..	..	1,30,714 4 8	..	..	..
....	1,22,260 9 3	1 9 6	..	..	....	62,177 0 1	..	..	..	4,89,136 3 9	18 14 6	..	..

Year.	Group I.					Group II.				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of Old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
				Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1916-17 ..	37 ..	1,55,738 2 4	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	55,627 9 3	....	..	..	19	58,797 11 5	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,474 8 0	....	..	..
	13 ..	2,11,365 11 7	14 1 6	..	..	....	85,905 7 1	3 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	3,578 1 6	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	3,578 1 6	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,11,365 11 7	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,483 8 7	3 3 6	..	..
1917-18 ..	37 ..	1,55,743 9 4	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	55,746 9 2	....	..	..	19	58,823 2 4	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,474 2 7	....	..	..
	13 ..	2,11,490 2 6	14 1 6	..	..	....	85,980 8 7	3 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	3,580 8 10	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	3,580 8 10	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,11,490 2 6	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,511 1 5	3 3 6	..	..
1918-19 ..	37 ..	1,59,791 9 6	10,360 4 7	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	297 6 4	..	..
	18 ..	51,749 12 2	7,065 4 1	..	..	19	58,823 2 4	3,802 15 10	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,474 2 7	1,346 1 2	..	..
	13 ..	2,11,541 5 8	17,425 8 8	..	..	....	85,980 8 7	5,448 7 4	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	3,580 8 10	772 10 11	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	3,580 8 10	772 10 11	..	..
	Do. ..	2,11,541 5 8	17,425 8 8	..	..	....	94,511 1 5	6,321 2 3	..	..
1919-20 ..	37 ..	1,59,829 15 8	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	51,874 3 3	....	..	..	19	58,833 1 8	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,474 2 7	....	..	..
	13 ..	2,11,704 2 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	85,940 7 11	3 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	3,580 8 10	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	3,580 8 10	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,11,704 2 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,521 0 9	3 3 6	..	..
1920-21 ..	37 ..	1,60,698 9 2	2,329 1 11	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	18 ..	52,231 6 5	897 9 4	..	..	19	58,956 3 6	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,485 13 7	259 13 0	..	..
	13 ..	2,12,928 15 7	3,226 11 3	..	..	....	86,075 4 9	263 0 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	3,580 8 10	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	3,580 8 10	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,12,928 15 7	3,226 11 3	..	..	....	94,655 13 7	263 0 6	..	..

K—continued.

Group III.					Group IV.					Total.			
Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17	57,795 7 6	2 6 3	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....	57,795 7 6	2 6 3	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	3,59,784 0 0	19 11 3	..	..
14	42,417 12 6	..	..	..	23	57,483 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22,264 13 1	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	64,682 9 7	..	..	..	....	57,483 11 11	..	..	..	1,30,744 7 0	..	..	..
....	1,22,478 1 1	2 6 3	..	..	....	62,201 1 9	..	..	..	4,90,528 7 0	19 11 3	..	..
17	57,890 1 7	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....	57,890 1 7	1 9 6	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	3,60,028 2 6	18 14 6	..	..
14	42,402 7 1	..	..	..	23	57,479 15 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22,271 15 10	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	64,674 6 11	..	..	..	....	57,479 15 4	..	..	..	1,30,734 15 1	..	..	..
....	1,22,564 8 6	1 9 6	..	..	....	52,197 5 2	..	..	..	4,90,753 1 7	18 14 6	..	..
17	57,890 1 7	..	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	314 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....	57,890 1 7	4,021 4 8	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	314 5 2	..	..	3,60,079 5 8	27,249 9 10	..	..
14	42,401 2 11	3,001 2 7	..	..	23	57,479 5 9	4,633 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22,271 15 10	2,441 7 0	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	64,673 2 9	5,442 9 7	..	..	....	57,479 5 9	4,633 3 11	..	..	1,30,733 1 4	10,808 8 5	..	..
....	1,22,563 4 4	9,463 14 3	..	..	....	62,196 11 7	4,947 9 1	..	..	4,90,812 7 0	88,058 2 0	..	..
17	58,097 12 0	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....	58,097 12 0	1 9 6	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	3,60,459 12 8	18 14 6	..	..
14	42,410 10 10	..	..	..	23	57,432 13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22,273 3 11	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	64,693 14 9	..	..	..	....	57,432 13 1	..	..	..	1,30,697 4 8	..	..	..
....	1,22,761 10 9	1 9 6	..	..	....	62,160 2 11	..	..	..	4,91,157 1 4	18 14 6	..	..
17	58,128 12 2	131 3 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....	58,128 12 2	131 3 8	..	..	....	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	3,61,851 6 4	3,620 15 5	..	..
14	42,411 0 2	..	..	..	23	57,424 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22,271 8 11	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	64,682 9 1	..	..	..	....	57,424 15 9	..	..	..	1,30,688 1 8	..	..	..
....	1,22,811 5 3	131 3 8	..	..	....	62,142 5 7	..	..	..	4,92,539 8 0	3,620 16 5	..	..

Year.	Group I.					Group II.				
	Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.		Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.	
				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1921-22 ..	37 ..	1,60,784 1 8	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	52,235 7 9	....	..	..	19	58,960 12 10	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,482 6 4	....	..	..
	Total, Bardoli ..	2,13,019 9 5	14 1 6	..	..	....	86,076 6 10	3 3 6	..	..
	Valod ..	....	....	..	..	1	8,580 8 10	....	..	..

	Total, Valod ..	....	....	..	..	....	8,580 8 10	....	..	..
	Taluka total ..	2,13,019 9 5	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,656 15 8	3 3 6	..	..
1922-23 ..	37 ..	1,60,772 13 0	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	52,241 8 11	....	..	..	19	58,960 12 10	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,450 0 11	....	..	..
	13 ..	2,13,014 5 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	86,044 1 5	3 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	8,581 15 1	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	8,581 15 1	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,13,014 5 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,626 0 6	3 3 6	..	..
1923-24 ..	37 ..	1,60,773 6 6	14 1 6	..	..	3	4,633 3 8	3 3 6	..	..
	13 ..	52,237 5 5	....	..	..	19	59,031 12 7	....	..	..
	....	....	....	..	..	3	22,449 12 8	11 0 0	..	..
	13 ..	2,13,010 11 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	86,114 12 11	14 3 6	..	..
	Do. ..	....	....	..	..	1	8,581 15 1	....	..	..

	13 ..	....	....	..	..	....	8,581 15 1	....	..	..
	Do. ..	2,13,010 11 11	14 1 6	..	..	....	94,696 12 0	14 3 6	..	..

K—concluded.

Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Group III.				Details of villages of old group taken to new grouping.	Group IV.				Total.			
	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstanding.			Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.		Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.				Authorised.	Unauthorised.			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
17	58,212 11 2	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	
.....	
.....	58,212 11 2	1 9 6	..	..	.....	4,717 5 10	..	..	.....	3,62,026 1 2	18 14 6	..
14	42,414 3 1	..	..	..	23	57,441 7 4	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	22,278 0 3	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64,687 8 4	..	..	..	.....	57,441 7 4	..	..	.....	1,30,709 2 6	..	..
.....	1,22,899 14 6	1 9 6	..	..	.....	62,168 13 2	..	..	.....	4,92,735 4 9	18 14 6	..
17	58,212 11 2	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	58,212 11 2	1 9 6	..	..	.....	4,717 5 10	..	..	.....	3,61,988 6 4	18 14 6	..
14	42,414 13 9	..	..	..	23	57,750 15 3	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	22,274 9 9	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64,689 7 6	..	..	..	.....	57,750 15 3	..	..	.....	1,30,722 5 10	..	..
.....	1,22,902 2 8	1 9 6	..	..	.....	62,168 5 1	..	..	.....	4,92,710 14 2	18 14 6	..
17	58,212 15 5	1 9 6	..	..	1	4,717 5 10	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	58,212 15 5	1 9 6	..	..	.....	4,717 5 10	..	..	.....	3,62,055 14 1	29 14 6	..
14	42,412 4 7	..	..	..	23	57,445 4 9	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	22,274 9 9	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64,686 14 4	..	..	..	.....	57,445 4 9	..	..	.....	1,30,715 2 2	..	..
.....	1,22,899 13 9	1 9 6	..	..	.....	62,163 10 7	..	..	.....	4,92,771 0 3	29 14 6	..

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Surat.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Names of village.	Number of group.	By Former Settlement.															
			Maximum.			Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry crop.	Rice crop.	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.	g.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Afwa ..	II	5	9. 5	0	..	802	8,110	..	152	1,252	..	..	..	..	954	4,871	..
2	Akotl ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	464	1,759	..	401	4,244	..	..	..	..	865	6,008	..
3	Amaladl ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	819	3,234	..	30	266	..	..	..	..	849	3,490	..
4	Ambheti ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	1,226	5,924	..	172	2,030	..	..	..	..	1,398	7,954	..
5	Ancheli ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	206	891	..	29	313	..	..	..	..	235	1,204	..
6	Babla ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	878	1,611	..	76	828	..	..	..	..	453	2,437	..
7	Bamn ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	342	1,585	..	135	1,317	..	..	..	..	477	2,902	..
8	Bardoll ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	1,222	6,111	..	197	2,174	..	..	..	..	1,419	8,285	..
9	Bharampore ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	513	2,058	..	72	654	..	..	..	..	585	2,712	..
10	Bhuwasan ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	260	1,034	..	49	514	..	..	..	..	309	1,548	..
11	Gojl ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	800	3,160	..	112	1,324	..	..	..	..	912	4,484	..
12	Gosarda ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	382	1,554	..	24	238	..	..	..	..	406	1,792	..
13	Gotasa ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	408	1,744	..	44	363	..	..	..	..	452	2,107	..
14	Isanpore ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	500	2,278	..	48	501	..	..	..	..	548	2,779	..
15	Inroll ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	1,282	5,034	..	127	1,266	..	..	..	..	1,409	6,800	..
16	Jakharda ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	239	967	..	19	185	..	..	..	..	258	1,152	..
17	Kantali ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	374	1,631	..	235	2,298	..	..	..	..	609	3,924	..
18	Khoj ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	304	1,362	..	176	1,678	..	..	..	..	480	3,040	..
19	Lakhanpore ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	291	1,094	..	105	1,137	..	..	..	..	396	2,231	..
20	Malekpore ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	852	3,404	..	4	29	..	..	..	..	856	3,433	..
21	Mota ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	4,508	19,063	..	317	3,576	..	..	..	..	4,825	22,639	..
22	Nijar ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	311	1,551	..	161	2,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Ninat ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	491	2,136	..	100	1,010	..	..	..	..	591	3,146	..
24	Nogama ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	303	1,194	..	31	359	..	..	..	..	334	1,544	..
25	Palsod ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	641	3,023	..	243	2,235	..	..	..	..	884	5,258	..
26	Panda ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	334	1,736	..	129	1,372	..	..	..	..	463	3,108	..
27	Pardi-Kadod ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	399	1,689	..	204	2,127	..	..	..	..	603	3,816	..
28	Pardi Pata ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	230	1,188	..	77	949	..	..	..	..	307	2,137	..
29	Pardi-Vagha ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	301	1,456	..	63	776	..	..	..	..	364	2,232	..
30	Patharadia ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	501	2,300	..	37	386	..	..	..	..	538	2,686	..
31	Patl ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	237	930	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	240	954	..
32	Pera ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	1,173	5,006	..	90	1,004	..	..	..	..	1,263	6,010	..
33	Puni ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	889	4,542	..	218	2,556	..	..	..	..	1,107	7,098	..
34	Rajpura-Lumbha ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	36	194	..	130	1,402	..	..	..	..	166	1,596	..
35	Rayam ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	528	2,812	..	249	2,774	..	..	..	..	777	5,586	..
36	Ruwa ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	271	1,112	..	218	2,195	..	..	..	..	489	3,307	..
37	Shahpore-Sarbhon ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	319	1,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	1,181	..
38	Sakari ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	243	1,330	..	133	1,514	..	..	..	..	376	2,844	..
39	Samthan ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	411	1,518	..	685	6,989	..	..	..	..	1,996	8,506	..
40	Sarbhon ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	1,437	6,818	..	302	3,313	..	..	..	..	1,139	10,631	..
41	Sarethi ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	815	1,410	..	3	20	..	..	..	..	318	1,430	..
42	Slod ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	926	3,599	..	88	918	..	..	..	..	1,014	4,517	..
43	Supa ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	531	3,788	..	138	1,632	..	..	..	..	669	5,420	..
44	Tajpur-Bujrag ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	748	2,887	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	749	2,842	..
45	Tarbhon ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	958	4,211	..	146	1,810	..	..	..	..	1,104	6,021	..
46	Tigara-sarbhon ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	351	1,557	..	40	459	..	..	..	..	391	2,016	..
47	Vadoli ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	866	3,987	..	153	1,702	..	..	..	..	1,019	5,639	..
48	Vaghech-sarbhon ..	I	6	W. 6	0	11.0	573	2,660	..	78	788	..	2	26	..	651	3,474	..
49	Vankner ..	II	5	W. 5	0	..	1,980	7,973	..	530	4,371	..	..	..	..	2,510	12,344	..
50	Varad ..	I	6	W. 6	0	..	963	4,598	..	549	5,721	..	..	..	..	1,512	10,319	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,348	1,46,908	4 6 0	7,320	77,055	10 8 5	2	26	13	40,670	2,23,984	5 8 1

L.

occupied land, Taluka Bardoli, District Surat.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum.			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	2	1
Rs. a.	A.	g.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.p.			
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	802	4,678	..	152	1,750	..	..	..	..	954	6,467	..	..	Afva	1
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	464	2,638	..	401	6,063	..	..	..	..	865	5,701	..	..	Akoti	2
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	819	4,042	..	30	320	..	..	..	..	849	4,362	..	..	Amalsadi	3
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,226	7,405	..	173	2,537	..	..	..	..	1,398	9,942	..	..	Ambheti	4
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	206	1,114	..	29	391	..	..	..	..	235	1,505	..	..	Ancheli	5
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	378	2,014	..	75	1,032	..	..	..	..	453	3,046	..	..	Babia	6
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	342	2,377	..	135	1,881	..	..	..	..	477	4,258	..	..	Bamni	7
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,222	7,639	..	197	2,717	..	..	..	..	1,419	10,356	..	..	Bardoli	8
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	513	3,087	..	72	934	..	..	..	..	585	4,021	..	..	Bharampore	9
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	260	1,292	..	49	642	..	..	..	..	309	1,934	..	..	Bhuvaan	10
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	800	3,950	..	112	1,855	..	..	..	..	912	5,805	..	..	Gojl	11
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	382	1,942	..	24	297	..	..	..	..	406	2,339	..	..	Gosarda	12
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	408	2,616	..	44	519	..	..	..	..	452	3,135	..	..	Gotasa	13
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	500	2,847	..	48	626	..	..	..	..	548	3,478	..	..	Isanpore	14
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,282	6,292	..	127	1,582	..	..	..	..	1,409	7,874	..	..	Isroll	15
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	239	1,209	..	19	231	..	..	..	..	258	1,440	..	..	Jakharda	16
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	374	2,446	..	235	3,276	..	..	..	..	609	5,722	..	..	Kantali	17
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	304	2,043	..	176	2,397	..	..	..	..	480	4,440	..	..	Khoj	18
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	201	1,367	..	105	1,421	..	..	..	..	306	2,788	..	..	Lakhanpore	19
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	652	4,256	..	4	36	..	..	..	..	856	4,291	..	..	Malekpore	20
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	4,508	23,820	..	317	4,470	..	..	..	..	4,825	26,299	..	..	Mota	21
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	311	1,939	..	161	2,542	..	..	..	..	472	4,481	..	..	Nijar	22
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	491	2,670	..	100	1,262	..	..	..	..	591	3,932	..	..	Ninat	23
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	303	1,492	..	31	437	..	..	..	..	334	1,929	..	..	Nogama	24
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	641	4,534	..	243	3,193	..	..	..	..	884	7,727	..	..	Paisod	25
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	334	2,170	..	129	1,715	..	..	..	..	463	3,885	..	..	Panda	26
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	399	2,533	..	204	3,030	..	..	..	..	603	5,572	..	..	Pardi-Kadod	27
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	230	1,485	..	77	1,186	..	..	..	..	307	2,671	..	..	Pardi-Pata	28
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	301	1,820	..	63	970	..	..	..	..	364	2,790	..	..	Pardi-Vagha	29
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	501	2,875	..	37	420	..	..	..	..	538	3,295	..	..	Patharadis	30
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	287	1,162	..	3	30	..	..	..	..	240	1,192	..	..	Patti	31
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,173	6,257	..	90	1,255	..	..	..	..	1,268	7,512	..	..	Pera	32
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	889	5,677	..	216	3,195	..	..	..	..	1,107	8,872	..	..	Puni	33
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	36	243	..	130	1,752	..	..	..	..	166	1,995	..	..	Rajpura-Lumbha	34
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	628	3,515	..	249	3,467	..	..	..	..	777	6,982	..	..	Rayam	35
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	271	1,666	..	218	3,136	..	..	..	..	489	4,204	..	..	Rowa	36
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	319	1,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	1,476	..	..	Shahpore-Sarbhon	37
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	243	1,662	..	133	1,892	..	..	..	..	376	3,554	..	..	Sakari	38
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	411	2,277	..	685	9,933	..	..	..	..	1,096	12,260	..	..	Samthan	39
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,437	8,522	..	302	4,766	..	..	..	..	1,739	13,288	..	..	Sarbhon	40
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	315	2,115	..	3	29	..	..	..	..	318	2,144	..	..	Sarethi	41
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	926	4,499	..	88	1,147	..	..	..	..	1,014	5,646	..	..	Siad	42
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	331	4,735	..	138	2,040	..	..	..	..	669	6,776	..	..	Supa	43
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	748	3,546	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	749	3,552	..	..	Tajpur Bujraj	44
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	958	5,264	..	146	2,262	..	..	..	..	1,104	7,526	..	..	Tarbhon	45
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	351	1,946	..	40	574	..	..	..	..	391	2,520	..	..	Tigara-Sarbhon	46
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	860	4,921	..	153	2,127	..	..	..	..	1,019	7,048	..	..	Vadoli	47
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	573	3,326	..	76	985	..	2	26	..	651	4,336	..	..	Vaghech-Sarbhon	48
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	1,960	11,059	..	580	6,244	..	..	..	..	2,510	18,203	..	..	Vankaner	49
7 8	S. W. 7 7 8	8	968	5,747	..	549	7,151	..	..	..	..	1,512	12,898	..	..	Varad	50
..	..	..	33,348	1,91,116	5 11 8	7,320	1,01,621	13 14 1	2	26	13	40,670	2,92,763	7 3 2	30 71		

1	2	3	By the Former Settlement.														
			Maximum.			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 crop.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	Rs.	A. g.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Group II.																	
51	Bamroli..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	609	2,285	..	71	591	..	..	..	..	680	2,876	..
52	Bhamaliya	II	5	S. 5 0	10'0	542	2,115	..	168	1,612	..	11	94	..	719	3,821	..
53	Bhatlav Motl	II	5	S. 5 0	..	725	2,520	..	87	491	..	..	..	..	792	3,011	..
54	Chhitra	I	6	S. 5 0	11'0	376	1,768	..	53	570	..	7	98	..	436	2,426	..
55	Falod Motl	II	5	S. 5 0	..	856	3,452	..	175	1,695	..	..	..	..	1,031	5,147	..
56	Haripura	II	5	S. 5 0	..	217	742	..	612	5,515	..	..	..	..	829	6,257	..
57	Kalsad ..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	626	2,200	..	80	818	..	..	..	..	706	3,018	..
58	Kamalohhod	III	4	S. 5 0	..	1,806	5,980	..	364	2,715	..	..	..	..	2,170	8,595	..
59	Kanal ..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	369	1,515	..	70	549	..	..	..	..	439	2,064	..
60	Karachka	II	5	S. 5 0	..	611	2,795	..	143	1,249	..	..	..	..	954	4,044	..
61	Khali ..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	168	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	583	..
62	Kharad	I	6	S. 5 0	11'0	234	953	..	19	185	..	26	332	..	279	1,470	..
63	Kikwad	II	5	S. 5 0	..	1,443	4,552	..	78	710	..	..	..	..	1,521	5,362	..
64	Kuwadia	I	6	S. 5 0	11'0	184	584	..	18	156	..	8	111	..	180	801	..
65	Madhi ..	III	4	S. 5 0	..	1,592	4,921	..	194	1,343	..	..	..	..	1,786	6,264	..
66	Manekpore	III	4	S. 5 0	..	1,755	5,472	..	315	2,216	..	..	..	..	2,070	7,688	..
67	Mangrolia	II	5	S. 5 0	..	980	3,100	..	92	804	..	..	..	..	1,072	3,904	..
68	Piparia ..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	469	1,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	1,868	..
69	Surali ..	III	4	S. 5 0	..	2,235	6,481	..	244	1,545	..	..	..	..	2,479	7,976	..
70	Tajpore-Khurad	II	5	S. 5 0	..	232	788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	788	..
71	Tajpore-Valod	II	5	S. 5 0	..	262	777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	777	..
72	Timberwa	II	5	S. 5 0	..	1,156	3,333	..	68	653	..	..	..	..	1,219	4,391	..
73	Uchharel	II	5	S. 5 0	10'0	444	1,649	..	204	1,879	..	5	36	..	658	3,564	..
74	Utara ..	II	5	S. 5 0	..	1,317	3,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,317	3,685	..
75	Vadhawa	II	5	S. 5 0	..	761	2,586	..	83	282	..	..	..	..	761	2,586	..
76	Vaghecha-Kadod	II	5	S. 5 0	..	553	2,059	..	100	878	..	..	..	..	653	2,937	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	20,872	69,163	8 5 6	3,101	26,356	8 5 5	57	686	11 10 11	23,890	96,185	4 0 5
Group III.																	
77	Allu ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	342	1,258	..	140	973	..	..	..	..	482	2,226	..
78	Balda ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	1,391	4,326	..	55	410	..	..	..	..	1,446	4,736	..
79	Beldha ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	489	1,495	..	13	100	..	..	..	..	502	1,595	..
80	Bhatlav-Nani	III	4	S. 4 0	..	416	1,360	..	27	174	..	..	..	..	443	1,534	..
81	Bhensudla	III	4	S. 4 0	..	720	3,468	..	31	234	..	..	..	..	751	3,702	..
82	Buhari ..	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	238	939	..	318	1,771	..	..	..	..	556	2,410	..
83	Butwada	III	4	S. 4 0	..	1,154	3,814	..	180	1,336	..	..	..	..	1,334	5,150	..
84	Dadarla..	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	988	2,427	..	95	493	..	..	..	..	1,083	2,910	..
85	Dogama	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	2,783	6,132	..	479	2,660	..	..	..	..	3,262	8,792	..
86	Delwada	III	4	S. 4 0	..	266	1,147	..	99	734	..	..	..	..	365	1,881	..
87	Godhha	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	401	1,015	..	141	778	..	..	..	..	542	1,793	..
88	Golan ..	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	1,829	4,185	..	160	853	..	..	..	..	1,989	5,048	..
89	Hathuka	IV	3	S. 3 0	..	627	1,349	..	140	786	..	..	..	..	767	2,135	..
90	Hindolia	III	4	S. 4 0	..	450	1,373	..	18	111	..	..	..	..	468	1,484	..
91	Inma ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	507	1,559	..	20	150	..	..	..	..	527	1,709	..
92	Junvani	III	4	S. 4 0	..	636	1,795	..	68	507	..	..	..	..	703	2,302	..
93	Khambhla	III	4	S. 4 0	..	708	2,148	..	35	234	..	..	..	..	743	2,382	..
94	Masad ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	923	2,507	..	199	1,429	..	..	..	..	1,122	3,936	..
95	Miyawadi	III	4	S. 4 0	..	992	2,306	..	65	429	..	..	..	..	1,057	2,735	..
96	Nagla ..	III	4	S. 4 0	..	223	751	..	20	126	..	..	..	..	243	877	..
97	Nansad	III	4	S. 4 0	..	580	1,881	..	54	389	..	..	..	..	634	2,270	..

continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum.		Dry-crop.			Blce.			Garden.			Total.						
Blce.	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		
S. W. 6 4	..	609	2,856	..	71	789	..	..	..	..	680	3,595	..	..	Bamroll	51
S. W. 6 4	10	542	2,644	..	166	2,015	..	11	94	..	719	4,758	..	..	Bhamaiya	52
S. W. 6 4	..	725	3,150	..	67	614	..	..	..	..	792	3,764	..	..	Bhatlav Mortl	53
S. W. 6 4	..	376	1,836	..	53	623	..	7	85	..	436	2,544	..	..	Chhitra	54
S. W. 6 4	..	856	4,315	..	175	2,119	..	..	..	..	1,081	6,434	..	..	Falod Motl	55
S. W. 6 4	..	217	927	..	612	6,894	..	..	..	..	829	7,821	..	..	Haripura	56
S. W. 6 4	..	626	2,750	..	80	1,022	..	..	..	..	706	3,772	..	..	Kalsad	57
S. W. 6 4	..	1,806	9,187	..	364	3,959	..	..	..	..	2,170	13,146	..	..	Kamalchhod	58
S. W. 6 4	..	869	1,894	..	70	686	..	..	..	..	439	2,580	..	..	Kanai	59
S. W. 6 4	..	811	3,494	..	148	1,501	..	..	..	..	954	5,055	..	..	Karachka	60
S. W. 6 4	..	168	729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	729	..	..	Khall	61
S. W. 6 4	10	234	998	..	19	202	..	26	302	..	279	1,497	..	..	Kharad	62
S. W. 6 4	..	1,448	5,815	..	78	887	..	..	..	..	1,521	6,702	..	..	Kikwad	63
S. W. 6 4	..	134	556	..	18	171	..	8	101	..	160	828	..	..	Kuwadia	64
S. W. 6 4	..	1,592	7,670	..	194	1,959	..	..	..	..	1,786	9,629	..	..	Madhi	65
S. W. 6 4	..	1,755	8,550	..	315	3,232	..	..	..	..	2,070	11,782	..	..	Manekpore	66
S. W. 6 4	..	980	3,875	..	92	1,006	..	..	..	..	1,072	4,880	..	..	Mangrola	67
S. W. 6 4	..	469	2,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	2,335	..	..	Piparia	68
S. W. 6 4	..	2,235	10,048	..	244	2,258	..	..	..	..	2,479	12,301	..	..	Surali	69
S. W. 6 4	..	232	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	985	..	..	Tajpore-Khurad	70
S. W. 6 4	..	262	971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	971	..	..	Tajpore-Valod	71
S. W. 6 4	..	1,156	4,797	..	63	691	..	..	..	..	1,219	5,488	..	..	Timberwa	72
S. W. 6 4	10	444	2,061	..	204	2,340	..	5	36	..	653	4,446	..	..	Uchharel	73
S. W. 6 4	..	1,317	4,606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,317	4,606	..	..	Utara	74
S. W. 6 4	..	761	3,232	..	33	352	..	..	..	..	794	3,584	..	..	Vadhawa	75
S. W. 6 4	..	553	2,574	..	100	1,007	..	..	..	..	658	3,671	..	..	Vaghecha-Kadod	76
..	..	20,672	92,850	4*7*10	3,161	34,430	10*14*3	57	618	10*13*6	23,890	1,27,898	5*5*8	32*97			
Group III.																	
S. W. 5 0	..	342	1,566	..	140	1,216	..	..	..	..	482	2,782	..	..	Alloo	77
S. W. 5 0	..	1,391	5,407	..	55	512	..	..	..	..	1,446	5,919	..	..	Balda	78
S. W. 5 0	..	489	1,860	..	18	125	..	..	..	..	502	1,994	..	..	Beldha	79
S. W. 5 0	..	416	1,700	..	27	217	..	..	..	..	443	1,917	..	..	Bhatlav-Nani	80
S. W. 5 0	..	720	4,335	..	31	292	..	..	..	..	751	4,627	..	..	Bhensudla	81
S. W. 5 0	..	238	1,065	..	318	2,652	..	..	..	..	556	3,717	..	..	Buhari	82
S. W. 5 0	..	1,154	4,767	..	180	1,670	..	..	..	..	1,334	6,437	..	..	Butwada	83
S. W. 5 0	..	988	4,045	..	95	724	..	..	..	..	1,083	4,769	..	..	Dadaria	84
S. W. 5 0	..	2,783	10,220	..	479	3,900	..	..	..	..	3,262	14,210	..	..	Degama	85
S. W. 5 0	..	266	1,434	..	99	917	..	..	..	..	365	2,351	..	..	Dolwada	86
S. W. 5 0	..	401	1,692	..	141	1,167	..	..	..	..	542	2,850	..	..	Goddha	87
S. W. 5 0	..	1,829	6,992	..	160	1,279	..	..	..	..	1,969	8,271	..	..	Golan	88
S. W. 5 0	..	627	2,248	..	140	1,179	..	..	..	..	767	3,427	..	..	Hathuka	89
S. W. 5 0	..	450	1,716	..	18	139	..	..	..	..	468	1,855	..	..	Hindolla	90
S. W. 5 0	..	507	1,949	..	20	187	..	..	..	..	527	2,136	..	..	Inma	91
S. W. 5 0	..	635	2,244	..	68	634	..	..	..	..	703	2,878	..	..	Junvani	92
S. W. 5 0	..	708	2,685	..	35	292	..	..	..	..	743	2,977	..	..	Khambhla	93
S. W. 5 0	..	923	3,134	..	109	1,786	..	..	..	..	1,122	4,920	..	..	Masad	94
S. W. 5 0	..	992	3,682	..	65	536	..	..	..	..	1,057	3,418	..	..	Miyawadi	95
S. W. 5 0	..	228	989	..	20	157	..	..	..	..	243	1,096	..	..	Nagla	96
S. W. 5 0	..	580	2,351	..	64	486	..	..	..	..	634	2,897	..	..	Nansad	97

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum.			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—contd.</i>			Rs.	A.	g.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
98	Nasura	III	4	8	0	845	2,515	..	40	311	..	..	..	..	865	2,826	..
99	Orgam	III	4	5	0	799	2,368	..	154	1,171	..	..	..	..	953	3,539	..
100	Pardi-Valod	III	4	5	0	462	1,503	..	41	239	..	..	..	..	503	1,742	..
101	Pavran	III	4	5	0	463	1,716	..	63	442	..	..	..	..	526	2,158	..
102	Rajwad	III	4	5	0	1,543	4,322	..	103	766	..	..	..	..	1,646	5,088	..
103	Sejwad	III	4	5	0	1,806	5,451	..	204	1,302	..	..	..	..	2,010	6,753	..
104	Shahpor-Valod	III	4	5	0	173	661	..	95	694	..	..	..	..	288	1,355	..
105	Siyadla	III	4	5	0	686	2,261	..	94	669	..	..	..	..	780	2,930	..
106	Singod	III	4	5	0	640	2,203	..	402	3,228	..	..	..	..	1,042	5,431	..
107	Siker	III	4	5	0	799	2,694	..	254	1,895	..	..	..	..	1,053	4,589	..
108	Tigra-Valod	III	4	5	0	152	642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	642	..
109	Titwa	III	4	5	0	1,315	4,304	..	95	690	..	..	..	..	1,410	4,994	..
110	Tokarwa	III	4	5	0	616	1,895	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	617	1,904	..
111	Uwa	III	4	5	0	2,154	6,681	..	231	1,353	..	..	..	..	2,385	8,234	..
112	Vadhavana	III	4	5	0	846	2,502	..	209	1,619	..	..	..	..	1,055	4,121	..
113	Valod	III	4	5	0	3,454	8,747	..	974	6,420	..	..	..	..	4,428	15,167	..
Total			..	..	..	33,415	97,305	2'14'7	5,317	35,695	6'11'5	..	..	..	38,732	1,32,000	3'6'11
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
114	Adyapore	IV	3	3	0	478	1,209	..	110	585	..	..	..	..	583	1,794	..
115	Agasia	IV	3	3	0	183	445	..	6	34	..	..	..	..	189	479	..
116	Algat	IV	3	3	0	1,058	2,360	..	100	560	..	..	..	..	1,158	2,940	..
117	Ambach	IV	3	3	0	1,359	3,628	..	141	842	..	..	..	..	1,500	4,370	..
118	Bahej	IV	3	3	0	254	556	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	255	562	..
119	Bedkuwa	IV	3	3	0	1,791	4,264	..	214	1,380	..	..	..	..	2,005	5,644	..
120	Bhimpore	IV	3	3	0	695	956	..	67	320	..	..	..	..	762	1,276	..
121	Dhamodia	IV	3	3	0	1,783	4,600	..	55	339	..	..	..	..	1,838	5,029	..
122	Dumkhal	IV	3	3	0	740	1,490	..	65	250	..	..	..	..	795	1,740	..
123	Jamania	IV	3	3	0	533	1,396	..	77	493	..	..	..	..	610	1,889	..
124	Kalamkuwa	IV	3	3	0	1,657	4,380	..	89	547	..	..	..	..	1,946	4,927	..
125	Kanjod	IV	3	3	0	466	1,002	..	47	230	..	..	..	..	513	1,232	..
126	Kasvav	IV	3	3	0	1,024	2,038	..	241	1,322	..	..	..	..	1,265	3,360	..
127	Kiher	IV	3	3	0	1,328	2,993	..	106	641	..	..	..	..	1,434	3,634	..
128	Kosambia	IV	3	3	0	494	1,113	..	61	280	..	..	..	..	545	1,393	..
129	Kumbhia	IV	3	3	0	825	1,695	..	69	383	..	..	..	..	894	2,078	..
130	Mordevi	IV	3	3	0	1,357	2,474	..	213	1,198	..	..	..	..	1,570	3,672	..
131	Nalon	IV	3	3	0	137	287	..	12	75	..	..	..	..	149	362	..
132	Nalotha	IV	3	3	0	723	1,596	..	44	234	..	..	..	..	767	1,830	..
133	Pelad-Buhari	IV	3	3	0	158	477	..	89	494	..	4	24	..	251	995	..
134	Ranveri	IV	3	3	0	1,247	2,700	..	89	497	..	..	..	..	1,336	3,257	..
135	Vanskul	IV	3	3	0	1,699	3,971	..	113	629	..	..	..	..	1,812	4,600	..
136	Vedchhi	IV	3	3	0	1,064	2,687	..	52	313	..	..	..	..	1,117	3,000	..
137	Virpor	IV	3	3	0	375	1,002	..	84	468	..	..	..	..	459	1,470	..
Total group IV			..	..	..	21,623	49,389	2'4'6	2,126	12,180	5'11'8	4	24	6'0'0	23,753	61,593	3'9'6
Total of the Taluka.			..	..	..	109,058	3,62,760	3'5'3	17,924	1,51,286	8'7'1	63	716	11'5'10	127,045	5,14,762	4'0'10

—continued

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Number.			
Maximum.			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.	G.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.							
5	S. 5 0	0	..	845	3,144	..	40	389	..	..	..	..	385	3,533	..	..	..	Nasura	98
5	W. 5 0	0	..	799	2,960	..	154	1,464	..	..	..	..	953	4,424	..	..	..	Orgam	99
5	S. 5 0	0	..	462	1,879	..	41	299	..	..	..	..	503	2,178	..	..	..	Pardi-Valod	100
5	W. 5 0	0	..	463	2,145	..	63	552	..	..	..	..	528	2,097	..	..	..	Pawran	101
5	S. 5 0	0	..	1,543	5,402	..	103	957	..	..	..	..	1,646	6,359	..	..	..	Rajwad	102
5	W. 5 0	0	..	1,806	6,814	..	204	1,027	..	..	..	..	2,010	8,441	..	..	..	Sejwad	103
5	S. 5 0	0	..	173	826	..	95	867	..	..	..	..	268	1,093	..	..	..	Shahpor-Valod	104
5	W. 5 0	0	..	680	2,826	..	94	861	..	..	..	..	780	3,687	..	..	..	Siyadia	105
5	S. 5 0	0	..	640	2,754	..	402	4,035	..	..	..	..	1,042	6,789	..	..	..	Singod	106
5	W. 5 0	0	..	799	3,367	..	254	2,369	..	..	..	..	1,053	5,780	..	..	..	Siker	107
5	S. 5 0	0	..	128	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	677	..	..	..	Tigara-Valod	108
5	W. 5 0	0	..	1,315	5,380	..	95	862	..	..	..	..	1,410	6,242	..	..	..	Titwa	109
5	S. 5 0	0	..	616	2,369	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	617	2,380	..	..	..	Tokarwa	110
5	W. 5 0	0	..	2,154	8,351	..	231	1,941	..	..	..	..	2,385	10,202	..	..	..	Uwa	111
5	S. 5 0	0	..	846	3,127	..	209	2,024	..	..	..	..	1,055	5,151	..	..	..	Vadhavana	112
5	W. 5 0	0	..	3,454	10,934	..	974	8,025	..	..	..	..	4,428	18,959	..	..	..	Valod	113
..	39,415	1,28,195	3'13'5	5,317	46,440	8'11'0	36,732	1,74,685	4'7'11	31'30
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	473	1,511	..	110	731	..	..	..	..	583	2,242	..	..	..	Adyapore	114
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	183	556	..	6	42	..	..	..	..	189	598	..	..	..	Agasia	115
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,958	2,975	..	100	700	..	..	..	..	1,158	3,675	..	..	..	Algat	116
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	1,359	4,410	..	141	1,052	..	..	..	..	1,500	5,462	..	..	..	Ambach	117
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	254	695	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	255	702	..	..	..	Baboj	118
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	1,791	5,330	..	214	1,725	..	..	..	..	2,005	7,056	..	..	..	Bedkuva	119
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	695	1,195	..	67	400	..	..	..	..	702	1,595	..	..	..	Bhimpor	120
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	1,783	5,962	..	55	424	..	..	..	..	1,938	6,286	..	..	..	Dhamodla	121
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	740	1,862	..	55	312	..	..	..	..	795	2,174	..	..	..	Dumkhal	122
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	533	1,745	..	77	616	..	..	..	..	610	2,361	..	..	..	Jamanla	123
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,857	5,475	..	89	684	..	..	..	..	1,946	6,159	..	..	..	Kalamkuwa	124
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	466	1,252	..	47	287	..	..	..	..	513	1,639	..	..	..	Kanjod	125
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,024	2,547	..	241	1,652	..	..	..	..	1,265	4,199	..	..	..	Kasvav	126
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	1,328	3,741	..	106	801	..	..	..	..	1,434	4,542	..	..	..	Kiher	127
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	494	1,391	..	51	350	..	..	..	..	545	1,741	..	..	..	Kosambia	128
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	825	2,119	..	69	479	..	..	..	..	894	2,598	..	..	..	Kumbhia	129
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,357	3,092	..	213	1,497	..	..	..	..	1,570	4,589	..	..	..	Mordevi	130
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	137	359	..	12	94	..	..	..	..	149	453	..	..	..	Nalon	131
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	723	1,995	..	44	292	..	..	..	..	767	2,287	..	..	..	Nalotha	132
3 12	W. 3 12	12	7	168	596	..	89	617	..	4	24	..	251	1,237	..	..	..	Pelad-Buhari	133
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,247	3,450	..	89	621	..	..	..	..	1,386	4,071	..	..	..	Ranveri	134
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	1,090	4,064	..	113	861	..	..	..	..	1,612	5,625	..	..	..	Vanskul	135
3 12	S. 3 12	12	..	1,004	3,359	..	53	391	..	..	..	..	1,117	3,756	..	..	..	Vedchhi	136
3 12	W. 3 12	12	..	375	1,252	..	84	585	..	..	..	..	459	1,837	..	..	..	Virpor	137
..	21,023	61,733	2'13'8	2,126	15,220	7'2'7	4	24'0'0	6	23,753	76,977	3'3'10	24'08
..	109,058	4,73,894	4'5'6	1,792	197,711	11'0'6	93	668'0'0	10'9'8	1,27,045	6,72,273	5'4'8	30'59

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Surat.

APPENDIX L.

Summary of Dry crop rates of Bardoli Taluka, Surat District.

Proposed Group.	Number of Villages.	Current dry crop rates on each batch.	Proposed dry crop rates for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per cent. to nearest quarter anna.
I	50	6.0	7.8	25	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0
II	26	5.0	6.4	25	0 4 0
III	37	4.0	5.0	25	0 4 0
IV	24	3.0	3.12	25	0 4 0
	137				

(Vide Correction slip to Survey and Settlement Manual, page 558.)

Area.	Assessment.	Villages.	Rs. a. p.
		<i>Group I.</i>	
30,348	2,05,609	37 Villages of Group I	6 12 5
10,822	87,154	13 Villages of Group II transferred to Group I	8 7 1
40,670	2,92,763		7 3 2
		<i>Group II.</i>	
14,510	76,171	19 Villages of Group II	5 4 0
875	4,869	3 Villages of Group I transferred to Group II	5 9 0
8,505	46,858	4 Villages of Group III transferred to Group II	5 8 2
23,890	1,27,898		5 5 8
		<i>Group III.</i>	
30,533	1,37,382	31 Villages of Group III	4 8 0
8,199	27,253	6 Villages of Group IV transferred to Group III	4 8 8
38,732	1,74,635		4 7 11
		<i>Group IV.</i>	
23,758	76,977	24 Villages of Group IV	3 3 10
1,27,045	6,72,273	<i>Grand Total.</i> 137 Villages of the Bardoli Taluka	5 4 8

Current assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Villages.	Per cent. increase.
		<i>Group I.</i>	
1,64,254	2,05,609	37 Villages of Group I	25.16
59,780	87,154	13 Villages of Group II transferred to Group I	45.91
2,23,984	2,92,763		30.71
		<i>Group II.</i>	
60,965	76,171	19 Villages of Group II	24.94
4,697	4,869	3 Villages of Group I transferred to Group II	3.66
30,523	46,858	4 Villages of group III transferred to Group II	53.52
96,185	1,27,898		32.97
		<i>Group III.</i>	
1,09,912	1,37,382	31 Villages of Group III	24.99
23,088	37,253	6 Villages of Group IV transferred to Group III	61.36
1,33,000	1,74,635		31.30
		<i>Group IV.</i>	
61,593	76,977	24 Villages of Group IV	24.95
5,14,762	6,72,273	<i>Grand Total.</i> 137 Villages of the Bardoli Taluka	30.59

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas.

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Bardoli Taluka and Peta Mahal Valod of the Surat District.

Appendix L.	Name of village	Population.				Unoccupied Government land.			
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	BARDOLI TALUKA.								
	<i>Group I.</i>								
3	Amalsadi	298	275	415	403	..	..	..	..
4	Ambheti	1,183	1,240	1,298	1,328	..	..	..	..
5	Anchali	108	108	142	115	..	..	..	..
9	Babla	323	286	317	337	..	..	..	..
8	Bardoli	4,431	5,129	3,425	6,000	10'30	10'22	9'24	8'35
10	Buwasan	334	336	365	355	..	..	..	..
54	Chhitra	213	207	236	246	..	..	..	0'17
11	Goji	393	392	443	397	..	..	..	..
12	Gosarda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Isanpore	98	96	133	191	..	..	..	..
15	Isroll	369	397	384	460	..	0'1	0'1	0'1
16	Jakharda	117	51	84	90	..	..	..	..
62	Kharad	119	113	61	56	..	..	..	..
64	Kuwadia	50	64	57	54	0'12	0'12	0'12	0'12
19	Lakhanpore	567	518	575	621	..	..	..	..
20	Malekpore	1,024	910	1,071	1,112	..	..	..	..
21	Mota	2,378	3,217	3,155	3,216	..	13'37	..	20'17
23	Ninat	367	370	396	426	..	..	..	1'1
22	Nizar	706	749	842	863	..	..	..	..
24	Nogama	92	146	148	163	..	..	..	..
26	Panda	276	275	246	282	..	..	..	..
30	Pathradia	131	127	218	270	..	..	..	..
31	Patti .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Pardi Pata	384	398	353	369	..	..	..	..
29	Pardi Wagha	335	202	239	228	0'35	..	..	..
32	Pera	663	683	710	628	..	..	..	1'4
33	Puni	1,379	1,300	1,220	1,169	..	..	..	..
34	Rajpura Lumbha	358	341	409	361	..	..	..	..
35	Rayam	444	547	498	467	..	..	..	..
40	Sarbhon	2,970	2,908	2,649	2,374	1'16	1'16	1'16	1'16
36	Sanikari	410	399	393	366	..	..	0'15	3'1
37	Shahpore Sarbhon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Siod	322	378	393	389	..	..	..	..
43	Supa	845	681	742	668	0'9	0'9	0'9	0'9
44	Tajpurbujrag	143	106	156	182	22'6	55'24	11'28	11'2
45	Tarbhon	812	821	808	866	..	..	..	..
46	Tighara Sarbhon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Vadoli	1,451	1,477	1,389	1,260	..	..	..	..
48	Vaghech Sarbhon	302	354	430	333	..	..	..	..
50	Varad	1,790	2,058	1,865	2,121	..	..	1'35	5'27
	Total of Group I ..	26,589	27,838	26,250	28,994	35'28	82'1	25'20	54'2
	<i>Group II.</i>								
1	Atwa	647	676	376	327	..	5'37	6'1	6'1
2	Akoti	861	891	947	979	..	..	..	..
7	Bamni	641	586	690	766	..	..	..	1'39
51	Bamroli	232	270	281	259	..	6'15	6'15	6'15
52	Bhamalya	454	394	463	476	..	..	..	..
9	Bharampore	126	142	206	153	..	..	..	..
53	Bhatlav Moti	326	349	361	321	..	..	..	..
55	Falod Moti	606	499	519	558	..	..	..	..
13	Gotasa	117	131	167	149	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures differ from those given in the Imperial Census Volumes for 1891 and 1901. I have taken the Imperial Census figures as correct.

APPENDIX M—contd.

Appendix.	Name of village.	Population.				Unoccupied Government land.				
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
56	Haripura ..	4,100	4,779	5,324	4,519	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	
	Kadod ..	566	..	..	572				
57	Kalsad ..	4	5	11	..	..	..	..
59	Kanal ..	184	144	166	189	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	
17	Kantail ..	472	486	568	532	22·38	5·27	5·27	2·8	
60	Karachka ..	564	553	636	576	5·26	0·8	0·8	9·34	
61	Khall ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
18	Khoj ..	580	508	623	606	..	..	..	..
63	Kikwad ..	649	524	633	622	..	..	..	..
67	Mangroli ..	415	435	498	366	..	..	25·2	25·2
25	Palsod ..	622	597	601	601	..	..	6·12	6·12
27	Pardi Kadod ..	690	624	572	636	..	..	..	..
68	Piparia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·10
36	Ruwa ..	392	417	399	418	..	..	..	..
39	Samthan ..	474	363	309	503	2·11	3·29	..	..
41	Sarethi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Tajpur Kurad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Tajpur Valod ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Timberwa ..	442	441	599	480	..	..	0·16	0·16
73	Uchharel ..	396	376	331	331	..	2·18	2·18	2·18	
74	Uttara ..	118	118	109	105	..	..	..	..
75	Vadhawa ..	348	348	452	362	2·38	2·38	2·38	..	
76	Vaghech Kadod ..	223	155	177	183	0·29	2·39	2·39	2·39	
49	Vankaner ..	2,548	2,839	2,825	3,038	..	..	..	..
	Total of Group No. II ..	17,857	71,631	19,393	19,134	41·11	37·0	65·5	74·16	
	<i>Group III.</i>									
77	Allu ..	522	500	602	572	..	..	2·12	3·37
78	Balda ..	1,158	847	1,043	945	..	..	12·2	12·2
81	Bhesundla ..	412	356	378	399	..	..	..	..
80	Bhatlav Nanl ..	228	221	258	294	..	..	..	..
90	Hindholla ..	178	469	202	179	..	..	..	..
92	Junwall ..	247	181	167	228	..	..	3·20	3·20
65	Madhi ..	1,257	1,252	1,572	1,905	..	..	1·21	..
66	Manekpore ..	1,057	1,125	1,268	1,056	..	..	..	..
94	Masad ..	485	465	508	433	6·25	..	..	3·30
95	Miyawadi ..	..	..	35	35	..	..	..	..
98	Nagla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Nasura ..	258	210	202	299	..	..	..	..
99	Orgam ..	643	595	761	615	..	..	..	..
100	Pardi-Valod ..	173	172	214	190	..	..	..	..
102	Rajwad ..	436	318	387	374	..	..	4·1	7·34
103	Sejwad ..	827	422	880	747	..	1·35	1·35	0·11	
107	Singod ..	800	758	848	827	..	..	..	10·26
69	Surali ..	1,259	1,187	1,350	1,337	1·12	8·29	3·18	2·0	
111	Uwa ..	698	833	895	840	..	3·38	3·38	3·37	
112	Vadhawada ..	704	638	667	633	..	..	..	..
	*Titwa ..	506	335	429	428	8·23	0·3	0·3	0·3	
	Total of Group No. III ..	11,850	10,901	12,716	12,351	16·20	14·25	32·30	47·37	
	<i>Group IV.</i>									
135	Vanskul ..	781	630	720	813	..	..	..	..
	Total of Taluka ..	57,057	57,000	59,079	61,292	93·19	133·26	123·15	176·15	

* Village Titwa transferred to Peta Mihal Valod.

Note.—These figures differ from those given in the Imperial Census Volumes for 1891 and 1901. I have taken the Imperial Census figures as correct.

APPENDIX M—contd.

Appendix.	Name of village.	Population.				Unoccupied Government land.				
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
	VALOD PETA MAHAL.									
	<i>Group III.</i>									
79	Beldha	149	122	119	121	..	16·4	13·36	12·36	
83	Butwada	720	619	632	545	..	..	..	..
86	Delwada	278	349	417	428	..	..	..	..
91	Inma	288	207	293	318	..	..	..	..
58	Kamafohod	1,884	1,911	2,024	2,229	..	..	..	..
93	Khambhala	205	179	206	189	..	..	..	..
97	Nansad	135	164	189	187	..	14·34	2·28	2·28	
101	Pawran .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Shahpore Valod	258	197	178	109	..	17·29	17·29	17·14	
106	Siker	1,027	1,006	1,083	1,216	..	..	..	..
105	Syadia	553	560	657	731	..	..	..	..
108	Tighra Valod	12	21	11	10	..	..	..	..
109	Titwa	Figures given in Bardoli Taluka.			
110	Tokarwa	29	29	35	10	..	..	..	..
113	Valod Kusbu	4,164	3,627	3,852	3,468	..	83·17	44·0	45·12	
	Total of Group No. III	9,653	8,981	9,696	9,619	..	132·4	77·13	78·10	
	<i>Group IV.</i>									
114	Adyapore	259	267	264	204	..	..	..	..
115	Agasia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·13	..	1·13
116	Alghat	457	465	550	535	..	86·24	9·8	9·3	
117	Ambach	976	789	957	923	..	24·26	..	..
118	Bahoj	57	37	58	52	..	18·8	11·8	7·11	
119	Bedkuwa	930	908	1,009	950	..	29·17	29·17	29·17	
120	Bhimpore	305	267	334	314	..	21·21	..	3·26	
82	Buhari	2,377	2,181	2,455	2,434	..	0·19	..	..
84	Dadaria	424	384	511	540	..	90·3	..	..
25	Degama	1,967	1,577	2,048	1,991	..	16·4	13·13	12·25	
121	Dhanodla	384	527	814	825	..	..	..	..
122	Dumkhal	260	218	280	273	..	34·31	..	..
89	Goddha	404	422	495	454	..	..	..	..
88	Golan	717	628	748	656	..	14·10	0·11	0·17	
89	Hathuka	696	648	653	632	..	0·28	0·28	0·28	
123	Jamania	464	468	450	448	..	38·24	13·19	..	
124	Kalamkuwa	830	655	822	689	..	10·24	8·2	8·2	
125	Kanjod	169	192	274	245	..	78·1	2·35	2·35	
126	Kagvav	936	816	918	870	..	103·14	16·4	4·25	
127	Kiher	755	443	483	520	..	63·19	34·26	40·10	
128	Kosambla	280	224	227	195	..	4·23	4·23	4·28	
129	Kumbhea	316	197	304	320	..	164·30	52·10	50·0	
130	Mordevi	737	500	754	665	..	64·37	31·10	31·10	
131	Nalotha	303	233	295	274	..	..	..	5·26
132	Nalon	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Pelad Buhari	427	370	518	517	..	..	..	..
134	Banveri	601	515	637	567	..	12·2	11·32	7·36	
136	Vedohhi	410	382	434	443	..	4·30	4·30	4·29	
137	Virpore	295	243	282	242	..	0·9	0·9	0·0	
	Total of group No. IV	17,244	14,654	17,574	16,998	..	883·23	349·37	224·25	
	Total of Mahal.	26,897	23,636	27,270	26,617	..	1015·27	..	302·35	
	Grand Total	84,465	80,970	86,778	88,332	93·19	1149·13	..	479·10	

Notes.—These figures differ from those given in the Imperial Census Volumes for 1891 and 1901. I have taken the Imperial Census figures as correct.

M. S. JAYAKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Bardoli and Chorasi Taluka.

APPENDIX N.

[Please *vide* Selections from the records of the Bombay Government.
No. CCCLIX—New Series.]

(Below Revision Settlement Reports on Bardoli Taluka from the
Settlement Officer.)

No. S.R.V.—53.

Surat, 11th November 1925.

Submitted to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. Original draft reports were sent by the undersigned as Settlement Officer for these talukas to Mr. Macmillan (to England) who was Collector at Surat till 11th June 1925 and who is now on leave. Mr. Macmillan has made his notes thereon (*vide* please his D. O. dated 18th October 1925). Copies thereof are herewith submitted. It appears that he has generally approved the proposals resulting in the final rates.

3. The draft reports in advance were submitted to the Settlement Commissioner and after being revised in accordance with his instructions in connection with certain paragraphs specially regarding leases, sales, etc., they were again submitted to him for approval. He has returned them now for being submitted through the proper channel.

M. S. JAYAKAR,
Collector, Surat.

Through,

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

Kilarden, Rosneath, Dumbartonshire :
18th October 1925.

Dear Jayakar,

I return the copies of your reports on Chorasi and Bardoli with a few brief notes.

I have been through them several times, but I find that I cannot do much with them without being able to visit the places and refer to various district statistical returns.

The grouping I could not go into without local enquiry except in the most general way.

Your increase proposals are practically based on the fact that the mere fall in the value of money would justify an enhancement of more than 30 per cent. in every case, and 25 per cent. keeps you on the safe side, while the revenue history shows that the existing assessment has been moderate even under the conditions of the first ten years.

That being so as you have a big margin, it is not necessary to enquire carefully into the exact amount of increases in leasing and selling value.

Perhaps those who will oppose increases will point to the slight increase in leasing value and it would be well to try to have that cleared up and explained. Net rents should have increased by something approaching 100 per cent. in proportion to the general rise in prices if all factors had changed proportionately.

Yours sincerely,
A. M. MACMILLAN.

Notes on Revision Settlement Report, Bardoli.

4. *Communications.*—I think the fact that the T. V. Railway has been opened and that there are now Railway export stations, Bardoli and Madhi in the Taluka, and hence the facilities for export for all the villages of the taluka have been entirely changed, should have been emphasised more.

I understand that the Bardoli-Surat road is still used only for bullock cart traffic and that it is bad for that.

6. *Imports and exports.*—Jowari area has fallen by 9,000 acres, cotton has risen by 14,000. A general summary showing the principal changes in crop areas would be interesting.

8. *Population.*—Increase from 1891 to 1921 is 3,800.

According to paragraph 10 (climate) births exceeded deaths by 17,724 from 1896 to 1924. The difference of about 14,000 is difficult to account for except by unreliability of the figures.

11. *Rainfall.*—Varies from 18 to 72 and even in normal years varies from about 40 to 65.

A scientific analysis of rainfall conditions as affecting crop outturn would be useful, but I am afraid extremely difficult. It seems to me that the D.A.'s summaries cannot be clearly generalised from and related to the 30 year statistics.

As a basis, a separate record of conditions and final outturn for each main crop, on the curve of rainfall as a base would have to be maintained every year, and a separate one for each different class of soil, and for late and early sown crops.

As it is the references to rainfall are necessarily entirely vague, general and unscientific.

12. *Methods of cultivation.*—Percentage comparisons are I think vitiated because I believe it is only in the last ten years or so that grass has been recorded as a crop in cultivated area.

Is more grass not grown to provide fodder when cotton which gives no fodder (except cotton seed) is substituted for crops like jowari which give fodder as well as grain?

I think a close examination of twenty years' crop statistics for the taluka and for typical villages would throw light on this.

The area under vegetables seems to me extraordinarily small.

What is the exact reason for the increase of the *Adh bhag* system? It is not apparent on the surface.

15. *Prices of land.*—Why have sale prices increased so enormously and leasing rates so moderately? Are many of those leases merely part of the conditional sale sum lease forming together a mortgage without possession? Presumably the increase in sale prices is due to the rise in the general level of prices by nearly 100 per cent., the exceptional increase in cotton prices and extension of cotton area, and the improvement in export facilities due to the opening of the T. V. Railway.

If I had all the village crop statistics and the original sale and lease statistics arranged by years and villages I would like to look into it.

The all over figures are in any case sufficient to justify your proposed increases, so that it may not be necessary to go into a detailed analysis.

16. See pencil note.

17. Prices from 1859 to 1893-94 seem to be given in Appendix N of the 1895 R. S. Report (Selections, p. 25).

18. I greatly doubt the reliability of these figures as accurate, representative and directly comparable.

Wage figures are always vaguely and unscientifically reported.

20. Clerical error in Bardoli figures for 1923-24.

Proposals for Revision.—Assuming that the previous assessment was fair and reasonable in 1895, then an all over increase merely in proportion to the general rise in prices, *i.e.*, somewhere near 100 per cent. would be justified. Beyond this the prosperity of the taluka has been increased by the—

- Extension of cotton cultivation.
- Opening of the T. V. Railway.
- Improvement in local communications.

This is supported by the increase in selling prices of all class of land by from 100 to 300 per cent.

These ought to be proportional to the net rental value, after payment of assessment.

You say all your rents include assessment. If so the net rent received by the landowner are the multiples given by you minus one. I have put the corresponding figures in approximately in pencil and the percentage increased naturally come a little nearer the percentages for sales.

Of course it is the gross, including assessment which has to be looked to in considering what proportionate increase in assessment is justified.

Why have rents not increased at least 100 per cent. in proportion to the general rise in prices i.e., the fall in the value of money.

It may be that owing to scarcity of effective labour, the cultivating tenants and labourers are now in a stronger position and are able to derive better bargains with the landowners and obtain a bigger share of the gross produce, and that of the increasing profits of agriculture the cultivators and labourers have been able to appropriate the largest share. It may be that land owning saukars go on the principle of low rents and big profits on their trading transactions with their tenants.

Although the figures in any case seem to more than justify even a 30 per cent. enhancement, it would be interesting to try to find out the meaning of this peculiar feature of the statistics.

The figures seem fully to justify your proposed increase of 25 per cent. all over in rates.

As to the grouping, I cannot give a definite opinion without visiting the villages in question with this in view.

The main ground which would justify substantial changes is the opening of the T. V. Railway and the existence now of two direct export stations both for Surat and for the Tapti Valley and Bombay in the centre of the taluka, whereas previously the nearest export stations were at Surat and Navsari, both at the time reached from Bardoli by bad roads, and secondly the opening of the Madhi Mandvi and improvement of Madhi Buhari road and Bardoli-Navsari road.

Apart from the changes which should obviously follow from these facts (e.g. the putting up of Madhi and Surali), I do not think any detailed discussion of your proposed changes without a study of conditions on the spot and detailed examination of the village crop and sale and tenancy records, would be of much value.

(Below No. S.R.V.—53, dated 11th November 1925, from the Collector of Surat.)

No. S. T.—490, dated Poona, ^{9th April}_{15th May} 1926.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The law as to settlements contained in the Land Revenue Code directs that the revision of the settlement shall have regard to the value of land. Now what is chiefly lacking in this report is an adequate attention to this provision of the law. It is quite true that we have Appendices G and H in the standard forms with a large mass of figures, but they are appendices, and in the body of the report there is scarcely any reference to them. If it were not for occasional remarks that sale prices have risen, or that rents have increased, one might almost say that there was a complete disregard of the value of the land. In the proposals for regrouping I do not find any such reference and only vague references in the proposals for rating.

3. Now in Bardoli, in 1896 there was no Tapti Valley Railway and the main road from Mandvi through Madhi to Valod and Buhari, which by the way continues to Unai and Bansda—although our district maps ignore the fact. In 1896 cotton was not so vastly important as it now is to the economics of Bardoli. But even so the grouping, that is, the division of the tract into areas of approximately equal rental values was arranged on the theory that nearness to Surat and the main B. B. & C. I. Railway were the leading considerations. The construction of the T. V. Railway and of the roads in the east and the new Kalamba railway to the south tend to equalise the whole taluka in matters of communications. There is no village which is more than a day's journey from a good market. Consequently nearness to market must have dropped into secondary rank, and it is quite a mistake to suppose that nearness to market is the only consideration in determining the rent of land. One of the largest factors, when markets are left out of consideration, is the proximity of important villages or centres of population where there is trade, work, amusements, civilization to be enjoyed. Now no man, unless he has spent all his life living in a few villages and studying their land values, can possibly say *a priori* what are going to be the rental values over a tract like Bardoli-Valod. He can only investigate the actual values and see how they group themselves.

4. This has been done by Mr. Jayakar in Appendices G and H and very broadly speaking they show that the old grouping was not very far wrong. There is a higher rental value in the west particularly along the roads leading conveniently to Navsari, and since the new railway and the new roads have begun to function that rental value has *spread* along the line of the railway and roads *to the eastward* so that some of the eastern villages are now by no means so much behind the western villages as they were in 1896. But when we come to examine the details of these values we shall find that there are anomalies; some villages show a higher rental value than you might *a priori* have expected, and others apparently well placed show less satisfactory values. When we find this for an isolated village of course it means little more than that our statistics cannot be relied upon for such minutiae. But when we find a group of villages all lying together and all exhibiting the same general abnormality there is only one conclusion possible which is that there is something about that group not covered by our "communications and markets and climate" formula which depresses or elevates the rental value in that area, and very often we shall find that the reason is the proximity or distance of some populous centre, or it may be nothing more than a mere wave of popularity or the reverse.

5. We now discuss the grouping which Mr. Jayakar proposes and which the Collector accepts. Mr. Jayakar was himself acting Collector and his proposals have been actually endorsed by Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., the substantive Collector absent on leave when the report came through. I submit separate maps to illustrate my proposals.

6. *Group I.*—Mr. Jayakar retains it as it is with the exception that he wishes to put down 3 villages and bring up from Group II 13 villages. The villages he puts down are:—

Kuvadla,
Chitra, and
Kharad.

The reasons he gives are : that the villages are in the south corner of the taluka—a reason which in 1896 would have placed them certainly in Group I, because they are a most the nearest of all to Navsari ; secondly, that the land is cut up by the river and that access to the Bardoli-Jalalpur road is difficult. There may be one or two miles of bad going, but the whole distance to Navsari town is only about 7 miles via Supa, and it will be difficult to find a poorer reason for lowering these villages by a group. If the people had to carry their cotton even on their heads to Navsar they would still have a great advantage over many villages. It will be seen that in these reasons there is not the slightest suggestion of a reference to the value of the land. Let us therefore turn to the appendices, and we shall find that as against a proposed rate of Rs. 7½ maximum for Group I, Kuvadua and Chitra both have a rental index of Rs. 11, standing indeed well above the general average of Group I. I myself found land assessed at Rs. 198-13-0 for cash Rs. 676 (rental index Rs. 10-3-2) closely agreeing with Mr. Jayakar. One could not possibly have a stronger condemnation of the proposal to put them down into Group II. I trust any one examining this proposal will not do so merely with the little map of the taluka itself which does not show where Navsari and the railway lie, but with the district map which puts things in their proper proportion. As to Kharad the rental index is only Rs. 7-10-4 which is rather close to the proposed assessment of Rs. 7-8-0 and is well below the average of Group I. It is a small village and I do not think there is very strong reason why we should think that it differs from its neighbours. The low index would certainly be rejected by those who do not believe in these rental statistics and it would be attributed to the mere accident that we happened to have collected the figures from some unsatisfactory fields. I can see very little reason for putting any of the villages south of Sarbhon in a lower group, and since even Kharad does not actually show an index below Rs. 7½ I can hardly support the proposal for that village.

7. Next Mr. Jayakar proposes to raise 13 villages into Group I. Remembering what I have said as to the natural consequence of the new roads and railway that they would extend the improved rental values further eastwards—this elevation is precisely what we should look for and expect. In respect of eight or possibly nine of the villages, I accept : let me first give a list of them :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Akoti	..	..	.. Sale Index	8	1	7
Khoj	..	..	..	12	13	7
Kantali	..	..	..	10	2	9
Palsod	..	..	..	9	10	0
Pardi Kadod	..	..	..	8	8	0
Ruva	..	..	..	8	12	0
Vankaner	..	..	..	10	10	0
Sarethi	..	..	..	9	1	2
Samthan	..	..	..	.. No figures		
Gotasa	..	..	..	8	9	8
Bharampur	..	..	..	8	2	5

The last two I feel very doubtful about. If the district map is taken it will be found that the proposed villages which I accept lie in a favourable location along the Bardoli-Kadod and Bardoli Vankaner roads, also favourably near to the new railway. But the last two are a little doubtful. It may be here a deficiency of statistics, or some transactions have been included which ought not to have been. We must be guided by their nearest neighbours and I decide to accept Bharampur, but not Gotasa.

8. We next have two villages which Mr. Jayakar proposes which I cannot, upon the rental values, agree to. They are :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Aphwa	..	..	..	7	14	9
Bamni	..	..	..	3	15	3

This latter village is right away eastwards and lies beyond the tract to which this rise in rents has yet been shown to extend. But as soon as we begin to examine the rental statistics we shall find that Mr. Jayakar has *not* taken into his proposals anything like all the villages which show a very marked improvement. Consider this group:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Waghecha-Kadod	..	.. Sale Index	9	0	0
Uccharol	..	..	9	10	9
Phalod Moti	..	..	16	4	0
Bhamaia	..	..	10	11	2

All these villages form a definite group lying between the Tapti river and those 3 or 4 villages on the Bardoli-Kadod road which Mr. Jayakar has already proposed to raise to Group I. Why he leaves out these villages he does not suggest; because when we come to consider the reasons he gives for raising the 9 or so villages accepted we shall find that every reason applies with at least equal force to these villages also. The group is absolutely compact. It has a rental value well above the group level. It would be impossible to raise the other villages and leave these as they are. So much for the Bardoli-Kadod road the construction and improvement of which occupied a great deal of my time while I was Collector. But why have none of the villages which lie along the T. V. Railway been proposed for promotion? If a railway is worth anything there are surely one or two villages which, with new railway stations and a great improvement of communication, must show improved rental values? As soon as we turn to the schedule of rentals we find at once that this is so. *Timbarva* which has a station has a rental index of Rs. 9-0-9; *Mangroli* Rs. 11-4-0. If any of the other villages Mr. Jayakar has singled out are raised then these two at any rate cannot be left out. Also if Vankaner and Sarethi go up then there is at least one more village Bhatla Moti (Rs. 9-4-9) which must go with them.

9. Let us look at the reasons he has given for raising those he has recommended—

(1) the soil is not inferior to Group I. This of course as every settlement officer ought to know is an inadmissible reason. Varieties of soil are fully accounted for in the classification; and if we also push villages up a group on account of the good soil we not only make all the good soil in those villages pay in two ways for the advantage, but we also enhance the rates upon all the bad soil of those villages. It is an axiom in settlement work that grouping has nothing to do with soil qualities.

(2) they enjoy the same facilities of markets as other Group I villages of which Mr. Jayakar then gives details. An excellent reason but most indiscriminating; because if it justifies our putting Palsod and Akoti into Group I then what about Timbarva which has all their advantages in a higher degree, and (much more so) how about Kuvadla and Chitra which are within a short walk of Navsari instead of something over 20 miles which these villages have to traverse? Yet these villages are raised to Group I while Chitra and Kuvadla are put down from Group I to Group II not only against his own argument but also against the evidence of the rental values.

10. I therefore propose the villages which I have detailed in paragraph 8 for *addition* to those which will go up into Group I. The peculiarity of this arrangement is that there are six villages:—

Rental Index	Rs.	a.	p.		Sale Index	Rs.	a.	p.
	10	4	2	I Isroli		6	10	7
				I Tajpur Budruk	..	7	1	2
				I Patti	..	6	9	8
	13	9	6	II Bamroli	..	6	10	5
	(30	15	7)	II Aphwa	..	7	14	9
				II Tajpur Khurd	..	5	15	7

which form a group east of the river between Bardoli and Vankaner which certainly seem to be unpopular, with very poor rental values. I am inclined to say that all these should be included in Group II (Isroli, Patti and Tajpur Budruk being reduced) and not Group I. It may look a little anomalous on the map to have Bardoli in Group I and Vankaner in Group I and then a batch of 6 or 8 villages lying in between which are in Group II. But after all we have the rental figures, and there is not anything in the nature of things which renders such an arrangement in the least improbable. The rest of Group II will stay as it is (for dry crop) with some additions from the lower group.

11. We now come to old Group III. The general pitch of the rental index for this group, for which Mr. Jayakar proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 5-0-0 is about Rs. 7-0-0. But we very soon find 2 batches of villages which stand well above this level and also we can find very good reasons for this. The first batch are those along the railway and the Madhi-Valod Road. The railway station villages of Madhi (Rs. 8-15-0) and Surali (Rs. 7-7-0), and a little further south the village Manekpur (Rs. 6-13-5) and Kamalchod (Rs. 7-5-6). Mr. Jayakar himself proposes these for elevation, and the reasons that he gives are that they are near to the railway stations and have good market facilities. At Kamalchod there is a ginning factory and it is a centre for money lenders, etc. These are excellent reasons, but should certainly have been reinforced by reference to the rental value. There might very easily be all the facilities in the world in the matter of communications and yet for want of population, or for some other reason there might be no marked improvement in rental values, and if that were so there would be no legal ground for enhancing assessment. But as soon as we admit these reasons we find another batch of villages every bit as fully entitled to the same treatment. These are the 5 villages which lie between Vankaner and Valod containing Pardi-Valod (Rs. 11-15-4); Ala (Rs. 10-4-6); Pavran (Rs. 10-10-6); Delvada (Rs. 11-5-1); Nagla (Rs. 10-9-7). Here is a compact group showing excellent rental value as to which every argument used for raising of the other batch applies with equal force. Also the 2 villages between Manekpur and Saruli, Siadla (Rs. 10-10-0) and Titwa (Rs. 8-1-3) which consolidate Group II. Pardi-Valod, from its position and its sale and rental statistics (index Rs. 11-5-4) should join Group II (blue) with Alu, Nagla, etc. I therefore propose they must be raised from Group III to Group II. Beldha though its sale statistics (multiple 44.15) are not bad is below the general average of Group III but its index Rs. 5-12-9 is well above Group IV (Rs. 3-12-0) and upon rental facts belong to Group III (brown) though consideration of vicinity might lead one to put it in either II or IV. I think it must stay, though isolated, in III.

12. Coming now to old Group IV: Mr. Jayakar proposes to put up Buhari (Rs. 8-15-0); Daddaria (Rs. 10-7-6); Degama (Rs. 8-11-5). I quite concur. The reasons he gives are that "they enjoy market and ginning facilities". I wonder if any village ever has been pushed up a group which means a large increase in taxation with so few words of justification as that? However I have supplemented it by giving the rental index figures and I will now show that not only these villages but several others round them are equally marked out for increment. Mr. Jayakar proposes Godha (Rs. 6-6-5); Golan (Rs. 5-10-3) and Hathuka (Rs. 7-0-9) in addition. But I do not find justification for this. But going near to Valod I find:—

				Rs	a.	p.
Kosamba	11	0 10
Mordevi	7	12 4
Behej	No figures, but by analogy.	
Kanjod	9	14 8
Dumkhal	7	8 3 and also
Kumbhia						

which in the former period had a rental index of Rs. 11-0-0 (though on a very small area in recent years we find the anomalous figure of Rs. 4). It is quite clear that this group of villages lying southwest of Valod with facilities of market in every direction and admirable climatic conditions and very high rental

values cannot remain down in Group IV. There is one more village which on account of its nearness to Buhari and its high rentals must go under the same treatment, that is Kasvav (Rs. 9-15-7). Several of these villages have such high values that if it were not for the limit of enhancement at one settlement one would have proposed they should be lifted more than one Group.

13. I have the advantage of having toured frequently in Bardoli taluka as Collector. I still remember it quite well. It is no use to construct new railways and new roads to open up the centre of the taluka unless it has some effect on rental values, and I do not deduce those rental values 'a priori' but by induction from the actual facts as has been done in Appendix H. The Madhi-Kamalchod road has had a marked effect on rents.

14. Generally I regret to note that I cannot believe that Appendix G has been scrutinised with the care that it required. The number of transactions is very large and anyone who will think for a moment will see how impossible it is for transactions which took place between 1901 and 1910 to be "scrutinised" by a settlement officer in 1925 with any hope of success. Moreover I find in some of the correspondence statements that many of these figures had been tested and rechecked by the Mamlatdar. Now I do not consider that check by the Mamlatdar, which usually means check by one of his clerks or Circle Inspectors, can take the place of the check which a Settlement Officer is supposed to apply personally to these sale and rental statistics. In spite of all the doubt that I have as to the adequacy of the scrutiny still we cannot discard the broad results. There can be little doubt that the general average results correctly represent the condition of the taluka and I rely on the late years, *not on 1901-1910*.

15. We now come to Mr. Jayakar's proposals for fresh rates. I regret to find that he has almost exclusively confined his consideration to the gross value of the produce! Even in his summary of the general conditions in paragraph 57 he confines his notice of the rise in land value and rents to a single sentence, and he only says that sale prices have risen steadily, and that the assessment consequently represents a decrease in proportion to the rent. Here there is no foothold, nothing definite that one can possibly use as the foundation for anything. This is not what one expects in a settlement report. He then occupies two pages in proving what we all well know that if Government had taken its revenue in kind, then the cash value of the revenue would have increased enormously. He shows that the probable increase in the gross produce of the taluka is something like 15 lakhs, and then only it begins to dawn upon him that perhaps it is all irrelevant, because if the cost of production had increased likewise by 15 lakhs there would be no increase on which any further demand for a share in the rental value could be based. Furthermore if the cost of production had increased say by 17 lakhs and not 15 then there is a case for actual reduction. Now how is Mr. Jayakar going to determine for us whether the increased cost of production has or has not altogether exceeded the increased value of the produce? He has nothing more to say than that "this factor cannot certainly be ignored". In fact he leaves the main gate of the fort wide open. The whole of his conclusions could be rushed and overthrown in a moment without there being in his report a single word of reply by any one who alleges that the cost of production has increased more than the price of the produce. Perhaps now when this is realised it will be seen how exceedingly important it is to base one's settlement proposals *on rentals* and not on gross produce and prices. Rentals of course do take into strict account every item of cost of production as well as value of produce. No man can possibly pay a single anna of increased rent until he had definitely ascertained that the value of the produce at the end of the year is likely to *exceed the cost of the production* by one anna more than it did previously. I am afraid that almost the whole of Mr. Jayakar's report from paragraph 57 to paragraph 65 is irrelevant, and worse than that, it is positively dangerous as affording no justification for his proposals and suggesting arguments against them. Towards the end of paragraph 65 he does see also the great difficulty of determining assessment for a period of 30 years ahead. It is of course, as Government are well aware, a task beyond human power. Thirty years' settlements are things which ought not to be attempted. They have only been adopted in the past through a complete ignorance of the nature of Settlements

and absence of any theory or legal provision for the foundation of settlements. But of course if you fix settlements with reference to the gross price of produce you are in the worst possible position. The state of mind to which one is reduced is well revealed in the last portion of paragraph 65. When we come to paragraph 66 where Mr. Jayakar makes his final proposals he is of course in this condition. He has shown gross produce has increased enormously so that he is quite sure that the 33 per cent. can certainly be taken on that foundation. At the same time he knows that prices may not be maintained and he does not want to be accused of excess. So he very timidly and without the slightest stated reason at all takes refuge in an increase of 25 per cent. as "fair and equitable". If the Government maximum of increase had been 75 per cent. he would probably have said that 65 per cent. was "quite fair and equitable". The truth is that he is sailing without a compass and without rudder.

16. Turning to our one true guide, the rental values, it will be found that in Group I the general average index exceeds Rs. 10 whereas the maximum dry-crop rate is now Rs. 6, and increase of 33 per cent. would take it to Rs. 8. There are a few villages in this tract the statistics of which indicate that they would be rather pinched (that is they will be paying a full half of the rental value) if we took Rs. 8; but that is only for one or two villages, and I think we may safely conclude that after excluding those villages from Group I as I have proposed Rs. 8 is a rate which can be imposed with complete safety. This would be based *not* upon prices of produce but upon rents which have been climbing steadily up and which are nothing like so unstable as produce prices. It is interesting to note that even in the pre-war period of 1911-12 to 1917-18 the general average index based on rental value in Group I exceeded Rs. 8. Therefore we should have to go back below the level of 1912 before Rs. 8 becomes an excessive rate.

17. Now the second Group is at present rated at Rs. 5, and with a 33 per cent. increase would be rated at Rs. 6-10-8. Its rental index for the whole Group is Rs. 8-0-9. There is more than a rupee margin. But as against this I am proposing to take a few of the better villages up into the I Group. This will have the effect of bringing down this average to the neighbourhood of Rs. 7½. I think that even if we *could* take Rs. 6-10-8 which is in itself rather an awkward figure we may be going a little near to the full half share of the rental in some cases, and I would therefore recommend Rs. 6-8-0 as keeping rather more within the margin.

18. The index for Group III is Rs. 6-12-9 for the taluka and Rs. 7-1-3 for the mahal. Some villages will be changed in grouping, and the final result of such alteration would be to bring the average down to the neighbourhood of between Rs. 6 and Rs. 6½. The present rate is Rs. 4. The rate to be levied for 33 per cent. increase should be Rs. 5-5-4, or say Rs. 5-4-0 which is a trifle less.

19. Group IV: the present rate is Rs. 3. An increase to 33 per cent. would give Rs. 4. Mr. Jayakar proposes Rs. 3-12-0. The average rental index is Rs. 5-10-0. I find only two villages which show an index value below Rs. 4. However in consideration of the fact that some of the better villages are proposed for Group III I am prepared to accept Rs. 3-12-0 for the residue of this group.

20. In view of the recent report of the Committee on Indian taxation I venture to give the following table showing the relation between the rates I have proposed to the rentals in the Bardoli taluka. It will be remembered that the Committee have (very tentatively and by no means emphatically) suggested that 25 per cent. land revenue *plus* 6½ per cent. local funds would be a desirably low standard to which we might in future gradually work. They have not suggested that the existing rates should be *reduced* to this level but they look rather to the gradual rise of rents to bring the percentage down. Now in Bombay we have never had any such low standard, and on general grounds of theory. I think that it is far too low a standard. We in Bombay have been content with not exceeding 50 per cent. Our local fund is about 2½ per cent. on the rental (because it is 6½ per cent. upon the land revenue assessment which takes about 40 per cent : $\frac{40 \times 6.25}{100} = 2\frac{1}{2}$).

21. Mr. Jayakar has collected rents for 42,923 acres of dry crop and rice out of a gross area of 126,982. Thus it is clear that at least ⅓rd of the whole taluka and mahal together are actually leased on cash rental and to this must be added

the crop shares and produce rent area. I found in going through several villages even some additional areas thus cash leased beyond those he has noted. He had probably not included these rentals I found, because the transactions were open to some objection. However I think there is little doubt that *at least* half the total area is held by landlords who do not cultivate it. Now the rents which he has found upon the 42,923 acres do not include a large revenue from trees, especially toddy trees. The rent on the 1-3rd of the total area is Rs. 5,36,180 and *exceeds the whole of the existing assessment* of the whole taluka and mahal (Rs. 5,14,762), and does not fall very far short of the proposed new assessment, which my changes in grouping if accepted will tend to reduce. Thus we shall not be taking more than 40 per cent. of the rental as estimated from these aggregates. But the following table shows what result we get when we deal not with the gross aggregate rent of all the area but with the indices worked out for each group upon the average rents found in that group :—

Groups.	Proposed maximum rate by Settlement Commissioner.	Average rent of 16 anna land (allowing for alterations in grouping).	Percentage of rental taken by the proposed rates.
1	2	3	4
I	8	21	38·1
II	6½	16	40·6
III	5½	14	37·5
IV	3½	11	34·1
			General average 37

Thus it will be seen that the general average for the taluka is about 37 per cent. of the unimproved rental and adding 2½ or even 3 per cent. for local fund we do not exceed the standard of 40 per cent. which is well inside the Curzon standard and is about 8 per cent. above what the Todhunter Committee propose as a desirable future moderate level at which we might aim. It is also lightest on the poorer groups. I therefore think that the rates proposed are such as can be unhesitatingly sanctioned. They have not enhanced the land-revenue by nearly so great a percentage as the rents have increased.

22. *Rice Grouping.*—Mr. Jayakar has said as nearly as possible nothing about the rice grouping. The total area of rice in the taluka is about 17,000 acres compared with 99,000 dry-crop. Consequently the rice is not negligible. In the old settlement, the rice groups coincide with the dry-crop groups; that is to say, they are grouped solely upon *a priori* considerations in respect of markets. Rice when separately assessed for soil and water facilities does not need to be grouped for climate. If a field receives bad water supply it is put in a lower water class, and to put it again in a lower group for "dry climate" would be giving two concessions for the same defect. It has consequently been the practice usually to treat all rice when water is separately assessed as practically on a level, climatically. If it were not so, one would of course imagine that in the eastern parts approaching the Dangs the villages of Valod and Bardoli would be much more favourable for rice than in the west approaching the sea-coast plain, and therefore the higher rates for rice would be in the east and the lower in the west—which is exactly the reverse of the old grouping. Since however the climatic factor is removed there is not really very much left upon which rice can be grouped; for the rice must be almost all locally consumed, consequently markets, railway stations, and export facilities count for almost nothing; and when we turn to the statistics of sales and rentals of the rice we find that this is so. We find that there is no marked superiority of places near to the markets, and if there is a little higher level in the western tracts, then it may be attributed to the fact that the rice area is smaller (in Group I there are only 3,700 acres—a much lower proportion than in the other groups) and that is why rice land still is in rather better demand. I cannot see the slightest reason why one should suppose that the rice groups should coincide with the dry-crop groups when the reasons are quite different, and when we turn to the statistics of rice rentals we shall find our suspicion quite confirmed, and there is merely a general higher level of rents in

the west not at all regularly distributed, and which can be attributed almost entirely to a more dense population. Rental figures for rice show that in many of the villages rice is more heavily assessed than dry-crop, and throughout Gujarat there is this tendency, though I admit it is not so marked in Bardoli (which is hardly Gujarat, because the east of it runs into the Dangs). I am convinced that we must *boldly follow rentals* particularly when we find that they do group themselves in a definite logical way.

23. In Group I, I am prepared to let most of the villages stay in the highest group but I pick out the following which certainly cannot, and it will be found that they form a quite consistent selection for incorporating in Group II :—

Chitra,	Goji,
Kuvadla,	Isroli,
Kharad,	Ancheli (good rental on a very
Gosarda,	small area ; but bad sales),
Babla,	Bhuwasan.

24. In Group II we have proposed several villages to go up to Group I of the dry-crop ; but I find that there are only five of these which can be similarly treated for rice and 2 more which can go up for rice but cannot go up for dry-crop. The villages which should go into Group I (Rice) are :—

Khoj,	Afwa,
Pardi Kadod,	Gotasa,
Timbarva,	Bhatlav Moti.

It will be seen that four of these are proposed for group I without discriminating between rice and dry-crop by Mr. Jayakar also. They do not coincide with the villages which I have selected as fit for dry-crop enhancement.

25. There is a very definite block of villages in Group II which should go down to Group III for rice. They show rice rental indices which could not support the rates proposed by Mr. Jayakar. These villages are—

Palsod,	Haripur,
Ruva,	Samthan,
Bharampur,	Akoti,
Bhamaia.	Kalsad,
Falod Moti,	Bamni (poor sales),
Vaghecha Kadod,	Kantali (poor sales).
Uchrel,	

26. We now come to Groups III and IV, and on going over these I find that there are just as many bad villages in Group III as there are good villages in Group IV; and looking at the map it will be seen that this is quite natural. Considering that the rice is locally consumed and that it is all fairly good country for rice growing (worse in the north on the Tapti banks which are rather flat, and better as we go south-eastwards) the present groups which are solely based on cotton and oriented with reference to the distance from Surat and Nausari require undoubtedly to be disregarded and reconstructed on the basis of the rental statistics which the settlement officers 30 years ago unfortunately had not got. Now I put all the old III and IV groups in the melting pot, together with the 13 villages that I have already brought down from Group II, and then I shall leave the whole of them in Group III with the exception of the following villages which will form the new Group IV. Now if these villages are traced on the map one by one, it will be found that they form just as logical and connected a group as the old groups and they have this great merit over the old group that they *coincide* with the sale and rental statistics, while the old groups were in flat contradiction thereof :—

1. Singod,	} (These nine villages were originally in Group III).
2. Orgam,	
3. Miyawadi,	
4. Wadhwanla,	
5. Bhesudla,	
6. Bhatlav Nani,	
7. Beldha,	
8. Valod,	
9. Pavran.	

10. Alghat,
11. Jamnia,
12. Adapur,
13. Ranveri,
14. Golan,
15. Virpur,
16. Kiher,
17. Kalamkuva,
18. Vanskui,
19. Bedkuva,
20. Dhamodle.

(These eleven villages are already in Group IV and should remain there.)

The rest of the present group IV should go up to Group III and will be found likewise to constitute a quite consistent group with the villages already recommended for Group III.

It will be found that four adjacent villages :

- Orgam IV,
- Kalsad III,
- Mangrolia II,
- Timbarva I,

have a sharp grouping gradient. But if we look closer at the map we shall find it is quite natural. Orgam is on the hill top watershed not well placed for rice : each of the succeeding villages is lower down the valley and better watered and so has more attractive rice cultivation and also we approach Bardoli and the Railway at each step. The rentals prove that classification has not sufficiently distinguished them.

27. In addition to the rice there is Bhatta or garden land in 11 villages divided in 2 classes of Dhekudi and Bhatta proper.

28. *Rice rates.*—The existing rice rates are Rs. 12, Rs. 10½, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7½. Mr. Jayakar proposes to raise all these by 25 per cent. so that they would then be Rs. 15, Rs. 13-2-0, Rs. 11-4-0, and Rs. 9-6-0. If the groups had remained as Mr. Jayakar proposed them I should not agree to this. We should even have villages raised to the rice maximum of Rs. 15 which upon the statistics of rental have a rental index of less than Rs. 8 and there would be other outrageous anomalies of the same sort. But after having practically re-grouped the villages for rice and disregarded the quite illogical and demonstrably inaccurate grouping according to dry-crop conditions, then the villages will fall into groups to which Mr. Jayakar's proposed rates will be quite appropriate. On the whole I am rather lowering the general rice rates because I am proposing that considerably more villages should go down than should go up in their grouping. But then on the other hand, the effect of my dry-crop proposals will be to raise several villages in the grouping which of course is based mainly upon cotton and dry-crops, and as the increase in the dry-crop groups will be more truly about 30 per cent. we should be in danger of increasing the whole taluka more than we intend unless the rice rates are treated more moderately. But my rice grouping proposals will, so far I can judge without having the figures worked out in full detail, result in keeping well within the limits.

29. In order that there may be no uncertainty as to what I have proposed I have drawn up a list of all the villages as in Appendix L and I have marked for dry-crop Mr. Jayakar's proposals on one side and my proposals on the other, and it will be found that *as to the dry-crop* Mr. Jayakar and I disagree eventually as to only 32 villages out of 138. For the rice I have not repeated Mr. Jayakar's proposals, because they are just the same as he proposes for dry-crop. But I have shown my proposals (which are entirely at variance with his and not at all the same as my proposals for the dry-crop) in a separate map, and I trust Government will not think it at all remarkable that the grouping for rice in this taluka and mahal should be regarded as a quite different proposition altogether from the grouping in respect of cotton. I am very satisfied with the result given by the rental statistics, because it will be found that they bring out the rental groups, particularly for rice, in a way which I am sure is correct from my knowledge of the taluka.

I have also prepared two maps of Dry-crop and Rice Groups as I prefer them. There is no doubt that those villages down on the north of Group II on the south banks of the Tapti river were considerably overrated for their rice, and the villages on the ridges or water sheds of the taluka were not so favourably situated and not so popular for rice cultivation as was indicated by their old grouping.

30. *Garden Crops*.—Mr. Jayakar says nothing about them but simply recommends that the rates should be continued. He has given rental statistics for 3 villages only, and even here the areas are very small. Sale figures only relate to about 3 acres in the whole taluka and mahal, and consequently are far too limited for any conclusions at all. The aggregate garden area in Appendix L is only 63 acres: the average assessment is about Rs. 10-10-0. What rental statistics we have are very poor and seem to indicate that garden cultivation is not popular. But then of course these very few rented gardens may be unusually neglected. The Settlement Officer should certainly have given us the benefit of his opinion and results of his inspection. He says that he proposes no increase in view of the "multiple of assessment worked out above". I have not been able to discover what he refers to. Even the sale prices of garden land do not suggest much increase. In only one case where $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres were sold at 100 times the assessment have we any facts at all to go upon. The other petty sales were at very low rates, plainly for abandoned fragments. There is not a word in the report which gives me any help. Since I was able to visit Surat, I decided to go and see for myself as much as I could of the gardens in Bardoli and Chorasi. There are only 63 acres of garden in Bardoli taluka and of that 41 acres are in the three villages of:—

Kuwadia,
Chitra, and
Kharad,

which I visited. I found that the "garden" is not what we ordinarily understand in that it did not contain wells or other artificial irrigation, but is a deep alluvion exposed to inundations. Now these inundations of course give very heavy and rich crops, but there is also great damage to the land by scouring and cutting it up, and the general condition of the garden was not very alluring. I tried to find cash rents but could find none. They are all cultivated by their owners probably because no tenant is willing to pay an attractive rent for them. Mr. Jayakar has given us a very few patchy rents, and so far as there are any to be found anywhere they indicate a very low value indeed for the garden. My belief is that they are too highly assessed in the present desiccated condition of Gujarat. Mr. Jayakar proposes that the rates should be kept as they are. In my opinion they ought, following rents and sales, to be cut down by about 30 per cent. There are not in these alluvial gardens of Bardoli any of the valuable "bor" trees which are found in Chorasi.

This "garden" land is technically called Bhatta; and in several recent Settlements we have had to re-examine and re-class it. In Bardoli I see no such need, as none of the acreage I saw was materially altered. But it cannot have even the existing assessment and the maximum should be fixed Group I at 8; II at 7; IV at 5 Rs. (there is no Bhatta in old III).

31. The general conclusion from all the recorded statistics is that the taluka in 1896 was either overassessed or assessed right up to the full limit of half the rental value. During the post-war period rents have risen so that now there is no question of over assessment. Rice rates as throughout Gujarat were undoubtedly pitched higher in proportion than the dry-crop rates, and the general condition of rice lands shows that they cannot be increased in the same proportion. But in Bardoli (right on the confines of Gujarat and almost in the Dangs, where rice is the staple crop) this feature is hardly discernible. Nothing has been said in the report as to the rates prevailing in the Baroda territory which surround Bardoli-Valod. It would be very interesting to know what rates are collected in that enlightened province as compared with the rates we are collecting and propose to collect in our territory. Bardoli is perhaps almost the only taluka in the Presidency in which for about 30 years there has been no need to resort to any coercive methods or pressure for the recovery of the land revenue.

32. My own recommendation is that these rates should be sanctioned for not more than 15 years. I think it is impossible and also most unfair to sanction rates

for so long a period as 30 years. But if Government adhere to that policy they will have no difficulty in disregarding my recommendations.

33. I regret to find in the report no remarks upon the relations between landlords and tenants and there has been no attempt as in most of the talukas recently resettled to compile statistics showing the area rented and the area cultivated by its owners. The abundance of the statistics in Appendix H lead one to the conclusion that the quantity of land rented by landlords to tenants must be very large. (See also para. 21 above.)

34. The comments of Mr. Macmillan upon Mr. Jayakar's report do not help us much. They ignore the very important fact that there is no connexion between a rise in rents and a fall in the value of money. It is perfectly possible that money should fall in value, that is, the price of every thing generally should go up, and yet rents should not go up (a condition very prominently marked to-day in France). This would happen if population declined and competition for land is lessened or if the distribution of the increased prices were such that the cost of production went up far more than the value of the gross produce rose. In fact, that very phenomenon can be excellently studied in England where Mr. Macmillan was when he wrote his remarks, where he would find that although values of agricultural produce have risen by about 75 per cent. since 1914, still not only have rents not risen (or not in anything like that proportion) but land is even relapsing to a lower cultivation than ever. The reason of course is that the rise in agricultural wages have more than swamped the increase in the price of produce.

35. The value of the report lies chiefly in its appendices. I regret to find the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector have so largely ignored the land values. The Report of the Todhunter Taxation Enquiry Committee just to hand strongly endorses the view, long accepted in Bombay; that (unimproved) rental values are the *only* sure foundation for Settlements.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

(Below Commissioner of Settlements' No. S.T.-490, dated 9th April/15th May 1926.)

No. S.R.V.-117.

Ahmedabad, Shahibagh, W. D. No. 1 :

25th August 1926.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. I have no personal knowledge of the Bardoli Taluka or Valod Mahal to enable me to criticize the report. But it is quite evident from the rental figures given that the Assistant Settlement Officer has gone astray in many of his proposals from neglect of Appendices G and H upon which he should have mainly depended. I accept the Commissioner of Settlements' dry-crop rates and grouping with some hesitation as regards the villages east of the river which separates them from Bardoli. Tajpur Khurad, Tajpur Valod and Vadhava show very poor rental figures; their indices are lower than the rates proposed for them. But they are surrounded by villages of the first and second group and cannot conveniently be grouped otherwise than with the latter. Both the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Commissioner of Settlements who have local knowledge of the tract agree in rating them somewhat higher than their indices appear to warrant. I therefore yield to their view of the matter; and accept the Commissioner of Settlements' dry-crop rates and grouping *in toto*.

3. As regards rice, the Commissioner of Settlements who knows the tract well states that it is consumed locally, not exported. The reasons which underlie the dry-crop rating do not therefore apply to the rice groups: and he has proposed a different grouping for wet cultivation. His reasoning is borne out by the statistics of leases and sales. These show clearly that the sale and lease values of dry-crop and rice land in the same village are by no means proportionate. The Commissioner of Settlements has made out his case for a separate grouping in the case of rice and here too I support his recommendations as regards rates and grouping.

4. Garden crops are said by the Commissioner of Settlements not to be popular in Bardoli. I accept his proposal to reduce the rates on the garden or bhatha land.

5. The objections received are quite worthless.

G. E. CHATFIELD,

Commissioner, Northern Division.

Statement contrasting groups proposed by Mr. Jayakar and Settlement Commissioner.

Rice.		Name of village according to old groups.	Dry Crop.	
Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.		Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.
<i>Old Group I.</i>				
I	I	1. Amalsadi 2. Malekpur 3. Siod 4. Puni 5. Pardi-Pata 6. Lakhapur 7. Ambheti 8. Pera 9. Supa 10. Vaghecha Sarbhan	I	I
II	II	11. Kuvadla 12. Chitra 13. Kharad	II	I
I	I	14. Tarbhan 15. Pardi-Vagha 16. Nogama 17. Tighra-Sarbhan		
I	II	18. Gosarda		
I	I	19. Jakharda 20. Vadoli	I	I
I	II	21. Ancheli 22. Babla 23. Bhuvasan		
I	I	24. Ninat 25. Sarbhan 26. Shahpur Sarbhan 27. Patti 28. Pathradia 29. Nigir	I I I	II I
I	II	30. Goji	I	I
I	I	31. Tajpur-Bujrag	I	II
I	II	32. Isroli		
I	I	33. Bardoli 34. Mota 35. Isanpur 36. Varad 37. Raem 38. Pauda	I	I
I	II	39. Rajpur Lumbha		
I	I	40. Sakri		
<i>Group II.</i>				
I	III	41. Palsod		
I	I	42. Khoj	I	I
I	III	43. Ruva 44. Bharampur		
II	III	45. Falod Moti	II	I
I	I	46. Pardi Kadod	I	I
I	III	47. Kantali		
II	III	48. Vaghecha Kadod 49. Bhamala 50. Uchrel 51. Haripura	II II II	I II
I	III	52. Bamni 53. Samthan 54. Akoti	I I	II I
II	III	55. Kalsad	II	II
II	II	56. Mavgrolia	II	I
II	II	57. Piparia	II	II
II	I	58. Karachka 59. Timbarva	II	I

Rice		Name of village according to old groups.	Dry Crop.	
Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.		Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.
<i>Group II—contd.</i>				
II	II	{ 60. Vadhava	II	II
		61. Kikvad		
..	..	62. Utara	II	II
..	..	63. Khali		
..	..	64. Tajpur-Valod		
..	..	65. Tajpur-Khurad		
I	I	66. Aiva	I	II
II	II	{ 67. Bamroli	II	II
		68. Kanai		
I	I	69. Gotasa	I	II
I	II	70. Sarethi	I	I
II	I	71. Bhatlav Moti	II	I
I	II	72. Vankaner	I	I
<i>Group III.</i>				
III	IV	{ 73. Sigod	III	III
		74. Orgam		
III	III	{ 75. Ala	III	II
		76. Nagla		
		77. Pardi-Valod		
III	IV	78. Miavadi		
III	III	{ 79. Masad	III	III
		80. Rajvad		
		81. Nasura		
III	IV	82. Vadhvania		
III	III	{ 83. Junvani		
		84. Balda		
III	IV	{ 85. Bhesndla		
		86. Bhatlav Nani		
II	III	{ 87. Madhi	II	II
		88. Surali		
III	IV	89. Beldha		
III	III	{ 90. Titva	III	II
		91. Siadla		
		92. Uva		
III	III	{ 93. Hindolia	III	III
		94. Sejvad		
II	III	95. Manekpor	II	II
III	III	96. Tokarva	III	III
II	III	97. Kamalchod	II	II
III	III	{ 98. Inma		
		99. Butvada		
III	IV	100. Valod Kasbo	III	III
III	III	{ 101. Tighra Vallod	III	
		102. Shahpur Valod		
		103. Nansad		
		104. Khambhla		
		105. Chandraya		
III	IV	106. Pavran	III	II
III	III	{ 107. Delvada	III	III
		108. Siker		
<i>Group IV.</i>				
IV	IV	{ 109. Alghat	IV	IV
		110. Jamnia		
		111. Adapur		
III	III	112. Goddha	III	IV

Rice.		Name of village according to old groups.	Dry Crop.	
Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.		Mr. Jayakar's grouping.	Settlement Commissioner's grouping.
<i>Group IV—contd.</i>				
IV	III	113. Nalon	IV	IV
		114. Agasia		
		115. Dumkhal		
		116. Kanjod		
		117. Kumbhia		
		118. Mordevi		
IV	IV	119. Bhej	IV	III
		120. Kosambia		
IV	IV	121. Ranveri	IV	IV
IV	III	122. Nalotha	IV	IV
III	IV	123. Golan	III	IV
III	III	124. Hathuka		
IV	III	125. Bhimpur	IV	IV
III	III	126. Dadaria	III	III
		127. Buhari		
IV	III	128. Pejad Buhari	IV	IV
IV	IV	129. Virpur		
IV	III	130. Kasvav	IV	III
		131. Vedehi		
		132. Ambach		
III	III	133. Dehgama	III	III
IV	IV	134. Kiher	IV	IV
		135. Kalamkuva		
		136. Vanskoi		
		137. Bedkuva		
		138. Dhamodla		

Out of 138 villages I differ from Mr. Jayakar's grouping in respect of—
 Dry Crop 23 villages raised, 9 reduced=32.
 Rice 16 villages raised, 38 reduced=54.
 Bhatta, all reduced.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
 Commissioner of Settlements.

*Revision Settlement.*Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha, Surat
District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. S.R.V.-117 dated 25th August 1926—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha of the Surat District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

* Letter from Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Assistant Settlement Officer, Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha, dated 30th June 1925.

Memorandum from the Collector of Surat No. S.R.V.-53 dated 11th November 1925.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.-490 dated 9th April 1926.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 137 Government villages in the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha of the Surat District.

2. The report shows that the taluka and petha have advanced in prosperity in the course of the past thirty years. The certain indications of prosperity are the increased demand for land and its increased value as shown by the statistics of sales and leases, which have been carefully compiled by the Settlement Officer, the higher rate of wages and the growth of population. But the most striking feature of the history of the settlement has been the development of cotton cultivation. Before the settlement was introduced the area under cotton was 25,990 acres. It is now 40,099 acres. Cotton has largely replaced jowari which has decreased from 27,554 acres to 18,642 acres. After taking these various factors into consideration the Settlement Officer proposes an increase of 30·59 per cent. in the total revenue of the taluka and petha.

3. The Settlement Officer proposes to divide the villages into four groups as shown below :—

Group.				Number of villages.
I	...	...	...	50
II	...	...	...	26
III	...	...	...	37
IV	...	...	...	24
Total				137

The Commissioner of Settlements has most exhaustively analysed this grouping, but is unable to accept it, inasmuch as the Settlement Officer has not taken sufficiently into account the statistics of sales, leases and rental values which he has collected. In view of the great difference in the sale and rental values of dry-crop and rice lands, the Commissioner of Settlements has proposed entirely different groups for these two classes of land. Government approve this distinction for the reasons given by Mr. Anderson, and they are accordingly pleased to sanction the grouping as shown below :—

Group.			Dry-crop.	Rice.
I	...	...	54	36
II	...	...	29	18
III	...	...	34	57
IV	...	...	20	20
Total			137	131†

†There are no rice lands in the remaining six villages.

4. The Settlement Officer proposes the following dry-crop and rice rates, which would yield an increase of 25 per cent. :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	Maximum rice rates.	
		Soil.	Water.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	7 8	7 8	7 8
II	6 4	6 4	6 14
III	5 0	5 0	6 4
IV	3 12	3 12	5 10

In view of his complete re-arrangement of the villages based as stated in paragraph 3 above upon the statistics of lease and rental values for dry-crop lands, the Commissioner of Settlements proposes the following rates :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rates.
	Rs. a.
I	8 0
II	6 8
III	5 4
IV	3 12

For the same reason he approves the rice rates for both soil and water suggested by the Settlement Officer. As already stated, there has been a great development of cotton cultivation in this taluka, and one of the determining factors in fixing the new dry-crop rates is therefore the price of cotton, which is never absolutely stable. In order to make allowance for the fall in cotton prices and for the probability of some decline in rentals taking place in consequence thereof, and thus to obviate any possibility of hardship to the payers of land revenue, Government are pleased to direct that the present dry-crop rates shall be increased by 20 per cent. only. Government see no reason to make any alteration in the rice rates for both soil and water as proposed by the Settlement Officer, and these rates are accordingly sanctioned. The dry-crop and rice rates now sanctioned are :—

Group.	Maximum rates.		
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	
		Soil.	Water.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	7 4	7 8	7 8
II	6 0	6 4	6 14
III	4 12	5 0	6 4
IV	3 10	3 12	5 10

5. The present garden rates are Rs. 11, 10 and 7 for Groups I, II and IV. There are no garden lands in Group III and the garden area in the remaining groups is only 67 acres scattered over 8 villages. The garden lands in this taluka are of an inferior character and after a careful examination of

them the Commissioner of Settlements recommends that the present rates be *reduced* by approximately 30 per cent. The Governor in Council concurs in this recommendation. The following garden rates are therefore sanctioned :—

Village.	Old rates.		Rates now sanctioned.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Vaghecha Sarbhon
Chhitra
Kharad
Kuwadia
Bhamaiya
Uchharel
Vadhava
Pelad Buhari

6. Orders will be issued separately on the Settlement Officer's recommendation in paragraph 66 of his report that the concessions with regard to *mafi kachha* lands should be continued.

7. The appended statement* shows the grouping and revised rates now sanctioned. These rates involve an increase throughout the taluka of 21.97 per cent. as against increases of 29.03 per cent. and 30.59 per cent. recommended by the Commissioner of Settlements and the Settlement Officer respectively. They should be introduced during the current revenue year 1926-27, levied from the revenue year 1927-28 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. The above orders have been passed after the most careful consideration of the petitions of objections and representations which Government have received in connection with the revision settlements both of this and of Chorasi Taluka. The objections are the same in both cases, and have been dealt with in detail in the orders of Government on the settlement of the Chorasi Taluka contained in Government Resolution No. 7544/24 dated 19th July 1927.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

† The Commissioner, N. D.,	† The Accountant General,
† The Collector of Surat (with the petitions of objections),	† The Public Works Department,
† The Commissioner of Settlements,	† The Finance Department,
	The Government of India (by letter).

*Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

† 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.

**Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 7259/24 dated 19th July 1927.**

*Statement referred to in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 7259/24
dated 19th July 1927.*

Group I.

	Maximum Dry-crop rate.		Maximum Dry-crop rate.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1. Akoti	...	28. Puni	...
2. Amalsadi	...	29. Rajpura Lumbha	...
3. Ambheti	...	30. Rayam	...
4. Ancheli	...	31. Ruwa	...
5. Babla	...	32. Shahpore Sarbhon	...
6. Bardoli	...	33. Sakari	...
7. Bharampore	...	34. Santhan	...
8. Bhuwasan	...	35. Sarbhon	...
9. Goji	...	36. Sarethi	...
10. Gosarda	...	37. Siod	...
11. Isanpore	...	38. Supa	...
12. Jakharda	...	39. Tarbhon	...
13. Kantali	...	40. Tigara Sarbhon	...
14. Khoj	... } 7 4 0	41. Vadoli	... } 7 4 0
15. Lakhanpore	...	42. Vaghecha Sarbhon	...
16. Malekpore.	...	43. Vankaner	...
17. Mota	...	44. Varad	...
18. Nijar	...	45. Bhamaiya	...
19. Ninat	...	46. Bhatlav Moti	...
20. Nogama	...	47. Chhitra	...
21. Palsod	...	48. Falod Moti	...
22. Panda	...	49. Kharad	...
23. Pardi Kadod	...	50. Kuwadia	...
24. Pardi Pata	...	51. Mangrolia	...
25. Pardi Vagha	...	52. Timberwa	...
26. Patharadia	...	53. Uchharel	...
27. Pera	...	54. Vaghecha Kadod	...

Group II.

1. Afwa	...	16. Maneckpore	...
2. Bamni	...	17. Piparla	...
3. Gotasa	...	18. Surali	...
4. Isroli	...	19. Tajpore Khurad	...
5. Pati	...	20. Tajpore Valod	...
6. Tajpur Bujrag	...	21. Utara	...
7. Bamroli	...	22. Vadhava	...
8. Haripura	... } 6 0 0	23. Alu	... } 6 0 0
9. Kalsad	...	24. Delwada	...
10. Kamalchhod	...	25. Nagla	...
11. Kana	...	26. Pardi Valod	...
12. Karachka	...	27. Pavran	...
13. Khali	...	28. Siadla	...
14. Kikwad	...	29. Titwa	...
15. Madhi	...		

Group III.

1. Balda	...	10. Inma	...
2. Beldha	...	11. Junwani	...
3. Bhatlav Nani	...	12. Khambhia	...
4. Bhensudla	...	13. Masad	...
5. Buhari	... } 4 12 0	14. Miyawadi	... } 4 12 0
6. Butwada	...	15. Nansod	...
7. Dadarla	...	16. Nasura	...
8. Degama	...	17. Orgam	...
9. Hindolia	...	18. Rajwad	...

Group III—continued.

		Maximum Dry-Crop rate.				Maximum Dry-Crop rate.	
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
19.	Sejwad	...		27.	Valod	...	
20.	Shahpor Valod	...		28.	Bahej	...	
21.	Singod	...		29.	Dumkhal	...	
22.	Siker	...		30.	Kanjod	...	
23.	Tigra Valod	...	4 12 0	31.	Kaswav	...	4 12 0
24.	Tokarwa	...		32.	Kosambia	...	
25.	Uwa	...		33.	Khumbhia	...	
26.	Wadhwania	...		34.	Mordevi	...	

Group IV.

1.	Godha	...		11.	Jamania	...	
2.	Golan	...		12.	Kalamkuwa	...	
3.	Hathuka	...		13.	Kiher	...	
4.	Adyapore	...		14.	Nalon	...	
5.	Agasia	...	3 10 0	15.	Nalotha	...	3 10 0
6.	Algat	...		16.	Palad Buhari	...	
7.	Ambach	...		17.	Ranveri	...	
8.	Bedkuwa	...		18.	Vanskui	...	
9.	Bhimpore	...		19.	Vedchhi	...	
10.	Dhamodia	...		20.	Virpor	...	

Group I.

		Maximum Rice rates.				Maximum Rice rates.	
		Soil.	Water.			Soil.	Water.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Afwa	...		20.	Pati	...	
2.	Amalsadi	...		21.	Pera	...	
3.	Ambheti	...		22.	Puni	...	
4.	Bardoli	...		23.	Rayam	...	
5.	Gotasa	...		24.	Shahpore Sar-		
6.	Isanpore	...			bhon.	...	
7.	Jakharda	...		25.	Sakri	...	
8.	Khoj	...		26.	Sarbhon	...	
9.	Lakhampore...	...		27.	Siod	...	
10.	Malekpore	...	7 8 0	28.	Supa	...	7 8 0
11.	Mota	...		29.	Tajpur Bujrag	...	
12.	Nijar	...		30.	Tarbhon	...	
13.	Ninat	...		31.	Tigra-Sarbhon.	...	
14.	Nogama	...		32.	Vadoli	...	
15.	Panda	...		33.	Vaghecha Sar-		
16.	Pardi Kadod	...			bhon.	...	
17.	Pardi Pata	...		34.	Varad	...	
18.	Pardi Vaga	...		35.	Bhatlav Moti	...	
19.	Patharadia	...		36.	Timberwa	...	

Group II.

1.	Ancheli	...		10.	Bamroli	...	
2.	Babla	...		11.	Chhitra	...	
3.	Bhuwasan	...		12.	Kanai	...	
4.	Goji	...		13.	Karachka	...	
5.	Gosarda	...	6 4 0	14.	Kharad	...	6 4 0
6.	Isroli	...	6 14 0	15.	Kikwad	...	6 14 0
7.	Rajpura-Lum-			16.	Kuwadia	...	
	bha.	...		17.	Mangrolia	...	
8.	Sarethi	...		18.	Vadhawa	...	
9.	Vankaner	...					

Group III.

1.	Akoti	...		6.	Ruwa	...	
2.	Bamni	...		7.	Samthan	...	
3.	Bharampore	...	5 0 0	8.	Bhamaiya	...	5 0 0
4.	Kantali	...	6 4 0	9.	Falod Moti	...	6 4 0
5.	Palsod	...		10.	Haripura	...	

Group III—continued.

Maximum Rice rates.				Maximum Rice rates.				
Soil.		Water.		Soil.		Water.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
11.	Kalsod	...				34.	Nasura	...
12.	Kamalchhod	...				35.	Pardi Valod	...
13.	Madhi	...				36.	Rajwad	...
14.	Maneckpore	...				37.	Sejwad	...
15.	Surali	...				38.	Shahpor-Valod.	...
16.	Uchharel	...				39.	Siadla	...
17.	Vaghecha Ka-	dod.				40.	Siker	...
18.	Alu	...				41.	Titwa	...
19.	Balda	...				42.	Tokarwa	...
20.	Buhari	...				43.	Uwa	...
21.	Butwada	...	5	0	0	44.	Agasia	...
22.	Dadaria	...				45.	Ambach	...
23.	Degama	...				46.	Bahej	...
24.	Delwada	...				47.	Bhimpore	...
25.	Godha	...				48.	Dhumkhal	...
26.	Hathuka	...				49.	Kanjod	...
27.	Hindolia	...				50.	Kaswav	...
28.	Inma	...				51.	Kosambia	...
29.	Junvani	...				52.	Kumbhia	...
30.	Khambhla	...				53.	Mordevi	...
31.	Masad	...				54.	Nalon	...
32.	Nagla	...				55.	Nalotha	...
33.	Nansad	...				56.	Pelad-Buhari	...
						57.	Vedchhi	...

Group IV.

1.	Beldha	...				11.	Adyapore	...
2.	Bhatlav-Nani	...				12.	Algat	...
3.	Bhensudla	...				13.	Bedkuwa	...
4.	Golan	...				14.	Dhamodia	...
5.	Miyawadi	...	3	12	0	15.	Jamania	...
6.	Orgam	...				16.	Kalamkuwa	...
7.	Pavran	...				17.	Kiher	...
8.	Singod	...				18.	Ranweri	...
9.	Vadhwani	...				19.	Vanskui	...
10.	Valod	...				20.	Virpor	...

GARDEN.

Maximum garden rates.			Maximum garden rates.		
Village.	Rs.		Village.	Rs.	
Vaghecha Sarbhon	...	8	Bhamaiya	...	7
Chitra	...		Uchharel	...	
Kharad	...		Vadhava	...	
Kuwadia	...		Pelad Buhari	...	5

*Revision Settlement.*Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha,
Surat District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1928.

Letter from the Collector of Surat No. S.R.V. 53, dated 10th March 1928—Reporting *inter alia* on the petitions of objections received from certain villages of the Bardoli Taluka to the revised rates of assessment sanctioned by Government for the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha in Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 19th July 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 13th March 1928.

Letter from the Collector of Surat No. S.R.V. 53, dated 15th March 1928—Reporting on the petitions of objections from certain villages of the Valod Petha.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 17th March 1928.

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration of the points raised in the petitions of objections, Government adhere to the maximum rates of assessment already approved by them for the different groups of villages in the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Petha in Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 19th July 1927, but in the case of certain villages they are pleased to direct that the grouping shall be altered as shown below :—

Dry-crop.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|
| (1) From group I to group II | ... | Chbitra, Kharad, Kunwadia and Timberwa. |
| (2) From group II to group III | ... | Delvada and Pavran. |
| (3) From group III to group IV | ... | Dumkhal and Mordevi. |

Rice.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|
| (4) From group III to group IV | ... | Agasia, Ambach, Bahej, Bhimpore, Dumkhal, Kanjod, Kasvav, Kosambia, Kumbhia, Mordevi, Nalon, Nalotha, Pelad, Buhari and Vedchhi. |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|

2. Government have reason to apprehend that in certain villages some soil deterioration may have taken place owing to washing by streams. The Commissioner of Settlements should therefore be requested to instruct the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, to investigate this question with a view, if necessary, to the revision of the soil classification of any fields found to be so affected.

3. The Collector of Surat should be requested to inform the petitioners accordingly.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Surat (with the petitions of objections),
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli Taluka including Valod Mahal
and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.

Enquiry into the — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1928.

RESOLUTION.—With reference to the Press Communiqué No. P. 160 dated 6th August 1928, the Governor in Council is pleased to create for a period of five months with effect from 1st November 1928 the appointments of Judicial Officer and Revenue Officer for the purpose of an enquiry into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka in the Surat District and to appoint Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, as the Judicial Officer and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., former Collector of Dharwar and officiating Secretary to Government in the General, etc., Departments, as the Revenue Officer.

2. These officers should enquire into and report upon the complaint of the people of the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka—

(a) that the enhancement of revenue recently made is not warranted in terms of the Land Revenue Code,

(b) that the reports accessible to the public do not contain sufficient data warranting the enhancement and that some of the data given are wrong ;

and should find that, if the people's complaint is held to be justified, what enhancement or reduction, if any, there should be upon the old assessment.

3. As the enquiry is to be full, open and independent, the persons interested should be allowed to lead as well as to test evidence before the officers with the help of their representatives, including legal advisers.

4. The Judicial Officer should take part in the enquiry throughout and his decision should prevail in all matters of difference between him and the Revenue Officer.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. W. SMYTH,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Collector of Surat,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,
The Home Department,

The General Department,
The Finance Department,
R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maxwell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
The Government of India (by letter).

Note.—The Report on the Special Enquiry into the Second Revision Settlement of Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas dated 12th April 1929 is published separately.

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal
and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.

Enquiry into the — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1929.

Read Government Resolutions No. 7259/24 and No. 7544/24, dated 19th July 1927, and No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928.

Read also Government Resolution No. 7259/24, dated 18th October 1928—Appointing Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on special duty for the purpose of inquiring into the revision settlement of the Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka in the Surat District.

Letter dated 12th April 1929 from Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S.—Submitting the report called for in the Government Resolution of 18th October 1928.

RESOLUTION.—The report, for which the thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, should be published for general information.

2. While not prepared at the present stage to commit himself to any conclusions on questions of general principle discussed in the report or the methods of application of the principles adopted therein, the Governor in Council accepts the specific recommendations as to maximum rates and grouping of villages and will take steps to give effect to them forthwith.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. W. SMYTH,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Collector of Surat,
All other Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Information,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Home Department,
R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maxwell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
M. S. Jayakar, Esquire.

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1929.

Read Government Resolution No. 7259/24 dated 19th July 1927.*Read* Government Resolution No. 7544/24 dated 19th July 1927.*Read* Government Resolution No. 7259/24 dated 30th March 1928.*Read* Government Resolution No. 7259/24 dated 7th May 1929.

RESOLUTION.—In Government Resolution No. 7259/24 dated 7th May 1929 Government accepted the recommendations made by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, regarding the maximum rates and grouping of villages in the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. In accordance with these orders the revised rates would have been levied in all villages with effect from the revenue year 1927-28 in lieu of the rates which were sanctioned in Government Resolutions No. 7259/24 dated 19th July 1927 and No. 7544/24 of the same date and guaranteed for a period of thirty years commencing with the revenue year 1927-28. In the case however of the rates for the villages which were guaranteed in 1927-28 and which are shown in the appended statements, it will not be legal to alter them and to levy the rates recommended by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell, because the latter rates are higher than the former. In these cases therefore the rates sanctioned in 1927 should be levied as shown in the statements.

2. The villages mentioned in the statement for the Bardoli Taluka include the villages of Ambach and Vedchhi. The soil rate for rice sanctioned for them and guaranteed from 1927-28 was Rs. 5 per acre, but as for the purposes of the soil assessment these villages were reduced from a higher to a lower group in 1928, the revised soil rate leviable in them was Rs. 3-12-0. As, however, the latter rate has not been guaranteed and as the rate (Rs. 4) recommended by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell is lower than the rate (Rs. 5) guaranteed in 1927, the rate of Rs. 4 should be fixed in respect to these villages.

3. Effect should now be given to the recommendations approved in Government Resolution No. 7259/24 dated 7th May 1929, subject to the modifications hereby sanctioned. The akarbands should be prepared in conformity with these orders, and the land revenue demand should be made accordingly with effect from the revenue year 1927-28. The usual Igatpuri concessions should be granted.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. K. JOSHI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Surat,
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,

The Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
R. S. Broomfield, Esquire, I.C.S.,
R. M. Maxwell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Accompaniments to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 7259/24 dated the 4th October 1929.

STATEMENTS.

BARDOLI TALUKA AND VALOD MAHAL.

Maximum rates guaranteed from 1927-28.

Name of village.	Dry crop.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Ambach
Vedchhi
			Rice (soil).
Ancheli
Babla
Bhavasani
Goji
Gosarda
Rajpur Lumbha
Akoti
Bamni
Bharampore
Kuntali
Palsod
Ruva
Samthan
Bhamaiya
Falod Moti
Haripura
Kalsod
Uchhrel
Vaghecha Kadod
Beldha
Bhatlav Nani
Bhensudla
			Dry crop.
Miyawadi
Orgam
Pavran
Singod
Vadhwanis
Valod

CHORASI TALUKA.

Maximum rates guaranteed from 1927-28.

Name of village.	Dry crop and rice (soil).		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Singanpor
Tunki
Dabholi
Fulpada
Kumbharia
Bamroli
Bhadwad
Dantora
Gowalak
Pandesara
Sonari

(To be substituted for the previous Government Resolution of the same number and date.)

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.

Reclassification of land.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1930.

The Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District has made certain recommendations in paragraphs 125, 126, 127, 132, 140 and 143 of its report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. Government are now pleased to pass the following orders on these recommendations :—

Paragraph 125.—The Committee have noticed that certain lands in the villages of Supa of the Bardoli Taluka which were formerly classed as garden, but have subsequently been reclassified as dry-crop, continue to bear rates of assessment approximating to those of garden lands, and that inspection of such lands did not reveal any reason for this high classification. They have recommended that the classification of this village should be thoroughly overhauled.

This recommendation is sanctioned and Government are pleased to direct that the classification value of all land formerly classed as garden which is now classed as dry-crop should be examined, and in addition a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. The necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village will be judged from the results of this test.

Paragraph 126.—The Committee have recommended that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be re-examined in the Bardoli Taluka in the light of present conditions in order to determine how far this form of assessment is now justified by actual use of the advantages assessed.

This recommendation is sanctioned. The re-examination should be complete throughout both the Bardoli and the Chorasi talukas.

Paragraph 127.—The Committee have noticed that in the Bardoli Taluka only a very small proportion of the land classed as "new rice" is ever used for rice cultivation, and they have accordingly recommended that "new rice" land which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than the "Kavchi" variety) during the last five years should be reclassified as dry-crop.

The recommendation is sanctioned and Government are pleased to direct that an inquiry should be made by a Revenue Officer as to the survey numbers which on the above principle are to be converted to dry-crop.

Paragraph 132.—In proposing the reduction of the present rates for garden lands in the Bardoli Taluka the Committee have stipulated that these lands, which are not numerous, should be carefully examined with a view to the exclusion of those which are not rightly classed as garden. They have also recommended that any reclassification now undertaken in the case of such lands should be done in such a manner as to avoid the results noticed in paragraph 125 in the case of Supa village.

These recommendations are sanctioned. The re-examination should be complete in the Bardoli Taluka and reclassification should be made in cases where it appears *prima facie* that the existing classification is erroneous.

Paragraph 140.—The Committee have noticed cases in the Chorasi Taluka in which what was clearly dry-crop land had been wrongly classed as garden. Instances are quoted in Kapletha and Kumbharia villages of that taluka. The Committee have remarked that the only remedy in such cases is reclassification, which they hope will be undertaken in due course.

The recommendation is sanctioned. The garden land, including *bhatha*, in the villages mentioned should be re-examined and reclassification done where *prima facie* reason is found to exist. Similar examination should be made in the case of any other lands of the Chorasi Taluka in regard to which applications are received from the occupants.

Paragraph 143.—The Committee have noticed generally in the Chorasi Taluka that the assessment per acre tends to be far in excess of the maximum rate as a result of the system of classification adopted. This tendency, it is stated, is not confined to any particular class of land, and in the opinion of the Committee the effect is to some extent to conceal the real pitch of assessment in the taluka. The Committee has therefore suggested the desirability of devising a system of classification by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate.

In order to enable Government to judge how far a change in the system of classification is necessary or desirable it is directed that in the village of Kharwasa, which has been quoted as an instance by the Committee, a sufficient number of the fields which are assessed well above the maximum rate should be examined in order to see whether their high classification is correct. Government will then decide what further action, if any, is necessary in order to meet the recommendation of the Committee.

In carrying out all the tests above directed the aim of the officers concerned should be to see not only whether the classification is in accordance with the classification rules, but whether these rules require alteration because the results they produce are inequitable. The Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, is being directed to give his special attention to this point, and the Collector of Surat is requested also to investigate it.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. E. SERVAI,

For (G. K. JOSHI),

Under Secretary to Government.

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.
Reclassification of lands.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1931.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D. (Mr. C. D. Kavi),
No. S.R.V. 237, dated the June 1930 :—

"The Government Resolution, No. 7259/24 of 3rd January 1930, was received on 26th January, and the work was commenced in Bardoli by 3 Field Party Surveyors on the 30th idem. One Field Party Surveyor was added later on 17th March 1930. In Chorasi the work was commenced from 14th March 1930 by 2 Field Party Surveyors. One classer was withdrawn from Bardoli from 24th April and he was sent to Chorasi, and by 5th May the work in Bardoli was suspended after publishing a notice in the form of Appendix I, sending all the 3 classers to Chorasi. The work was to be done in 38 villages in Chorasi out of 76 villages in the taluka, and it has been completed; and in Bardoli and Valod it was done in 34 villages out of 137 villages in the taluka (Appendix II). It may be stated that after publishing the notice in form I in Bardoli and Valod, only three applications from a few occupants in three villages noted in the

1. Paldiwagha.
2. Vadhvania.
3. Balda.

margin were received, and the work could be done in Balda only, because in spite of the applications people did not render necessary assistance in the other two villages, saying that they were not willing to get the work done now. Before commencing work in each village, a notice in the form of Appendix J was published at each village a week in advance, and besides the prati books, where necessary, statements in the form of Appendices A to I were prepared for each village, as has been reported in paragraph 7 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930. The procedure adopted by me was approved in your No. S.T. 490 of 24th February 1930 and S.T. 490 of 25th April 1930. Test was taken by the District Inspector of Land Records in 29 villages in Chorasi and in 28 villages in Bardoli, and by me in 19 villages in Chorasi and 15 villages in Bardoli. The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. Punjabi) had tested the work in 13 villages in Chorasi and 2 villages in Bardoli—Supa being one of the two—and (Mr. Bristow) in 6 villages in Chorasi, and in 2 villages in Bardoli (*vide* Appendix II). The Collector had visited Rander and Adajan with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. Bristow); and the Commissioner, N. D., was pleased to see the work in Rayam in Bardoli with me.

"2. *Paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Committee.*—(a) The Committee has suggested the desirability of devising a system of classification, by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate, and Government in their Resolution of January last have directed to examine a sufficient number of fields in Kharvasa, which are assessed much above the maximum rates, in order to enable them to decide what action is necessary to meet the recommendation of the Committee.

(b) This point has been fully dealt with in my report No. S.R.V. 237 of 28th June 1929, which has been quoted below for ready reference and to make this report self-contained :—

'Reference is requested to pages 96 and 97 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, which clearly explains why a scale higher than 16 annas was adopted, and how the term "maximum rate" is a misnomer; with the progress of the survey, the 16-anna scale was found too restricted to cover the whole field of classification. The joint rules enunciated faults, but omitted to prescribe opposite advantages, and it was soon found, as experience was gained, that in the interest of the relative valuation of soils it was just as necessary to recognise advantages as to allow deductions for faults. The result of extending the scale above 16 annas was that the maximum rate and the maximum assessment for lands classed according to the rupee-scale system ceased to coincide. Thus the term "maximum rate" is really a misnomer, the true "maximum rate", i.e., the highest maximum rate at which any particular class of land is assessed being that which results from the application of the survey "maximum rate" to the classification of the best land of that class, which may, as in the case of uttam bagayat lands in Surat, amount to more than 3 times the "maximum rate" of the survey. This scale higher than 16 annas has been adopted in the whole of Gujarat, where it was necessary. This has been ascertained by a reference to the akarbandh of

Kasandra (taluka South Daskroi, Ahmedabad), and Shuklatirtha (taluka Broach of that district). For the Panch Mahals District, reference is requested to paragraph 24 at page 10 of Selection CLXV (Revision Settlement Report of Jhalod Taluka, 1885), and paragraph 21 at page 10 of Selections CLXVI (Revision Settlement Report of Dohad Taluka, 1885), where for special fertility of the tract, a scale of 24 annas was adopted. This point was discussed with Mr. Braham in 1924, when he was Assistant Settlement Officer for Dohad and Jhalod, as would appear from my D. O. dated 13th February 1924 (copy appended). It has also been adopted in several talukas of the Surat District, as would appear from references given below :—

Olpad.—Paragraph 41, page 9 of Selections CCCLXI—New Series. The statement in this paragraph that the classification in Chorasi rarely exceeded 16 annas is not correct as would appear from the reference about Chorasi given below.

Chorasi.—Paragraph 60 at page 41 of Selections CCCLX—New Series.

Bardoli.—Paragraph 56 at page 13 of Selections CCCLIX—New Series.

This higher scale has been adopted after considerable experience by officers whose only duty was classification and settlement and who had got a very clear and comparative idea about the soils in several districts and, as shown above, it has been adopted in all the districts of Gujarat, where necessary. The difficulty of comparison mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 143 of the Bardoli-Chorasi Special Enquiry Report is considerably reduced, if not eradicated. If real "maximum rates" suggested in the concluding portion of paragraph 143 are to be proposed and introduced, the maximum rates will be higher, and the classification of lands shall have to be proportionately reduced, if only 16-annas scale is to be adopted, which will involve labour and cost; and if the present classification is not to be altered, the maximum rates shall have to be increased, which will create misunderstanding. Besides, the high scale is an exception, and not the rule; and, therefore, it is not desirable to reduce the classification and increase the maximum rates of the bulk of the area to avoid special treatment of a small area.

To make the subject clear and by way of illustration of the classification method mentioned above, it will not be out of place to give synopsis of the principal kinds of land, their classification, and the maximum rates. I had many opportunities to verify the classification in several districts, and I can say that the classification is uniform and correct, except where there has been obvious error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub soil, or of tanks or canals). The principal classes of jirayat are as under :—

Class.	Maximum soil.	Classification. Sub-soil water, if available.
(a) Ordinary jirayat	16	5
(b) Uttam jirayat (including Uttam prakar without sub-soil)	24	.....

To (b), the maximum rates of (a) are applied, except in Kasandra (South Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District), where a higher rate than (a) has been sanctioned for (b).

Class.	Maximum soil.	Classification. Sub-soil water, if available.
(c) Natural bagayat—		
(i) Uttam prakar	24	6 often 3
(ii) Uttam bagayat	24	12

(c) is mostly found in the Surat District. In Chorasi and Bardoli, the maximum rates of (a) have been applied to (c). In Chikhali, Jalalpur, Bulsar and Pardi, the maximum rate of (c) is higher than (a). The reason is clearly explained in paragraph 45 at page 18 of Selection CCCLXXXI—New Series (Chikhali Settlement Report, 1899), where it is stated that "In Bardoli, where the ordinary jirayat soil was of high quality, and admitted of the imposition of dry crop maximum rates, ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3, a single rate was sufficient, the difference between the value of jirayat and bagayat soil being adequately represented by the difference in classification. As it is, our classification rises to 56 annas, and could not possibly be raised without unduly increasing the difficulty of the classer's work and enlarging the limits of his discretion to a most unsafe extent. We are, therefore, obliged to fall back on the expedient of different rates for different classes of land. It may be added that the practice in Palghar and Bassein, where there are large areas of good garden lands, is also similar.

Class.	Maximum soil.	Classification. Sub-soil water, if available.
(d) Bhatha	20	12

For (d), there is special rate higher than (a) or (c).

For a description of different classes of land and their relative classification, reference is requested to :—

- (a) Paragraph 10 at page 35 of Selection CCCLX—New Series, Chorasi Settlement.
- (b) Paragraph 44 at page 16 of Selection CCCLXXXI—New Series, Chikhali Settlement.
- (c) Pages 339 to 356 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II.

It would appear that by adopting suitable classification scales and maximum rates an attempt has been made to fix assessment in proportion to the capacity of the soil. The classification, which represents the foundation, should not be altered, except where there is obvious deterioration. The maximum rates, which correspond to the super-structure, may be altered to suit conditions of the particular period.

It may be added that at page 97 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, it has been stated that "In the Bombay Presidency, the maximum rate is always applied to 16 annas land". Even this rule has been modified to suit local situation. In Palghar and Bassein, the maximum garden rate is applied to 24-anna land, and in the Dholka Taluka, the maximum water rate is applied to 24-anna classification. I have not been able to trace reasons for these modifications.

For Kosad, mentioned in paragraph 142 of the Bardoli-Chorasi Special Enquiry Report, I cannot offer any remarks without local inspection, except that under section 106 of the Land Revenue Code the classification cannot be raised.*

Note.—I have since inspected Kosad and my remarks are in paragraph 4, page 19* below.

(c) In paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'almost everywhere in this taluka we have noticed a tendency of the actual assessment per acre to be far in excess of the maximum rate as a result of the system of classification adopted. This tendency is not confined to any particular class of land'. The method of classification has been explained in paragraph 2 (b) above. The only remark that I have to add is that even in the case of 16-anna land, the assessment will be higher than the survey maximum rates, if it has got sub-soil capacity, for which there will be an addition to the soil bhag-annas varying from 6 pies to 5 annas according to the order and class of water and soil classification value, in accordance with the scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II; and if the land is situated within quarter of a mile from the village site, for which factor there will be an addition varying from 1 anna to 2 annas 6 pies to the survey maximum rates in accordance with the scale at page 391 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II. Naturally, therefore, the assessment of land classed higher than 16 annas will be much higher than the survey maximum rates. There are three factors which raise the assessment higher than the survey maximum rates, viz :—

- (1) Higher classification than 16 annas;
- (2) Addition to the soil bhag-annas on account of sub-soil facility; and
- (3) Addition to the maximum rates in accordance with the distance from village scales.

It has been remarked that 'Almost everywhere in this taluka, we have noticed a tendency of the actual assessment per acre to be far in excess of the maximum rate'. It may be added that this remark is correct so far as individual survey numbers are concerned, which have classification higher than 16 annas and addition to the soil annas on account of sub-soil facility and addition to the maximum rates on account of distance scale; but it is not quite accurate, if average assessment of the village is considered. In Chorasi, out of 76 villages in the taluka, the average assessment of the dry crop land is higher than the maximum rate in only 16 villages noted in the margin, in spite of the fact that in 45 villages out of 76 villages in the taluka, the classification is higher than 16 annas varying from Re. 1-0-6 to Rs. 1-12-0. In 13 out of these 16 villages, there is an addition to the soil annas on account of sub-soil facility—Bhatha, Pal and Pisad being exceptions; and in 13 out

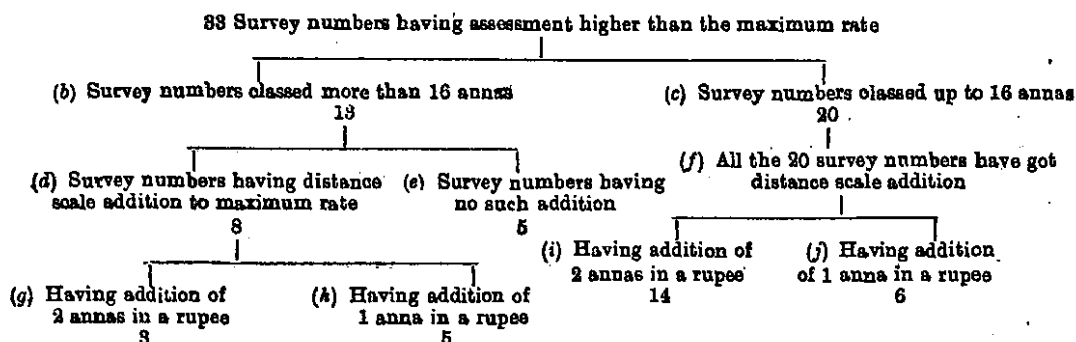
of these 16 villages soil classification is higher than 16 annas—Ajana, Magob, and Umarvada being exceptions. In villages in which there is no classification higher than 16 annas and in which there is no addition to the sub-soil annas on account of sub-soil water facility, the assessment higher than the maximum rates is result of addition to the maximum rates in accordance with the distance from village site. The fact that in spite of classification higher than 16 annas in 45 villages, the assessment is higher than the maximum rates in only 16 villages, is due to the fact that the area classed more than 16 annas is not considerable and that there is no sub-soil in 28 out of these 45 villages. The distance scale also must be contributing to the result. Out of

* *Vide* page 121 *post*.

137 villages in Bardoli-Valod, the assessment is higher than the maximum rate in only one village of Supa on account of the three factors mentioned above. Thus out of 213 villages in the two talukas (76 in Chorasi + 137 in Bardoli), the assessment is higher than the maximum rate in 17 (16 Chorasi + 1 Supa in Bardoli) villages only, which shows that this state of things is noticed in a few exceptional villages for special reasons stated before.

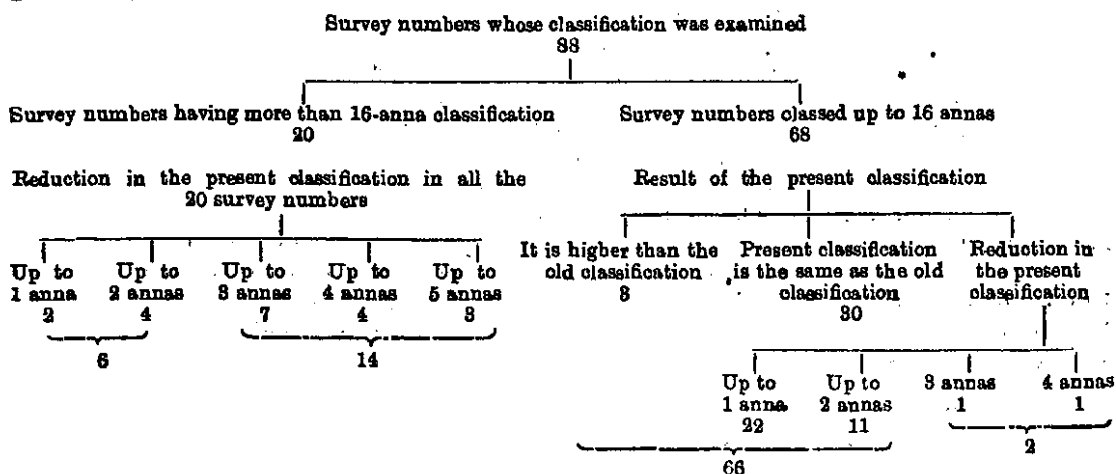
(d) *Kharvasa*.—In paragraph 143 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been stated that 'In some villages, for instance Kharvasa, fields apparently quite typical of the ordinary lands of the village were found assessed well above the maximum rate', and Government in their Resolution of January 1930 have directed to examine a sufficient number of fields which are assessed much above the maximum rates in order to enable them to decide what action is necessary to meet the recommendation of the Committee.

It may be stated that there is no sub-soil in the village. In the village there are 33 survey numbers (out of the total of 291 survey numbers), having assessment higher than the maximum rate, as shown in the table given below :—



It may be stated that distance scale No. III (*vide* page 391 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II) has been applied to the village according to which there is an addition of 2 annas in a rupee to the maximum rate in case of survey numbers situated within $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile from the village site, and of 1 anna in a rupee in case of survey numbers within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village site; there is neither addition nor reduction in case of survey numbers situated within $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile, and in case of survey numbers beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile, there is a reduction scale. The maximum rate of the village is Rs. 6-12-0. Out of 33 survey numbers having assessment higher than the maximum rate, in case of 17 survey numbers (g 3 + i 14 in the table), the maximum rate after the distance scale addition will be Rs. 7-9-6; and in case of 11 survey numbers (h 5 + j 6 in the table), the maximum rate after distance scale addition will be Rs. 7-2-9. This is one factor which makes the assessment higher than the maximum rate. The other factor is that 13 survey numbers out of 33 have been classed more than 16 annas. The classification of all the 33 survey numbers was examined, with a result that in case of 12 survey numbers out of 13, having a classification higher than 16 annas, the present classification is lower by more than 2 annas. It may be noted that in case of the remaining 20 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas, in no survey number the present classification is lower by more than 2 annas, and that it is the survey practice not to take any action when the classification is not modified by more than 2 annas, because classification is a process of judgment in which variation up to one class or 2 annas is possible and allowed.

There are in all 291 survey numbers in the village, of which for investigation, classification of 88 survey numbers, including 33 survey numbers mentioned in the previous paragraph, was examined with the result shown in the table given below :—



As no action is to be taken, as has been explained above, where the present classification is not lower by more than 2 annas than the old classification, no action is required in 72 survey numbers (6+66 in the table); action is to be taken in case of 16 (14+2 in the table) survey numbers only. The fact that out of these 16 survey numbers 14 survey numbers are classed at more than 16 annas, out of the total of 20 such survey numbers in the village, is to be noted, as the point is further discussed in paragraph 11 below; also the fact that only in 2 out of 68 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas examined, the present classification is lower by more than 2 annas in only 2 survey numbers, is also to be noted, as it follows that classification of survey numbers classed up to 16 annas do not require general re-examination, except in special cases on application and usual deposit under Director of Land Records No. L. R. 227, dated 2nd July 1927.

Lastly, it may be stated that in this village the maximum rate is Rs. 6-12-0, the average assessment is Rs. 5-4-0 (Rs. 6,590 ÷ area 1,260 = 5-3-8), and the average classification value comes to 0-12-6

M. R.	Average Assessment.	Annas.	Annas.
(6-12-0 :	5-4-0	: : 16	= 0-12-5).

(e) From the discussion and facts given above, it is clear that the present method does not require alteration, because (1) the higher scale of classification is an exception and not the rule; and, therefore, it is not desirable to reduce the classification and increase the maximum rates of the bulk of the area to avoid special treatment of a small area, because (2) even without the higher scale of classification there is possibility of assessment being higher than the maximum rate on account of addition to the soil annas for sub-soil facility and addition to the maximum rate in accordance with the distance from village scale, and because (3) the present classification has been found to be uniform and correct, except where there has been obvious error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub-soil or of tanks or canals).

"3. *Bhatha*.—Garden includes (1) bhatha and (2) dhekudiat (*vide* pages 345 and 346 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II), and there is a special class of land called natural bagayat, having 2 sub-divisions of uttam bagayat and uttam prakar. In the Special Enquiry Report, the word 'garden' has been used for both bhatha and uttam bagayat as will be shown later. This has caused some misunderstanding. To avoid it, words bhatha and uttam bagayat will be used. As has been stated before in paragraph 2(b), the soil classification of bhatha is up to 20 annas, and the sub-soil classification is up to 12 annas (*vide* also pages 345 and 346 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II), and on account of its fertility, due to deposit of silt by floods, there is a special higher rate for it, which is about 50 per cent. higher than the jirayat maximum rate, the resulting assessment being about double the assessment of 16 annas jirayat soil.

In Chorasi there is bhatha land in 12 villages (*vide* Appendix I/C). Eleven of them are on the banks of the Tapti, and only one—Kapletha—is on the bank of the Midhola. In Bardoli, in villages in which work has been done in this year, it is only in one village—Vaghech-Sarbhon. There was some area in Supa, which was turned into jirayat by orders in Government Resolution No. 6272 of 29th June 1909.

'Bhatha' is defined as 'the rich class of land, which is composed of silt deposits left by the overflow of rivers and streams'. This class of soil is itself of extraordinary fertility, and situated as it is, it usually has also the great advantage of a sub-soil water supply of sweet water obtainable at very short depths, often indeed by merely digging holes in the surface (*vide* page 345 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). At page 35 of Selection No. CCCLX—New Series (Chorasi Taluka Settlement of 1897) Major Prescott has described it as 'alluvial soil *supplemented* from time to time by the precipitated particles of earth and animal and vegetable matter, brought down by the flood of the river. These drying on the surface form a stratified superstratum of the richest and most fertilising manure, which being ploughed into the soil, makes the whole mass rich and productive in the extreme. In this description of soil, *water is found almost close to the surface*, and the entire area is consequently *perpetual bagayat*'. The italics are mine. Thus the two factors are (1) deposit of silt supplemented occasionally, and (2) ordinarily, but not necessarily, supply of water almost close to the surface. It may be stated that in the bhatha lands of the 12 villages in the Chorasi Taluka, the second factor of supply of water is absent from the very beginning. These lands have not been classed for sub-soil facilities from the beginning, because the Tapti and the Madhola, on whose banks these lands are situated, are tidal rivers up to the villages, and the water is brackish. The other factor of deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by floods, which was present at the time of classification, is also now found wanting, as would appear from the record of floods given below from the Statistical Atlas, Bombay Presidency, 1925:—

1810 and 1822. Surat.—

Floods of the Tapti.

Details not on record.

- 1835 ... Surat—
Floods in August.
500 houses washed away and 20 persons perished.
- 1837 ... Surat and Kaira—
On 29th August the Tapti began to rise. The flood reached its height on 1st September. It was caused by rain in Khandesh and the high lands on the East of Surat, and not by local rain. The rivers Tapti, Narbada and Kim joined, and a continuous stretch of water covered the intervening country to a width of over 40 miles. The water was 20 feet deep in the city of Surat.
- 1849 ... Surat—
Floods of the Tapti, 19th-21st September. Flood waters 21 feet above high water mark.
- 1876 ... Surat, 26th August—
26 inches of rain in 24 hours. A week after another flood followed.
- 1883 ... Surat—
Heavy floods of the Tapti caused by heavy July rain. The water commenced rising on 2nd July at 7 p.m. and began to subside from the 6th idem at about 10 a.m. About 1/3rd of the city was under water from 1 to 20 feet deep. Railway communication stopped and trains detained for 2 days owing to flood. Water passing over Amroli and Kankra Khadi bridges.....
- 1884 ... Surat and Broach—
Heavy floods in Kim and Tapti by heavy rain in September in Surat, Broach and Khandesh.
- 1892-93 ... Gujarat—
A heavy downpour of rain in September caused great damage to property and breached the railway line in several places stopping all communications with Bombay for several days.
- 1894-95 ... Gujarat—
July rain was very heavy and was accompanied by floods. The Tapti was in floods.

There has been no flood since then. There was no big flood in the Tapti in the year 1927-28, when there was unprecedented rainfall and floods in Gujarat. In all the bhatha villages I visited, I was informed that since 1883 there was no flood over bhatha lands. It was the highest flood, but since then there is record of 2 big floods in 1892-93 and 1894-95, about which time, partial classification and survey in the taluka was done; and the settlement report was submitted soon after in 1896. In part of bhatha lands the crop is grass, in some part khajuras (toddy palms) have been grown, and in bulk of the area, there is bajri with vegetables, which are sold at good retail price in Surat. But as both the factors of bhatha land are found wanting, bulk of the land (1,452 acres out of 2,142 acres, i.e., 67.78 per cent.) has been turned jirayat in the present classification, which results in a net total reduction in assessment by 4,861 rupees (*vide* statement given at the end of the paragraph).

This action is supported by the remarks of the Special Enquiry Committee about bhatha land quoted below :—

Paragraph 139.—‘ Thus in Adajan and Bhatha lands classed as garden were found to be exactly similar to the better classes of “gorad” land treated as dry crop, and both sorts were used for similar purposes. * * * * Why some of these lands were treated as jirayat and others as bagayat, it is impossible now to say, * * * * In Katargam, on the other hand, all land of this description is treated alike at jirayat....., while the garden class is confined to real bhatha land fringing the Tapti River, which is found to bear a similar actual rate of assessment.’

Paragraph 142.—‘ But where no such distinction is possible in the field, “gorad” lands of the best quality should all rank together, whether as bagayat or jirayat, so that all would be subject to the same maximum rate, and the resulting actual assessment would be conditioned only by their relative quality.’

As has been stated above, this land was classed as bhatha, because there was deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by water of floods, which factor is absent from 1894-95. The assessment is similar, because the jirayat classification is up to 28 annas, and also there is an addition to the soil bhag-annas on account of sub-soil facility, which was absent in bhatha; but as bulk of the area has now been turned into jirayat, as has been explained above, the apparent anomaly has disappeared.

It has been further remarked in the same paragraph, that ‘elsewhere, again we find true bhatha land classed as garden. This is low-lying land, situated almost within

the river bed and shows the most varying rates of assessment. In Amroli bulk of it is assessed at only Rs. 3 an acre under the maximum rate of Rs. 12 (*now the rate is Rs. 10*), while in Kapletha it runs over to Rs. 13 an acre under a maximum rate of Rs. 10 (*now the rate is Rs. 8*). The italics are mine. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that while the old minimum and maximum classifications at Amroli varied from annas 2 to Re. 1-5-6 bulk—nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths—being up to 5 annas, in Kapletha it varied from Re. 0-14-0 to Re. 1-6-0, the bulk being about Re. 1-2-0. The present minimum and maximum classification at Amroli varies from Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 1-0-0, bulk—nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths—being about 14 annas, while in Kapletha it varies from Re. 1-2-0 to Re. 1-4-0. During my enquiry on the spot at Amroli, I was informed that the bhatha area had considerably improved during the guarantee period, so much so that a new bhatha survey, No. 153 of 53 acres was recently formed. The bhatha areas at Amroli and Kapletha appear almost similar to a layman now, but the bhatha at Amroli was much poorer 30 years back. As under section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, classification cannot be raised, this apparent anomaly cannot be removed.

In paragraph 140 it has been remarked that 'In Kapletha such land was situated high on the river bank beyond the reach of floods, and grew grass and babul trees.' This area is on the northern bank of the Midhola and has been turned jirayat now, though it may be stated that when it was classed as bhatha, it must have been within the reach of floods, as has been explained above. There are 9 survey numbers on the southern bank of the Midhola, which are low-lying and within reach of the floods, and they are continued as bhatha. Out of these 9 survey numbers in case of six survey numbers within half a mile from the village site, there is an addition of one anna in a rupee to the maximum rate according to the distance from the village site. To reach these 9 survey numbers the river, which is tidal, is to be crossed in a ferry, when there is loading and unloading at both the ends, or in cart when there is ebb, when it is very difficult to do so being muddy. I had to cross in a cart, which had to be pushed up by about 20 men at the southern bank, although the cart was not fully loaded, and a good pair of bullocks was yoked. As an alternative a round of 2 miles is to be taken crossing the river at Chokhad-ovara through Asna and Dabel, all the three being Baroda villages. As a special case I, therefore, propose that there should be no increase on account of the distance from village site; but there should be an uniform decrease of two annas in a rupee in case of all the 9 survey numbers.

The result of the present classification is tabulated below from Appendices I and K:—

Serial No.	Name of the village.	Total bhatha area.	Area continued as bhatha but where present classification is lower by more than 2 annas than the old classification.		Bhatha turned jirayat.		Total reduction in assessment ₹ (b) + 5(b).	Area continued as bhatha ₹ 3-5 (a).	Remarks.
			Area (a)	Consequent reduction in assessment. (b)	Area (a)	Consequent reduction. (b)			
1	Katargam	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Katargam	23 37	12 2	36 7 0	2 25	19 1 0	55 8 0	20 32	0 20 New P. K.
2	Bander	65 37	.....	.....	64 33	501 10 0	501 10 0	.....	1 4 ..
3	Siganpur	8 31	.....	.....	8 31	30 8 0	30 8 0	.....	.....
4	Tunki	59 20	0 27	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	59 20	.....
5	Adajan	468 19	.....	.....	429 13	1,573 8 0	1,573 8 0	28 37	0 19 New P. K.
6	Bhatha	236 6	.....	.....	261 33	419 7 6	419 7 6	.....	24 14 ..
7	Beṭ	442 24	27 25	259 0 0	205 28	629 14 0	918 14 0	146 26	0 10 ..
8	Kapletha	123 22	.....	.....	87 28	184 9 0	184 9 0	36 27	0 7 ..
9	Amroli	309 37	5 3	46 2 0	.....	.....	46 2 0	309 37	.....
10	Pal	327 9	25 19	212 4 0	301 18	207 6 6	1,119 10 6	25 19	0 12 New P. K.
11	Fulpada	5 33	5 33	2 2 0	.....	.....	2 2 0	5 33	.....
12	Nana-Varachha.	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 19	0 6 New P. K.
		2,143 20	76 29	564 15 0	1,452 8	4,306 0 0	4,860 15 0	663 0	27 12
	<i>Bardoli.</i>								
	Vaghech Sarbhon.	2 9	.....	.....	2 9	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
	Total for two talukas	2,144 29	76 29	564 15 0	1,454 17	4,306 0 0	4,870 15 0	663 0	27 12

"4. *Uttam bagayat*.—This land is found in 8 villages of Chorasi, and 1 village in

Chorasi.

1. Kumbharia.
2. Magob.
8. Dubhal.
4. Anjana.
5. Umarwada.
6. Navagam.
7. Katargam.
8. Rander.

Bardoli.

1. Pera.

Bardoli. 'This term is applied to extraordinary rich class of garden land, which is found only in the Surat district. * * * It is described as splendid sugarcane growing soil.....of a rich loamy mould, varying in colour from reddish-brown to deep chocolate. This soil is generally of extraordinary depth, and good water is always found within 12 to 35 feet below the surface (*vide* page 353 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). If reduced by faults other than slope below 14 annas, it shall not be classed as superior. Its classification is generally above 16 annas and is only reduced below 16 annas by reason of being swept over by running water. If any other (1) faults exist, the land cannot be classed as superior order. (2) If the water is available below 30 feet, or it is not perfectly sweet throughout the year, the land cannot be treated as *uttam bagayat* (*vide* chapter III of the Gujarat Revision Survey Rules at page 119 of the volume containing joint report, etc.). The soil is classed up to 24 annas, and there is special higher sub-soil scale with a maximum classification value of 12 annas (*vide* page 355 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II). As has been explained in paragraph 2 page 4* the maximum rate of *uttam bagayat* in Chorasi and Bardoli is the same as the maximum rate of the *jirayat* land in the village. 'There is a good deal of garden cultivation in the taluka, for not only are the wants in the vegetable of the large population of Surat and Rander fully supplied, but wagon loads of vegetables of all sorts are sent to Bombay. Among them cabbage, cauli-flower, lettuce, potatoes, etc., have taken an important place. They are chiefly produced in Magob and Kumbharia' (*vide* page 3 of Selection CCCLX—New Series—Revision Settlement of Chorasi, 1897).

In the present classification out of 812 acres in Chorasi, 121 acres 19 gunthas are turned *jirayat* because of fault other than slope as in Kumbharia and Dubhal and because water has become brackish as in Katargam and Rander. In Pera, the whole area of 67 acres 27 gunthas is turned *jirayat*, 6 acres 18 gunthas on account of fault other than slope, and the remaining area of 61 acres 9 gunthas on account of inadequacy of water supply. Thus out of the total area of 879 acres 27 gunthas of *uttam bagayat* (812 acres in Chorasi + 67 acres 27 gunthas in Bardoli), the area of 188 acres 27 gunthas (121 acres in Chorasi + 67 acres 27 gunthas in Bardoli) has been taken out from the head of *uttam bagayat*. The total reduction in soil assessment on account of this change is Rs. 139-10-0 (Rs. 104-15-0 in Chorasi + 34-11-0 in Bardoli), and in sub-soil about Rs. 200 (Rs. 130 in Chorasi and Rs. 70 in Bardoli). The reduction is so small because, as has been stated above, the maximum rate of *uttam bagayat* in Chorasi and Bardoli is the same as the maximum rate of *jirayat* land in the village.

In paragraph 139 of the Special Enquiry Report it has been remarked that 'In Kumbharia again we find real garden land, clearly distinguished by its soil, and growing high class vegetables under well irrigation. This land is correctly classed as garden, and is usually assessed at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 an acre under the maximum rate of 12 rupees. In Kosad on the other hand, a somewhat similar type of land, in which chillies and other vegetables are grown under irrigation, is throughout treated as *jirayat*, and in order to produce an effect similar to *bagayat* rates, it is assessed at Rs. 10 to over Rs. 12 an acre under a maximum rate of Rs. 7.' In paragraph 142 it has been remarked that 'the case of Kosad (see paragraph 139) suggests that there is certainly room for a *bagayat* class, the ordinary *jirayat* rates being inadequate to express the difference of value, when land capable of growing crops under irrigation is actually used for that purpose. But when no such distinction is possible in the field, "gorad" lands of the best quality should all rank together, whether as *bagayat* or *jirayat*, so that all would be subject to the same maximum rate, and the resulting actual assessment would be conditioned only by their relative quality.'

As has been stated above in paragraph 3, page 11†, there is a misunderstanding between *bhatha* and *uttam bagayat*. In Kumbharia, there is *uttam bagayat*, but there is no *bhatha*; and the maximum rate of the *uttam bagayat*, which as has been stated above, is the same as the rate for *jirayat* land in the village, was Rs. 7-8-0 before the special enquiry, and is Rs. 6-8-0 after the special enquiry. It was never Rs. 12 as has been stated in the remark. The maximum rate at Kosad was Rs. 7 before the enquiry, and is Rs. 7-8-0 after the enquiry. As has been stated in the remark, the land in both the villages is somewhat similar, though in my opinion the land in Kosad is very little inferior. The best soil in both the villages has been classed at 24 annas; but there is appreciable difference in sub-soil. In Kosad, the maximum sub-soil classification is Re. 0-2-0 according to the ordinary scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II; while in Kumbharia the maximum sub-soil classification is Re. 0-6-0, according to the special higher scale at page 355 of the same volume, and this is found to be correct in test. The difference in sub-soil classification is reflected in crops grown. In Kosad, the irrigated crops are chillies, karelis and other ordinary vegetables in comparatively small area; while in Kumbharia, Suran (Elephant foot) and other high class vegetables are grown and in large areas as has been stated in the quotation given above from the Chorasi Revision Settlement Report. The assessment in Kosad is near to the assessment in Kumbharia because the maximum rate in Kosad (Rs. 7-8-0) is higher than the maximum rate in Kumbharia (Rs. 6-8-0), the villages being

* *Vide* page 115 ante.

† *Vide* page 118 ante.

in different groups. Taking all factors into consideration, I am of the opinion that the classification of both the villages is correct; but the maximum rate in Kumbharia and other similar villages should have been somewhat higher, particularly for the uttam bagayat lands.

In paragraph 140 it has been remarked that 'at Kumbharia again, among land properly treated as garden, we found a number of fields which had never grown irrigated crops, and were obviously incapable of doing so, since they consist of ordinary black soil. The only remedy in such cases is reclassification, which we hope will be undertaken in due course'. As has been stated above, such numbers, having faults other than slope, have been turned jirayat in Khumbharia, Dubhal and other villages; though after inspection on the spot, and in other villages in this taluka and Chikhali, I do not agree that irrigated crops were never grown in these survey numbers. There is a well in these survey numbers, now fallen in and in disuse, and it must have been used for irrigation before. In Khambhada in Chikhali Taluka, the land, now classed at annas 10 on account of considerable fault of Chunkhad, was classed as dhakudiat bhagayat. When I visited the spot, I wondered how this land could be classed as bhagayat in spite of the very clear rule that land having faults other than a slope should not be classed as bagayat. During local enquiry, I was informed that when sugarcane growing was highly paying, the land was heavily manured, and sugarcane was grown. It was not exposed without manure as it is now. This shows that classification was correct, but there have been subsequent changes. Besides in the village of Kumbharia, Magob and Dubhal, as well as in Katargam, and in some other villages, it was noticed that Inam survey numbers were not properly cultivated and developed, although they had the same capacity as adjoining survey numbers, in which good garden crops were grown. Such survey numbers are continued as uttam bagayat. The result of the present classification, so far as the soil is concerned (sub-soil figures are included in a separate table), is summarized from Appendices I and K in the table given below :—

Serial No.	Name of the village.	Total natural bagayat area.	Area continued as natural bagayat but where present classification is lower by more than 2 annas than the old classification.		Natural bagayat turned jirayat.		Total reduction in assessment.	Area continued as natural garden.	Remarks.
			Area.	Consequent reduction in assessment.	Area.	Consequent reduction in assessment.			
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Katargam ...	19 13	.....	.....	19 13	14 12 0	14 12 0	.....	.....
2	Rander ...	49 25	.....	.....	49 20	19 7 0	19 7 0	.....	0 5 New P. K.
3	Kumbharia ...	243 3	39 36	45 8 0	18 15	31 3 0	76 11 0	228 13	1 15 ..
4	Dubhal ...	88 4	8 24	13 1 0	10 7	15 11 0	28 12 0	77 25	0 14 ..
5	Magob ...	260 27	8 32	10 3 0	.....	.....	10 3 0	230 23	0 4 ..
6	Umarwada ...	30 4	.....	.....	4 14	5 11 0	6 11 0	25 30	.....
7	Navagam ...	5 13	5 13	21 12 0	.....	.....	21 12 0	6 13	.....
8	Anjana ...	94 39	5 38	11 2 0	24 30	25 3 0	36 5 0	70 9	.....
	Total ...	812 8	62 23	101 10 0	191 19	104 15 0	205 9 0	638 31	1 38 New P. K.
	<i>Bardoli.</i>								
1	Pera ...	67 27	.....	.....	67 27	34 11 0	34 11 0	.....	.....
	Total for Choras si and Bardoli.	879 35	62 23	101 10 0	189 5	139 10 0	241 4 0	638 31	1 38 New P. K.

" 5. *Sub-soil.*—(a) In paragraph 126 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'A second point which has very frequently been noticed is that the great majority of agricultural wells are and have long been in disuse. From the report of the 1st revision settlement, it appears that the presence of these wells must have been taken into account when classing land for sub-soil water advantages; and although we gathered from the account of the operations given in the Survey and Settlement Manual that this form of assessment is not conditioned by actual use of the advantages assessed, it would seem natural to suppose that what is no longer used, has ceased to be an advantage capable of being assessed. We recommend, therefore, that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be re-examined in the light of present conditions.' Government have ordered complete re-examination of sub-soil throughout both the Bardoli and Choras talukas in their Government Resolution of January 1930.

(b) Before coming to details, it will not be out of place to state in brief the different stages through which, the question of assessing well irrigation in Gujarat has passed.

It has passed through 4 stages, and the 5th stage is the present method of sub-soil classification. They are :—

- (i) to fix a water rate according to the crop grown, and varying with the quality of the produce, and lay it upon the individual fields after measurement;
- (ii) to charge a fixed rate for each water bag used for purposes of irrigation;
- (iii) to impose a bagayat assessment direct upon the land irrigated; and
- (iv) to impose 'bagayat-kasar', or well-tax upon each well according to its capacity which was reckoned in 'Kos' or bags (*vide* pages 101 and 102 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II).

According to all these methods, the actual use was taxed, and the area taxed was small, but the rate was high. The first method was rejected after trial, as entailing annual measurements by extra establishments, with the almost certain accompaniment of fraudulent collusion to escape payment. The objection to the other methods is that it was a well, and not a land tax, and, as such, opposed to the principles of the Bombay system. Eventually about the time of the 1st revision settlement in 1889-1891, the present method of sub-soil classification was introduced, according to which the capacity is taxed as well as other elements of fertility according to the scale (at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II), based upon (1) order of water depending upon its quality, (2) class of water depending upon its distance from the surface, and (3) soil classification. Reference is requested to pages 99, 104, 157, 159, 165, 169, 180 and 184 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume I, and page 352 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, from which it would appear, that the principle of Bombay survey is to tax the capacity, and not the use. According to rules (*vide* page 121 of the Volume containing Joint Report), when water in wells is found to be of uniform quality in a particular area, all survey numbers without a well are to be assessed for sub-soil on that uniform basis; but if water is not of uniform quality, survey numbers without a well are to be assessed on the basis of water of the lowest order in that locality. No sub-soil is to be assessed when the soil is black, clayey, growing ordinary 'Chasia' wheat, and cotton, or when soil is so sandy that wells are impracticable, owing to soil constantly falling in, this fact being established by instances of unsuccessful attempts to make wells. Lastly a fault (half the addition) is to be given to rocky substratum or other obstacle to construction of well, and a similar fault for deficiency in supply. Thus it would appear that necessary factors were taken into consideration in deciding capacity of a particular area. The principal basis for determining the capacity is the application of the scale at page 342 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, to measurements taken in February, and the order of water recorded then by tasting it. But considering the recommendation of the Committee, and to avoid doubt or dispute, information has been collected in forms-F showing measurements and order of water, G showing the irrigated area and crops in it, and form H showing the capacity of one or more typical wells by recording the time for which the well can be worked in a day (*vide* paragraph 6 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930), about 9 hours in a day being the period for which a good well can be worked in a day, allowing about 3 hours in the middle for rest to men and bullocks and for accumulation of fresh water from under-ground or side springs (*vide* paragraph 70 at page 43 of Selection No. CCCLX—New Series—Chorasi Settlement Report of 1897). From instances given below, it would appear that it is not safe to rely upon one factor only, though we are bound by the scale, and should not go beyond it :—

Village.	Survey number in which the well is situated.	Period for which it could be worked in a day.	Area irrigated for it.	Sub-soil scale applied.	Remarks.
1. Kosad, Chorasi ...	173	H. M. 0 30	A. G. * 2 28	Half	} Although it could be worked for a short time, the area irrigated is adequate, which indicates that water supply is good.
2. Do. ...	571	1 25	3 1	Do.	
3. Sakri, Bardoli ...	174	Not tried	about 11 acres	Water being beyond 40 ft. from the surface not assessed.	There is an oil engine on the well and if use were to be taxed, it will be heavily taxed considering its capacity. Same as in 1 and 2.
4. Supa, Bardoli ...	267	1 45	2 17 Sugarcane	Half	} The period for which it could be worked shows sufficient capacity, but it is not fully worked.
5. Sarbhon, Bardoli.	492	6 20	1 7	} Half	
6. Do. ...	597	6 10	0 32		
7. Do. ...	15	6 30	Not in use	Do.	
8. Ninat, Bardoli ...	99	4 0	Do.	Do.	
9. Siod ...	170	3 50	Do.	Do.	
10. Lakhanpur ...	151	3 45	Do.	Do.	

In estimating the capability of each village and its parts (Appendix III/C for Chorasi, and Appendix III/B for Bardoli), all these factors are taken into consideration, as was usually the case when there was a doubt, even at the time of the 1st revision settlement, as would appear from Appendix IV—translation of an endorsement in the prati book of Supa.

(c) *In Chorasi*.—Sub-soil classification has been applied in 23 out of the 76 villages in the taluka. In 4 villages (Rander part, Kosad, Adajan part and Pandesara), half the scale has been applied. In villages on the bank of the Tapti and the Midhola, the order of water is 1st, 2nd and even 3rd; while in the villages in the interior, it is generally of the 1st order. The total sub-soil assessment in all the 23 villages is Rs. 12,286-3-5. The result of the present examination is as under:—

(1) Total number of wells	...	...	1,265	
(2) Out of (1), wells in good condition	...	...	967	76·4 per cent.
(3) Out of (1), wells in use	...	...	491	38·8 "
(4) Out of (1), wells not in good condition	...	...	298	23·6 "
(5) Out of (1), wells dry and fallen in	...	...	149	11·7 "
(6) Out of (1), wells outside the sub-soil scale according to measurements	...	...	39	3·08 "

According to Appendix III/C, order of water has changed, and it has become brackish in 15 villages, very probably on account of the action of tide in the river; the sub-soil scale has been halved in 8 villages; sub-soil classification has been cancelled because the water is now of the 4th order in 5 villages (parts), and it has been cancelled in 4 villages because there were no wells, or they had fallen in and had become dry. As in some villages, parts are affected as stated above, some villages occur in more than one class of reduction mentioned above. The estimated reduction on account of re-examination will be Rs. 4,274-12-0 out of Rs. 12,286-3-5, i.e., 34·7 per cent. (*vide* Appendix V/C), including Rs. 580 of Kapletha, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2343/28 of 21st May 1929. It is interesting to note that brackish water is more suitable to toddy palms, as it adds to the intoxicating quality of the toddy.

(d) *In Bardoli*.—Sub-soil classification has been applied in 34 villages only out of 137, as bulk of the taluka consists of black soil area. The total sub-soil assessment is Rs. 7,690-7-2. Work was done this year in 17 villages out of 34, the total sub-soil assessment in these 17 villages being Rs. 4,150-3-4. In all the villages except Siod, water is sweet of the 1st order, and in 14 villages half the sub-soil scale has been applied. The result of the present examination is as under:—

(1) Total number of wells	...	...	284	
(2) Out of (1), wells in good condition	...	...	200	70·4 per cent.
(3) Out of (1), wells in use	...	...	87	30·6 "
(4) Out of (1), wells not in good condition	...	...	84	29·6 "
(5) Out of (1), wells dry and fallen in	...	...	19	6·6 "
(6) Out of (1), wells outside the scale...	...	...	23	8·09 "

According to Appendix III/B, order of water has not changed, i.e. it is sweet even now. In Pera, on account of the absence of the unusual supply of water, ordinary jirayat sub-soil scale has been substituted for the higher uttam bagayat scale; in 2 villages—Sarbhon (part) and in Ruwa the scale has been halved on account of inadequacy of water; and in 6 villages, sub-soil has been cancelled in the whole village and in parts, because there were no wells in that part, or because the wells had fallen in and dry, or because the depth of water from the surface was more than 40 feet (Sakri). The estimated reduction on account of re-examination will be Rs. 1,645 out of Rs. 4,150-3-4, i.e. 39·6 per cent. It is very interesting to note that in 1924, when sub-soil was re-examined in the 5 talukas of the Kaira District, 78·98 per cent. wells were found to be outside the scale, i.e. in which water was found to be beyond 40 feet from the surface—*vide* my report in the preamble of Government Resolution, No. 8347 of 9th July 1924; while such wells are 14·78 per cent. in Chorasi and 14·69 per cent. in Bardoli, which indicates that shrinkage of water in Chofasi and Bardoli is much less than what it was in Kaira.

"6. *Supa*.—(a) In paragraph 125 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'three points have come to our notice in connection with the classification of dry crop lands. One is the individual case of Supa, where the average dry crop assessment of the whole village was Rs. 7-1-0 under a maximum rate of Rs. 6. Some of the lands of this village were formerly classed as garden, but were reclassified as dry crop, partly at the 1st revision settlement, and partly again on the application of the villagers in 1910. But even survey numbers which were not bhatha lands are found with assessments of Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per acre, and inspection of the lands did not reveal any reason for this high classification. There is little use in correcting errors in the garden class, if the lands reclassified as dry crop continue to bear what is practically a garden assessment. We recommend that the classification of this village should again be thoroughly overhauled'.

(b) Government in their Resolution of January 1930 have directed that 'this recommendation is sanctioned, and Government are pleased to direct that the classification value of all land, formerly classed as garden, which is now classed as dry crop should be examined, and, in addition, a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. The necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village will be judged from the results of this test'.

(c) The classification of this village was done again by 2 experienced Field Party Surveyors independantly in my presence, when in 137 acres 5 gunthas, out of 404 acres 24 gunthas, the difference between the old and new classification was found to be more than 2 annas lower. The area remaining to be examined was 293 acres 37 gunthas. As nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area examined was found affected, and as small area remained to be examined, the classification of the remaining area (i.e. of the whole village) was examined (*vide* paragraph 6 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930 and paragraph 5 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 11th April 1930). This action was approved by you (paragraph 1 of your No. S.T. 490 of 24th February 1930 and your No. S.T. 490 of 25th April 1930).

(d) The reasons why the assessment in some villages is higher than the maximum rate, are fully explained in paragraph 2, page 6* above. They are enumerated below for ready reference :—

- (i) Soil classification higher than 16 annas ;
- (ii) Addition to soil classification on account of sub-soil facility ; and
- (iii) Addition to the maximum rate under the distance from the village scale.

All these three facts are found in this village ; and there is one additional factor of the addition for advantages for second crop (dusota) in rice land (*vide* page 352 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II).

In this area, there was bhatba land before, which was classed as jirayat in 1909 (Government Resolution No. 6272 of 29th June 1909). Of the total area of 672 acres 32 gunthas in the village, only the area of 101 acres 15 gunthas (15 per cent.) is classed up to 16 annas. The remaining area (85 per cent.) is classed rightly above 16 annas, the soil being superior. Besides this, 15 per cent. area is the only area without sub-soil classification according to the 1st revision settlement. During present classification, in some more area, sub-soil annas have been proposed to be cancelled. Bulk of the area of the village ($\frac{2}{5}$ ths nearly) is situated within half a mile radius from the village site, and according to the distance scale No. III at page 391 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, there is an addition to the maximum rate of 2 annas in a rupee for survey numbers up to quarter of a mile, and 1 anna in a rupee for survey numbers between $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. Besides there are 137 acres of rice land in which there is an addition to the soil classification up to 4 annas on account of the 2nd crop of Val and Divela. This area is situated between the village site and Navsari-Bardoli road, and during my camp at the village in February 1930, there was fairly good crop of Val and Divela, standing in the area, although there was a general complaint that there was not even sufficient moisture for rice. In these circumstances, it is natural that the assessment is higher than the maximum rate.

(e) The result of the present examination of the classification is tabulated below :—

(i) *Sub-soil*.—For reasons given in Appendix III-B, sub-soil has been cancelled in some area, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 307-4-0, out of the total assessment of Rs. 505-11-1 on that account.

(ii) Out of the total area of old rice land examined, the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas in 2 acres 21 gunthas, reduction in the assessment on that account being Rs. 4-3-0 ; and the area of 5 acres 26 gunthas was turned jirayat, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 18-3-0 ; total reduction in assessment in rice being Rs 22-6-0.

(iii) Out of the total area of 525 acres 2 gunthas examined, in 161 acres 2 gunthas the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 293-3-0. As will be explained later in paragraph 9 at page 32†, in this taluka some lands are situated on rivers and streams and they are sloping. The original classification is low, and pot kharab, where necessary, has been given ; but there is some further deterioration in some places on account of washing by streams.

(iv) New pot kharab of 1 acre 25 gunthas has been given, the reduction in assessment on that account being Rs. 10-7-0.

Thus the total reduction in assessment, as a result of the present classification, is approximately Rs. 633-4-0 (Rs. 307-4-0 + Rs. 22-6-0 + Rs. 293-3-0 + Rs. 10-7-0).

" 7. *Old rice*.—(a) In paragraph 131 of the Special Enquiry Report, it has been remarked that 'As in the case of new rice, there is a rather general complaint that many of the lands classed as old rice are capable only of growing dry crops. We have been given a list of such lands, in which 629 survey numbers are mentioned, measuring

* *Vide* page 116 ante.

† *Vide* page 127 post.

altogether 665 acres in 15 villages and assessed at Rs. 5,118. We have not been able to verify many of these instances, but have no reason to doubt their general correctness, more especially in view of the close resemblance between rice and dry crop lands in some of these villages. Occasionally, cotton seems to be cultivated from choice, but this can not be suspected of jowari or grass. We think that it should be left to individuals to apply for relief, and that such applications should be carefully investigated, where the crop record shows that no rice has been grown for the last 10 years. Government in their Resolution No. 7259/24 of 14th June 1930 have sanctioned these recommendations and directed that 'the applications should be disposed of at as early a date as possible'. As has been stated in paragraph 4 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930, as many as 942 applications were received from the Collector, and the work was undertaken immediately (*vide* paragraph 2 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 11th April 1930 and your No. S.T. 490 of 25th April 1930).

(b) The result of the examination of the classification is tabulated below :—

	Chorasi	Bardoli
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Applications received from the Collector	...	942
On the spot at the village	103	230
	Total	1,172
(ii) Applications disposed of	103	641
(iii) Number of villages from which application was received.	11	29
		(disposed)
(iv) Area to be examined	A. g. 111 11	A. g. 517 30
(v) Out of (iv) area continued as rice, but whose present classification was lower than the old classification by more than 2 annas	22 29	94 17
Reduction in assessment on this account	Rs. a. p. 36 8 0	Rs. a. p. 210 11 6
(vi) Out of (iv) rice land turned jirayat	A. g. 46 35	A. g. 216 0
	(41.4 p.c.)	(41.7 p.c.)
Reduction in assessment on this account	Rs. a. p. 157 15 0	Rs. a. p. 886 7 0
Total reduction in assessment	194 7 0	1,097 2 6
	1,291 9 6	
	A. g. 45 16	A. g. 193 16
(vii) Out of (iv) area in which rice was not grown for 10 years		

Replies to the applications will be given after final orders are passed by Government, as has been stated in paragraph 10 of this office No. S.R.V. 237 of 19th February 1930.

"8. *New Rice*.—In paragraph 127, the Committee have recommended 'that new rice lands, which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than Kavchi variety) during the last 5 years, should be reclassified as dry crop'. Government have directed that necessary enquiry should be made by a Revenue Officer. This work was done in a few villages, but was discontinued later (*vide* your No. S.T. 490 of 15th April 1930). It may be stated that some applications, referred to in paragraph 7 above, referred to new rice land, and that in some applications, new rice was mentioned with old rice. In such cases, no enquiry was made about new rice.

"9. *Deterioration on account of washing by streams*.—In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928, it has been stated that 'Government have reason to apprehend that in certain villages some soil deterioration may have taken place owing to washing by streams. The Commissioner of Settlement should, therefore, be requested to instruct the Superintendent of Land Records, N. D., to investigate this question, with a view, if necessary, to the revision of the soil classification, if any fields are found to be so deteriorated'. The taluka officers reported such areas as under :—

Name of the taluka.	No. of villages in which work was to be done.	Assessed area in villages in column 2.	Area to be examined out of area in column 3.
1	2	3	4
1. Bardoli	71	Acres. 61,116	A. g. 21,191 0
2. Valod	2	730	0 27
	73	61,846	21,191 27

(vide paragraph 1 of my No. S.R.V. 237 of 30th July 1929). There appears to have been some misunderstanding; both the figures are not correct. Several applications on this account were also received on the spot. The classers were instructed to examine the whole area, to classify 5 per cent., in different localities in the village, and, if the difference was appreciable, to take immediate action to classify further area. There are several rivers and creeks in the talukas, and the survey numbers situated on these are sloping. In the old classification, pot kharab has been given, and the classification is generally low, but in several places there is further deterioration. The quantity of work under this head was uncertain. The result of the examination is tabulated below:—

	Chorasi.	Bardoli.
(i) Villages in which work was to be done ...	12	30
	A. g.	A. g.
(ii) Area to be examined	945 24	11,559 31
(iii) Area classified	810 31	4,451 30
(iv) Area in which the present classification was lower by more than 2 annas.	149 6 (15·7 p. c.)	2,073 12 (17·9 p. c.)
Reduction in assessment on this account ...	Rs. a. p. 226 11 0	Rs. a. p. 2,524 3 6
	2,750 14 6	

"10. In some villages, new pot kharab had to be given, chiefly on account of action by rivers and creeks as shown below:—

	Chorasi.	Bardoli.
Number of villages in which new pot kharab is now given	14	16
	A. g.	A. g.
Area of new pot kharab now given	31 26	20 9
Reduction in assessment on this account	Rs. a. p. 162 9 0	Rs. a. p. 86 10 6
	249 3 6	

"11. *Special scale reduction in Chorasi.*—(a) In the last paragraph of their Resolution of January 1930, Government have directed that 'In carrying out all the tests above directed, the aim of the officers concerned should be to see not only whether the classification is in accordance with the classification rules, but whether these rules require alteration, because the results they produce are inequitable. The Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, is being directed to give his special attention to this point, and the Collector of Surat is requested also to investigate it'.

(b) As has been fully and clearly explained in paragraph 2, page 5* above, that by adopting suitable classification scales and maximum rates, an attempt has been made to fix assessment in proportion to the capacity of the soil, and it has been added that the classification, which represents the foundation, should not be altered except where there is obvious deterioration, and that the maximum rates, which correspond to the superstructure, may be altered to suit conditions of the particular period. In the same paragraph I have stated that I had many opportunities to verify the classification in several districts, and I can say that the classification is uniform and correct, except where there has been obvious error, or where land has deteriorated on account of khar (salt), or scarcity of water (sub-soil, or of tanks, or canals). I have found the present classification to be correct and uniform in two ways mentioned below:—

(i) The survey classification and the estimate of the people, and the standing crops generally agree. I have seen this in many villages, but this was particularly marked this year in Supa. Besides in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of my No. S.R.V. 176 of 18th August 1926 in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 7670/24 of 21st December 1926 (Survey and Settlement of the inam village of Okaf, district Ahmedabad), it has been stated that 'the average assessment of the inamdar's land under cultivation, including assessment on inam land not recognised in Government records, comes to Rs. 2,974; while the average income from the same area, including vighoti of unrecognised inam land, is Rs. 2,921. The difference is negligible, which shows that the inamdar's rough classification is correct for practical purposes, and that his rates are reasonable. It also proves that our method, if carefully worked by an experienced classer under proper supervision, gives accurate results'.

(ii) Empirical classification agrees generally with the scientific analysis.

This would appear from paragraph 4 of my No. S.R.V. 250 of 16th February 1928 (regarding damage by floods, on the basis of which orders were passed in Government Resolution No. 487/28, dated 14th May 1928), quoted below for ready reference :—

It may be stated that the Commissioner, N. D. (his No. S.R.V. of 14th November 1927), had asked the Agricultural Department to analyse the deposits in typical survey numbers of Wasna (Matar), Vina, and Bilodra (Nadiad), and the Director of Land Records (his No. S.V. 547-A of 30th November 1927), had issued similar instructions for the deposits in Rinza (Dholka—Ahmedabad). From figures given below, it would appear that the empirical classification agrees generally with the scientific analysis (*vide* this office No. S.R.V. 250 of 13th December 1927 and 9th February 1928) :—

Survey Number.	Old classification.	New classification.	Depth of deposit.	Analysis.
<i>Bilodra.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
522	0 13 6	0 11 0	1½'	Deposit coarser, chemically poorer and decidedly inferior.
629	Not reclassified.		8"	Deposit is inferior but difference is not great.
484	Do.		8"	Do do.
619	0 9 0	0 8 6	No deposit washed away.	Same as ordinary soil.
<i>Vina.</i>				
426	0 12 6	0 11 0	1½'	Deposit similar to soil.
856	0 12 6	0 9 6	1½'	Deposit more porous.
814	0 12 6	0 10 6	1½'	Deposit similar to soil.
820	Not reclassified.		8"	Do.
<i>Wasna.</i>				
48	1 1 0	0 6 6	6'	Deposit inferior.
15	1 0 6	0 10 6	8'	Do.
437	Not reclassified.		8"	Do.
38	0 12 0	0 9 6	No deposit washed away.	Sub-soil equal to original soil.
<i>Rinza.</i>				
48	0 15 0	0 8 0	2'	Sand deposit consists of fine sand mixed with silt deposit.
107	0 8 6	0 5 0	2'	Sand coarser than Wasna. Castor plantation has failed.
67	Not classified.		.....	Fairly good crop.
70	Do.		.....	Very good crop.

Similarly in paragraph 6 (b) of my No. S.R.V. 258 of 8th June 1929, with reference to your No. S.T. 702 of 7th May 1929 (Kohania and Khar land in Olpad), after comparing the analysis and classification and standing crops, I have stated that 'Except in the case of survey number 150 of Sayan, the survey classification corresponds to the condition of crop in column 4 and is uniform and correct, as has been remarked in paragraph 3 above.'

It is clear that classification method does not require modification.

(c) But in Chorasi, the classification scale of jirayat lands exceeds 16 annas in 45 villages, and is raised to 28 annas in 3 villages. This scale is very high, and requires modification for reasons given below :—

(a) Even the best natural bagayat land of the superior order with unusual facility for irrigation is classed up to 24 annas for soil, *vide* pages 353-355 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II.

(b) Out of these 45 villages, there is sub-soil in 17 villages only; and out of these 17 villages, in 12 villages the water in wells is brackish; in 8 villages half the sub-soil scale has been applied during present examination; and in 1 village (Limbyat) it has been cancelled. In parts of 4 villages (Adajan, Athava, Khatodra and Majura—parts in each), water has become of the 4th order, and sub-soil has, therefore, been cancelled in those parts. Thus, water has deteriorated in quality and quantity.

(c) The following translation of an endorsement in the prati book of Rander gives reason for this higher scale. 'In the second piece of the village map of this village, i.e., in the locality of survey numbers from 208 to 376, flood water overflows when the flood is very high, and occasionally even when the flood is not high; and in low-lying lands this happens every year. At the time of classification, the classification of bhatha and uttam prakar was written in pencil, and as there was doubt about it, the Deputy Superintendent, being requested personally, came to the village on 16th October 1894, and saw different localities, and directed that in the

locality of survey numbers 208 to 244 and 368 to 371, the classification value should be 24 annas, in the locality of survey numbers 245 to 268 and survey number 367 it should be 26 annas; and in the locality of survey numbers 269 to 300, 303 to 312, survey number 315 and survey numbers 327 to 346, 350 to 366 and survey numbers 375-376, it should be 28 annas; and survey numbers 301, 302, 313, 314, 316 to 326, 347 to 349 and 372 to 374 should be classed as bhatha'. This endorsement corroborates my statement in paragraph 3 at page 12* above regarding bhatha 'that other factor of deposit of silt supplemented from time to time by floods, which was present at the time of the classification, is also now wanting, as would appear from the record of floods given below'. This factor is absent in the case of these lands also. There is no such endorsement in the prati books of other villages; but as many as 34, out of the 45 villages classed above 16 annas, are situated in the loops of the Tapti and the Midhola, and the advantage, they must be getting before, has disappeared from 1894-95, according to the record of floods at page 12* above. In the 11 villages outside the loops, there are only 140 survey numbers in all, one of them being Kharvasa.

(d) While examining the classification of Kharvasa (*vide* page 8† above), it was noticed that in 14, out of 20 survey numbers classed above 16 annas, the present classification was lower by more than 2 annas; while in 68 survey numbers classed up to 16 annas, in two survey numbers only the present classification was found to be lower by more than 2 annas.

(e) In villages visited by me, survey numbers of different classification values (up to 16 annas and above) were examined when it was noticed that classification up to 16 annas was alright and that the classification of survey numbers classed above 16 annas was high, though relatively correct. This became quite clear to me when I inspected survey number 82 (classed at 0-15-6 without sub-soil) and survey number 92 (classed at 28 annas *plus* sub-soil value) of Rander. Both of them are situated touching each other, and the crop of this season in both was jowari. This was the first village visited by me in Chorasi, and subsequently when I visited other villages, this point was carefully examined, as a result of which I came to the conclusion that the scale above 16 annas requires modification. As the classification was found to be uniform and relatively correct, this general modification is proposed instead of classification of individual survey numbers which would involve labour and cost.

Proposed Scale.—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
From	1 10 6	to 1 12 0	to be reduced to	1 8 0
„	1 8 6	to 1 10 0	„	1 6 0
„	1 6 6	to 1 8 0	„	1 4 0
„	1 4 6	to 1 6 0	„	1 2 0
„	1 2 6	to 1 4 0	„	1 1 0
„	1 0 6	to 1 2 0	„	1 0 0

By the adoption of this scale, there will be a reduction in assessment of Rs. 13,169, of which Rs. 5,610 will be for inam lands where the loss will be in local fund only (*vide* Appendix VI). It may be added that a somewhat similar scale was proposed by me in case of rice lands in the five talukas of the Kaira District and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 8347 of 9th July 1924, when the adoption of the scale had resulted in the reduction of Rs. 21,639, *vide* Government Resolution No. 8347 of 8th March 1927. This modified scale will not apply to bhatta land, now turned into uttam jirayat, as it has now been classed according to its present capacity and it will certainly not apply to the uttam bagayat land, referred to in paragraph 4 above, as there is unusual facility of water supply.

“12. *General complaint about classification and overassessment.—*Applications—one

1. Pal.
2. Palanpur.
3. Samrod.
4. Pardi-Rakeb.
5. Deladva.
6. Dindoli (Inami).
7. Dindoli (Government).

for the whole village—containing general complaint about classification and high assessment are received from 7 villages noted in the margin of the Chorasi Taluka. Appendix VII gives detailed information about these villages regarding maximum rate, average assessment, average classification and the area classed above 16 annas. From the Appendix it would appear that in all the villages except Pal, the average

classification is below 16 annas, varying from 11 annas to 0-14-6 pies; and the average assessment in the six villages is below the maximum rate of the village. Their case is similar to that of Kharvasa, *vide* paragraph 2 (d) at page 8† before. They do not require general reclassification. They are being informed that necessary action will be taken on receipt of application for particular survey numbers, with deposit of fees under Director of Land Record's No. L.R. 227, dated 2nd July 1927, which will be refunded, if the complaint is found to be true. In Pal, the average classification is Re. 1-4-4 and

* *Vide* pages 118-119 *ante*.

† *Vide* page 117 *ante*.

the average assessment is higher than the maximum rate. It will receive some concession according to the scale proposed in the previous paragraph. The reduction will be about Rs. 540, which will reduce the average assessment from Rs. 9-8-9 to Rs. 8-13-11 (the maximum rate is Rs. 7-8-0); and the average classification from Re. 1-4-4 to Re. 1-3-0. If there is any further grievance, it will be examined on receipt of applications and deposit, as stated above. The average assessment will naturally be higher than the maximum rate, as 362 acres (45.1 per cent.) are classed at more than 16 annas.

"13. *Summary.*—The financial effect of the proposal is tabulated below for ready reference from Appendices K/C, K/B, V/C and V/B :—

Para-graph of the report.	Item.	Reduction in assessment.		
		Chorasi.	Bardoli.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3	Bhatha	4,860 15 0	10 0 0	4,870 15 0
4	Uttam bagayat	206 9 0	84 11 0	241 4 0
5	Sub-soil	4,274 12 0	1,615 0 0	5,919 12 0
7	Old rice	194 7 0	1,097 2 6	1,291 9 6
9	Deterioration on account of washing by streams	226 11 0	2,524 3 6	2,750 14 6
10	New pot kharab	162 9 0	86 10 6	249 8 6
11	Special scale reduction in Chorasi	13,169 11 0	.....	13,169 11 0
		of which 5,610 8 0 will be for Inam survey numbers.		
	Total ...	23,095 10 0	5,397 11 6	28,493 5 6

of which about Rs. 8,000 will be for inam survey numbers. These figures are approximate and there will be slight variation when assessment of each survey number is worked out. The report has been long, but it was inevitable because the subject was technical and theory of classification was to be explained and discussed. It is requested that Government sanction may be obtained to give effect to the proposal.

"14. Lastly, it may be stated that the six Field Party Surveyors may be given an extra remuneration of Rs. 10 per mensem from February to May 1930. On account of the attitude of indifference in Chorasi and non-co-operation in Bardoli, they had to work under much inconvenience and had to incur some unusual expenditure. The cost will be about Rs. 240. Bonus on similar lines was proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and sanctioned by Government for classification of lands damaged by floods (Government Resolution No. 487/28, dated 18th July 1928). Mr. Pandya, the District Inspector of Land Records, though new to the district, worked hard and tactfully in unusual circumstances."

Memorandum from the Collector of Surat (Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S.), No. S.R.V., dated the 13th August 1930 :—

"Forwarded with compliments and with the following remarks :—

Paragraph 1.—Consistently with the suicidal tendency which characterises so many of the forms in which the present agitation against Government has expressed itself, the inhabitants of the majority of the villages in the Bardoli Taluka and the Valod Mahal have by their non-co-operation with the survey parties chosen to deprive themselves, at any rate for the present, of the advantages of operations which were undertaken solely for their benefit. Before these parties were removed from the taluka and mahal in question, the villagers were given a final opportunity of co-operating, of which with only a few exceptions they declined to avail themselves. Now they will have to wait until it is possible for the Survey Department to resume their operations. Meanwhile I do not consider that such effect as it may be decided to give to the proposals contained in the Superintendent's report should be delayed merely because the work, for no fault of his or of those who are affected by those proposals, is incomplete. Those who have co-operated should reap the benefit from the earliest possible date.

Paragraph 2.—(Paragraph 143 of the Committee's report.)

(1) The Superintendent's discussion of the objection to the present classification system raised in paragraph 143 of the Broomfield-Maxwell Report shows, I venture to think, that this objection does not touch the real root of the difficulty. The object of the method of classification now in force is, I take it, to determine, for purposes of assessment, the relative valuation of the lands to be assessed. It is not intended to disclose (or conceal) the 'real height of the assessments'. What is wrong and misleading is not the system of classification, but the use of the expression 'maximum rate'. This expression in no way means what it says. The maximum rate in a village is not the highest rate of

assessment, either actual or permissible, in that village. It is not the rate fixed for the best land in that village, or even for 16 anna land (which, as has been pointed out by the Committee, in many villages by no means represents the best land in the village). It is in fact the rate for only that 16 anna land which possesses no sub-soil facilities and no advantage in respect of proximity to (and, I suppose, also no disadvantage in respect of distance from) the village site. Therefore, whatever this rate may or may not be, it very obviously is not, in any intelligible sense of the term, a 'maximum rate'. The nomenclature is bad and ought to be changed, though I confess that I am unable to think of a satisfactory substitute. Perhaps 'standard rate' would do, though it would require a definition to explain it.

(2) Apart from the name, it seems to me that there is no need to alter the thing to which that name is at present applied. That is to say, we want, as we have got, a rate which relates to a class of land which is of normal quality and free from eccentricities whether good or bad. I cannot see how a rate which related only to the most exceptional land in a village would be 'more convenient for settlement purposes', or of what use a comparison of such rates in one district with those in another district would be to any one. The only useful thing to compare is surely the rates fixed in different areas for land of the same description (i.e., jirayat, kyari, etc.) and of the same soil classification unaffected by exceptional considerations such as sub-soil water or geographical position.

(3) The Committee has remarked that 'almost everywhere' in the Chorasi Taluka the actual assessment per acre tends to exceed the maximum rate. By 'actual' it seems from the examples given that 'average' is meant. Mr. Kavi, on the other hand, has shown (page 7*) that this tendency exists in only 16 out of 76 villages in that taluka.

(4) As regards arguments based on 'average' assessments I might refer to Mr. Anderson's remarks on page 50 of Selection No. DCXI below my proposals for the revision settlement of the Jhalod Mahal in the Panch Mahals District.

(5) As a result of his examination of the classification of fields in the village of Kharvasa, which has been quoted by the Committee as an example of assessment above the maximum rate and in which Government have ordered a special test to be taken, the Superintendent has come to the conclusion that a general re-examination of the classification of those survey numbers which are at present classed up to 16 annas is unnecessary. This conclusion seems to be justified by the fact that out of 68 such survey numbers which were examined (including 20 which are assessed at more than the maximum rate) a reduction in the present classification was found to be required in only 2. On the other hand, the fact that, out of 20 survey numbers classified above 16 annas which were examined, as many as 14 were found to require a reduction in classification, seems to suggest that a re-examination of the remaining 13 survey numbers in this village which are classified above 16 annas would be desirable. In this connection it is noteworthy that, but for the survey practice of allowing a margin of error of 2 annas, all the 20 villages examined would have been entitled to a reduction. Further, if this practice had not existed, some change would have been necessary in all the 88 villages examined instead of in only 16. It is, I suggest, a matter for expert consideration whether this margin of error could and should be reduced.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.—The results of the reclassification clearly show how necessary it was. It appears that the changes which have now been found to be required in the old classification are due principally to natural causes, e.g., lowering of the flood level and water becoming brackish, which have come into existence since the previous classification was made. On the other hand, in a number of cases the reason for the change has been shown as 'fault other than slope'. It is not clear from the report whether these faults existed at the time of the previous classification or not. If they did, then that classification must itself be held to have been faulty. If they did not, then the general conclusion from the results of this re-examination must be, I think, that classification cannot claim the virtue of finality, but requires periodical revision. Here again it is presumed that, but for the 2 annas' margin of error, the reductions, which have been found necessary, would have been considerably more extensive.

Paragraph 5.—(Paragraph 126 of the Committee's report.) The Committee's suggestion that what is not used should not be assessed or conversely that assessment for sub-soil water should be based on actual use would, if accepted, involve a return to one or other of the methods of assessment which were discarded 40 or more years ago. According to the present system, the criterion is capacity and not use. The Superintendent in his re-examination of this assessment has taken both these factors into consideration. It is, therefore, difficult to say how far the changes which he has proposed are due to alterations in capacity and how far to the addition of the element of use. Unless the effect of each of these two factors is shown separately, it is not possible to give an opinion as to whether the results of the re-examination disclose the need of a change of system or only the desirability of a periodical re-examination of the assessments fixed under the present system.

Paragraph 6.—(Paragraph 125 of the Committee's report.) Here again it would be interesting to show how far the reductions in classification which have been found

* Vide page 116 ante.

necessary are the result of errors in the previous classification and how far to subsequent change in natural conditions. In any case this village seems to be another instance of the desirability, to which I have already referred, of having periodical re-examination of soil classification and sub-soil water assessments.

Paragraph 7.—(Paragraph 131 of the Committee's report.) Apparently 531 applications from the Bardoli Taluka are still to be investigated. It is not clear whether 'the area to be examined' (item IV on page 31* of the Superintendent's report) does or does not include these pending applications. Again it is not stated whether the whole of the area shown in item VII is included in item VI. If it is, it would seem to be a fair conclusion that the classification of any land classified as 'old rice' which has not grown rice for ten consecutive years ordinarily requires to be re-examined.

Paragraph 8.—(Paragraph 127 of the Committee's report.) On receipt of the Government orders the Prant Officer was asked to report about the extent of the work and to suggest the grade of revenue officer who would be competent to undertake it. Since then nothing has been heard from him on the subject and the matter seems to have been lost sight of by my office. However, in view of the situation in Bardoli Taluka during the last few months, it would in any case, I think, have been impossible to do this work. I have now written to the Prant Officer again and will see what can be done to expedite the inquiry.

Paragraph 9.—The figures on page 32§ of the Superintendent's report are not clear. Is it the difference between (ii) and (iii) land which has never been classified, or is it land which has been classified but which is now to be re-examined? In either case the percentages in (iv) which are based on a comparison with (ii) appear to be wrong. For, if (ii) includes land which was not previously classified, the present classification of land in (iv) cannot possibly be lower than something which does not exist. On the other hand, if (ii) includes land which is to be re-examined but has not yet been re-examined, then the percentage in (iv) should obviously be calculated on the area which has been re-examined only. In short, what is required is the percentage of the area which was previously classified, is to be re-examined, and has been re-examined.

Paragraph 11.—It is admitted by the Superintendent that the classification of jirayat lands which are classed above 16 annas in the Chorasi Taluka is generally too high. To remedy this he proposes alterations in the classification scale. I do not feel quite sure whether this is the proper remedy. From what has been said about the village of Kharvasa in this taluka [*vide* (5) under 'Paragraph 2' above] it is clear that, quite apart from the scale, the classification of such lands requires much correction. It is a question, therefore, whether a mere change of scale will really set things right or give the cultivators the relief to which they are entitled. The first† sentence on page 38‡ of the Superintendent's report rather suggests that this expedient has been proposed as a convenient short-cut in order to avoid the labour and expense involved in a general reclassification. If this be so, I do not think that considerations of time and money are sufficient justification for not undertaking regular reclassification, if that is required, particularly as I suppose that it is impossible to say that the reduction in assessment consequent on such reclassification would not exceed Rs. 13,169, the amount by which the people will benefit as a result of the proposed change in scale.

Paragraph 12.—My remarks in the preceding paragraph and also under 'Paragraph 2' about Kharvasa apply to these cases also. The fact that in 6 out of the 7 villages the average classification is below 16 annas does not presumably mean that there are no survey numbers which are classified above 16 annas. If there are such survey numbers, then it has already been admitted in paragraph 11 that their classification is too high. If so, I do not see why steps to remedy this defect should be postponed until the cultivators apply and pay for them.

Paragraph 14.—If the extra remuneration proposed in the first sentence of this paragraph is recommended solely on account of the considerations mentioned in the second sentence, then it is a question whether it should be granted from an earlier date than 1st April from which date the Talatis of the talukas in question were given a similar allowance. If, however, it is a bonus which is usually given for such work, then the Superintendent's proposal may be sanctioned."

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.), No. S.T. 844, dated the 3rd October 1930 :—

" Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

" 2. The Superintendent of Land Record's report is sent in compliance with the revised Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, and the orders therein may be dealt with *seriatim*.

" 3. *Paragraph 125.*—The Committee complain that the assessment on land in Supa which had been changed from garden to jirayat had not been materially reduced. They speak of garden land and then of survey numbers which were not bhatha land but have assessments of Rs. 8 and 9 per acre. The facts are that there was some bhatha land and this was turned into jirayat in 1909. This is the 'garden' land mentioned by the Committee. There is also some superior dry crop land with good sub-soil facilities lying close to the village site. This never was 'garden' land. As it is very good land

* *Vide* page 126 ante.

† *Vide* second sentence.

‡ *Vide* page 129 ante.

§ *Vide* page 127 ante.

with various special advantages, it is correctly assessed high. This land has never been 'reclassified as dry crop' as it was never anything but dry crop. The Committee's criticism is, therefore, not clear. What they appear to object to is the amount of the assessment on land which is not technically 'garden'. The object of classification is not to fix assessment high or low but to grade land so that it is fairly assessed in relation to other land. In view of the particular advantages of this land it is not clear why it should not be assessed at Rs. 8 or very little below bhatha land.

"4. In compliance with Government orders the Superintendent of Land Records has made a test of land in this village and, on finding the classification excessive in one-third of the area tested, re-examined the whole village. He has lowered the classification wherever this was found to be more than 2 annas owing to washing away by streams or deterioration of the sub-soil supply.

"5. The Collector has suggested in his remarks on Kharvasa that 2 annas is an excessive margin. Two annas was fixed as the variation which might occur in any classification owing to difference in individual judgment or in the judgment of the same person under different conditions. Classification obviously cannot be reduced to an exact science, though the long and specialised training of classers reduces error to a very low percentage, and some allowance for the human factor must always be made. As the same classer going over the same land under different conditions is not certain to fix the classification within a margin of less than two annas, it would serve no purpose to make changes within this margin. The rule should, therefore, remain unchanged.

"6. *Paragraph 126 : Sub-soil.*—On page 22* and following pages, the Superintendent of Land Records has given a summary of the history of sub-soil water assessment. This system is based on the fundamental principle of the Bombay Survey Settlement that land should be assessed on its potential productivity and not on the actual use made of it. The instances given on page 24† show that the old well tax based on actual use would have fallen heavily on the enterprise of the owner of a deep well who brought up the water by oil engine from a depth of over 40 feet while this goes free under the present system. The actual use of wells has to be considered only as an indication of the potential supply and is not to be taken as a basis for assessment. The report shows that the water level has sunk in parts and the supply has turned salt in others, but only 14 per cent. of the wells in both talukas have sunk below 40 feet as against 78 per cent. in Kaira.

"7. The proportion of wells in use to wells in good order is 50 and 40 per cent. in Chorasi and Bardoli, respectively. Details have not been given as to why these are not used, but there are many possible reasons, e.g., the extra capital necessary for irrigated crops, the popularity of cotton, the low price of gul, etc. The percentages of wells dry or fallen in is very low, viz., three and eight per cent. There is nothing to show that the present system of assessing sub-soil water facilities is unsuitable, and the old systems have been tried and found to work detrimentally. Now that the classification has been brought up to date the existing system is likely to ensure a fair assessment.

"8. *Paragraphs 132 and 140 : Garden lands in Bardoli and Chorasi.*—Attention is invited to the remarks on Supa above. The Committee have used the term 'garden' sometimes in the sense of all irrigated land, sometimes as meaning natural bagayat and sometimes to cover bhatha. Bhatha is river side land which gets the advantage of alluvial deposits from flooding. It also frequently has sub-soil water. Natural bagayat always has sub-soil water. In Chorasi, the bhatha land has no sweet sub-soil water. In that taluka, therefore, bhatha and natural bagayat are not merely distinct but mutually exclusive terms. In Bardoli there is bhatha in one village only. After seeing certain land the Committee decided that it was wrongly classed as 'garden' meaning bhatha. I have personally seen the bhatha land along the Tapti with the Superintendent. There is no question that this was rightly so classed originally but the cessation of floods has now left the land without its periodical deposit of alluvium and the higher lying areas have ceased to be bhatha. These floods seem to have deposited silt and this was highly valued. There is little doubt that if a flood rose so high nowadays that there was 20 feet of water in Surat City as in 1883, immediate relief would be asked for, but it is on account of these cessations of these high floods that the classification is now to be altered. As the alluvium is no longer deposited this change is necessary.

"9. As regards the bhatha in Kapletha and Amrali the anomaly of the difference in assessment is due to the fact that the land in Amroli has been greatly improved by recent deposits, but the self denying restriction under which Government never allows the classification to be raised prevents the proper reclassification of the land. The anomaly is not due to Kapletha being over-assessed but to Amroli being under-assessed.

"10. The Committee point out a supposed anomaly in the different treatment of land growing garden crops in Kumbharia and Kosad, the former being classed as garden paying an average assessment of Rs. 15 per acre, the latter as jirayat but paying Rs. 10 to over 12 an acre. The Superintendent points out that the former is uttam bagayat and the maximum rate for the village was Rs. 7-8-0 and not Rs. 12 as the Committee say. They describe the Kumbharia land as real garden land and say that the Kosad land though classed as jirayat is paying nearly as much. The land in Kosad is classed

* *Vide pages 122-128 ante.*

† *Vide page 128 ante.*

as jirayat because its sub-soil water does not come up to the standard of sub-soil water required for uttam bagayat. Land does not cease to be 'jirayat' technically because it has sufficient water to grow certain kinds of irrigated crops. The land in either village is practically of equal merit and in both villages is classed at 24 annas, but the sub-soil of Kosad is inferior and is classed at 2 annas against 6 in Kumbharia. This would appear to represent fairly the relative difference of the land in each. The average assessment in each is affected by their different maximum rates which the Committee have altered downwards in Kumbharia and upwards in Kosad.

"11. The underlying idea of the Committee's criticism seems to be that land growing bagayat crops should be classed as bagayat, and that if it is not classed as bagayat it should not be assessed at rates approximating bagayat rates. The facts are that in Gujarat there is no land classed as 'bagayat' except the exceptionally rich land known as 'natural bagayat'. Bhatia land frequently grows irrigated crops and dhekudiat land does the same and both are called 'garden' land; but the soil of ordinary quality which does not lie along river banks is not classed as bagayat, but as jirayat with additional sub-soil assessment if it has sub-soil advantage, and a large proportion of irrigated crops are grown on such land. But because it grows irrigated crops the Committee think it should be called bagayat. The reason it is not, is given in the summary of the history of sub-soil assessment given by the Superintendent. As regards the second criticism that jirayat land should be assessed at rates that do not approximate to bagayat rates, the underlying idea is that jirayat land must be greatly inferior to bagayat. As jirayat land with sub-soil water is in fact capable of growing good irrigated crops, though not so good as uttam bagayat, this idea is not based on facts, and the present classification adequately represents their relative merits.

"12. The Committee further state that they have seen land in Kumbharia which is classed as garden although it has black soil and could never have grown irrigated crops. They have not, however, explained why a well was built in such land. It is clear enough that no cultivator would go to the expense of digging a well in land that could not grow irrigated crops. The cultivators, when asked to explain this, stated that it was dug as an experiment. Every cultivator knows that you cannot irrigate black soil in Gujarat and no one would have wasted his money on a well if the soil had been obviously unirrigable at the time. It is certain that the land did once grow irrigated crops but probably, as the Superintendent supposes, with the stoppage of sugarcane and of heavy applications of manure the surface degenerated or was washed away and only black soil remained. The classification is now wrong, but there is nothing to show that it was wrong 30 years ago.

"13. The only point which emerges in regard to the assessment is that it would be better in all cases that the maximum rate for natural bagayat and garden land should be separate from the jirayat maximum rate. When there is a single rate the soil assessment of each is bound together and differs only with the classification. There is, therefore, no elasticity and it is not possible to make any adjustment, if this appears to be necessary, between the rates on garden and dry soil. There is nothing to show that the classification is as a whole unsound in principle or has been faultily applied. The evidence shows only that in some respects the factors affecting classification have undergone a change.

"14. *Paragraph 143: Maximum Rate.*—The term 'maximum rate' is a technical one and means the rate assessed on 16 anna land. In three quarters of the Presidency it is in fact a maximum rate as no land is rated above it and most is rated below. Only in Surat District and a few adjoining areas the peculiar excellence of the soil has made it necessary to adopt a 24 anna scale as the soil is so good that the question is not of subtracting annas for faults, but of adding annas to cover the range of extraordinarily good land. Where this specially good land predominates, the average assessment naturally exceeds the 'maximum rate', especially when extra annas are added to the scale for sub-soil water advantages and nearness to the village. There is nothing irrational or illogical in this. It merely leads to an apparent anomaly because the maximum rate is not in such cases the maximum. The maximum rate is in fact a standard, which everywhere else is higher than any actual assessment, but here may be lower. The term 'standard rate' has come to connote non-agricultural rates and its adoption would only cause confusion. The term 'maximum rate' is perfectly clear to those who understand it, and those who will not trouble to do so will be less likely to get a false impression from it than from some apparently simple term such as 'average assessment' which is in fact very misleading. The whole matter is merely one of nomenclature and it is a little difficult to understand why the Committee have devoted so much attention to it.

"15. As regards *Kharvasa* the Superintendent's report (page 8*) shows that only 33 out of 291 survey numbers have assessments higher than the maximum rate. In 17 of these, extra annas have been given for nearness to the village site. In the 33 survey numbers classed at above 16 annas, only 13 are so classed on the soil annas independently of additions for nearness to the village site. Of this 13, as many as 12 have been found too high by the present classification. On the other hand of the

* Vide page 117 ante.

20 survey numbers classed at 16 annas or below, none have been found too high. These figures support the Superintendent's view that the classification scale above 16 annas requires modification, while that of 16 annas and below is correct and needs no change. It is not clear why the Collector thinks that reclassification of the land of over 16 annas is necessary and not merely an adjustment of the scale. The former would be very laborious and requires substantial reasons to justify its being done.

"16. For the same reason I do not see why any further reclassification should not be left to the ordinary method of application by the occupants and deposit of fees.

"17. As regards reclassification in Bardoli which has been prevented by the hostile attitude of the occupants themselves, I strongly support the Collector's view that nothing further should be done for them, while the reductions proposed by the Superintendent of Land Records on the land which he has examined should be granted as early as possible and from the beginning of the present year.

"18. The Collector's endorsement has been sent to the Superintendent of Land Records for explanation of certain points raised by the Collector and his replies are contained in the supplementary report* forwarded herewith.

"19. A summary of the Superintendent of Land Records' proposals will be found on page 39† of his report and the reductions proposed therein are recommended for sanction.

"20. The proposals for bonus will be dealt with in a separate reference." •

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. S.R.Y. 149, dated the 30th May 1931 :—

"Submitted to Government.

"2. I would invite attention to the remarks of the Collector in the beginning of his review on the attitude taken by the people of Bardoli Taluka. So far as the work has been done, it may now be considered by Government. The work which remains may be carried out when the people show their readiness to co-operate.

"3. The greater part of Mr. Kavi's able report is taken up with his arguments aimed at rebutting the criticisms of the Bardoli Committee on survey methods.

"4. I do not consider that it is necessary for me to go very fully into the technical discussions dealt with by Mr. Kavi and Mr. Bristow.

I will briefly give my own views on several points :—

(i) *Maximum Rate*.—This term is neither accurate nor logical. As, however, it is well understood and no good substitute is found, it should still be kept.

(ii) *Reclassification—ignoring of error less than 2 annas*.—I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that this practice should stand. Greater precision in classification is impossible.

(iii) *Sub-soil Water*.—I see no reason to assess water on use as against capacity for use. It is most undesirable to reject the experience of experts who only arrived at the present method after trial of several others.

"5. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the Superintendent, Land Records' proposals may be sanctioned. Mr. Kavi may be commended for a very lucid and comprehensive report."

Letter from the Collector of Surat (Mr. H. V. Braham, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. R.E.V., dated the 2nd February 1931 :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of your endorsement, No. C.N.R. 121, dated 31st March 1930, requesting me to arrange for the inquiry referred to in paragraph 127 of the report of the committee appointed by Government to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal), and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Revenue Department, I have the honour to report that villagewar statements, showing details of survey numbers, and area of 'new rice' land in each village under kavchi variety and other rice as well as under crops other than rice during the last five years of the last settlement, i.e., during the years 1922-23 to 1926-27, have been got prepared by Talatis from the village crop registers. As the inquiry consisted merely of an examination of the village crop registers no appointment of a special officer was made for the purpose, but the statements for all the villages have been got checked by the Aval Karkun, Bardoli.

"2. A villagewar statement showing the total number of survey numbers and area of 'new rice' land under the kavchi variety and other rice and under crops other than rice in each village, is submitted herewith, from which it will appear that the total number of survey numbers requiring reclassification (total of columns 4 and 8 of the statement) comes to 955 and the total area (total of columns 5 and 9) comes to 791 acres 28 gunthas.

"3. Similar information for Valod Mahal has also been called for from the Mahalkari, Valod. It will be submitted as soon as received."

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

† Vide page 130 ante.

Letter from the Collector of Surat (Mr. T. T. Kothayala), No. R.E.V., dated the 22nd April 1931 :—

“ In continuation of my No. R.E.V., dated 31st January 1931, forwarding statement showing ‘ new rice ’ area requiring reclassification in Bardoli Taluka, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing similar information for Valod Mahal as directed by Government in their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, while sanctioning the proposals of the committee appointed to inquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) in paragraph 127 of their report.

The total number of survey numbers requiring reclassification comes to 934 and the area thereunder 766 acres 15 gunthas as shown in the statement (*vide* columns 5 plus 7). These survey numbers have been verified by the Aval Karkun, Valod, through the pahani patraks as having been shown to have grown kavchi rice or crops other than rice from 1925-26 to 1929-30.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. C.N.R. 121, dated the 11th June 1931, to the Collector of Surat :—

“ With reference to the Collector of Surat’s Nos. R.E.V., dated 2nd February 1931 and 22nd April 1931, the Commissioner, Northern Division, has the honour to request the Collector to be so good as to arrange, in consultation with the Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, to work out the financial effect of the proposals for the conversion of ‘ new rice ’ lands to ‘ dry crop ’ in the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal, and submit the papers through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for obtaining the necessary sanction of Government.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. C.N.R. 121, dated the 11th June 1931 :—

“ Copy, with copies of the Collector’s letters under reference, submitted to Government with reference to their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930.

“ 2. The information for the Bardoli Taluka has been collected for the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 and that for the Valod Mahal from 1925-26 to 1929-30. The information for the Bardoli Taluka should have been collected for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 as has been done in the case of Valod Mahal in view of paragraph 127 of the Broomfield Committee’s Report.”

RESOLUTION.—The Broomfield-Maxwell Committee appointed by Government in 1928 to enquire into the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluka (including Valod Mahal) and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District made certain recommendations in paragraphs 125, 126, 127, 132, 140 and 143 of its report regarding the classification of lands in these talukas. In their Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Government passed orders on these recommendations and explained later in a Press Note the nature of the enquiries which would be made in consequence. Supplementary instructions were issued in Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 14th June 1930, which was also published as a Press Note. The results of the enquiries and Government’s orders on them are explained in the following paragraphs.

2. *Paragraph 125 of the Committee’s Report.*—In this paragraph the Committee noticed that the assessment on land in the village of Supa of the Bardoli Taluka which had been changed from garden to jirayat had not been materially reduced. They, therefore, recommended that the classification of land in this village should be thoroughly overhauled. In Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Government directed that the classification value of all land in this village formerly classed as garden but now classed as dry crop should be examined, and in addition a test of the existing classification of all types of land in the village should be made. It was observed that the necessity of extending the reclassification to all the lands of the village would be judged from the results of this test. The Superintendent of Land Records, N.D., has accordingly made a test of all types of land in the village and on finding the classification excessive in one-third of the test area has re-examined the whole land of the village. The classification has been lowered wherever it was found necessary owing to washing away by streams or deterioration of the sub-soil supply, and the results are as follows—

(i) the reduction in sub-soil assessment from Rs. 505-11-1 to Rs. 307-4-0 ;

(ii) the reduction in assessment on rice land by Rs. 22-6-0 ;

(iii) the reduction in assessment due to deterioration of soil by Rs. 293-3-0 ; and

(iv) the reduction in assessment by Rs. 10-7-0 on account of pot kharab. Thus the total reduction in assessment as a result of the present classification is Rs. 633-4-0.

3. *Paragraph 126 of the Committee's Report.*—In this paragraph the Committee recommended that the suitability of the sub-soil water assessment should be examined in the Bardoli Taluka in the light of the present conditions in order to determine how far this form of assessment is now justified by the actual use of the advantages assessed. Government accepted the Committee's recommendation and directed that this re-examination should be complete throughout both the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. In the Chorasi Taluka the sub-soil classification has been applied in 23 out of 76 villages and the total sub-soil assessment in these villages is Rs. 12,286-3-5. As a result of re-examination, the sub-soil scale has been reduced wherever it was found necessary. The reduction in assessment on this account is estimated to be Rs. 4,274-12-0, which is equal to 34·7 per cent. of the total sub-soil assessment. In the Bardoli Taluka where the bulk of land is black soil, the sub-soil classification has been applied only in 34 villages and the total sub-soil assessment is Rs. 7,690-7-2. As a result of the reclassification, the reduction of assessment is Rs. 1,645. The reduction of assessments in both the talukas is sanctioned.

It was suggested in the Committee's report that the assessment for sub-soil water should be based on actual use. This was indeed the principle used in the Bombay Survey before the present system was adopted. But the difficulties of taxing the actual use of sub-soil water were so great that after prolonged trial the principle was abandoned and the system adopted of taxing potential productivity and not actual use. After careful consideration, Government agree with the Settlement Commissioner in his view that there is nothing to show that the present system of assessing sub-soil water facilities is intrinsically unsuitable. Now that the sub-soil classification has been brought up to date, Government consider that the present system will ensure a fair assessment.

4. *Paragraph 127 of the Committee's Report.*—In this paragraph the Committee recommended that new rice land which cannot be shown to have grown rice (other than the 'kavchi variety') during the last five years, should be reclassified as dry crop. As recommended by the Committee, inquiry as to the survey numbers, which on the above principle are to be converted to dry crop, has been made, and a report regarding the financial effect of the proposal is awaited.

5. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 30th March 1928, Government directed that inquiries should be made regarding deterioration of lands in certain villages of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas owing to washing by streams. The Superintendent of Land Records reports that several applications on this account were received and the requisite investigations were carried out. The result of reclassification is that there will be a reduction in assessment on this account of Rs. 2,750-14-6 and of Rs. 249-3-0 on account of new pot kharab.

6. *Paragraph 131 of the Committee's Report.*—In this paragraph the Committee drew attention to a complaint that many of the lands classed as old rice and capable only of growing dry crops. They recommended that it should be left to individuals to apply for relief in this connection and that such applications should be carefully investigated where the crop record shows that no rice had been grown for the last 10 years. In Government Resolution, No. 7259/28, dated 14th June 1930, Government were pleased to sanction this recommendation and to direct that the applications should be disposed of as quickly as possible. The Superintendent of Land Records reports that 942 applications were received from the Collector and the work was undertaken immediately. The result of the examination is that land revenue assessment amounting to Rs. 1,291-9-6 will be reduced on account of reclassification.

7. *Paragraphs 132 and 140 of the Committee's Report.*—In paragraph 132 of their report the Committee recommended that the classification of garden lands in Bardoli should be re-examined. In paragraph 140 they gave instances where dry crop land in Chorasi Taluka had been wrongly classed as garden. Government directed a complete re-examination of the classification of garden

lands in Bardoli and a similar re-examination in those villages in Chorasi which were mentioned by the Committee and in other places where applications for such examination were received. The Committee appear to have included in the term garden both *bhatha* land and *uttam bagayat* land. In the Chorasi Taluka *bhatha* land is found in twelve villages and in the Bardoli Taluka in one village only. As a result of re-examination by the Superintendent of Land Records, the bulk of the land has been reclassified as jirayat, resulting in a net total reduction in assessment of Rs. 4,861 in Chorasi Taluka and Rs. 10 in Bardoli Taluka.

Uttam bagayat land is found in eight villages of the Chorasi Taluka and one village of the Bardoli Taluka. Of the total area of 879 acres, 27 gunthas of this land (821 acres in Chorasi plus 67 acres, 27 gunthas in Bardoli) an area of 188 acres, 27 gunthas has been found to be jirayat and the reduction in soil assessment on this account in both the talukas comes to Rs. 139-10-0. There is a further reduction in assessment of land continued as *uttam bagayat* in the Chorasi Taluka, amounting to Rs. 101-10-0 on account of reclassification.

8. *Paragraph 143 of the Committee's Report.*--In this paragraph the Committee suggested that as the assessment per acre in Chorasi Taluka sometimes exceeds the maximum rate, it was desirable to devise a system of classification by which assessment can be expressed in terms of a real maximum rate. Government accordingly directed that a sufficient number of fields in Kharvasa which are assessed much above the maximum rates should be re-examined in order to enable them to decide what action is necessary to meet the recommendation of the Committee. This has now been done and the results are summarised by the Settlement Commissioner.

As the Settlement Commissioner has pointed out, the term "maximum rate" is correctly used over three quarters of the Presidency, as no land is rated there above 16 annas. It is only in Surat District and a few adjoining areas that the classification exceeds 16 annas, and here the expression maximum rate is somewhat anomalous. But the expression is well understood to be the assessment on 16 anna land, and it does not appear to the Governor in Council that there is any sound reason why it should be altered, especially as it has been in use for so many years in the Presidency as a whole.

In their orders on paragraph 143 of the Committee's report, Government directed that the tests in Kharvasa should be taken to see not merely whether the classification is in accordance with the classification rules, but also whether the rules require alteration because the results they produce are inequitable. It is now reported that the classification has been uniform and correct except where there has been an obvious error or where land has deteriorated on account of *khar* (salt) or scarcity of water (sub-soil or of tanks or canals). In the opinion of the Superintendent, which is concurred in by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., the present system of classification does not require any alteration. After careful consideration the Governor in Council agrees in this view.

Though the examination has established that the method of classification requires no alteration, it has disclosed that the classification scale of jirayat lands in 45 villages of the Chorasi Taluka is very high and requires modification as the additional facilities of sub-soil water and well water have either disappeared or deteriorated in quality and quantity. The Superintendent has, therefore, proposed a reduction in the present general scale annas of the jirayat lands in question instead of the classification of individual survey numbers. This has resulted in a total reduction of Rs. 13,169-11-0 which is sanctioned.

9. The present practice of the Survey Department is to allow an error of two annas in the classification value, as this value is a matter of individual judgment. The Collector of Surat considers that the examination of the classification of the soils in Kharvasa suggests a revision of this margin of error. The Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., are of opinion that errors of less than two annas in classification should be ignored. Government accept this view. Government also accept the Settlement Commissioner's view that further reclassification should be made in the ordinary way on application by occupants on payment of fees in advance.

10. The work of reclassification has been completed in the 38 villages out of 76 villages in the Chorasi Taluka for which it was necessary. As regards the Bardoli Taluka including the Valod Mahal, similar work was to be done in 137 villages but it has been finished in 34 villages only owing to non-co-operation by the villagers. The results of the reclassification work will now be applied for reducing the assessments in the villages for which the work is complete. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that the work, which remains to be done in the Bardoli Taluka should be carried out when the people are ready to co-operate and arrangements should be made to restart it as soon as practicable.

11. The reductions in assessment specified in the foregoing paragraphs and which are summarised below are due generally to natural changes and not to faulty classification originally. They are sanctioned and should be given effect to from the current revenue year 1931-32 :—

Reduction in assessment.

Item.	Chorasi	Bardoli	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(i) <i>Bhatha</i>	4,860 15 0	10 0 0	4,870 15 0
(ii) <i>Uttam Bagayat</i>	206 9 0	84 11 0	241 4 0
(iii) Sub-soil	4,274 12 0	1,845 0 0	5,919 12 0
(iv) Old rice	194 7 0	1,097 2 6	1,291 9 6
(v) Deterioration on account of washing by streams.	226 11 0	2,524 3 6	2,750 14 6
(vi) New pot kharab	162 8 0	86 10 6	249 3 6
(vii) Special scale reduction in Chorasi	13,169 11 0	.....	13,169 11 0
	(of which Rs. 5,610-8-0 will be for inam survey numbers).		
Total ...	23,095 10 0	5,897 11 6	28,493 5 6

12. Government endorse the Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Kavi's excellent work.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 7259/24, R. D., dated the 5th October 1931.

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Collector of Surat,
All other Collectors in the Presidency
proper,

The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,
The Director of Information,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7259/24,
dated the 5th October 1931:

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division
(Mr. C. D. Kavi), No. S.R.V. 237, dated the 6th September 1930, to the
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The report called for is submitted as under :—

Paragraph 1.—Calls for no remarks.

Paragraph 2 (5).—It has been remarked that "It is, I suggest, a matter for expert consideration whether the margin of error could and should be reduced". As has been

stated at page 9* of my report, it is the survey practice not to take any action, when classification is not modified by more than 2 annas, because classification is a process of judgment, in which variation up to 1 class or 2 annas is possible and allowed. This is an old survey practice followed in all reclassifications since the time of revision settlement about 1888. It has been followed in all reclassifications from 1924, the principal cases being :—

- (1) reclassification due to damage by floods (G. R. No. 4871/28, dated 14th May 1928);
- (2) reclassification of garden lands in Palghar (G. R. No. 1745/28, dated 22nd June 1929); and
- (3) reclassification of garden lands in Bassein (G. R. No. 4828/24, dated 14th November 1929);
- (4) the same practice has been followed in my proposals about salt rice lands in Bassein (my No. S.R.V. 269, dated 16th December 1929); and
- (5) it has been followed in this case.

Variation in judgment up to 1 class or 2 annas is not unoften and the long standing practice may be continued.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.—The remark about “faults other than slope” apply to uttam bagayat lands only (*vide* paragraph 4 of my report). Such area is not much—812 acres in 8 villages of Chorasi, and 67-27 acres in 1 village of Bardoli. The bagayat area turned jirayat on account of faults other than slope is only 30 acres 24 gunthas out of 289 acres 6 gunthas turned jirayat. The remaining area (289-6 - 30-24 = 258-22) is turned jirayat, because the water has either become brackish or inadequate. As has been explained at page 20† of my report, the faults were not found at the time of the original classification. The classification was correct, but there have been subsequent changes.

I agree that classification of water factor requires periodical reclassification at the time of a revision settlement, or when a prima facie case is made out on application, or during inspection. This is being done.

Paragraph 5.—As has been explained at pages‡ 23 and 24, and particularly Appendix IV, it is the practice to take all necessary factors into consideration in deciding capacity, and that it was not safe to rely upon one factor only, though we are bound by the scale, and should not go beyond it.

Previous methods of water assessment have been mentioned at page 22§. They have been rejected after trial. There is no need in the change of the system, though periodical examination is necessary, as has been stated before. Where necessary, this is being done, *vide* Government Resolution, No. 8347, dated 9th July 1924, regarding the five talukas in the Kaira District.

Paragraph 6.—The total assessment of Supa is Rs. 5,461. Out of this amount, reduction of Rs. 307-4-0 is proposed on account of change in sub-soil, and the amount of Rs. 315-9-0 is proposed to be reduced on account of deterioration of land. As has been stated at page 29|| of my report, “in this taluka some lands are situated on rivers and streams, and they are sloping. The original classification is low, and pot kharab, where necessary, has been given, but there is some further deterioration in some places on account of washing by streams”. This further deterioration is the reason of the reduction in soil classification.

Paragraph 7.—The area to be examined in IV does not include the area of the pending applications. Practically the whole area in VII is included in VI. Reclassification of rice lands is being done, where necessary, *vide*—

Government Resolution, No. 8347, dated 9th July 1924, for the 5 talukas in the Kaira District ;

Government Resolution, No. 8171, dated 23rd May 1927, for Sanand ;

Government Resolution, No. 9226, dated 13th July 1927, for Viramgam ;

Government Resolution, No. 3606/28, dated 4th December 1929, for Jahangirabad in Chorasi.

Paragraph 9.—Area to be examined in (ii) is the area originally classified, but which is now to be examined, either as reported by village officers, or on application. According to instructions (*vide* page 32¶ of my report), the classer had to examine the whole area to classify 5 per cent. in different localities in the village and, if the difference was appreciable, to take immediate action to classify further area. The difference between

* *Vide* page 117 *ante*.

‡ *Vide* page 123 *ante*.

|| *Vide* page 125 *ante*.

† *Vide* page 120 *ante*.

§ *Vide* page 121 *ante*.

¶ *Vide* page 127 *ante*.

(ii) and (iii) is the area examined, but not classified, as there was no apparent deterioration. This was the usual method followed in reclassification, *vide* Government Resolution, No. 487/28, dated 14th May 1928, regarding reclassification of land deteriorated on account of floods, and my No. S.R.V. 269, dated 16th December 1929, regarding reclassification of salt rice lands in Bassein. Therefore, the percentages in (iv) are correct.

Paragraph 11.—As has been explained at pages 37-35* of my report, my chief reason for suggesting modification in the scale instead of classification of individual survey numbers is the fact that after carefully examining the point in the villages visited by me, "the classification was found to be uniform and relatively correct". The saving of labour and cost is incidental. As has been stated on page 38*, there has been a precedent in Government Resolution, No. 8347 of 8th March 1927, where the area involved and assessment reduced were greater.

Paragraph 12.—As has been stated at page 39* and also in paragraph 11, survey numbers classed at more than 16 annas will get the benefit of the scale reduction, if sanctioned. As has been shown in case of other survey numbers, in case of Kharvasa, no action is necessary. For such survey numbers action will be taken in the usual course on application and deposit.

* *Vide* page 129 *ante*.

Revision Settlement.

Bardoli and Chorasi talukas.
Reclassification of lands.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7259/24.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1931.

Letter from the Collector of Surat (Mr. T. T. Kothawala), No. R.E.V., dated the 18th August 1931:—

"With reference to your No. C.N.R. 121, dated 11th June 1931, on the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to send herewith papers showing village details of new rice survey numbers shown to have grown kavchi variety of rice and crops other than rice, etc. (pages 1 to 166 relate to Bardoli Taluka and the remaining 167 to 275 to Valod Mahal), together with a consolidated statement* prepared by Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, showing the financial effect of the proposals made by the Broomfield Maxwell Committee in paragraph 127 of their report on special enquiry into the second revision settlements of Bardoli Taluka, including Valod Mahal and Chorasi Taluka of Surat District, and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, No. 7259/24, dated 3rd January 1930, Revenue Department, and to state that the estimated reduction as worked out by the Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, comes to Rs. 1,705-10-6 of which Rs. 12-7-0 are for water assessment (himayat) and Rs. 1,693-3-6 for soil assessment including position class, dusota and sub-soil. Out of the total 'new rice' area of 4,056 acres 36 gunthas, the area of 1,558 acres 3 gunthas (38'3) is to be reclassified as dry crop, kavchi rice being grown in 15 acres 20 gunthas, dry crops in 1,542 acres 23 gunthas.

In the circumstances, it is requested that Government be moved to sanction the reclassification of the 'new rice' lands and the estimated reduction in assessment of Rs. 1,705-10-6 as shown in column 17 of the statement.*"

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S.), No. S.T. 928, dated the 25th August 1931:—

"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, with a recommendation to obtain Government sanction to the reclassification of 'new rice' lands and reduction of assessment as proposed by the Collector."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. C.N.R. 121, dated the 8th October 1931:—

"Copies, with the consolidated statement prepared by the Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division, submitted to Government in continuation of this office No. C.N.R. 121, dated 11th June 1931, and recommended."

RESOLUTION.—Sanction is accorded to the reclassification of "new rice" lands and the reduction of assessment thereon as proposed by the Collector and recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, Northern Division.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Collector of Surat,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

STATEMENT.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,

STATE

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Total area of new rice land.	Out of column 3 area under rice other than kavchi in which no action is to be taken.	Out of column 3 area under kavchi rice.	Out of column 3 area under crops other than rice.	Total (columns 5+6).	Average position class annas of the village.	Average dusota or second crop annas of new rice land in the village.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khambhla	10 27	1 7	...	9 20	9 20	0 2 9	Nil.
2	Nansad	12 20	3 1	...	9 19	9 19	0 2 0	Nil.
3	Tokarva	0 30	0 30	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sabapur	14 35	4 9	...	10 32	10 32	0 3 0	Nil.
5	Valodkasbo	138 23	59 15	2 5	77 8	79 8	0 3 0	0 0 1
6	Siker	42 8	36 29	...	5 19	5 19	0 2 6	0 0 9
7	Delvada	83 37	62 5	...	21 32	21 32	0 3 0	0 0 6
8	Pavran	46 33	11 0	...	35 38	35 38	0 2 0	0 0 3
9	Tighra	2 39	...	...	2 39	2 39	0 2 6	Nil.
10	Bedkrva	87 13	76 26	...	10 27	10 27	0 4 0	Nil.
11	Dhamodla	114 29	68 0	...	46 29	46 29	0 3 3	0 2 9
12	Buhari	27 23	8 36	...	18 27	18 27	0 2 6	Nil.
13	Pelad Buhari	14 13	21 4	...	13 9	13 9	0 3 0	0 0 1
14	Virpore	52 5	30 18	...	21 27	21 27	0 2 10	0 0 2
15	Dadria	66 26	37 27	...	28 39	28 39	0 3 1	0 0 8
16	Golan	46 20	23 18	...	23 2	23 2	0 2 9	0 0 9
17	Kasvav	71 22	53 32	...	17 30	17 30	0 2 6	0 0 1
18	Nalotha	27 5	13 7	...	13 38	13 38	0 2 7	0 0 2
19	Ambach	88 5	59 7	...	28 38	28 38	0 3 3	Nil.
20	Vadchhi	86 31	20 37	...	15 34	15 34	0 3 6	0 1 9
21	Degama	144 24	57 18	3 19	83 27	87 6	0 2 7	0 0 7
22	Syadla	26 9	16 22	...	9 27	9 27	0 3 0	0 0 3
23	Titva	47 17	32 39	...	14 18	14 18	0 2 10	0 0 6
24	Beldha	8 30	1 2	...	7 23	7 23	0 3 6	0 1 6
25	Kitir	51 5	32 28	...	18 17	18 17	0 3 6	0 2 0
26	Kalamkui	119 36	85 4	...	34 32	34 32	0 3 2	0 0 1
27	Agasia	2 1	0 16	0 25	1 0	1 25	0 4 0	Nil.
28	Nalon	17 9	15 27	...	1 22	1 22	0 3 0	0 0 4
29	Kosambia	29 36	27 13	...	2 23	2 23	0 2 8	0 0 2
30	Ravaveri	49 28	35 16	...	14 7	14 7	0 2 7	0 0 5
31	Bhimpore	22 9	15 38	...	6 11	6 11	0 2 11	0 0 5
32	Hathuka	43 14	37 17	...	5 37	5 37	0 3 0	0 0 2
33	Mordivi	46 10	17 14	...	28 36	28 36	0 3 5	0 0 7
34	Kumbhia	25 5	19 27	...	5 18	5 18	0 3 6	Nil.
35	Kanjcd	13 33	8 21	...	5 12	5 12	0 2 6	Nil.
36	Behaj	5 13	9 7	...	2 6	2 6	0 3 0	Nil.
37	Dumkhal	34 6	26 22	...	7 24	7 24	0 2 6	Nil.
38	Adhapore	64 8	32 23	...	31 25	31 25	0 2 8	0 0 1
39	Jamania	28 7	12 11	...	15 36	15 36	0 2 6	0 1 6
40	Goddha	22 17	10 14	...	12 3	12 3	0 3 0	Nil.
41	Alghat	29 22	22 14	...	7 8	7 8	0 3 6	0 1 6
42	Kamalchhod	66 7	48 13	...	19 34	19 34	0 2 9	0 2 1
43	Butvada	15 33	7 24	...	8 9	8 9	0 2 9	0 0 3
44	Inma	6 11	3 7	...	3 4	3 4	0 3 6	.....
Total of Valod		1,925 34	1,159 19	6 9	760 6	766 15	...	.....
1	Amalsadi	3 27	2 18	...	1 9	1 9	0 2 9	0 0 9
2	Ninat	9 21	6 12	...	3 9	3 9	0 2 8	0 0 4
3	Supa	10 4	6 12	...	3 32	3 32	0 2 0	.....
4	Pera	19 10	13 16	...	5 34	5 34	0 2 3	0 0 9
5	Varad	109 37	71 35	...	38 2	38 2	0 3 5	0 0 1
6	Panda	23 28	12 2	...	11 21	11 21	0 3 1	0 0 5
7	Isanpore	0 33	...	...	0 33	0 33	0 2 6	.....
8	Babla	8 36	6 12	...	2 24	2 24	0 3 0	0 1 3
9	Anoheli	3 27	2 4	...	1 28	1 28	0 2 6	.....
10	Bhuvasan	1 12	0 12	...	1 0	1 0	0 3 0	.....
11	Gosarda	7 27	0 24	1 15	5 28	7 3	0 3 6	.....
12	Jakhrda	3 14	2 5	...	1 9	1 9	0 3 6	.....
13	Tarbhan	10 25	8 11	...	2 14	2 14	0 2 7	0 0 9
14	Pardivsga	12 38	9 25	...	3 8	3 8	0 2 1	0 2 2
15	Vadoli	32 6	10 14	...	21 32	21 32	0 2 9	0 0 3
16	Ncgama.	2 34	1 8	...	1 26	1 26	0 2 0	0 0 9
17	Surali	69 23	41 38	2 23	25 2	27 15	0 2 2	0 1 0
18	Nani Bhatlav	16 17	12 16	...	4 1	4 1	0 3 6	.....
19	Mathi	34 34	9 31	1 35	23 8	25 3	0 2 5	0 0 4
20	Balda	119 18	50 20	...	63 33	64 33	0 3 5	0 0 4
21	Wanskui	98 7	72 16	...	23 31	25 31	0 3 9	.....

No. 7259/24, dated the 2nd December 1931.

MENT.

Reduction in sub-soil annas on account of removal of position class and dusota if there is any sub-soil.	Total (columns 8+9+10).	Maximum soil rate of rice land.	Assessment to be reduced (columns 7 x 11 x 12).	Average himayat assessment of new rice land of the village, if any.	Maximum water rate of the village.	Assessment to be reduced on account of water assessment (columns 7 x 14 x 15).	Estimated total reduction in the village (columns 13+16).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nil	0 2 9	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	6 8 0	
Nil	0 2 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	4 12 0	
...	...	4 0 0	.....	...	3 8 0	.....	.....
Nil	0 3 0	4 0 0	8 2 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	8 2 0	
Nil	0 3 1	4 0 0	60 10 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	60 10 0	
Nil	0 3 3	4 12 0	5 3 0	Nil	3 12 0	.....	5 3 0	
Nil	0 3 6	4 12 0	22 8 0	Nil	3 12 0	.....	22 8 0	
Nil	0 2 3	4 0 0	20 4 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	20 4 0	
Nil	0 2 6	4 0 0	1 14 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	1 14 0	
Nil	0 4 0	3 4 0	8 11 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	8 11 0	
Nil	0 6 0	3 4 0	56 15 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	56 15 0	
Nil	0 2 6	3 4 0	9 5 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	9 5 0	
Nil	0 3 1	3 4 0	8 1 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	8 1 0	
Nil	0 3 0	3 4 0	12 14 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	12 14 0	
Nil	0 3 9	3 4 0	22 3 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	22 3 0	
Nil	0 3 6	3 4 0	16 9 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	16 9 0	
Nil	0 2 7	3 4 0	9 2 0	0 0 2 3	3 4 0	0 11 0	9 13 0	
Nil	0 2 9	3 4 0	7 10 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	7 10 0	
Nil	0 3 3	3 10 0	20 19 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	20 19 0	
Nil	0 5 3	3 10 0	13 12 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	13 12 0	
Nil	0 3 2	4 0 0	68 15 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	68 15 0	
Nil	0 3 3	4 12 0	9 3 0	Nil	3 12 0	.....	9 3 0	
Nil	0 3 4	4 12 0	14 5 0	Nil	3 12 0	.....	14 5 0	
Nil	0 5 0	4 0 0	9 10 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	9 10 0	
Nil	0 5 6	3 4 0	20 12 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	20 12 0	
Nil	0 3 3	3 4 0	22 5 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	22 5 0	
Nil	0 4 0	3 4 0	1 5 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	1 5 0	
Nil	0 3 4	3 4 0	1 0 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	1 0 0	
Nil	0 2 10	3 4 0	1 7 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	1 7 0	
Nil	0 3 0	3 4 0	8 7 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	8 7 0	
Nil	0 3 4	3 4 0	4 2 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	4 2 0	
Nil	0 3 2	3 4 0	3 11 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	3 11 0	
Nil	0 4 0	3 4 0	23 8 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	23 8 0	
Nil	0 3 6	3 4 0	3 15 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	3 15 0	
Nil	0 2 6	3 4 0	2 10 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	2 10 0	
Nil	0 3 0	3 4 0	1 4 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	1 4 0	
Nil	0 2 6	3 4 0	3 13 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	3 13 0	
Nil	0 2 9	3 4 0	17 5 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	17 5 0	
Nil	0 4 0	3 4 0	12 15 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	12 15 0	
Nil	0 3 0	3 4 0	7 3 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	7 3 0	
Nil	0 5 0	3 4 0	7 3 0	Nil	3 4 0	.....	7 3 0	
0 0 3	0 5 6	4 12 0	32 4 0	Nil	3 12 0	.....	32 4 0	
...	0 3 0	4 0 0	6 3 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	6 3 0	
...	0 3 6	4 0 0	2 11 0	Nil	3 8 0	.....	2 11 0	
...	...	...	606 12 0	...	...	0 11 0	607 7 0	
...	0 3 6	6 8 0	1 12 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	1 12 0	
...	0 3 0	6 8 0	3 15 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	3 15 0	
...	0 2 0	6 8 0	3 1 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	3 1 0	
...	0 3 0	6 8 0	7 2 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	7 2 0	
...	0 3 6	6 8 0	53 8 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	53 8 0	
...	0 3 6	6 8 0	16 3 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	16 3 0	
...	0 2 6	6 8 0	0 13 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	0 13 0	
...	0 4 3	6 8 0	4 7 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	4 7 0	
0 0 3	0 2 9	6 8 0	1 12 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	1 12 0	
0 0 2	0 3 2	6 8 0	1 4 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	1 4 0	
...	0 3 6	6 8 0	9 15 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	9 15 0	
...	0 3 6	6 8 0	1 12 0	Nil	5 8 0	.....	1 12 0	
0 0 2	0 3 6	6 8 0	3 5 0	0 1 9	5 8 0	1 6 0	4 11 0	
0 0 3	0 5 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	0 0 6	5 8 0	0 9 0	7 1 0	
...	0 3 0	6 8 0	26 9 0	0 0 2 3	5 8 0	1 8 0	28 1 0	
...	0 2 9	6 8 0	1 13 0	...	5 8 0	.....	1 13 0	
...	0 3 6	4 0 0	24 3 0	...	3 8 0	.....	24 3 0	
...	0 3 6	4 12 0	4 2 0	...	3 12 0	.....	4 2 0	
...	0 2 9	4 12 0	20 12 0	...	3 12 0	.....	20 12 0	
...	0 3 9	4 0 0	64 10 0	...	3 8 0	.....	64 10 0	
...	0 3 9	3 4 0	19 12 0	...	3 4 0	.....	19 12 0	

Reduction in sub-soil annas on account of removal of position class and dusota, if there is any sub-soil.	Total (columns 8+9+10).	Maximum soil rate of rice land.	Assessment to be reduced (columns 7 x 11 x 12).	Average himayat assessment of new rice land of the village, if any.	Maximum water rate of the village.	Assessment to be reduced on account of water assessment (columns 7 x 14 x 15).	Estimated total reduction in the village (columns 13+16).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	0 3 9	4 12 0	13 7 0	...	3 12 0	...	13 7 0	
0 0 6	0 4 6	6 8 0	3 7 0	...	5 8 0	...	3 7 0	
...	
...	0 5 6	6 8 0	35 15 0	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	40 15 0	
0 0 3	0 2 3	6 8 0	1 8 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 8 0	
0 0 6	0 5 0	6 8 0	20 8 0	...	5 8 0	...	20 8 0	
0 0 9	0 5 6	6 8 0	17 8 0	...	5 8 0	...	17 8 0	
0 0 6	0 4 6	6 8 0	2 4 0	...	5 8 0	...	2 4 0	
0 0 6	0 3 0	6 8 0	0 5 6	...	5 8 0	...	0 5 6	
...	
0 0 6	0 3 6	5 8 0	9 14 0	...	5 8 0	...	9 14 0	
0 0 3	0 3 6	5 8 0	8 2 0	...	4 8 0	...	8 2 0	
...	
...	0 8 0	4 12 0	26 1 0	...	3 12 0	0 4 0	26 5 0	
...	0 4 9	4 12 0	36 12 0	...	3 12 0	...	36 12 0	
...	0 3 9	5 8 0	20 2 0	...	4 8 0	...	20 2 0	
...	0 4 0	5 8 0	0 6 0	...	4 8 0	...	0 6 0	
...	0 8 0	4 12 0	18 1 0	...	3 12 0	...	18 1 0	
...	0 3 6	4 12 0	1 14 0	...	3 12 0	...	1 14 0	
...	0 2 9	4 12 0	12 0 0	...	3 12 0	...	12 0 0	
...	0 3 0	4 12 0	2 5 0	...	3 12 0	...	2 5 0	
...	0 3 6	4 12 0	5 12 0	...	3 12 0	...	5 12 0	
0 0 6	0 4 6	6 8 0	2 4 0	...	5 8 0	...	2 4 0	
0 1 0	0 4 6	6 8 0	9 15 0	...	5 8 0	...	9 15 0	
0 0 6	0 4 9	6 8 0	41 8 0	0 0 4	5 8 0	2 0 0	43 8 0	
...	
...	0 2 0	5 8 0	1 4 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 4 0	
0 0 6	0 2 6	5 8 0	1 12 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 12 0	
0 1 0	0 8 6	5 8 0	7 9 0	...	5 8 0	...	7 9 0	
...	
...	0 4 6	4 12 0	8 2 0	...	3 12 0	...	8 2 0	
...	0 4 3	4 12 0	24 3 0	...	3 12 0	...	24 3 0	
...	0 4 6	4 12 0	6 0 0	...	3 12 0	...	6 0 0	
...	0 3 6	5 8 0	11 0 0	...	4 8 0	...	11 0 0	
...	0 8 6	4 12 0	3 11 0	...	3 12 0	...	3 11 0	
...	0 8 3	5 8 0	2 10 0	...	4 8 0	...	2 10 0	
...	0 4 3	4 12 0	10 12 0	...	3 12 0	...	10 12 0	
...	0 3 6	4 12 0	11 9 0	...	3 12 0	...	11 9 0	
...	0 4 9	4 12 0	2 11 0	...	3 12 0	...	2 11 0	
...	0 7 0	4 12 0	8 4 0	...	3 12 0	...	8 4 0	
...	0 4 0	5 8 0	18 4 0	...	4 8 0	...	18 4 0	
...	0 6 6	5 8 0	8 2 0	...	4 8 0	...	8 2 0	
...	0 6 9	5 8 0	16 1 0	...	4 8 0	...	16 1 0	
...	...	6 8 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...
...	0 3 0	6 8 0	3 9 0	...	5 8 0	...	3 9 0	
0 0 6	0 4 0	6 8 0	3 9 0	0 1 6	5 8 0	1 1 0	4 10 0	
...	
...	0 4 6	4 12 0	13 7 0	...	3 12 0	...	13 7 0	
...	0 6 0	4 12 0	35 14 0	...	3 12 0	...	35 14 0	
...	0 5 0	4 12 0	13 1 0	...	3 12 0	...	13 1 0	
...	0 3 3	5 8 0	9 3 0	...	5 8 0	...	9 3 0	
0 0 6	0 7 3	5 8 0	30 14 0	...	4 8 0	...	30 14 0	
...	0 2 9	5 8 0	16 6 0	...	4 8 0	...	16 6 0	
...	0 5 6	4 12 0	7 5 0	...	3 12 0	...	7 5 0	
...	0 4 0	5 8 0	11 12 0	...	4 8 0	...	11 12 0	
...	0 4 0	5 8 0	8 14 0	...	5 8 0	...	8 14 0	
...	0 5 0	5 8 0	5 5 0	...	4 8 0	...	5 5 0	
...	0 4 6	5 8 0	11 0 0	...	4 8 0	...	11 0 0	
...	0 4 0	5 8 0	2 0 0	...	4 8 0	...	2 0 0	
0 0 3	0 5 3	6 8 0	22 12 0	...	6 8 0	...	22 12 0	
...	0 4 0	6 8 0	1 1 0	...	5 8 0	...	1 1 0	
...	0 4 0	6 8 0	29 0 0	...	5 8 0	...	29 0 0	
0 1 9	0 8 9	5 8 0	55 12 0	...	5 8 0	...	55 12 0	
...	0 4 6	5 8 0	39 9 0	...	5 8 0	...	39 9 0	
0 1 0	0 5 0	5 8 0	2 4 0	...	4 8 0	...	2 4 0	
...	...	...	1,086 7 6	...	...	11 12 0	1,098 3 6	
...	...	...	606 12 0	...	...	0 11 0	607 7 0	
...	...	...	1,086 7 6	...	...	11 12 0	1,098 3 6	
...	...	...	1,698 3 6	...	...	12 7 0	1,705 10 6	

In Columns 8 to 17 have been approximately worked out from the survey akarbanshs.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Govern

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	
Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.
1	Amalsadi ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	806	3,177	3 15 1	{ N 4 O 26 }	23 5 12 0	..	..	..	..	886	8,433	4
2	Ambheti ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,098	4,842	4 6 7	{ N 20 O 152 }	183 9 2 6	..	..	..	..	1,270	6,674	5
3	Anchell ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	195	846	4 5 5	{ N 4 O 25 }	83 6 4 0	..	..	..	..	224	1,157	5
4	Babala ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	358	1,325	4 4 2	{ N 8 O 25 }	83 7 8 0	..	..	..	..	416	2,167	5
5	Bardoli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,114	5,713	5 2 1	{ N 2 O 122 }	19 9 8 0	..	..	..	..	1,238	6,952	5
6	Bhuvasan ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	248	974	3 14 10	{ N 1 O 44 }	9 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	293	1,445	4
7	Goji ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	778	3,055	3 14 10	{ N 13 O 99 }	91 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	890	4,379	4
8	Gosarda ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	370	1,491	4 0 6	{ N 8 O 17 }	58 7 4 0	..	..	..	..	395	1,729	4
9	Isanpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	477	2,174	4 8 11	{ N 1 O 46 }	2 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	523	2,652	5
10	Jakherda ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	235	953	4 0 11	{ N 3 O 14 }	27 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	252	1,122	4
11	Lakhanpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	181	929	5 2 1	{ N 7 O 98 }	61 8 11 5	..	..	..	..	236	2,074	7
12	Malekpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	607	2,397	3 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	2,397	3 5
13	Mota ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	4,221	17,799	4 3 5	{ N 29 O 248 }	245 8 7 2	..	..	..	..	4,498	20,967	4 3
14	Nizar ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	302	1,504	4 15 8	{ N 11 O 130 }	96 8 11 8	..	..	..	..	443	3,227	6
15	Ninat ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	466	1,994	4 4 6	{ N 10 O 72 }	69 6 14 5	..	..	..	..	548	2,541	5 2
16	Nogama ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	286	1,119	3 14 7	{ N 3 O 25 }	20 6 10 8	..	..	..	..	314	1,433	4 0
17	Panada ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	326	1,689	5 2 11	{ N 21 O 82 }	176 8 6 1	..	..	..	..	429	2,118	6 7
18	Paldi-Pata ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	222	1,140	5 2 2	{ N 7 O 63 }	65 9 4 7	..	..	..	..	292	1,431	2 6 15
19	Paldi Vagha ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 8 }	..	271	1,248	4 9 8	{ N 13 O 50 }	95 7 4 11	..	..	..	..	334	1,582	4 6 0
20	Pathardia ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	470	2,163	4 9 8	{ N 7 O 23 }	49 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	505	2,668	4 14
21	Pera ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,045	4,334	4 2 4	{ N 18 O 71 }	168 9 3 7	..	..	..	..	1,134	5,065	4 10
22	Puni ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	755	3,814	5 0 10	{ N 17 O 120 }	143 8 6 7	..	..	..	..	892	4,706	5 1
23	Rajpur-Lubha ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	27	144	5 5 4	{ N 1 O 100 }	4 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	127	624	9 10

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

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 I.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Amalsadi ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	806	3,177	3 15 1	{ N 4 O 26 }	23 5 12 0	..	..	..	..	836	3,433	4 1 8
2	Ambheti ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,098	4,842	4 6 7	{ N 20 O 152 }	183 9 2 5	..	..	..	..	1,270	6,874	5 6 7
3	Ancheli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	195	846	4 5 5	{ N 4 O 25 }	33 8 4 0	..	..	..	..	224	1,157	5 2 8
4	Babala ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	358	1,525	4 4 2	{ N 8 O 25 }	33 7 8 0	..	..	..	..	416	2,167	5 3 4
5	Bardoli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,114	5,713	5 2 1	{ N 2 O 122 }	19 9 8 0	..	..	..	..	1,238	6,952	5 9 10
6	Bhuvasan ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	248	974	3 14 10	{ N 1 O 44 }	9 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	298	1,445	4 14 11
7	Goji ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	778	3,055	3 14 10	{ N 13 O 99 }	91 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	890	4,379	4 14 9
8	Gosarda ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	370	1,491	4 0 6	{ N 8 O 17 }	58 7 4 0	..	..	..	..	395	1,729	4 6 0
9	Isanpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	477	2,174	4 8 11	{ N 1 O 45 }	2 2 0 0	..	..	..	..	523	2,652	5 1 5
10	Jakherda ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	235	953	4 0 11	{ N 3 O 14 }	27 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	252	1,122	4 7 3
11	Lakhanpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	181	929	5 2 1	{ N 7 O 98 }	61 8 11 5	..	..	..	..	286	2,074	7 4 0
12	Malekpur ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	607	2,397	3 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	2,397	3 15 2
13	Mota ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	4,221	17,799	4 3 5	{ N 29 O 248 }	245 8 7 2	..	..	..	..	4,498	20,967	4 2 8
14	Nizar ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	302	1,504	4 15 8	{ N 11 O 130 }	96 8 11 8	..	..	..	..	443	3,257	7 6 9
15	Ninat ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	466	1,994	4 4 6	{ N 10 O 72 }	69 6 14 5	..	..	..	..	548	2,849	5 2 11
16	Nogama ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	286	1,119	3 14 7	{ N 3 O 25 }	20 6 10 8	..	..	..	..	314	1,338	4 9 4
17	Panada ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	326	1,689	5 2 11	{ N 21 O 82 }	178 8 6 1	..	..	..	..	429	3,774	6 7 6
18	Paldi-Pata ..	I	..	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	222	1,140	5 2 2	{ N 7 O 63 }	65 9 4 7	..	..	..	..	292	2,592	6 13 8
19	Paldi Vagha ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 8 }	..	271	1,248	4 9 8	{ N 13 O 50 }	95 7 4 11	..	..	..	..	334	3,024	6 0 11
20	Pathardia ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	470	2,163	4 9 8	{ N 7 O 28 }	49 7 0 0	..	..	..	..	505	3,474	4 14 6
21	Pera ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,045	4,334	4 2 4	{ N 18 O 71 }	166 9 3 7	..	..	..	..	1,134	5,306	4 10 10
22	Puni ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	755	3,514	5 0 10	{ N 17 O 120 }	143 8 6 7	..	..	..	..	892	4,424	6 1 3
23	Rajpur-Lubha ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	27	144	5 5 4	{ N 1 O 100 }	4 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	128	1,234	9 10 9

APPENDIX L.

occupied Land of Bardoli Taluka of Surat District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																		
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rfco.			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. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.			
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	806	3,423	4 3 11	{ N 4 O 26 }	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	836	3,688	4 6 7	+7 48	Amalsedi	1
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	1,098	5,211	4 11 11	{ N 20 O 152 }	197	9 18 7	...	...	...	1,270	7,338	5 12 5	+6 68	Ambheti	2
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	195	903	4 10 1	{ N 4 O 25 }	34	8 8 0	...	...	...	224	1,224	3 7 5	+5 79	Ancheli	3
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	358	1,642	4 9 5	{ N 8 O 50 }	65	8 2 0	...	...	...	416	2,291	5 8 1	+5 72	Babala	4
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	1,114	6,012	5 6 4	{ N 2 O 122 }	18	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,238	7,440	6 0 2	+7 02	Bardoli	5
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	248	1,047	4 3 7	{ N 1 O 44 }	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	293	1,519	5 2 11	+5 12	Bhuvasan	6
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	778	3,303	4 3 11	{ N 13 O 99 }	100	7 11 1	...	...	...	890	4,629	5 3 3	+5 71	Goji	7
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	370	1,510	4 5 7	{ N 8 O 17 }	63	7 14 0	...	...	...	395	1,858	4 11 1	+7 17	Gosarda	8
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	477	2,337	4 14 5	{ N 1 O 45 }	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	523	2,825	5 6 5	+6 52	Isanpur	9
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	235	1,025	4 6 9	{ N 3 O 14 }	28	9 5 4	...	...	...	262	1,200	4 12 2	+6 95	Jakherda	10
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	181	1,001	5 8 6	{ N 7 O 98 }	66	9 6 10	...	...	...	286	2,198	7 11 0	+5 98	Lakhanpur	11
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	607	2,581	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	2,581	4 4 0	+7 68	Malekpur	12
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	4,221	12,207	4 8 10	{ N 29 O 248 }	250	6 8 10	...	...	...	4,468	22,366	4 15 7	+6 76	Mota	13
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	202	1,621	5 5 11	{ N 11 O 130 }	102	9 4 4	...	...	...	443	3,472	7 13 5	+5 56	Nizar	14
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	466	2,179	4 10 10	{ N 10 O 72 }	77	7 11 2	...	...	...	548	3,033	5 8 7	+6 8	Ninat	15
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	286	1,202	4 3 3	{ N 3 O 25 }	21	7 0 0	...	...	...	314	1,527	4 13 10	+6 12	Nogama	16
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	326	1,321	5 9 4	{ N 21 O 32 }	180	9 0 0	...	...	...	420	2,951	6 14 1	+6 38	Panada	17
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	222	1,223	5 8 2	{ N 7 O 63 }	69	9 13 9	...	...	...	292	2,125	7 4 6	+6 14	Paldi-Pata	18
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	271	1,340	4 15 8	{ N 13 O 50 }	102	7 13 6	...	...	...	334	2,155	6 7 3	+6 47	Paldi Vagha	19
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	470	2,330	4 15 4	{ N 7 O 28 }	52	7 6 10	...	...	...	505	2,658	5 4 3	+7 31	Pathardia	20
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	1,045	4,670	4 7 6	{ N 18 O 71 }	180	10 0 0	...	...	...	1,134	5,691	5 0 4	+7 26	Pera	21
6 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	...	755	4,056	5 5 11	{ N 17 O 120 }	155	9 1 11	...	...	...	892	5,776	6 7 7	+6 49	Puni	22
6 8	{ S 6 4 W 5 8 }	...	27	157	5 13 0	{ N 1 O 100 }	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	128	1,260	9 13 6	+2 11	Rajpur-Lubha...	23

PENDIX L.

Cultivated Land of Bardoli Taluka of Surat District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rfto.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
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
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.		
S 6 8	W 5 8	806	3,423	4 8 11	N 4	25	0 4 0	O 26	240	9 3 8	836	3,668	4 6 7	Amalsadi	1	
S 6 8	W 5 8	1,098	5,211	4 11 11	N 20	107	9 13 7	O 152	1,925	12 10 8	1,270	7,833	5 12 5	Ambheti	2	
S 6 4	W 5 8	195	903	4 10 1	N 4	34	8 8 0	O 25	267	11 7 8	224	1,224	5 7 5	Anchli	3	
S 6 4	W 5 8	358	1,642	4 9 5	N 8	65	8 2 0	O 50	534	11 10 11	416	2,291	5 8 1	Babala	4	
S 6 8	W 5 8	1,114	6,012	5 6 4	N 2	18	9 0 0	O 122	1,410	11 8 11	1,238	7,440	6 0 2	Bardoli	5	
S 6 4	W 5 8	248	1,047	4 8 7	N 1	9	9 0 0	O 44	463	10 8 4	293	1,519	5 2 11	Bhuvasan	6	
S 6 4	W 5 8	778	3,803	4 8 11	N 13	100	7 11 1	O 99	1,226	12 6 2	890	4,629	5 3 3	Goji	7	
S 6 4	W 5 8	370	1,610	4 5 7	N 8	63	7 14 0	O 17	180	10 9 5	395	1,859	4 11 1	Gosarda	8	
S 6 8	W 5 8	477	2,337	4 14 5	N 1	2	2 0 0	O 45	486	10 12 10	523	2,825	5 6 5	Isanpur	9	
S 6 8	W 5 8	235	1,025	4 5 9	N 3	28	9 5 4	O 14	147	10 8 0	252	1,200	4 12 2	Jakherda	10	
S 6 8	W 5 8	181	1,001	5 8 6	N 7	66	9 6 10	O 98	1,131	11 8 8	286	2,198	7 11 0	Lakhanpur	11	
S 6 8	W 5 8	607	2,581	4 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	2,581	4 4 0	Malekpur	12
S 6 8	W 5 8	4,321	12,207	4 8 10	N 29	250	6 8 10	O 248	2,929	11 13 0	4,469	22,386	4 15 7	Mota	13	
S 6 8	W 5 8	302	1,021	5 5 11	N 11	102	9 4 4	O 130	1,749	13 7 3	443	3,472	7 13 5	Nizar	14	
S 6 8	W 5 8	466	2,179	4 10 10	N 10	77	7 11 2	O 72	777	10 12 8	548	3,033	5 8 7	Ninat	15	
S 6 8	W 5 8	286	1,202	4 9 3	N 3	21	7 0 0	O 25	304	12 2 7	314	1,527	4 13 10	Nogama	16	
S 6 8	W 5 8	326	1,821	5 9 4	N 21	189	9 0 0	O 82	941	11 9 7	420	2,951	6 14 1	Panada	17	
S 6 8	W 5 8	223	1,223	5 8 2	N 7	69	9 13 9	O 63	833	13 3 7	292	2,125	7 4 5	Paldi-Pata	18	
S 6 8	W 5 8	271	1,349	4 15 8	N 13	102	7 13 0	O 50	704	14 1 3	334	2,155	6 7 3	Paldi Vagha	19	
S 6 8	W 5 8	470	2,330	4 15 4	N 7	52	7 6 10	O 26	276	9 13 9	505	2,658	5 4 3	Pathardia	20	
S 6 8	W 5 8	1,045	4,870	4 7 6	N 18	180	10 0 0	O 71	841	11 18 6	1,134	5,691	5 0 4	Pera	21	
S 6 8	W 5 8	755	4,056	5 5 11	N 17	155	9 1 11	O 120	1,585	18 0 8	892	5,776	6 7 7	Punl	22	
S 6 4	W 5 8	27	157	5 18 0	N 1	4	4 0 0	O 100	1,099	10 15 10	128	1,260	9 13 6	Rajpur-Lubha...	23	

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 I—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
24	Rayam ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	494	2,620	5 4 10	{ N 54 O 149 }	497 9 3 3	..	..	..	..	697	4,857	6 15 6
25	Sankli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	194	948	4 13 9	{ N 37 O 98 }	309 8 5 7	..	..	..	..	329	2,364	7 3 0
26	Sarbhan ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,179	5,650	4 12 8	{ N 27 O 173 }	206 7 10 1	..	..	..	..	1,379	8,036	5 13 3
27	Shahpur-Sarbhan.	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	298	1,096	3 10 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	1,096	3 10 10
28	Siod ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	854	3,401	3 15 9	{ N 4 O 68 }	34 8 8 0	..	..	..	..	926	4,174	4 8 1
29	Supa ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	497	3,558	7 2 7	{ N 9 O 125 }	72 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	631	5,115	8 1 8
30	Tarbhan ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	901	3,954	4 6 9	{ N 10 O 107 }	92 9 3 2	..	..	..	..	1,018	5,443	5 5 6
31	Tigra-Sarbhan..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	340	1,502	4 6 8	{ N 1 O 36 }	10 10 0 0	..	..	..	..	377	1,920	5 1 6
32	Vadoli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	827	3,735	4 8 3	{ N 30 O 91 }	218 7 4 3	..	..	..	..	948	5,073	5 5 7
33	Vagech-Sarbhan.	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	11	514	2,299	4 7 7	{ N .. O 53 }	..	..	2	26	13 0 0	569	2,957	5 3 2
34	Varad ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	948	4,523	4 12 4	{ N 108 O 329 }	896 8 4 9	..	..	..	..	1,385	9,047	6 8 6
	Total of Group I, 34 villages.					21,904	98,305	4 7 9	{ N 488 O 2,910 }	4,028 8 4 0	2	26	13 0 0	25,304	1,56,239	5 6 2	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																
35	Afva ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	737	2,845	3 13 9	{ N 15 O 102 }	87 5 12 10	..	..	..	..	854	3,812	4 7 5
36	Akoti ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	459	1,740	3 12 8	{ N 40 O 289 }	337 8 6 10	..	..	..	..	788	5,197	6 9 6
37	Bamni ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	289	1,186	4 1 8	{ N 45 O 104 }	341 7 9 3	..	..	..	..	438	2,548	5 13 1
38	Bamroli ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	562	2,084	3 12 5	{ N 7 O 60 }	46 6 9 2	..	..	..	..	619	2,641	4 4 3
39	Bhamaiya ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	10	477	1,786	3 11 11	{ N 20 O 123 }	154 7 11 2	9	77	8 8 11	629	3,226	5 2 1	
40	Bharampur ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	478	1,917	4 0 2	{ N 3 O 52 }	23 7 10 8	..	..	..	..	533	2,417	4 8 7
41	Chitra ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	11	858	1,662	4 10 3	{ N 1 O 46 }	3 3 0 0	7	94	13 6 10	412	2,256	5 7 7	
42	Falod Moti ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	746	2,943	3 15 1	{ N 19 O 141 }	148 7 12 8	..	..	..	..	906	4,455	4 14 8
43	Gotasa ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	376	1,619	4 4 11	{ N 14 O 80 }	94 6 11 5	..	..	..	..	420	1,977	4 11 7
44	Haripura ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	204	752	3 11 0	{ N 104 O 840 }	752 7 3 8	..	..	..	..	648	4,742	7 5 1
45	Isroli ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	1,202	4,647	3 13 10	{ N 16 O 99 }	120 7 8 0	..	..	..	..	1,317	5,800	4 6 6

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. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group I—contd.</i>		
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	494	2,333	5 11 8	{ N 54 O 149 }	536 1,787	9 14 10 11 15 11	..	..	..	697	5,156	7 6 4	+6'16	Rayam ..	24
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	194	1,008	5 3 2	{ N 37 O 98 }	333 1,164	9 0 0 11 14 0	..	..	..	329	2,505	7 9 10	+5 96	Sankli ..	25
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	1,179	6,045	5 2 0	{ N 27 O 173 }	229 2,274	8 7 8 13 2 4	..	..	..	1,379	8,548	6 3 2	+6'37	Sarbhan ..	26
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	298	1,180	3 15 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	1,180	3 15 4	+7'66	Shahpur-Sarbhan	27
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	854	3,670	4 4 9	{ N 4 O 68 }	36 764	9 0 0 11 3 9	..	..	..	926	4,470	4 13 3	+7'09	Siod ..	28
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	497	3,830	7 11 4	{ N 9 O 125 }	76 1,555	8 7 1 12 7 0	..	..	..	631	5,461	8 10 6	+6'76	Supa ..	29
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	901	4,270	4 11 11	{ N 10 O 107 }	99 1,416	9 14 5 13 3 9	..	..	..	1,018	5,785	5 10 11	+6'28	Tarbhan ..	30
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	340	1,617	4 12 1	{ N 1 O 36 }	11 420	11 0 0 11 10 8	..	..	..	377	2,048	5 6 11	+6'67	Tigra-Sarbhan..	31
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	827	3,901	4 11 6	{ N 30 O 91 }	236 1,268	7 13 10 13 14 11	..	..	..	948	5,405	5 11 3	+6'54	Vadoli ..	32
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	8	514	2,478	4 13 0	O 63	658	12 6 8	2	19	9 8 0	569	3,150	5 8 7	+6'53	Vagech-Sarbhan	33	
6 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	948	4,868	5 2 2	{ N 108 O 329 }	969 3,763	8 15 7 11 7 0	..	..	..	1,385	9,680	6 14 11	+6'11	Varad ..	34
..	....	..	21,904	105,605	4 13 1	{ N 488 O 2,910 }	4,333 85,166	8 14 0 12 1 4	2	19	9 8 0	25,304	1,45,123	5 11 9	+6'52	Total of Group I, 34 villages.	
																<i>Group No. II.</i>		
5 8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	737	3,113	4 3 7	{ N 15 O 102 }	92 1,071	6 2 2 10 8 0	..	..	..	834	4,276	5 0 1	+12'17	Afva ..	35
5 8	{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	459	1,919	4 2 11	{ N 40 O 289 }	370 3,122	9 4 0 10 12 10	..	..	..	788	5,411	6 13 10	+4'12	Akoti ..	36
5 8	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	289	1,294	4 7 8	{ N 45 O 104 }	371 964	8 3 11 9 4 4	..	..	..	438	2,629	6 0 0	+3'18	Bamni ..	37
5 8	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	562	2,288	4 2 2	{ N 7 O 60 }	50 514	7 2 3 8 9 1	..	..	..	619	2,347	4 9 7	+7'8	Bamroli ..	38
5 8	{ S 6 0 } { W 4 8 }	7	477	1,955	4 1 7	{ N 20 O 123 }	167 1,140	8 5 7 9 4 4	9	54	6 0 0	829	3,316	5 4 4	+2'79	Bhamaiya ..	39	
5 8	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	478	2,097	4 6 2	{ N 3 O 52 }	25 454	8 5 4 8 11 8	..	..	..	533	2,576	4 13 4	+6'57	Bharampur ..	40
5 8	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	8	358	1,528	4 4 3	{ N 1 O 40 }	3 426	3 0 0 9 4 2	7	68	9 11 5	412	2,025	4 14 8	-10'24	Chitra ..	41	
5 8	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	746	3,221	4 5 1	{ N 19 O 141 }	163 1,289	8 9 3 9 2 3	..	..	..	996	4,673	5 2 6	+4'89	Falod Moti ..	42
5 8	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	376	1,769	4 11 3	{ N 14 O 30 }	103 266	7 5 9 8 13 10	..	..	..	420	2,138	5 1 5	+8'14	Gotasa ..	43
5 8	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	204	821	4 0 5	{ N 104 O 340 }	823 3,073	7 14 7 9 0 7	..	..	..	648	4,717	7 4 6	-0'53	Haripura ..	44
5 8	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	1,202	4,250	3 9 0	{ N 16 O 99 }	111 906	6 15 0 9 2 0	..	..	..	1,317	5,297	4 0 4	-8'67	Isoli ..	45

ENDIX L—contd.

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 I—contd.</i>																			
a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		494	2,833	5 11 8	{ N 54 O 149 }	536 1,787	9 14 10 11 15 11	..	..	..	697	5,156	7 6 4	+6'16	Rayam ..	24
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		194	1,008	5 3 2	{ N 37 O 98 }	933 1,164	9 0 0 11 14 0	..	..	..	329	2,506	7 9 10	+5 98	Sankli ..	25
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		1,179	6,045	5 2 0	{ N 27 O 178 }	229 2,274	8 7 8 13 2 4	..	..	..	1,879	8,548	6 3 2	+6'37	Sarbhan ..	26
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		298	1,180	3 15 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	1,180	3 15 4	+7'06	Shahpur-Sarbhan ..	27
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		854	8,670	4 4 9	{ N 4 O 68 }	36 784	9 0 0 11 3 9	..	..	..	926	4,470	4 13 3	+7'00	Siold ..	28
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		497	3,830	7 11 4	{ N 9 O 126 }	70 1,555	8 7 1 12 7 0	..	..	..	631	5,461	8 10 0	+6'76	Supa ..	29
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		901	4,270	4 11 11	{ N 10 O 107 }	90 1,416	9 14 6 13 3 9	..	..	..	1,018	5,785	6 10 11	+6'28	Tarbhan ..	30
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		340	1,817	4 12 1	{ N 1 O 36 }	11 420	11 0 0 11 10 8	..	..	..	377	2,048	5 6 11	+6'67	Tigra-Sarbhan ..	31
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		827	3,901	4 11 6	{ N 30 O 91 }	236 1,268	7 13 10 13 14 11	..	..	..	948	5,405	5 11 3	+6'54	Vadoli ..	32
8	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..	8	514	2,478	4 13 0	O 53	658	12 6 8	2	19	9 8 0	569	3,150	5 8 7	+6'63	Vagach-Sarbhan ..	33		
6	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		948	4,868	5 2 2	{ N 108 O 329 }	969 3,793	8 15 7 11 7 0	..	..	..	1,385	9,680	6 14 11	+6'11	Varad ..	34
..	....	..	21,904	105,605	4 13 1	{ N 488 O 2,910 }	4,333 35,186	8 14 0 12 1 4	2	19	9 8 0	25,304	1,45,123	5 11 9	+6'62	Total of Group I, 34 villages.	
<i>Group No. II.</i>																			
5	{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 } ..		787	3,113	4 3 7	{ N 15 O 102 }	92 1,071	6 2 2 10 8 0	..	..	..	854	4,276	5 0 1	+12'17	Afva ..	35
5	{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 } ..		459	1,919	4 2 11	{ N 40 O 289 }	370 3,122	9 4 0 10 12 10	..	..	..	788	5,411	6 18 10	+4'12	Akoti ..	36
5	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 } ..		289	1,294	4 7 8	{ N 45 O 104 }	371 904	8 3 11 9 4 4	..	..	..	438	2,629	6 0 0	+3'18	Bamni ..	37
5	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 } ..		552	2,288	4 2 2	{ N 7 O 80 }	50 514	7 2 3 8 9 1	..	..	..	619	2,847	4 9 7	+7'8	Bamroli ..	38
5	{ S 6 0 } { W 4 8 } ..	7	477	1,955	4 1 7	{ N 20 O 123 }	167 1,140	8 5 7 9 4 4	9	54	6 0 0	629	3,316	6 4 4	+2'79	Bhamaiya ..	39		
5	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 } ..		476	2,097	4 6 2	{ N 3 O 52 }	25 454	8 5 4 8 11 8	..	..	..	533	2,576	4 13 4	+6'57	Bharampur ..	40
5	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 } ..	8	358	1,528	4 4 3	{ N 1 O 46 }	3 426	8 0 0 9 4 2	7	68	9 11 5	412	2,025	4 14 8	-10'24	Chitra ..	41		
5	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 } ..		746	3,221	4 5 1	{ N 19 O 141 }	163 1,289	8 9 3 9 2 3	..	..	..	906	4,673	5 2 6	+4'89	Falod Moti ..	42
5	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 } ..		376	1,709	4 11 3	{ N 14 O 30 }	103 260	7 5 9 8 13 10	..	..	..	420	2,138	5 1 5	+8'14	Gotasa ..	43
5	{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 } ..		204	821	4 0 5	{ N 104 O 340 }	823 3,073	7 14 7 9 0 7	..	..	..	648	4,717	7 4 6	-0'68	Hariputa ..	44
5	{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 } ..		1,202	4,280	3 9 0	{ N 16 O 99 }	111 906	6 15 0 9 2 0	..	..	..	1,817	5,297	4 0 4	-8'67	Isroli ..	45

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
Number.	Name of village.	Number 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 II—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
46	Kalsad ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	613	2,149	3 8 1	{ N 3 O 62 }	22 7 5 4 639 10 4 11	..	..	..	..	678	2,810	4 2 4
47	Kanai ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	342	1,403	4 1 8	{ N 16 O 45 }	96 6 0 0 381 8 7 6	..	..	..	..	403	1,880	4 10 8
48	Kantali ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	339	1,443	4 4 1	{ N 7 O 156 }	52 7 6 10 1,945 9 14 5	..	..	..	..	502	3,040	6 0 11
49	Khali ..	II	5 0	{ S .. W .. }	..	162	563	3 7 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	563	3 7 7
50	Kharad ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	11 0	216	374	4 0 2	O 17	157 9 3 9	26	330	12 11 1	..	261	1,361	5 3 5
51	Khoj ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	311	1,353	4 5 7	{ N 13 O 125 }	84 6 7 5 1,225 9 12 10	..	..	..	..	448	2,662	5 14 1
52	Kuvadva ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	11	127	508	4 0 0	O 15	125 8 5 4	8	111	13 14 0	..	150	744	4 15 4
53	Moghrola ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	952	2,991	3 2 3	{ N 6 O 50 }	34 5 10 8 715 8 15 0	..	..	..	..	1,038	3,740	3 9 8
54	Palsod ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	557	2,082	3 11 10	{ N 61 O 293 }	473 7 12 1 1,966 9 10 11	..	..	..	..	821	4,521	5 8 1
55	Paldi Kadod ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	371	1,564	4 3 5	{ N 7 O 162 }	57 8 2 3 1,691 10 7 0	..	..	..	..	540	3,312	6 2 2
56	Pati ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	237	930	3 14 9	N 3	24 8 0 0	..	..	..	..	240	954	3 15 7
57	Buva ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	261	1,070	4 1 7	{ N 50 O 128 }	389 7 12 6 1,383 10 12 10	..	..	..	..	439	2,842	6 7 7
58	Samthan ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	401	1,519	3 12 7	{ N 19 O 612 }	138 7 2 6 6,235 10 3 0	..	..	..	..	1,032	7,890	7 10 4
59	Surethi ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	315	1,410	4 7 7	N 3	30 6 10 8	..	..	..	..	318	1,430	4 7 11
60	Tajpur-Bujrag ..	I	6 0	{ S 6 0 W 6 0 }	..	713	2,703	3 12 8	O 1	5 5 0 0	..	..	..	..	714	2,708	3 12 8
61	Tajpur-Kharad ..	II	5 0	....	..	228	771	3 6 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	771	3 6 1
62	Tajpur-Valod ..	II	5 0	....	..	250	739	2 15 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	739	2 15 4
63	Timberva ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	1,128	3,728	3 4 11	{ N 1 O 58 }	9 9 0 0 512 8 13 3	..	..	..	..	1,187	4,249	3 9 3
64	Uohrel ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	10	374	1,316	3 8 4	{ N 22 O 176 }	140 6 5 10 1,621 9 3 4	5	36	7 3 2	..	577	3,113	5 6 4
65	Utara ..	II	5 0	....	..	1,279	3,556	2 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	3,556	2 12 6
66	Vaghecha Kadod ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	520	1,939	3 11 8	{ N 1 O 72 }	7 7 0 0 648 9 0 0	..	..	..	..	593	2,594	4 6 0
67	Vankaner ..	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	1,888	7,562	4 0 1	{ N 92 O 342 }	579 6 4 8 2,973 8 11 1	..	..	..	..	2,322	11,114	4 12 7
	Total of Group No. II, 33 villages ..	....				17,464	65,354	3 2 1	{ N 588 O 3,640 }	4,227 7 3 0 35,435	55	648	11 12 6	..	21,747	1,05,664	4 13 5

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. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 4 8 }	..	613	2,349	3 13 4	{ N 3 O 62 }	25 607	8 5 4 9 12 8	..	..	..	678	2,981	4 6 4	+6'09	Kalsad ..	46
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	342	1,536	4 7 10	{ N 16 O 45 }	104 391	6 8 0 8 11 0	..	..	..	408	2,081	5 0 8	+8'03	Kanai ..	47
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	389	1,575	4 10 4	{ N 7 O 156 }	56 1,532	8 0 0 9 13 2	..	..	..	502	3,163	6 4 10	+4'04	Kantali ..	48
5 8	{ S .. W .. }	..	162	615	3 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	615	3 12 9	+9'24	Khali ..	49
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	8	218	803	3 10 11	O 17	137	8 0 11	26	248	9 5 6	261	1,183	4 8 6	-13'08	Kharad ..	50
5 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	..	311	1,480	4 12 2	{ N 13 O 125 }	91 1,479	7 0 0 11 13 4	..	..	..	449	3,050	6 12 8	+14'58	Khoj ..	51
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	8	127	468	3 10 11	O 15	109	7 4 3	8	81	10 2 0	150	658	4 6 2	-11'56	Kuvadla ..	52
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	952	3,275	3 7 1	{ N 6 O 80 }	38 718	6 5 4 8 15 7	..	..	..	1,088	4,031	3 14 0	+7'78	Moghrolia ..	53
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	557	2,479	4 7 3	{ N 61 O 203 }	515 1,969	8 7 1 9 11 2	..	..	..	821	4,963	6 0 9	+9'78	Palsod ..	54
5 8	{ S 6 8 W 5 8 }	..	371	1,708	4 9 8	{ N 7 O 162 }	74 2,089	10 9 2 12 9 5	..	..	..	540	3,821	7 1 3	+15'37	Paldi-Kadod ..	55
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	237	858	3 9 11	N 3	22	7 5 4	..	..	..	240	880	3 10 8	-7'76	Pati ..	56
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	261	1,173	4 7 11	{ N 50 O 128 }	437 1,388	8 11 10 10 13 6	..	..	..	439	2,998	6 13 3	+5'39	Ruva ..	57
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	401	1,673	4 2 9	{ N 19 O 612 }	150 6,233	7 14 4 10 2 11	..	..	..	1,032	3,056	7 12 11	+2'1	Samthan ..	58
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	315	1,539	4 14 2	N 3	21	7 0 0	..	..	..	318	1,580	4 14 6	+9'09	Surethi ..	59
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	713	2,488	3 7 10	O 1	5	5 0 0	..	..	..	714	2,493	3 7 10	-7'94	Tajpur-Bujrag..	60
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	223	841	3 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	841	3 11 0	+9'08	Tajpur-Kharad..	61
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	250	808	3 3 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	808	3 3 9	+9'34	Tajpur Valod ..	62
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	1,128	4,076	3 9 10	{ N 1 O 58 }	10 517	10 0 0 8 14 7	..	..	..	1,187	4,603	3 14 1	+8'33	Timberva ..	63
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 4 8 }	7	374	1,442	3 13 8	{ N 22 O 176 }	152 1,535	6 14 7 8 11 7	5	26	5 3 2	577	3,155	5 7 6	+1'35	Uchhrel ..	64
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,279	3,897	3 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	3,897	3 0 9	+9'59	Utara ..	65
5 8	{ S 5 0 W 4 8 }	..	520	2,121	4 1 3	{ N 1 O 72 }	7 611	7 0 0 8 7 9	..	..	..	593	2,739	4 9 11	+5'59	Vaghecha Kadod	66
5 8	{ S 5 8 W 4 8 }	..	1,888	8,282	4 6 2	{ N 92 O 342 }	634 2,099	6 14 3 8 12 4	..	..	..	2,322	11,915	5 2 1	+7'21	Vankauer ..	67
			17,464	69,766	3 15 11	{ N 588 O 3,640 }	4,614 35,494	7 13 6 9 12 0	55	472	8 9 3	21,747	1,10,346	5 1 2	+4'43	Total of Group II, 33 villages.	

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
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				
Ra. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	<i>Group II— contd.</i>			
{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	613	2,349	3 13 4	{ N 3 O 62 }	25 607	8 5 4 9 12 8	{ .. .. }	..	..	678	2,981	4 6 4	+6'09	Kalsad .. 46
{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	342	1,536	4 7 10	{ N 16 O 45 }	104 391	6 8 0 8 11 0	{ .. .. }	..	..	403	2,031	5 0 8	+8'03	Kansat .. 47
{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	339	1,575	4 10 4	{ N 7 O 156 }	56 1532	8 0 0 9 13 2	{ .. .. }	..	..	502	3,163	6 4 10	+4'04	Kantall .. 48
{ S .. W .. }	..	162	615	3 12 9	..	..	..	{ .. .. }	..	..	162	615	3 12 9	+9'24	Khall .. 49
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	8	218	803	3 10 11	O 17	137	8 0 11	26	243	9 5 6	261	1,183	4 8 6	-13'08	Kharad .. 50		
{ S 5 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	311	1,480	4 12 2	{ N 13 O 125 }	91 1,479	7 0 0 11 13 4	{ .. .. }	..	..	449	3,050	6 12 8	+14'58	Khoj .. 51
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	8	127	468	3 10 11	O 15	109	7 4 3	8	81	10 2 0	150	658	4 5 2	-11'56	Kuvadta .. 52		
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	952	3,275	3 7 1	{ N 6 O 80 }	38 718	6 5 4 8 15 7	{ .. .. }	..	..	1,038	4,031	3 14 0	+7'78	Moghrolia .. 53
{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	557	2,479	4 7 3	{ N 61 O 203 }	515 1,969	8 7 1 9 11 2	{ .. .. }	..	..	821	4,963	6 0 9	+9'76	Palsod .. 54
{ S 6 8 } { W 5 8 }	..	371	1,708	4 9 8	{ N 7 O 162 }	74 2,089	10 9 2 12 9 5	{ .. .. }	..	..	540	3,821	7 1 3	+15'37	Paldi-Kadod .. 55
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	237	858	3 9 11	N 3	22	7 5 4	..	..	..	240	880	3 10 8	-7'76	Patil .. 56
{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	261	1,178	4 7 11	{ N 50 O 128 }	437 1,368	8 11 10 10 13 6	{ .. .. }	..	..	439	2,998	6 13 3	+5'30	Ruva .. 57
{ S 5 0 } { W 5 8 }	..	401	1,673	4 2 9	{ N 10 O 612 }	150 6,233	7 14 4 10 2 11	{ .. .. }	..	..	1,032	3,058	7 12 11	+2'1	Samthan .. 58
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	315	1,539	4 14 2	N 3	21	7 0 0	..	..	..	318	1,560	4 14 6	+9'09	Surethi .. 59
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	713	2,488	3 7 10	O 1	5	5 0 0	..	..	..	714	2,493	3 7 10	-7'04	Tajpur-Bufrag.. 60
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	228	841	3 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	841	3 11 0	+9'08	Tajpur-Kharad.. 61
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	250	808	3 3 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	808	3 3 9	+9'34	Tajpur Valod .. 62
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	1,123	4,070	3 9 10	{ N 1 O 58 }	10 517	10 0 0 8 14 7	{ .. .. }	..	..	1,187	4,603	3 14 1	+3'33	Timberva .. 63
{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	7	374	1,442	3 13 8	{ N 22 O 176 }	152 1,535	6 14 7 8 11 7	5	26	5 3 2	577	3,155	5 7 6	+1'35	Uchhret .. 64		
{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	1,279	3,897	3 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,279	3,897	3 0 9	+9'59	Utara .. 65
{ S 5 0 } { W 4 8 }	..	520	2,121	4 1 3	{ N 1 O 72 }	7 611	7 0 0 8 7 9	{ .. .. }	..	..	593	2,739	4 9 11	+5'59	Vaghecha Kadod 66
{ S 5 8 } { W 4 8 }	..	1,883	8,232	4 6 2	{ N 92 O 342 }	634 2,090	6 14 3 8 12 4	{ .. .. }	..	..	2,322	11,915	5 2 1	+7'21	Vankaner .. 67
.....	..	17,464	69,766	3 15 11	{ N 588 O 3,640 }	4,614 35,404	7 13 6 9 12 0	55	472	8 9 3	21,747	1,10,346	5 1 2	+4'43	Total of Group II, 33 villages.		

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
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Group No. III</i>																
68	Alu	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	270	937	3 7 6	{ N 41 O 118 }	203	4 15 3	..	..	..	429	1,971	4 9 6
69	Bhatlav Motl	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	706	2,445	3 7 5	{ N 15 O 51 }	83	5 8 6	..	..	..	772	2,930	3 12 9
70	Bhatlav Nani	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	412	1,345	3 4 3	{ N 16 O 11 }	91	5 11 0	..	..	..	439	1,520	3 7 5
71	Bhesudla	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	677	2,185	3 3 7	{ N 26 O 29 }	130	5 0 0	..	..	..	732	2,539	3 7 6
72	Delvada	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	164	821	3 12 7	{ N 83 O 96 }	453	5 7 4	..	..	..	343	1,788	5 3 5
73	Indolla	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	434	1,325	3 0 10	{ N 5 O 13 }	22	4 6 5	..	..	..	452	1,435	3 2 10
74	Junvania	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	591	1,646	2 12 7	{ N 11 O 48 }	53	4 13 1	..	..	..	650	2,061	3 2 9
75	Kamal Chhod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,649	5,227	3 2 9	{ N 63 O 335 }	342	5 6 10	..	..	..	2,047	8,077	3 15 2
76	Karachka	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	781	2,676	3 6 10	{ N 14 O 112 }	78	5 9 2	..	..	..	907	3,783	4 2 9
77	Kikvad	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	1,400	4,588	3 4 5	{ N 20 O 51 }	99	4 15 2	..	..	..	1,471	5,136	3 7 10
78	Madhi	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,550	4,803	3 1 8	{ N 35 O 148 }	171	4 14 2	..	..	..	1,733	6,066	3 8 0
79	Manekpur	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,698	5,272	3 1 8	{ N 87 O 183 }	457	5 4 1	..	..	..	1,968	7,163	3 10 3
80	Masad	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	827	2,176	2 10 1	{ N 32 O 151 }	162	5 1 0	..	..	..	1,010	3,416	3 6 1
81	Miyavadi	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	955	2,198	2 4 10	{ N 18 O 12 }	86	4 12 5	..	..	..	985	2,370	2 6 6
82	Nagla	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	211	712	3 6 0	{ N 4 O 14 }	17	4 4 0	..	..	..	229	825	3 9 8
83	Nasura	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	757	2,195	2 14 5	{ N 10 O 39 }	50	5 0 0	..	..	..	806	2,547	3 2 7
84	Olgam	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	709	2,003	2 13 2	{ N 21 O 105 }	123	5 13 9	..	..	..	835	2,919	3 7 11
85	Paldi Valod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	443	1,442	3 4 1	{ N 17 O 23 }	82	4 13 2	..	..	..	483	1,661	3 7 8
86	Piparia	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	..	462	1,840	3 15 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	1,840	3 15 9
87	Rajvad	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,398	3,724	2 10 9	{ N 104 O 102 }	488	4 11 1	..	..	..	1,599	4,970	3 1 9
88	Sejvad	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,683	5,047	3 0 0	{ N 41 O 145 }	192	4 10 11	..	..	..	1,869	6,232	3 5 4
89	Siker	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	721	2,349	3 4 2	{ N 40 O 216 }	207	5 2 10	..	..	..	977	4,170	4 4 3
90	Sigod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	572	1,811	3 2 8	{ N 64 O 292 }	379	5 14 9	..	..	..	928	4,661	4 14 8
91	Siyadla	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	646	2,087	3 3 8	{ N 22 O 86 }	110	5 0 0	..	..	..	754	2,380	3 12 1

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	1
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Group No. III</i>																	
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	270	1,110	4 1 9	{ N 41 O 118 }	241	5 14 1	..	..	..	429	2,235	5 3 4	+13.39	Alu	68
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	706	2,329	3 4 9	{ N 15 O 51 }	79	5 4 3	..	..	..	772	2,758	3 9 2	-5.87	Bhatlav Moti	69
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	412	1,595	3 13 11	{ N 16 O 11 }	107	6 11 0	..	..	..	439	1,976	4 0 9	+16.84	Bhatlav Nani	70
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	677	2,593	3 13 3	{ N 26 O 29 }	155	5 15 5	..	..	..	732	2,944	4 0 4	+15.95	Bhesudla	71
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	164	737	4 7 11	{ N 83 O 96 }	536	6 7 4	..	..	..	343	2,021	5 14 3	+13.03	Delvada	72
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	434	1,576	3 10 1	{ N 5 O 13 }	26	5 3 2	..	..	..	452	1,693	3 11 11	+17.98	Indolla	73
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	591	1,932	3 4 4	{ N 11 O 48 }	63	5 11 8	..	..	..	650	2,373	3 10 5	+15.14	Junvania	74
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,649	6,205	3 12 2	{ N 63 O 335 }	406	6 7 1	..	..	..	2,047	9,254	4 8 4	+14.57	Kamal Chhod	75
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	781	2,550	3 4 3	{ N 14 O 112 }	75	5 5 9	..	..	..	907	3,520	3 14 1	-6.95	Karachka	76
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,400	4,380	3 2 1	{ N 20 O 51 }	94	4 11 2	..	..	..	1,471	4,866	3 4 11	-5.26	Kikvad	77
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,550	5,712	3 11 0	{ N 35 O 148 }	202	5 12 4	..	..	..	1,733	7,053	4 1 1	+16.27	Madhi	78
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,698	6,230	3 11 2	{ N 87 O 183 }	542	6 3 8	..	..	..	1,968	8,312	4 3 7	+16.27	Manekpur	79
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	827	2,587	3 2 1	{ N 32 O 151 }	189	5 14 6	..	..	..	1,010	3,895	3 13 8	+14.02	Masad	80
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	955	2,608	2 11 8	{ N 18 O 12 }	102	5 10 8	..	..	..	985	2,786	2 13 7	+17.55	Miyavadi	81
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	211	841	3 15 9	{ N 4 O 14 }	21	5 4 0	..	..	..	229	964	4 3 4	+16.85	Nagla	82
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	757	2,608	3 7 1	{ N 10 O 39 }	59	5 14 5	..	..	..	806	2,984	3 11 3	+17.16	Nasura	83
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	709	2,353	3 5 9	{ N 21 O 105 }	147	7 0 0	..	..	..	835	3,234	3 14 0	+10.79	Olgam	84
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	443	1,713	3 13 10	{ N 17 O 23 }	96	5 10 0	..	..	..	483	1,974	4 1 5	+17.43	Paldi-Valod	85
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	462	1,753	3 12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	462	1,753	3 12 9	-4.73	Piparia	86
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,393	4,412	3 2 8	{ N 104 O 102 }	579	5 9 1	..	..	..	1,599	5,766	3 9 8	+16.02	Rajvad	87
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	1,683	5,997	3 9 0	{ N 41 O 145 }	223	5 9 0	..	..	..	1,869	7,280	3 14 4	+16.81	Sejvad	88
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	721	2,793	3 14 0	{ N 40 O 216 }	246	6 2 5	..	..	..	977	4,720	4 13 4	+13.19	Siker	89
4 12	{ S 3 12 W 3 12 }	..	572	2,163	3 12 6	{ N 64 O 292 }	448	7 0 0	..	..	..	928	4,691	5 0 11	+2.85	Sigod	90
4 12	{ S 4 12 W 3 12 }	..	646	2,479	3 13 5	{ N 22 O 86 }	131	5 15 3	..	..	..	754	3,278	4 5 7	+15.83	Siyadla	91

ANNEX L—continued.

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	1	
<i>Group No. III</i>																	
S 4 12	W 3 12	270	1,110	4 1 9	N 41	241	5 14 1	}	..	..	429	2,295	5 8 4	+13.39	Alu	68
					O 118	894	7 7 10										
S 4 12	W 3 12	706	2,329	3 4 9	N 16	79	5 4 3	}	..	..	772	2,768	3 9 2	-5.87	Bhatlav Moti	69
					O 54	350	6 13 10										
S 3 12	W 3 12	412	1,595	3 13 11	N 16	107	6 11 0	}	..	..	439	1,976	4 0 9	+16.84	Bhatlav Nani	70
					O 11	74	6 11 8										
S 3 12	W 3 12	677	2,593	3 12 3	N 26	155	5 15 5	}	..	..	732	2,944	4 0 4	+15.96	Bhesudia	71
					O 29	196	6 12 2										
S 4 12	W 3 12	164	737	4 7 11	N 83	536	6 7 4	}	..	..	343	2,021	5 14 3	+13.03	Deivada	72
					O 96	748	7 12 8										
S 4 12	W 3 12	434	1,576	3 10 1	N 5	26	5 3 2	}	..	..	452	1,698	3 11 11	+17.98	Indolia	73
					O 13	91	7 0 0										
S 4 12	W 3 12	591	1,932	3 4 4	N 11	63	5 11 8	}	..	..	650	2,373	3 10 5	+15.14	Junvania	74
					O 48	378	7 14 0										
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,649	6,205	3 12 2	N 63	406	6 7 1	}	..	..	2,047	9,254	4 8 4	+14.57	Kamal Chhod	75
					O 335	2,643	7 14 3										
S 4 12	W 3 12	781	2,550	3 4 3	N 14	75	5 5 9	}	..	..	907	3,520	3 14 1	-6.95	Karachka	76
					O 112	895	7 15 10										
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,400	4,380	3 2 1	N 20	94	4 11 2	}	..	..	1,471	4,866	3 4 11	-5.26	Kikvad	77
					O 51	392	7 11 0										
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,550	5,712	3 11 0	N 35	202	5 12 4	}	..	..	1,733	7,063	4 1 1	+16.27	Madhi	78
					O 148	1,139	7 11 2										
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,698	6,280	3 11 2	N 87	542	6 3 8	}	..	..	1,968	8,312	4 3 7	+16.27	Manekpur	79
					O 183	1,400	8 2 3										
S 4 12	W 3 12	827	2,537	3 2 1	N 32	189	5 14 6	}	..	..	1,010	3,895	3 13 8	+14.02	Masad	80
					O 151	1,119	7 6 7										
S 3 12	W 3 12	955	2,608	3 11 8	N 18	102	5 10 8	}	..	..	985	2,786	2 13 7	+17.55	Miyavadi	81
					O 12	76	6 5 4										
S 3 12	W 3 12	211	841	3 15 9	N 4	21	5 4 0	}	..	..	229	964	4 3 4	+16.85	Nagla	82
					O 14	102	7 4 7										
S 4 12	W 3 12	757	2,606	3 7 1	N 10	59	5 14 5	}	..	..	806	2,964	3 11 3	+17.16	Nasura	83
					O 39	317	8 2 1										
S 3 12	W 3 12	709	2,333	3 5 9	N 21	147	7 0 0	}	..	..	835	3,234	3 14 0	+10.79	Olgam	84
					O 105	704	6 11 3										
S 4 12	W 3 12	443	1,713	3 13 10	N 17	96	5 10 0	}	..	..	483	1,974	4 1 5	+17.43	Paldi-Valod	85
					O 23	165	7 2 9										
S 4 12	W 3 12	462	1,753	3 12 9				}	..	..	462	1,753	3 12 9	-4.73	Piparia	86
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,393	4,412	3 2 8	N 104	579	5 9 1	}	..	..	1,599	5,766	3 9 8	+16.02	Rajvad	87
					O 102	775	7 9 7										
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,683	5,997	3 9 0	N 41	228	5 9 0	}	..	..	1,869	7,280	3 14 4	+16.81	Sejvad	88
					O 145	1,055	7 4 5										
S 4 12	W 3 12	721	2,793	3 14 0	N 40	246	6 2 5	}	..	..	977	4,720	4 13 4	+13.19	Siker	89
					O 216	1,631	7 12 6										
S 3 12	W 3 12	572	2,163	3 12 6	N 64	448	7 0 0	}	..	..	923	4,691	5 0 11	+2.85	Sigod	90
					O 292	2,030	7 2 0										
S 4 12	W 3 12	646	2,479	3 13 5	N 22	131	5 15 3	}	..	..	754	3,278	4 5 7	+15.83	Siyadla	91
					O 86	668	7 12 3										

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 No. III—contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
92	Titwa	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,235	3,988	3 3 5	{ N 48 O 90 }	237	4 15 0	..	..	..	1,373	4,856	3 8 7
93	Uva	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	2,071	6,397	3 1 5	{ N 61 O 145 }	287	4 11 3	..	..	..	2,277	7,787	3 6 9
94	Vadhava	II	5 0	{ S 5 0 W 5 8 }	10	733	2,466	3 5 10	{ N 4 O 29 }	24	8 0 0	4	40	10 0 0	770	2,788	3 9 11
95	Yadhwanā	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	790	2,260	2 13 9	{ N 24 O 155 }	128	5 5 4	..	..	..	969	3,584	3 11 2
Total of Group No. III, 28 villages						24,540	75,750	3 1 4	{ N 926 O 2,799 }	4,754	5 2 1	4	40	10 0 0	28,269	1,01,845	3 9 7
<i>Group No. IV</i>																	
96	Balda	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,198	3,585	2 15 11	{ N 114 O 56 }	515	4 8 3	..	..	..	1,368	4,513	3 4 9
97	Beldha	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	445	1,356	3 0 9	{ N 8 O 13 }	41	5 2 0	..	..	..	466	1,497	3 3 5
98	Butwada	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	1,037	3,560	3 4 5	{ N 14 O 166 }	65	4 10 3	..	..	..	1,267	4,867	3 13 6
99	Dahegama	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	2,528	5,467	2 2 7	{ N 138 O 443 }	414	3 0 0	..	..	..	3,109	8,329	2 10 10
100	Inna	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	7	481	1,468	3 0 10	{ N 6 O 13 }	28	4 10 8	..	..	..	500	1,596	3 3 1
101	Khambhala	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	662	1,989	3 0 1	{ N 11 O 33 }	54	4 14 7	..	..	..	706	2,268	3 3 5
102	Nansad	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	531	1,710	3 3 6	{ N 12 O 48 }	59	4 14 8	..	..	..	591	2,115	3 9 3
103	Pavaran	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	407	1,468	3 9 9	{ N 46 O 45 }	209	4 8 8	..	..	..	498	1,993	4 0 0
104	Shahpur-Valod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	112	422	3 12 3	{ N 14 O 81 }	72	5 2 3	..	..	..	207	1,087	5 4 0
105	Surail	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	2,216	6,376	2 14 0	{ N 69 O 171 }	283	4 1 7	..	..	..	2,456	7,889	3 3 5
106	Tigra-Valod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	145	513	3 8 7	N 3	15	5 0 0	..	..	..	145	523	3 9 1
107	Tokarwa	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	601	1,849	3 1 3	{ N 1 O 1 }	2	2 0 0	..	..	..	603	1,860	3 1 4
108	Valod	III	4 0	{ S 4 0 W 5 0 }	..	2,423	5,627	2 5 2	{ N 103 O 376 }	456	4 6 10	..	..	..	2,902	8,465	2 14 6
Total of Group No. IV, 13 villages						12,836	35,390	2 12 1	{ N 539 O 1,446 }	2,213	4 1 8	..	..	..	14,821	47,007	3 2 8
<i>Group No. V</i>																	
109	Ambach	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,224	3,077	2 8 3	{ N 86 O 139 }	337	3 14 8	..	..	..	1,449	4,247	2 14 11
110	Vedchhi	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	978	2,431	2 7 10	{ N 37 O 46 }	142	3 13 5	..	..	..	1,061	2,849	2 11 0
Total of Group No. V, 2 villages						2,202	5,508	2 8 0	{ N 123 O 185 }	479	3 14 3	..	..	..	2,510	7,096	2 13 2

ANNEX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Minimum rates		Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Title	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	1	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
S 4 12	W 3 12	1,285	4,714	3 13 1	N 48	281	5 13 8	90	683	7 9 5	1,373	5,678	4 2 2	+16.93	Titwa	92	
O	90				683	7 9 5											
S 4 12	W 3 12	2,071	7,616	3 10 10	N 61	343	5 10 0	145	1,145	7 14 4	2,277	9,104	4 0 0	+16.91	Uva	93	
O	145				1,145	7 14 4											
S 4 12	W 3 12	733	2,350	3 3 4	N 4	23	5 12 0	29	224	7 11 7	770	2,625	3 6 7	-5.85	Vadhava	94	
O	29				224	7 11 7											
S 4 12	W 3 12	790	2,685	3 6 5	N 24	152	6 5 4	155	1,055	6 12 11	989	3,892	4 0 3	+8.59	Vadhwania	95	
O	155				1,055	6 12 11											
---	---	24,540	86,701	3 8 6	N 926	5,571	6 0 3	O 2,799	21,129	7 8 9	28,269	1,13,429	4 0 2	+11.37	Total of Group III, 28 villages.		
S 4 0	W 3 8	1,198	3,587	2 15 11	N 114	513	4 8 0	56	367	6 8 10	1,368	4,467	3 4 3	-1.02	Balda	96	
O	56				367	6 8 10											
S 3 12	W 3 8	445	1,358	3 0 10	N 8	41	5 2 0	13	86	6 9 10	466	1,485	3 3 0	-0.81	Beldha	97	
O	13				86	6 9 10											
S 4 0	W 3 8	1,087	3,561	3 4 5	N 14	65	4 10 3	166	1,107	6 10 8	1,267	4,733	3 11 9	-2.75	Butwada	98	
O	166				1,107	6 10 8											
S 4 0	W 3 8	2,528	7,293	2 14 2	N 138	549	3 15 8	443	2,722	6 2 4	3,109	10,564	3 5 4	+26.83	Dahegama	99	
O	443				2,722	6 2 4											
S 4 0	W 3 8	481	1,468	3 0 10	N 6	28	4 10 8	13	89	6 13 6	500	1,585	3 2 9	-0.69	Inma	100	
O	13				89	6 13 6											
S 4 0	W 3 8	662	1,936	3 0 0	N 11	58	4 13 1	33	205	6 3 4	706	2,244	3 2 10	-1.06	Khambhala	101	
O	33				205	6 3 4											
S 4 0	W 3 8	531	1,710	3 3 6	N 12	60	5 0 0	48	312	6 8 0	591	2,082	3 8 4	-1.56	Nansad	102	
O	48				312	6 8 0											
S 3 12	W 3 8	407	1,470	3 9 9	N 46	209	4 8 8	45	270	6 0 0	498	1,949	3 14 7	-2.21	Pavaran	103	
O	45				270	6 0 0											
S 4 0	W 3 8	112	420	3 12 0	N 14	73	5 3 5	81	534	6 9 6	207	1,027	4 15 5	-5.52	Shahpur-Valod	104	
O	81				534	6 9 6											
S 4 0	W 3 8	2,216	6,374	2 14 0	N 69	290	4 3 3	171	1,105	6 7 5	2,456	7,769	3 2 7	-1.52	Surali	105	
O	171				1,105	6 7 5											
S 4 0	W 3 8	145	513	3 8 7	N 3	15	5 0 0				148	528	3 9 1	..	Tigra-Valod	106	
O																	
S 3 12	W 3 8	601	1,850	3 1 3	N 1	2	2 0 0	1	8	8 0 0	603	1,860	3 1 4	..	Tokarwa	107	
O	1				8	8 0 0											
S 3 12	W 3 8	2,423	5,637	2 5 3	N 103	456	4 6 10	376	2,036	5 6 3	2,902	8,129	2 12 10	-3.97	Valod	108	
O	376				2,036	5 6 3											
---	---	12,836	37,227	2 1 11	N 539	2,354	4 5 10	O 1,446	8,841	6 1 9	14,821	48,422	3 4 3	+3.01	Total of Group IV, 13 villages.		
S 4 0	W 3 8	1,224	3,713	3 0 6	N 36	402	4 10 9	139	918	6 9 8	1,449	5,033	3 7 7	+18.51	Ambach	109	
O	139				918	6 9 8											
S 4 0	W 3 8	978	2,926	2 15 10	N 37	171	4 9 11	46	308	6 11 2	1,061	3,405	3 3 4	+19.53	Vedchhi	110	
O	46				308	6 11 2											
---	---	2,202	6,639	3 0 2	N 123	573	4 10 6	O 135	1,226	6 10 0	2,510	8,438	3 5 9	+18.91	Total of Group V, 2 villages.		

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
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group No. VI</i>																
111	Adiapur	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	384	930	2 6 9	{ N 62 O 102 }	212	3 6 9	..	..	548	1,688	3 1 3
112	Agasia	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	175	426	2 6 11	{ N 2 O 6 }	7	3 8 0	..	..	183	467	2 8 10
113	Algadh	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	978	2,183	2 3 5	{ N 30 O 99 }	101	3 5 10	..	..	1,107	2,820	2 8 9
114	Bahaj	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	213	472	2 3 6	{ N 5 O 1 }	16	3 3 2	..	..	219	491	2 3 10
115	Bedkuva	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,628	3,762	2 5 0	{ N 87 O 208 }	348	4 0 0	..	..	1,928	5,452	2 13 4
116	Bhimpur	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	640	869	1 5 9	{ N 22 O 65 }	51	2 5 1	..	..	727	1,234	1 11 2
117	Bharl	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	129	316	2 7 2	{ N 24 O 158 }	98	4 1 4	..	..	311	1,296	4 2 8
118	Dadaria	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	868	2,082	2 6 5	{ N 65 O 91 }	222	3 6 8	..	..	1,024	2,769	2 11 3
119	Dhamodia	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,624	4,155	2 8 11	{ N 109 O 53 }	409	3 12 0	..	..	1,786	4,890	2 11 10
120	Dumkhal	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	684	1,359	1 15 9	{ N 33 O 50 }	87	2 10 0	..	..	767	1,675	2 2 11
121	Godha	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	356	875	2 7 4	{ N 21 O 121 }	77	3 10 8	..	..	498	1,624	3 4 2
122	Golan	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,740	3,968	2 4 6	{ N 43 O 145 }	141	3 4 6	..	..	1,928	4,896	2 8 8
123	Hathuka	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	560	1,145	2 0 9	{ N 42 O 133 }	157	3 11 10	..	..	735	2,046	2 12 6
124	Jamania	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	465	1,182	2 8 8	{ N 27 O 74 }	114	4 3 7	..	..	566	1,771	3 2 1
125	Kalamkuva	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,672	3,806	2 4 5	{ N 117 O 83 }	418	3 9 2	..	..	1,872	4,735	2 8 6
126	Kaujod	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	427	913	2 2 3	{ N 14 O 46 }	42	3 0 0	..	..	487	1,176	2 6 8
127	Kaavan	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	903	1,760	1 15 2	{ N 70 O 224 }	226	3 3 8	..	..	1,197	3,227	2 11 2
128	Kiher	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,196	2,622	2 3 1	{ N 50 O 106 }	193	3 13 9	..	..	1,352	3,449	2 8 10
129	Kosambia	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	436	951	2 2 11	{ N 30 O 46 }	108	3 9 7	..	..	512	1,311	2 9 0
130	Kumbhia	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	723	1,474	2 0 7	{ N 24 O 66 }	77	3 3 4	..	..	813	1,911	2 5 7
131	Mordevi	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,008	1,872	1 13 9	{ N 46 O 201 }	136	2 15 4	..	..	1,255	3,123	2 7 10
132	Nelon	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	116	221	1 14 6	{ N 17 O 12 }	57	3 5 8	..	..	145	353	2 6 11
133	Nalotha	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	652	1,424	2 2 11	{ N 27 O 44 }	55	3 2 4	..	..	723	1,739	2 6 6
134	Pahelad-Buhari	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	2 14 4	115	336	2 14 9	{ N 34 O 84 }	129	3 12 8	1	5 5 0 0	234	937	4 0 1

APPENDIX L - Annual.

BY REVISION SUPPLEMENT																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Group No. VI -contd.		
S 3 4	W 3 4	384	999	2 9 7	N 62	227	3 10 7	102	518	5 1 3	..	..	548	1,744	3 2 11	+3.32	Adiapur .. 111
S 3 4	W 3 4	175	459	2 10 0	N 2	8	4 0 0	6	32	5 5 4	..	..	188	499	2 11 8	+6.85	Agasia .. 112
S 3 4	W 3 4	978	2,380	2 4 1	N 30	107	3 9 1	99	519	5 3 11	..	..	1,107	2,956	2 10 9	+4.82	Algadh .. 113
S 3 4	W 3 4	213	510	2 6 4	N 5	17	3 6 5	1	3	3 0 0	..	..	219	530	2 6 9	+7.94	Bahej .. 114
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,628	4,049	2 7 10	N 87	375	4 5 0	208	1,242	5 15 5	..	..	1,928	5,666	2 15 2	+3.98	Bedkuva .. 115
S 3 4	W 3 4	640	938	1 7 5	N 22	56	2 8 0	65	284	4 5 11	..	..	727	1,277	1 12 1	+3.48	Bhimpur .. 116
S 3 4	W 3 4	129	351	2 11 6	N 24	96	4 0 0	158	814	5 2 5	..	..	811	1,261	4 0 10	-2.7	Buhari .. 117
S 3 4	W 3 4	808	2,247	2 9 5	N 65	240	3 11 1	91	434	4 12 4	..	..	1,024	2,921	2 13 8	+5.49	Dadaria .. 118
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,624	4,481	2 12 2	N 109	436	4 0 0	53	305	5 12 1	..	..	1,786	5,222	2 14 9	+6.79	Dhamodia .. 119
S 3 4	W 3 4	684	1,467	2 2 4	N 33	95	2 14 1	50	212	4 3 10	..	..	787	1,774	2 5 0	+5.91	Dumkhal .. 120
S 3 4	W 3 4	356	941	2 10 4	N 21	83	3 15 3	121	638	5 4 4	..	..	498	1,662	3 5 5	+2.34	Godha .. 121
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,740	4,275	2 7 4	N 49	148	3 7 1	145	737	5 1 4	..	..	1,928	5,160	2 10 10	+5.39	Golan .. 122
S 3 4	W 3 4	580	1,233	2 3 3	N 42	168	4 0 0	133	701	5 4 4	..	..	735	2,102	2 13 9	+2.74	Hathuka .. 123
S 3 4	W 3 4	465	1,275	2 11 10	N 27	122	4 8 4	74	453	6 1 11	..	..	566	1,850	3 4 4	+4.46	Jamania .. 124
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,672	4,104	2 7 3	N 117	450	3 13 6	88	473	5 11 2	..	..	1,872	5,027	2 11 0	+6.17	Kalamkuva .. 125
S 3 4	W 3 4	427	986	2 4 11	N 14	48	3 4 7	46	207	4 8 0	..	..	487	1,239	2 8 8	+5.36	Kaujod .. 126
S 3 4	W 3 4	903	1,891	2 1 6	N 70	243	3 7 7	224	1,186	5 1 2	..	..	1,197	3,270	2 11 9	+1.33	Kaavan .. 127
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,196	2,830	2 5 10	N 50	201	4 0 4	106	588	5 8 9	..	..	1,352	3,619	2 10 10	+4.93	Kiher .. 128
S 3 4	W 3 4	436	1,024	2 5 7	N 30	115	3 13 4	46	233	5 1 1	..	..	512	1,372	2 10 10	+4.66	Kosambia .. 129
S 3 4	W 3 4	723	1,588	2 8 2	N 24	81	3 6 0	66	337	5 1 8	..	..	813	2,006	2 7 6	+4.97	Kumbhia .. 130
S 3 4	W 3 4	1,008	2,018	2 0 0	N 46	146	3 2 9	201	1,024	5 1 6	..	..	1,255	3,188	2 8 8	+2.08	Mordevi .. 131
S 3 4	W 3 4	116	288	2 0 10	N 17	61	3 9 5	12	73	6 1 4	..	..	145	372	2 9 1	+3.38	Nelon .. 132
S 3 4	W 3 4	652	1,587	2 5 9	N 27	92	3 6 6	44	218	4 15 3	..	..	723	1,847	2 8 10	+6.21	Nalotha .. 133
S 3 4	W 3 4	115	361	3 2 3	N 34	138	4 0 11	34	440	5 3 10	1	4 4 0 0	234	943	4 0 6	+0.64	Pahelad-Buhari 134	

APPENDIX L—continued.

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	34	35	36			
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. VI —contd.				
S 3 4	..	384	908	2 9 7	N 62	227	3 10 7	..	..	..	..	548	1,744	3 2 11	+3.32	Adiapur	111
W 3 4	..				O 102	518	5 1 8	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	175	459	2 10 0	N 2	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	183	409	2 11 3	+6.85	Agasia	112
W 3 4	..				O 6	32	5 5 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	978	2,330	2 6 1	N 30	107	3 9 1	..	..	..	..	1,107	2,956	2 10 9	+4.82	Algadh	113
W 3 4	..				O 99	519	5 3 11	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	213	510	2 6 4	N 5	17	3 6 5	..	..	..	..	219	530	2 6 9	+7.94	Bahej	114
W 3 4	..				O 1	3	3 0 0	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,023	4,049	2 7 10	N 87	375	4 5 0	..	..	..	..	1,023	5,666	2 15 2	+3.98	Bedkuva	115
W 3 4	..				O 208	1,242	5 15 6	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	640	938	1 7 5	N 22	55	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	727	1,277	1 12 1	+3.48	Bhimpur	116
W 3 4	..				O 65	284	4 5 11	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	129	351	2 11 6	N 24	96	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	311	1,261	4 0 10	-2.7	Buhari	117
W 3 4	..				O 158	814	6 2 5	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	868	2,247	2 9 5	N 65	240	3 11 1	..	..	..	..	1,024	2,921	2 13 8	+5.49	Dadaria	118
W 3 4	..				O 91	434	4 12 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,624	4,481	2 12 2	N 109	436	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,780	5,222	2 14 9	+6.79	Dhamoda	119
W 3 4	..				O 58	305	5 12 1	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	684	1,407	2 2 4	N 33	95	2 14 1	..	..	..	..	787	1,774	2 5 0	+5.91	Dumkhal	120
W 3 4	..				O 50	212	4 3 10	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	356	941	2 10 4	N 21	89	3 15 3	..	..	..	..	408	1,662	3 5 5	+2.34	Godha	121
W 3 4	..				O 121	638	5 4 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,740	4,275	2 7 4	N 43	148	3 7 1	..	..	..	..	1,928	5,160	2 10 10	+5.39	Golan	122
W 3 4	..				O 145	737	5 1 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	560	1,233	2 3 3	N 42	108	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	735	2,102	2 13 9	+2.74	Hathuka	123
W 3 4	..				O 133	701	5 4 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	465	1,275	2 11 10	N 27	122	4 8 4	..	..	..	..	506	1,850	3 4 4	+4.46	Jamania	124
W 3 4	..				O 74	453	6 1 11	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,672	4,104	2 7 3	N 117	450	3 13 6	..	..	..	..	1,672	5,027	2 11 0	+6.17	Kalamkuva	125
W 3 4	..				O 83	473	5 11 2	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	427	938	2 4 11	N 14	46	3 4 7	..	..	..	..	487	1,239	2 8 3	+5.36	Kanjod	126
W 3 4	..				O 46	207	4 8 0	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	903	1,891	2 1 6	N 70	243	3 7 7	..	..	..	..	1,197	3,270	2 11 9	+1.33	Kasvan	127
W 3 4	..				O 224	1,136	5 1 2	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,196	2,330	2 5 10	N 50	201	4 0 4	..	..	..	..	1,362	3,619	2 10 10	+4.93	Kiher	128
W 3 4	..				O 106	588	5 3 9	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	439	1,024	2 5 7	N 30	115	3 13 4	..	..	..	..	612	1,372	2 10 10	+4.65	Kosambia	129
W 3 4	..				O 46	233	5 1 1	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	723	1,538	2 3 2	N 24	81	3 6 0	..	..	..	..	813	2,006	2 7 6	+4.97	Kumbhia	130
W 3 4	..				O 66	337	5 1 8	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	1,008	2,018	3 0 0	N 46	146	3 2 9	..	..	..	..	1,255	3,188	2 8 3	+2.68	Mordevi	131
W 3 4	..				O 201	1,024	5 1 6	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	116	238	2 0 10	N 17	61	3 9 5	..	..	..	..	145	372	2 9 1	+5.33	Nelon	132
W 3 4	..				O 12	78	6 1 4	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	652	1,537	2 5 9	N 27	92	3 6 6	..	..	..	..	723	1,847	2 8 10	+6.21	Nalotha	133
W 3 4	..				O 44	218	4 15 3	..	..	..	..				
S 3 4	..	115	361	3 2 3	N 34	138	4 0 11	1	4	4	0	0	234	943	4 0 6	+0.64	Pahelad-Buhari	134	
W 3 4	..				O 64	440	5 3 10	..	..	..	..				

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 No. VI— concl.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres		Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
135	Banveri	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,128	2,480	2 3 2	{ N 45 O 84 }	140	3 1 9	..	..	..	1,257	3,002	2 7 4
136	Vanskui	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	1,513	3,401	2 4 0	{ N 93 O 107 }	382	4 1 9	..	..	..	1,713	4,440	2 9 6
137	Virpur	IV	3 0	{ S 3 0 W 4 8 }	..	307	765	2 7 10	{ N 50 O 82 }	187	3 11 10	..	..	..	439	1,407	3 3 3
	Total of Group No. VI—27 villages					20,840	45,729	2 3 5	{ N 1,189 O 2,401 }	4,220	3 8 7	1	5	5 0 0	24,321	64,019	2 3 6
	Grand Total of 137 villages					99,586	3,26,036	3 4 4	{ N 3,853 O 13,471 }	19,921	5 2 8	62	719	11 9 6	1,16,972	4,61,870	3 15 2

Note.—
W = Water
S = Soil
N = New
O = Old.

PENDIX L *incd.*

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village												
Maximum rates		Dry-crop				Rice				Garden			Total																
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35													
																	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
{	S	3	4	}	1,123	2,677	2	6	0	{	N	45	148	3	4	7	}	1,257	3,237	2	9	5	+5.34	Banveri	185				
																										O	84	432	5	2	3
{	S	3	4	}	1,513	3,662	2	6	0	{	N	93	409	4	6	4	}	1,713	4,678	2	11	8	+5.36	Vanskul	186				
																										O	107	607	5	10	9
{	S	3	4	}	807	823	2	10	11	{	N	50	202	4	0	8	}	439	1,455	3	5	0	+3.41	Virpur	187				
																										O	82	430	5	3	11
---	---	---	---	---	20,640	49,294	2	6	2	{	N	1,189	4,509	3	12	8	}	1	4	4	0	0	24,321	66,897	2	12	0	+4.49	Total of Group VI—27 villages.
---	---	---	---	---	O	2,491	13,090	5	4	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	99,586	5,55,232	3	9	0	{	N	3,853	21,964	5	11	1	}	62	523	8	6	10	1,16,972	4,92,655	4	3	4	+6.66	Grand Total of 137 villages.
---	---	---	---	---	O	13,471	1,14,946	8	8	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C. D. KAVI,
 Superintendent, Land Records,
 Northern Division

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	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. VI— concid.		
{ S 3 4 } { W 3 4 }	..	1,128	2,677	2 6 0	{ N 45 } { O 84 }	148	3 4 7	..	..	..	1,257	3,267	2 9 5	+5.34	Banveri ..	135
{ S 3 4 } { W 3 4 }	..	1,513	3,662	2 6 0	{ N 93 } { O 107 }	409	4 6 4	..	..	..	1,713	4,678	2 11 8	+5.20	Vanskul ..	136
{ S 3 4 } { W 3 4 }	..	307	823	2 10 11	{ N 50 } { O 82 }	202	4 0 8	..	..	..	489	1,455	3 5 0	+5.41	Virpur ..	137
---	--	20,640	49,294	2 6 2	{ N 1,189 } { O 2,401 }	4,509	3 12 8	1	4	4 0 0	24,321	66,897	2 12 0	+4.49	Total of Group VI—27 villages.		
---	--	99,596	3,55,232	3 9 0	{ N 3,853 } { O 13,471 }	21,954	5 11 1	62	523	8 6 10	1,16,972	4,92,655	4 3 4	+6.66	Grand Total of 137 villages.		

C. D. KAVI,
Superintendent, Land Records,
Northern Division.